



All correspondence to: Mel Davies

Department of Economics

University of Western Australia

Nedlands 6907, W. Australia

Tel. (08) 93802939

Fax (08) 93801016

E.mail: mdavies@ecel.uwa.edu.au

Newsletter No. 1

March 2002

Patron: Professor Geoffrey Blainey, OA

Issue 28

Editorial

Had a message from one of our members the other day to ask what was expected of a committee member? A good question making for a difficult answer by the fact that with such a scattered group, there's little in the way of hands-on activity that can be done. However, there's always the task of publicising and recruiting members to be undertaken. Again, with the conferences rotating from state to state, there's the opportunity to periodically coordinate and organize venues and activities that accompany the proceedings. Opportunities are also there to edit conference papers for publication or to volunteer to review books for the newsletter, and of course to contribute tit-bits to these august columns (but that isn't necessarily restricted to committee members). An earlier suggestion made in the now dim days of the mid 90's was that opportunities might arise to organize local chapters of the AMHA, or at least to attempt to organize the occasional local seminar or invite a speaker along to a mining related function. In fact, many of our members do give talks to various bodies, which again brings us around to complete the circle by suggesting that these provide glorious opportunities to mention our organization and to distribute membership forms. If you wonder why I've mentioned all of this, please spare a thought for the editor who has to try to think of something fresh to say in the editorial for each edition of the newsletter. Perhaps another opportunity for enthusiastic committee members - why not become a guest contributor to the editorial column?

Scholarships and Grants

Northern Territory

David Carment wishes to draw attention to the following notice:

'The Northern Territory History Grants for 2002 are currently being advertised. They are designed to encourage research on Northern Territory history. \$50,000 is available this year. The closing date for applications is 3 May 2002. For further information and application forms please contact the Executive Officer, Northern Territory History Grants Committee at nt.archives@nt.gov.au

A Hundred Heroes!

In its first venture to encourage mining history and studies related to mining that will help support and encourage Australians to understand the relationship of mining to our country's social, cultural and economic development, the Mining Hall of Fame has launched the 'Hundred Heroes Fellowship' project. The 100 heroes are those who have, and hopefully will, contribute \$10,000 each towards providing research fellowships for young scholars and community individuals (under 35 years of age). This is a very welcome development that I'm sure will be applauded by all members.

There are a number of ways of obtaining further details and application forms:

- a) download from the Hall of Fame website: www.mininghall.com
- b) email the Hall of Fame at halloffame@bigpond.com
- c) phone the Hall of Fame at 08-90914074
- d) write to the Executive Officer, Norma Latchford, PBKB 2001, Kalgoorlie 6430, or, Dr Patrick Bertola, School of Social Sciences, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth 6845; e.mail:

P.B.Bertola@curtin.edu.au

Forthcoming Conferences

Australian Mining History Association Conference 2002

As previously announced, our next national conference will be held in conjunction with the AHA national conference in Brisbane, between **3–7 July**. Location for sessions will be the Mercure Hotel on Brisbane's North Quay. Ruth Kerr has kindly arranged a rail trip

and tour of Gympie for Sunday 8th July, that will include a visit to the local History Society's museum and to a working gold mine. For those who wish to do so, arrangements can be made for hotel accommodation for Sunday night. It would be appreciated if anyone intending to go on the tour could inform me at least three weeks before the event. We will also be organizing a mining history dinner, on the evening of Friday 5th July, and again, prior notification of intention to attend would be appreciated. As soon as finalized, details will be posted on the AHA web page: www.gu.edu.au/conference/aha2002

Call for Papers

The requested **abstracts** for our forthcoming conference have been rather slow coming in. The original deadline was set as 1st April, but that will now be extended to the **end of the month**. Please make an effort to submit asap if you wish to participate. As a reminder, abstracts should be limited to **250** words and it would be preferred if they could be e.mailed to me at the address found under the heading of this newsletter.

Broken Hill 2003

Broken Hill will be the venue for our 2003 conference. Greg Drew is coordinator and Ross Both, Tony Webster and Mike Wright are helping with the organizing. Further details for our first 'stand alone' conference will be given later in the year.

Congratulations

Congrats to Barry McGowan our intrepid ACT committee member who has just been awarded his PhD for a thesis submitted at the ANU, 'Dust and dreams: a regional history of mining and community in south-east New South Wales, 1855-1914'. Its good to see that Barry is now **well and truly doctored!**

Corrections

An update on the address details provided in the last newsletter for our President, Peter Bell.: Tel. 08-83731900. e.mail: pbell@mail.adelaide.on.net

A grovelling apology for omitting one of our esteemed South Australian committee members from the list contained in the last newsletter. Please add, Dr. Brian Hill, PO Box 467, Glenside, SA 5065. tel. 08-83793177; fax: 08-82327554.

Information Wanted

The Australian Mining Company:

Did it recruit my ancestors to Australia in the 1840's?

The following (edited) call for information has been received from Greg McNamara, a geologist with strong mining blood in his veins.

My great great grandparents were James McNamara and Catherine Guerin. They were married in Adelaide, September 1847. They both grew up somewhere in County Clare, Ireland. Catherine Guerin arrived in Adelaide, Saturday 24 Oct 1846, as a passenger aboard the *Hooghly*. That ship arrived at Adelaide from London/Plymouth with 240 cabin passengers and emigrants, including about twenty miners, thirteen whom had been engaged by G.F. Angas. It was pointed out that the emigrants, with those who had preceded them, made the total sent out by the 'English Mining Company' as 500, and these were to be followed by an additional 300. Certainly, Catherine Geurin was on board but I have no precise knowledge whether she was brought out by the mining company or of when and where James McNamara arrived in Australia and there is some confusion as to the origins and activities of the company.

There are two immediate problems in trying to follow the trail.

a) J, Stephens, *Royal South Australian Almanack for 1848*, referred to the *Rajah* as the ship bringing mine workers for the Mining Company's settlement at Reedy Creek but the *Rajah* did not dock at Adelaide prior to 1849 so far as records show, even though it did dock in Port Phillip in August 1844 and June 1846. I can only conclude that either Stephens named the wrong ship or the *Rajah* did land at Adelaide sometime in 1846 after first landing at Port Phillip?

b) *The Advertiser* newspaper reports it was a company called the *English Mining Company* that was responsible for bringing the *Hooghly* passengers to Adelaide. So far as I can determine no such company existed. H.Y.L. Browne, *The Mines of South Australia*, Adelaide, 1908, mentions a Britannia Mining Company but it apparently did not come into existence until 1849. The most likely explanation is that the newspaper incorrectly named the company but it is only conjecture on my part that it was actually the Australian Mining Company that was responsible. I base this on the coincidence of dates, the number of people involved and the fact that the Australian Mining Company was based in London (and hence English). It would not be the first or last time a newspaper got such basic facts wrong.

According to Stephens, The Australian Mining Company was formed in London through a share issue of 20,000 £20 shares (with £40,000 paid up in 1847). The company had a London Board of Directors and four local directors; George Anstey, John Baker, Jacob Hagen and John Hart. The company was

conducted under a deed of settlement in South Australia and had a parcel of 20,000 acres at Reedy Creek, 34 miles north east of Adelaide. Browne states, the mine at this site initially came to be known as Tungkillo but was later also known as Reedy Creek, New Reedy Creek, Great Wheel Orford and finally as Kitticoola and that the mine at Tungkillo commenced operations in 1846 or 1847 and ceased operations in 1852. The only other site they seem to have been involved in, Charlton 14 miles south east of Mt Remarkable, apparently lost a lot of money for no return and closed in 1858.

Confusing the issue further, *The South Australian Register*, 18 Oct 1845 & 26 November 1845, reported the company amalgamated with the Australian Mines Royal Company, enlisted a colonial committee (presumably the local directors) and promised to develop any mineral discoveries. It is inferred from reference to the second AGM of the company by J, Stephens, that the first AGM of the company was held in July of 1846 as a consequence of the company forming sometime in 1845.

In order to trace the origins of James McNamara and Catherine Guerin I need to confirm whether or not it was the Australian Mining Company that brought them to Australia. If I can find records of the emigration process they might also contain further information on the Irish origins of these people that will allow me to trace the family back into Ireland.

It is my understanding that companies transporting hired labour en-masse to Australia in government-authorized programs used agents in London and elsewhere to recruit people. Presumably the agents, companies and government kept records of whom they recruited and where they were sent. I am seeking any information that may assist me in locating such records if they exist. If they do exist I assume they will be in the Public Records Office in London but I suspect the trick is knowing what to ask for (as well as how to ask for it).

So was it the Australian Mining Company that brought one or both these ancestors to Australia and in so doing created the circumstances of my origin? I have no idea but I suspect so. If anyone can assist with the extra pieces I need to unearth the facts I will be keen to hear from them.

Greg can be contacted at the following address:

Greg McNamara, 79 Alberga Street,

Kaleen ACT 2617

e.mail: gecko@netspeed.com.au

Publications

Atkinson, Jeffrey, *The Cardigan Mine Disaster*, Jim Crow Press for the Cardigan Centenary Committee, Daylesford, Vic., 2002. pp. i-vi, 1-58, illustrations and photographs. Cost \$18.50, plus \$2 for postage.

The publication is available from member, Jeff Atkinson, at 31 Parkside Street, Elsternwick, Vic. 3185.

e.mail: atkinson31@ozemail.com.au

A review will hopefully appear in the next newsletter.

Conference Proceedings

Just a reminder to those who presented papers at Kalgoorlie, that if you wish to contribute to the Proceedings then please contact Patrick Bertola at: School of Social Sciences, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth 6845;

e.mail: P.B.Bertola@curtin.edu.au

Book Review

John Woodland 2001, *Sixteen tons of Clunes gold: a history of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company*. Clunes Museum, Clunes.

ISBN 0 646 41708 8. pp.119. Cost \$25.

This is the history of Victoria's first payable goldfield and one of Australia's leading mining companies in the nineteenth century. The Clunes operations of the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company and its offshoot, the Clunes Quartz Mining Co., were noted for advanced milling and mining methods. To make a profit from 5 dwt of gold in ore being mined down to a depth of over 1000 feet required a degree of efficiency unusual in Australia until the late 1880s and the advent of cyanide processing. Clunes contributed to Victoria's progressiveness in gold milling and mining in the period between 1860 and 1880, when the state was a leader in gold technology.¹[1]

¹[1] For other work on this topic, see C.J. Davey 1985, The origins of mining technology in Victoria 1851-1900, International Mining History Conference, Melbourne, 27-30 August 1985; C.J. Davey 1988, The development of the stamp battery in Victoria, *4th National Conference on Engineering Heritage*, Institution of Engineers, Canberra; P. Milner 1988, "Engineering Heritage and Productive Culture", *Fourth International Conference on Manufacturing Engineering*, 11-13 May, Brisbane.

The book's particular strengths are in its description of company formation and the mining, milling and management at Clunes. The venture began unpromisingly. The Port Phillip Co. was one of a rash of speculative British companies brought into existence in 1851-2 by news of the Australian gold rushes. It came to Victoria in search of properties to mine, and nearly failed thanks to the restrictive leasing policies of the time, which favoured small miners over companies. It lucked into Clunes, a privately owned goldfield under siege by diggers who resented mining areas being locked away under freehold title. The Port Phillip Co. came to an arrangement with Clunes' pastoralist owners; it became the millers for the venture, setting up a mining company of working shareholders from among the disaffected diggers. The arrangement worked well through the next few decades.

Clunes' profits seemed to have been based on efficient practice rather than the machinery it used. The milling technology began with wooden Cornish stamps and a Chilean mill, and in some ways it remained traditional; blanket tables persisted over amalgamating tables, and Cornish-style stamps, though made later in iron, were never replaced by the more modern Californian stamps. The boilers incorporated up to date improvements, but were still Cornish and Lancashire types in the 1880s when more efficient designs were available. However the mill incorporated regular assay checks for gold loss and self-feeding batteries from the beginning, and boasted a rock breaker as early as 1862. Sulphides were treated by that most basic of grinders, a Chilean mill, but the practice again was unusual and effective: grinding damp roasted concentrates with mercury. The most innovative period for milling seems to have been the 1860s and though some advances continued into the 1870s and 1880s they were mostly in the mines, such as a mechanical ventilator, telephone, rock drills and safety cages. Indeed, with its equipment and its policy of sending all quartz to the mill, Clunes was the model of a well set up mine for the period. The late 1880s however saw the venture in decline with no payable ore bodies found at depth, and the company was wound up in 1889. Attempts by offshoots of the original companies to prospect further failed and the mine was finally closed in 1894. Curiously, diamond drill prospecting was not tried until the 1960s, though the technology was available during the last phases of underground exploration at Clunes in the 1880s.

It is invidious, I believe, to criticise a history for what it does not cover. However it does seem curious that health and safety issues in the mines have been largely ignored, given that any seeker after mining history stumbles across accident reports all the time. The book is also silent on industrial relations. The tense underground battles fought between the "insiders" and invading diggers in the initial stages of the venture emerge more clearly than a sense of what it was like to be a miner during the 30 years of the Company's operations. It would also be helpful to know rates of pay for the miners. If they were low, some of the Company's profitability could be explained this way.

I collected a few other question marks while reading the book. The table of measurements does point out the value of old money in modern terms, but the message would have been reinforced by specifying that £1 equalled \$2 only in 1966. A portable steam engine is just a steam engine and boiler on wheels, not a steam powered tractor,

which is a traction engine. Americans sneered at the “sturdy well-braced headframes” beloved of Australians as poorly-designed and consequently over-engineered. Postcard photographic paper was readily available for much of the 20th century – a photo was not necessarily made into a postcard because of its importance. Normally blanket tables are referred to as “strakes” rather than “strikes” – was this a regional variation? I also feel more sympathy than does the author for Martha Bland, reclusive wife of the resident director of the Port Phillip Co. The tragedy of losing all of her children in infancy might have been enough to drive her into seclusion, without the added pressure of being a childless Victorian middle class married woman whose role was primarily to produce and raise a family.

These however are minor quibbles in a well-researched book which I found absorbing and easy to read. I was particularly enamoured of the detailed interpretations accompanying the photographs, which thoroughly exploited their potential as historical documents. I would certainly recommend this as a fascinating book for those addicted to mining history.

Jan Wegner

James Cook University

Memberships Reminder

For those who have been slow off the mark, it would be greatly appreciated if you could renew your memberships as soon as possible. As a reminder, fees are \$20 waged; \$5 unwaged; \$50 for institutions. Note too that the 1997-2000 Conference Proceedings are available at a cost of \$22 if you live in Australia; \$24; if in New Zealand; and \$27 if in any other country (these amounts include postage).

MJD/April'02

My great great grandparents were James McNamara and Catherine Guerin. They were married in Adelaide, September 1847. They both grew up somewhere in County Clare, Ireland. Catherine Guerin arrived in Adelaide, Saturday 24 Oct 1846, as a passenger aboard the *Hooghly*. I have no precise knowledge of when and where James McNamara arrived in the colonies but there is evidence to suggest he arrived about the same time.

This is some of what the newspaper had to say about the arrival of the *Hooghly*: "... we have gratification to announce the arrival, at the wharf, of the following ships, namely, the Hooghly from London and Plymouth (3rd July), with 240 cabin passengers and emigrants... The number of professed mechanics included in these new colonists is remarkably small. They seem to consist of agricultural labourers, or persons accustomed to country work. There are, however, about twenty miners (thirteen of whom are specially engaged for operations upon the lands of G.F. Angas, Esq.) and a good sprinkling of female domestic servants. The emigrants, per Hooghly, with those who have preceded them, make up 500 sent out by the English Mining Company; and they are to be followed by 300 more from that Company."

Five of the passengers on the *Hooghly* had the surname Guerin. They were Patrick, John, Lawrence, Bridget and Catherine. Further family history research has confirmed this Catherine Guerin is the woman who married James McNamara in 1847 and the others were her relatives. The Guerins went on to be mostly farmers but the McNamaras were miners. In fact it must be genetic because I became a geologist long before I knew any of this!

I am trying to find more about James McNamara by working on the basis that the Guerins were brought to Australia by a mining company and that Catherine Guerin probably met James McNamara on the mine site. He was probably a miner and it is possible that he too was brought to Australia by the company. But which company and when? If I can establish that I may be able to trace the McNamara line back into Ireland (his death certificate is of no help).

There are two problems:

- a) Stephens (1848) referred to the *Rajah* as the ship bringing mine workers for the settlement at Reedy Creek but the *Rajah* did not dock at Adelaide prior to 1849 so far as records show even though it did dock in Port Phillip in June 1846 and August 1844. I can only conclude that either Stephens named the wrong ship or the *Rajah* did land at Adelaide sometime in 1846 after first landing at Port Phillip. Detailed newspaper searches for the period 10 Jun and 14 Jul 1846 may solve this puzzle.
- b) The Advertiser newspaper reports it was a company called the *English Mining Company* that was responsible for bringing the *Hooghly* passengers to Adelaide. So far as I can determine no such company existed. Browne (1908) does mention a Britannia Mining Company but it apparently did not come into existence until 1849. The most likely explanation is that the newspaper incorrectly named the company but it is only conjecture on my part that it was actually the Australian Mining Company that was responsible. I base this on the coincidence of dates, the number of people involved and the fact that the Australian Mining Company is based in London (and hence English). It would not be the first or last time a newspaper got such basic facts wrong.

In order to trace the origins of James McNamara and Catherine Guerin I need to confirm whether or not it was the Australian Mining Company that brought them to Australia. If I can find records of the emigration process they might also contain further information on the Irish origins of these people that will allow me to trace the family back into Ireland.

It is my understanding that companies transporting hired labour en-masse to Australia in government authorised programs used agents in London and elsewhere to recruit people. Presumably the agents, companies and government kept records of who they recruited and where they were sent. I am seeking any information that may assist me in locating such records if they exist. If they do exist I assume they will be in the Public Records Office in London but I suspect the trick is knowing what to ask for (as well as how to ask for it).

According to Stephens (1848), reprinted in Browne (1908), The Australian Mining Company was formed in London through a share issue of 20,000 £20 shares (with £40,000 paid up in 1847). The company had a London Board of Directors and four local directors; George Anstey, John Baker, Jacob Hagen and John Hart.

The South Australian Register, 18 Oct 1845 & 26 November 1845, reported the company amalgamated with the Australian Mines Royal Company, enlisted a colonial committee (presumably the local directors) and promised to develop any mineral discoveries (Davies, 1977). It is inferred from reference to the second AGM of the company by Stephens (1848) as being held "on Monday, the 26th July last." that the first AGM of the company was held in July of 1846 as a consequence of the company forming sometime in 1845.

The company was conducted under a deed of settlement in South Australia and parcel of 20,000 acres at Reedy Creek, 34 miles north east of Adelaide, was selected. The mine at this site initially came to be known as Tungkillo but was later also known as Reedy Creek, New Reedy Creek, Great Wheal Orford and finally as Kitticoola (Browne, 1908). By 1848 Stephens reported that the company was "...there employing a considerable number of men in raising copper ore and in preparatory operations, which not only afford every prospect of success but are already largely productive, although not yet to the extent anticipated after a careful examination of the company's property by competent persons."

In his report Stephens (1848) indicates the Tungkillo mine site was expected to soon host a large population, having all their requirements provided for by the company. His notes on the second AGM of the company indicate it brought 580 adult immigrants to South Australia aboard the *Rajah* under virtue of the company's land grant sometime prior to July 1847. A special grant of 50 acres was made to establish church, clergyman's residence and schools in order facilitate the growth of a permanent township on the site giving the impression they were optimistic that the future held great promise.

Browne (1908) reports that the mine at Tungkillo commenced operations in 1846 or 1847 and ceased operations in 1852. It was not reopened until 1890 by the Reedy Creek Gold Mining Syndicate. It is not clear from his report but it is implied that The Australian Mining Company ceased to exist soon after 1852. The only other site they seem to have

been involved in, Charlton 14 miles south east of Mt Remarkable, apparently lost a lot of money for no return and closed in 1858.

So was it the Australian Mining Company that brought one or both these ancestors to Australia and in so doing created the circumstances of my origin? I have no idea but I suspect so. If anyone can assist with the extra pieces I need to unearth the facts I will be keen to hear from them.

Browne, H.Y.L. 1908, *The Mines of South Australia*, Government Printer, Adelaide.

Davies, M. 1977, 'The South Australian Mining Association and the Marketing of Copper and

Copper Ores 1845-1877', Unpublished Masters Thesis, Adelaide University.

Stephens, J. 1848, *Royal South Australian Almanack for 1848*, reprinted in Browne (1908)



AUSTRALIAN MINING HISTORY ASSOCIATION

All correspondence to: Mel Davies
Department of Economics
University of Western Australia
Crawley 6009, W. Australia
Tel. (08) 93802939
Fax (08) 93801016
E.mail: mdavies@econ.uwa.edu.au

Newsletter No. 2 JUNE 2002

Patron: Professor Geoffrey Blainey, AC

ABN 96 220 329 754

Web page: <http://www.econs.econ.uwa.edu.au/AMHA/amhamain.htm>

Issue 29

Editorial

Half the year has vanished and once more we find ourselves at the threshold of our annual conference. This will be our eighth such event and once again we have an interesting programme involving 16 speakers at Brisbane. Hopefully we won't have any misfortunes such as those that faced us at the last conference in Kalgoorlie, when attendances were affected by the tragic happenings of September 11th and the collapse of Ansett. Hopefully, we'll get the usual keen support of our members at the Mercure Hotel – perhaps a location a little more salubrious than we have been accustomed to! For those who like to look ahead, plans are already well in place for what looks like a particularly exciting programme being organized for the 2003 conference, located in Broken Hill in July. Right in the heart of mining country this should prove a popular venue, and as the first conference where we stand entirely alone, it will be interesting to see what support we get. Early whispers suggest this will be quite a lot and already people are appearing to offer their services to make it a success.

Congratulations

Congratulations to Western Australian member Sachiko Sone, who was recently awarded a doctorate for her thesis, *“Coalmining Women in Japan: Cultural Identity; Welfare, and Economic Conditions on the Chikuhō Coalfield.”*

Some folk will remember that Sachiko presented a fascinating paper on conditions in Japanese coalmines, at the Hobart Conference a couple of years ago. Her next performance is expected to be at the Hokkaido International Mining History Conference in September 2003. Yours truly has already claimed proprietary rights on her interpreting services!

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

All positions for officers and committee members will be declared vacant at the AGM on Thursday 4 July. Would anyone interested in nominating, or in seeking another term, please forward names to the Secretary as soon as possible. Nominations will also be accepted from the floor. Substantive motions for discussion, should also be forwarded.

Book Review

Jeffrey Atkinson, *The Cardigan Mine Disaster*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 2002, paperbound, pp. 58 + vi, glossary, bibliography & index, retail \$18.50 + \$2.00 postage.

ISBN 0 9586465 8 9

Available from Jeff Atkinson, 31 Parkside St., Elsternwick Vic 3185.

Most mining historians are familiar with the many ways in which miners could meet unexpected death or injury in the course of their work: by falls of roof stone, being run down by ore carts or falling into machinery, falling down shafts, explosions and toxic gases. Among the less common but particularly horrible forms of underground accident was flooding. Two of Australia's major mine disasters were of this kind, at the New Australasian gold mine near Creswick in Victoria where 22 miners died in 1882 when the mine penetrated an aquifer in an overlying stratum of alluvial gravel, and the Eclipse coal mine at Tivoli in Queensland in 1893 where 7 miners were drowned by a collapse of roof letting in floodwaters from the swollen Bremer River. Survivors' accounts of these events tell of a sudden roaring sound and a terrible rush of air, then their utter helplessness as the mine plunged into darkness and confusion, and men and boys were swept away to their deaths in the violent inrush of thousands of tons of cold water and mud.

This book describes a flooding accident which took the lives of four miners in the Cardigan gold mine at Haddon near Ballarat in March 1902. The circumstances were nearly identical to those at the nearby New Australasian mine 20 years earlier;

the mine was working a deep lead, and there was a catastrophic inrush from an unsuspected aquifer in a gravel bed overlying the gold-bearing stratum. Nine miners were underground at the time; four died instantly, three escaped, and two others were trapped in airspace at the top of a winze for two days before rescue.

To commemorate the centenary of the Cardigan mine disaster, Jeff Atkinson has written a valuable monograph which explains the technical side of what happened in convincing detail, but at the same time captures the suddenness and the horror of the event, and provides a moving account of the human impacts, not only on the families of the dead, but also on the survivors and the rescuers.

Some may find a book focusing on a disaster rather morbid. I prefer to use a word like honest, or perhaps inclusive. Accidents are conspicuously absent from much literature on Australian mining, and as Janice Wegner commented in the last AMHA newsletter, the whole topic of miners' working conditions, safety and health is often ignored in general histories. Many Australian mining histories have been commissioned by companies or mines departments, and written for audiences who wanted to congratulate themselves on the depth of shafts sunk and the dividends paid, not wince at annual statistics on the number of fingers amputated in trucking accidents, or read about smelter hands spattered with molten slag. How many histories of Broken Hill, Zeehan, Port Pirie, Rosebery, Elura, Chillagoe or early Mount Isa

mention the health implications for a workforce who inhaled lead fumes every day? I think books like *The Cardigan Mine Disaster* are just helping to balance the record.

In small communities, the impact of a mine disaster was often magnified by the involvement of multiple members of one family. The book tells the heart-rending story of the Hunter family; two of the Cardigan mine dead were James and John Hunter, father and son. James' body was recovered within days, but his widow Ellen had to wait three months for her eldest son John's body to be found. Among the miners who narrowly survived were her son-in-law, step-brother and nephew. Ellen Hunter was dead of cancer within a year of the disaster, leaving seven orphaned children.

This is not a case where the miners were martyrs to capitalist greed. The Cardigan Proprietary Gold Mining Company, only seven years old, was a syndicate of small local investors. Its paid up capital was a modest £8,750, and in the short life of the mine it produced only £7,396 worth of gold. The company decently kept the mine open until the last miner's body was recovered in July 1902, then wound up. It was a proprietary company, which meant it was responsible for all its debts. The impulse to recover all the dead, so important a hundred years ago, has faded in our time. Mining companies today sometimes say that the obligation to the dead after an accident does not justify the risk to the living. That is undoubtedly

true, but it was equally true a century ago; concepts of obligation, respect and community solidarity have also changed. There are no proprietary companies today.

It is difficult to find fault with this short monograph: a good story well told, set in historical context with the technical details right and presenting a very moving insight into the human cost of mining. In addition it is attractively-presented, well-illustrated (with sources acknowledged), and has footnotes, a bibliography, glossary of mining terms and a good index. Authors setting out to write a short account of a mining incident could well use this book as a model.

Peter Bell

23 Apl'02

AMHA Conference, Brisbane 3-6 July

Once more we have an interesting selection of offerings for the annual conference. Some familiar names but some refreshing new ones too. Unfortunately, because of limited support, the proposed trip to Gympie has had to be called off. However, to keep up the enthusiasm, Peter Bell has organized a 'Mining History Dinner' that will take place on the evening of Friday 5th July at Picasso's Restaurant, on the ground floor of the Carlton Crest Hotel, at the corner of Ann and Roma Streets, opposite the City Hall. If interested, perhaps you could let me know so that we can get an approximate idea of the numbers we can expect?

Those who would like to see the full programme being organized by the Australian History Association, can find the details on the web at: www.gu.edu.au/conference/aha2002

MJD/June'02

AMHA CONFERENCE
TIMETABLE

Thursday 4 July

11.00 to 12.30pm

Chair: Dr. Peter Bell

Session: Processing & Processes

Philip Hart

Self-Confidence and Self-Promotion: A Cast-Study of a Saviour who Failed

Peter Benkendorff

History of Portland Cement

Richard Hartley

Zinc, Carbon and Electricity: A short history of the precipitation of gold in the cyanide process

1.30 to 3.00pm

Chair: Dr. Barry McGowan

Session: Heritage – Mt Alexander

David Bannear

Mount Alexander Diggings: The Australian Gold Rush Experience

Keir Reeves

Identity, Activity in Dai Gum Sam - Chinese Diggers and Market Gardeners on the Diggings.

Zvonka Stanin

Archaeology at the Mount Alexander Diggings

Alan Mayne

History and Heritage: the Mount Alexander Diggings Project

Friday 5 July

11 to 12.30

Chair: Dr. Richard Hartley

Session: Technical

Jan Wegner

Underground Prospecting Techniques in 19th Century North Queensland

Brian Hill

Snowy River Gold Dredging Limited: A successful Adelaide dredging company, 1938-1941

Ruth S. Kerr

State Batteries in Queensland

1.30 to 3.00pm

Chair: Dr. Ruth Kerr

Session: Culture and Heritage

Justine Thorp

The curious case of the disappearing gold

Clohesy River gold field, North Queensland mining town: the cultural landscape of the

Jan Domagala

Preservation of Mining Heritage in Queensland

Peter Bell

Wonderful Optimism; Bad Geology: Edward Head and the Keelbottom Freehold Copper Mines 1872-1905

Saturday 6 July

9.00 to 11.00am

Chair: Mel Davies

Session: Social & Economic/Operations

Barry McGowan

From Booze and Bacchanalia to Socials and Suppers: Conflicting goldfield stereotypes

Alan Loughheed

Europe and the Western Australian Gold Mining Industry 1890-1914

Brian A. French

Early Copper Mining in the Bathurst - Orange area of New South Wales

Christopher Carter

All that Glitters ... Chromite Mining at Gobarralong, NSW, 1893-1910.

Memberships Reminder

If you wish to renew your membership, it would be greatly appreciated if this could be done as soon as possible. As a reminder, fees are \$20 waged; \$5 unwaged; \$50 for institutions. The 1997-2000 Conference Proceedings are available at a cost of \$22 if you live in Australia; \$24 if in New Zealand; and \$27 if in any other country (includes postage)

Mining History Bibliography

The process of updating and extending the Mining history bibliography has been completed. Details of price will be given in the next newsletter. As well as new sections on New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, some 2000 additional references have been included in the Australian section. These include references published since the first 1997 publication went to print, and old references that have since come to light.

AMHA CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS 2002

David Bannear

Mount Alexander Diggings: The Australian Gold Rush Experience

In the first week of July 1851, Victoria became a separate colony, got its name and gold was discovered. By 1860 Victoria's population was greater than the whole of Australia less than 10 years earlier. The magnets attracting the gold seekers were Ballarat, Castlemaine and Bendigo. This paper deals with the gold rush heritage of the only one of these fields to have retained its gold rush character.

Most of the alluvial gold from the Castlemaine Diggings was obtained in the first four years and from the first 3 metres of ground. During 1852, monthly yields ranged from 250,000 to 350,000 ounces of gold. It was described as the bank-till free to all. The Diggings are located in a regenerating Box-Ironbark forest, largely cut down during the gold mining era, and now regenerating in a coppiced, multi-stem form. It contains many thousands of individual mining sites. Some 60 different industrial site types have been identified. Over 300 habitation sites recorded, of which a third consist of stone and mud mortar chimney bases. Distinct landscapes can be recognised in which the mining remains of a particular era or group of eras, or type predominate.

The landscape of the Mount Alexander Diggings is made more vivid as an example of the Australian gold rush experience because of an amazingly rich and powerful collection of contemporary writings, drawings and artworks. It is a subtle, internationally significant and fragile cultural landscape. The Victorian Government has determined it will become Australia's first cultural heritage national park.

Peter Bell,

Wonderful Optimism; Bad Geology: Edward Head and the Keelbottom Freehold Copper Mines 1872-1905

Few people have heard of the Keelbottom Freehold Copper Mines, west of Townsville. One reason for this is that they never produced any copper. They are remarkable for two things; first their curious orebody, and second the unswerving devotion of the company's principal, Edward Head, who, seduced by their green stones, poured capital into the mines in five or more episodes over thirty years, to produce nothing at all.

Peter Benkendorff

History of Portland Cement

It has long been proposed that Joseph Aspdin was the father of Portland cement because he used the name in a Patent dated 1824. However, evidence outlined indicates that he only produced hydraulic lime and further he was not the first to use the name Portland cement. The first to produce something close to Portland cement was William Aspdin in 1844. He did not patent his discovery and used the name Portland cement as a marketing tool. Others soon followed.

The available machinery and chemical knowledge on cement compounds held back production of quality cement until the late 1860s. The surge of production, particularly in Germany, led to the push for the world's first Standard published in 1877. This did not have a definition but an amendment in 1887 put in a definition, which required clinkering of the raw materials. Something similar was included in US and British standards first issued in 1904.

In Australia prior to 1977, it was generally believed that the first commercial Portland cement was produced at Portland NSW (named after Portland Cement) in 1889. Then, it was claimed that William Lewis made the first cement in 1882 at a plant in Adelaide. However, the evidence indicates that Lewis followed Joseph Aspdin and made no more than hydraulic lime for a few months. All the early producers struggled to match imported cement up to 1901. A new modern plant with rotary kilns (amongst the first in the world) started in 1902 at Portland. This plant designed, constructed and managed by the brilliant Dr Scheidel, expanded rapidly and by 1912 was producing 40% of Australia's cement consumption.

At Portland there exists the remains of 1889 Bottle kilns, 1889 millstone grinding plant, a number of buildings from the 1902 plant, quarries and a coal mine. It is the birthplace of the Australian cement industry and deserves recognition.

Christopher Carter

All that Glitters...Chromite Mining at Gobarralong, NSW, 1893-1910.

The formation of the Geological Survey of NSW resulted in the identification of new resources and the discovery of new deposits. New mines opened up across the state as attention moved from gold and silver to the lesser value minerals. Prospectors and mining companies alike worked new fields and expanded the industry. In some cases, the discovery of these potential sources of wealth led to the development of mines by those new to the industry – those who ‘bought in’ the required expertise to exploit the lodes. This included farmers some of whom capitalised on the discovery of minerals on their properties. Such ventures were common throughout NSW, many were profitable, others not, but collectively they contributed significantly to the mining and economic history of Australia. Chromite was discovered on land owned by Thomas Quitler, a squatter, at Gobarralong on the Murrumbidgee River in 1893. Looking at both its history and archaeology, the papers examines the development and operation of this small-scale mining enterprise that operated for around twenty years, providing a living to a number of miners and local contractors as well as contributing to the export industry of Australia.

Jan Domagala

Preservation of Mining Heritage in Queensland

The Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines is currently undertaking State-wide Rehabilitation strategies that include: preservation of significant sites by grating and fencing; containment, fencing-off and monitoring of contaminated sites; and simple backfilling of unstable, unsafe, less significant shafts. Criteria used to determine the rehabilitation strategic include: 1) safety and environment, 2) heritage value, and 3) available funding for rehabilitation. Another significant factor, which is very important in the more populated areas, is the attitude of local communities. An inventory of sites is currently being compiled by the Mining Support Units in the respective Northern, Central and Southern Regions of the State. The Department’s Mineral Occurrence Database (MINOC, with approximately 13,400 abandoned mine sites from data collected over about 80% coverage of the State) forms the basis of the inventory.

From a mining heritage perspective, the current period of time is quite unique. Looking to the future, the legislative requirements of mining companies to restore areas affected by mining to a sustainable land-use means that there will be precious little record of present and future mining activities. In contrast, a record of past mining activities is preserved in the existing old abandoned mine workings which are part of Queensland’s rich mining heritage. The Queensland Department of Natural Resources and Mines recognizes this and, in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency, Local Government Authorities and other relevant stakeholders, is actively taking steps to ensure that as much as possible of the State’s mining heritage is preserved for current and future generations. All these matters will be the focus of the presentation.

Brian A, French

Early Copper Mining in the Bathurst - Orange area of New South Wales

This paper traces the development of copper mining in New South Wales from its early beginnings in the 1840s to the second decade of the 20th century. The story examines the involvement of some of the principal adventurers including Lawson, Icely, Tom, Samuel, Lloyd, and others through contemporary newspaper and Directors’ Reports. The initial period and discoveries including those at Copper Hill, near Molong, Sommerhill, near Rockley, Carranga at Cornish Settlement, Coombing Park, Carcoar, and Cadia, near Orange prior to the finding of payable gold at Ophir in 1851, will be discussed in detail. It will include an eyewitness account of the bullock train of the first load of copper ore mined in New South Wales passing through Bathurst en route for Sydney. The contribution of leading Mining Consultants such as Christoe and Clymo is emphasised particularly in relation to their erection of reverberatory furnaces including those at Cadia, which have which have recently been excavated. The impact of the gold rush on the industry will be demonstrated to show its affect on the entrepreneurs and labour force especially in relation to the common occurrence of both copper and gold in close proximity. Social and economic factors will be examined with particular reference to static and itinerant workers. The life of the fortune seeking gold miner working on his own will be contrasted with the tribute earning Cousin Jacks and company employed copper miners whose movements were generally restricted to a limited area where they had developed roots and other interests. In conclusion a brief outline will be given of daily life in a mining community, welfare benefits as provided by Loyal Lodges of Oddfellows (Manchester Unity), schooling, leisure activities, and mortality rates.

Philip Hart

Self-Confidence and Self-Promotion: A Case-Study of a Saviour who Failed

Many people associated with goldmining have attempted to create improved methods of ore treatment. In addition to the inventions of engineers and scientists, modifications were devised by enthusiastic amateurs, some of which were portrayed as breakthroughs that would revitalize the industry. Joseph Campbell, an Australian clergyman with geological training, dabbled in a variety of practical scientific experiments, first in metallurgy and later in North Queensland in cotton growing and other agricultural ventures. In the 1890s he devised a 'Thermo-Hyperphoric process' that he claimed would mean the cheap and effective treatment of refractory ore. In fact, he had merely modified other's techniques, and despite obtaining English capital and experimenting with New South Wales and New Zealand ores his process failed to live up to his extravagant claims. Campbell never admitted failure: his explanation was that the ore lacked either the quality or quantity required by his allegedly revolutionary process. This paper examines the New Zealand career of a man who claimed to be the potential saviour of several industries.

Richard Hartley

Zinc, Carbon and Electricity: A short history of the precipitation of gold in the cyanide process

The original cyanide process, devised by MacArthur and the brothers Forrest in 1887, was in two parts. In the first, dilute cyanide solution was used to dissolve gold from its ores, and in the second, gold was precipitated out from its cyanide solution. This paper discusses the methods used subsequently to effect this precipitation. MacArthur and the Forrests specified precipitation by means of zinc shavings, and for over twenty years this method was almost universally used. The exceptions were the Rand mines from 1896 to 1899, when a German electrolytic method, the Siemens Halske process, prevailed, and in Victoria where charcoal had the ascendancy during the 1890s.

In 1910, the American, C.W. Merrill, devised a way to substitute cheaper zinc dust for shavings, but it was not until 1919 that he and T.B. Crowe developed the Merrill-Crowe precipitator which for over 50 years was the most commonly used precipitator. A similar device had been invented in 1913 at Youanmi, in Western Australia, by Moore and Edmands. In 1916 Edmands improved its effectiveness by replacing the zinc dust with charcoal - the first modern use of carbon precipitation. In 1925, the US Bureau of Mines suggested using flotation to recover loaded charcoal, and in 1932, V. Edquist independently experimented with the recovery of charcoal by flotation at the Sons of Gwalia mine. The replacement of charcoal by hard granular activated carbon, after the war, improved the usability of carbon, and in 1960, in Nevada, J.B. Zadra devised new methods for carbon stripping and gold recovery, which led to the first large scale use of carbon precipitation. Subsequent developments, which led to the emergence of the distinctive 'Australian style' of carbon-in-pulp process in the 1980s, are also outlined.

Brian Hill

Snowy River Gold Dredging Limited: A successful Adelaide dredging company, 1938-1941

In 1938, Snowy River Gold Dredging Ltd was formed in Adelaide to build and operate a gold dredge in a distant river valley on the West Coast of the South Island of New Zealand. At first glance, this company appears to be cast in the mould of the free-standing British mining companies formed 40 years before in London, to operate gold mines in distant parts of the world. However, unlike the great majority of the 8,400 British free-standing mining companies which formed and failed, Snowy River Gold Dredging proved a very successful operation.

Unlike most companies, including those operating gold mines in Australia at the time, the key to this unusual success appears to lie in the promoters' perspicacity in appointing two local directors to the board. Resident in Greymouth, they were less than an hour's drive from the company's scene of operations, and it was this feature of control that perhaps allowed the company to stand out from other free-standing companies as described by Wilkins.

The Snowy River dredge worked from 1941-1957, dredging 300 hectares of valley floor, and treating some 13.5 million cubic metres of low-grade alluvium to produce more than two tonnes of gold. Profitably dredging alluvium that contained only one portion of gold for every 20 million portions of waste, the company paid dividends during every year of operation, distributing a total of 404% on its £70,000 capital. This paper will analyse the organization and functioning of the company in order to explain its success in a period when most other similar companies failed.

Ruth S. Kerr

State Batteries in Queensland

After their election in 1915 the new Queensland Labor government sought to assist workers economically in a number of diverse ways. They established a range of State Enterprises - butcher shops, hotels, batteries, smelters, pastoral stations. All of these State Enterprises were abolished by legislation under the Moore conservative government in 1932. However one of them survives legally - the Irvinebank Treatment Works - bought by the State from John Moffat's estate in 1919. This paper explains the establishment and operation of the State's mining batteries from 1916 and the advantages and opportunities they provided to small miners.

Alan Loughheed

Europe and the Western Australian Gold Mining Industry 1890-1914

While much has been written on the roles of Britain, Australia and, to a lesser extent, the United States in the development of W.A. mining, little has been uncovered on the influences of Continental European countries during the two decades before 1914. This influence is the subject of this paper.

First we discuss the role of European investors, principally in Germany and France, in advancement of the gold industry, with concentration on the companies operating on the Golden Mile which were of major interest to the Continentals. This includes an assessment of the importance of European funds to the W.A. industry. Second, some attention is paid to the direct contribution of Europe to the production of gold from its ores - the technical and individual human aspects.

Alan Mayne

History and Heritage: the Mount Alexander Diggings Project

This presentation describes a cross-disciplinary research project on the Mount Alexander Diggings in central Victoria. The project examines social life on the goldfield from discovery to Federation. Particular attention is being paid to Chinese settlers, who comprised the largest group of non-British immigrants on the goldfields. The project is a collaborative undertaking between the University of Melbourne, La Trobe University, and two industry partners: the Museum of Chinese Australian History, and the Mount Alexander Diggings Management Advisory Board. Two Australian Government Postgraduate Awards (APAI) for PhD research have been created for the project. One of these supports historical research, the other is for historical archaeology.

The Mount Alexander Diggings began in November 1851, and triggered the mass migration of overseas gold seekers to Australia. The Mount, is widely regarded as the greatest shallow alluvial goldfield in world history, and today the Mount Alexander Shire contains the largest assemblage of gold-mining artefacts in Australia. This relic landscape offers a tangible bridge whereby visitors to the region can better understand one of the key transformations in the European history of Australia: the gold rushes. However there is no comprehensive and deep-textured history of the Mount Alexander Diggings. Its surviving material culture has only been partially recorded, and is under-researched and under-conserved. It is nonetheless still possible to read the Mount today as one might a palimpsest, in which the layers of multiple and overlapping cultural landscapes are still recognisable and accessible.

Barry McGowan

From Booze and Bacchanalia to Socials and Suppers: Conflicting goldfield stereotypes

In the existing historiography on the culture of alluvial gold mining communities in Australia, there has been an overwhelming focus on the gold rush experience, and in the process the development of a number of conflicting stereotypes. There continues to be a dichotomy between the depiction of the digger as largely male, profane, drunken and violent and the description of the mass of miners as people who were often family men, and in any case generally 'law abiding, God-fearing, hardworking and upright'. The image of the miner as potentially dangerous and outside the control of the law is understandable, for the events and times of the early gold rushes were indeed often dramatic.

In discussing this topic I will refer to examples from the Southern Mining Region of New South Wales for the period 1851 to 1914. I examine the different periods of mining, the earlier more prosperous periods and the subsequent periods and the differences, if any, between the behavioural patterns on reef and alluvial

mining fields. Matters such as religious observance, sectarianism, racial tensions, public and community debate and politics generally will also be discussed. My overall conclusion is that the more commonly portrayed and volatile image of the mining fraternity has been overdone, and is only slowly changing. Mining society was considerably more complex and differentiated than many historians have suggested.

Keir Reeves

Identity, Activity in Dai Gum Sam - Chinese Diggers and Market Gardeners on the Diggings.

Fragmentary material culture of Chinese activity during the gold rush can be found today throughout the mining landscape once known as the Mount Alexander Diggings. Yet, until recently, little extensive historical research had been conducted into the lives of the Chinese diggers who came to "New Gold Mountain" as Mount Alexander was known. This paper will discuss the mining activities and every day experiences of the Chinese diggers. Specific reference will be made to the Chinese "Camp" at Guildford, which was the largest goldfields settlement of Chinese in the Colony. The former diggers who lived in a settlement on the Loddon River near Vaughan as market gardeners and their social and economic contribution to the local community will also be considered.

This paper will provide an analysis of European-Chinese relations in the area during and after the goldrush. It will also contend, while acknowledging that racism towards Chinese diggers was pronounced, that a more complex set of social and cultural relations existed between Chinese and Europeans on the Mount Alexander Diggings than conventional historians have previously suggested. This will be done by focussing on the everyday experiences of Chinese diggers and market gardeners, thereby making possible a depiction of individual Chinese rather than a stereotypical profile of a historically neglected group of gold rush pioneers.

Zvonka Stanin

Archaeology at the Mount Alexander Diggings

My purpose is to develop a coherent and comparative social narrative of Chinese life on the Mount Alexander Diggings, Victoria, on the basis of habitation remains, which have so far remained under-researched. The excavations of house remains are aimed at addressing a potentially broad set of issues that are a part of and act upon the creation of the social narrative in archaeology. The issues include material aspects of diet, work, entertainment, religion, land use, lack of self-representation in text, site identification, social networks, as well as ethnicity and gender.

Justine Thorp

The curious case of the disappearing gold mining town: the cultural landscape of the Clohesy River gold field, North Queensland

Clohesy township emerged in the 1890s to serve the needs of miners on the Clohesy gold field. This was a township which according to government and anecdotal records consisted of a battery, a post office, a butchery, a bakery, a general store, two hotels and "... a small settlement of thumbnail variety...". There were cries for the establishment of a provisional school, the Salvation Army visited fortnightly, St Patrick's Day was celebrated and politicians visited. Reputedly, the town was in existence until the 1950s - a period of at least 50 years. Despite this, no-one including government departments and descendants of early residents of the area are able to pinpoint its location. Indeed, many long-term residents of the area are not aware that the Clohesy area was once the scene of mining activity and that shafts and mullock heaps dot today's landscape. It is my intention in this paper to provide a description of the Clohesy gold field, pinpoint the likely location of the township, and offer explanations for its disappearance from collective memory.

Jan Wegner

Underground Prospecting Techniques in 19th Century North Queensland

Gold miners could call on a range of techniques to help them decide where to mine next. These ranged from the scientific, in the form of geological theories, to the decidedly unscientific. Most operated on the basis of previous experience, with variable results. The major technological solution apart from exploratory workings was the diamond drill, which suffered from a surprising number of drawbacks. The paper will conclude, from an examination of techniques in use on the Croydon Goldfield, that local experience and familiarity with ore bodies were the most useful methods for underground prospecting.



AUSTRALIAN MINING HISTORY ASSOCIATION

All correspondence to: Mel Davies
Department of Economics
University of Western Australia
Crawley 6009, W. Australia
Tel. (08) 93802939
Fax (08) 93801016
E.mail: mdavies@ecel.uwa.edu.au

Newsletter No. 3 SEPTEMBER 2002

Patron: Professor Geoffrey Blainey, AC

ABN 96 220 329 754

Web page: <http://www.econs.ecel.uwa.edu.au/AMHA/amhamain.htm>

Issue 30

Editorial

Life these days seems to be set in terms of where will the next conference be held. With the Brisbane conference papers still hot from the photocopier we now look forward to 2003 and our first 'stand alone' conference at Broken Hill. This promises to be a watershed in our progress as an organization and with the support of members it should prove that we have come of age. Already there are indications that we will get widespread support from our members, local historians at Broken Hill, overseas visitors and from the mining industry. The committee of Peter Bell, Greg Drew, Ross Both and Tony Webster are already well advanced in their plans for the activities. In addition they have the promised support of Prof. Ian Plimer (Earth Sciences, University of Melbourne), who did much to make the Milos International Congress such a great success. This is the one you shouldn't miss and we suggest that you start planning now for what should be a memorable event.

2003 will also be the year that the Hokkaido International Congress takes

place. Again, as with all past Congresses, this should prove a great cultural as well as exhilarating mining history experience. It's always a nice feeling to meet people with similar interests from other climes and we hope that our usual substantial Australian presence will be seen and felt in Japan. Incidentally, a Japanese colleague who has visited that country in the last few days, informs me that prices have declined remarkably since the recession took bite, thus making a visit that much more palatable to those concerned with the state of the Australian dollar. Details of both conferences can be seen below.

Congratulations

Congratulations to Lyndon Meggarity who will be awarded his doctorate at the University of New England in October. Lyndon's thesis is entitled, "Sir Robert Philp and the Politics of Development in Queensland 1890 to 1903". Sir Robert Philp had a strong mining associations that linked him to Chillagoe, North Chillagoe and other Queensland companies. The thesis also deals with mining railways and mining legislation

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Brisbane AGM went off quite smoothly apart from the fact that the Secretary left the previous minutes at home! However, as copies had already been circulated to all committee members, those present were kind enough to move and second their acceptance! The only matter that caused deep discussion was the future of the Journal and Conference Proceedings and it was decided that after the printing of the Proceedings now in preparation by Patrick Bertola, future conference proceedings will be published in the journal, either in the refereed section, or in the unrefereed (optional to contributors). As Patrick Bertola has been forced by circumstances to resign from editorship of the Journal, it was decided that a search be made for a successor. It was also strongly suggested that an editorial Board be set up (Any volunteers out there?). In the meantime, following discussion with the President, yours truly will be looking after the first edition.

On the matter of membership fees, they remain the same for 2003 (that is, \$5 unwaged; \$20 waged; \$50 Institutional). Hopefully, the first issue of the journal will have been circulated before the next AGM and at that juncture the matter of fees might have to be reassessed if the circulation is to be made an annual event (first issue is to be delivered free of charge to all members).

AMHA Conference, Brisbane 3rd to 6th July

For the record, the event held in conjunction with the Australian Historical Association's National Conference proved that standards haven't dropped. All papers were well received (see list and abstracts in the last

newsletter) and there was a good attendance with over twenty members present. The only absentee was Peter Benkendorff, who was to have spoken on the History of Portland Cement. Unknown to all, Peter had a serious accident on the way to Brisbane and was hospitalised. We wish him a rapid recovery and hope to see him have his chance to present the paper at Broken Hill.

The usual mining history conference dinner was well attended, with a fair number of spouses being present to reign in any uncalled for frivolity and the evening proved a pleasant one. The venue at 'Picasso's' was a more sober setting than that used in Kalgoorlie and with Wendy Carter being absent there was no one to cajole the mob into song (when informed of this, our good Patron remarked 'Thank God for that!'). Nevertheless, it was a very pleasant evening and our international visitors, Ruth Gardner and daughter Jean Nolte seemed to be happy with the way that things proceeded. Our thoughts now go out to Broken Hill and the question asked is whether surrounding social events will upstage Kalgoorlie?

Forthcoming Conferences

Call for Papers – Australian Mining History Association Conference Broken Hill 2003

The next annual conference of the Australian Mining History Association will be held in the City of Broken Hill, New South Wales, on 2-6 July 2003. Broken Hill commenced production in 1883 and is Australia's most productive mining field, its minesites and settlement now forming a complex and fascinating industrial landscape. It is hoped that the conference will coincide

with the re-commencement of silver-lead-zinc mining on the Broken Hill Lode.

The Association invites papers on any subject relating to the history or archaeology of mining industry and settlement. If you wish to submit a paper, please send an abstract (or at least a title) by 30 November 2002, to:

Dr Peter Bell, PO Box 3044, Rundle Mall, SA 5000.

Phone/fax (08) 8373 1900 or mobile 0407 793 652

Email pbell@adelaide.on.net or pbell_history@yahoo.com.au

International Mining History Congress, Akabira, Hokkaido, 26-29 Sept. 2003

Members should now have received a brochure from Japan to advertise the 6th International meeting. As our first Congress in Asia, this promises to be an exciting opportunity to not only meet up with international colleagues but also to be introduced to Asian mining and institutions. As many will recognize, while Japan has the reputation of being limited in its capacity to produce primary products, it has in fact a long history associated with the mining of metals, and coal. That institutional developments in and surrounding mining were often quite different to such institutional developments in the West, is but one difference that should appeal to those interested in mining development and practices, that should provide fertile ground for new insights into our area of interest.

If you wish to attend, please try to return notification sheet (see the brochure) to the organizers by September 30th. If wishing to present a paper, do likewise by 30 November. This can also be done

on the Congress webpage that can be found at:

www.imhc2003.com

If you haven't received a brochure, contact me at the address at the top of the newsletter

International Conference on "Sustainable Development Indicators in the Mineral Industries." Milos, Greece, 21-23 May 2003.

The Conference is jointly organized by the Aachen University, Institute of Mining Engineering I and CRC 525, Virginia Tech, the Greek Mining Schools, Silver and Baryte Ores Mining Co., the Society of Mining Professors and the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration Inc., within the framework of Milos Conferences.

Should you require more information on the topics, presentation of papers, and pre-registration information, you can find all on the Conference First Announcement page at www.heliotopos.net/conf/sdimi2003 or contact the event coordinator, Kelly Papanikolaou, Heliotopos Professional Congress Organisers, Ypsilandou 28, Dafni, Athens, 172 36, Greece
Tel.: 0109730697; Fax: 0109767208

Information Wanted

Sandra Robb who is studying Chinese families and wives in the Cairns and district area would like any information that any one might have seen or read, on the Chinese brothels in the Northern Territory, in particular in Palmerston (presumably now Darwin).

Timothy Jones, *The Chinese in the Northern Territory*, NTU Press 1997, states on page 59, that in 1888 the

Territory Chief of Police, Inspector Foelsche, reported that in Palmeston among other shops, carpenters workshops, etc., were 7 Chinese brothels occupied by 34 prostitutes, and 5 Japanese brothels occupied by 23 prostitutes. Sandra is particularly curious about this type of business venture, given that she has not heard of any Chinese prostitutes in the far north of Queensland. Japanese yes but Chinese, no! She would like to know where the brothels were located, and if they were located in an area where families were congregated? Another question is whether they were in fact Chinese 'brothels,' or whether this a misrepresentation based on the stereotype that all Asian women must have been prostitutes by association?

Sandra can be contacted at:

sandra.robb@jcu.edu.au

Publications

Mining History Bibliography

We are pleased to announce that the Mining History Bibliography has now been printed and is available for purchase. The book contains an additional 2,000 entries in the Australian section to those included in the 1997 edition, and the New Zealand and PNG sections are completely new. Price, including postage is: Aust \$19; NZ \$21.50; all other countries \$25. Please make cheques out to AMHA and send to the Secretary. Publication details:

Mel Davies (Compiler), *Bibliography of the Mining History of Australia, New Zealand & Papua New Guinea*, Department of Economics, University of Western Australia, for the AMHA, June 2002, pp. i-vii, 1 – 321.

Alan Lougheed, *Cyanide and Gold: The Cassel Cyanide Company and Gold Extraction, 1884-1927*, Buderim, Qld, 2001, pp.i-ix, 1-144.

Alan has a few copies of his publication available for anyone interested, at the very generous rate of \$5. That sum is intended to cover postage (with only a few remaining copies, it's a matter of first in, first served). For this bargain of the new century, contact Dr. Alan Lougheed, 2 Titan Lane, Buderim, Queensland 4556.

G. D. Grose, *The Day Dream Mine*, Bungala Press, 2002. pp.1-24, with map and black & white, and coloured photos.

This attractively produced publication should appeal to anyone thinking of attending our Broken Hill Conference in 2003. It tells the story of the discovery of the 'Day Dream Mine' by prospectors Joe Meech and Allan Sinclair in 1884, and the subsequent history of the mine and township that sprung up alongside. Many of the workings are still accessible, as are some of the original buildings, and since 1983 the mine has been a tourist attraction in the Barrier region.

The book is available at newsagents in Broken Hill, or from the author Graeme Grose, for \$7 (includes postage). Thus it appears that this edition of the newsletter brings attention to yet another bargain.

Graeme's address is: 61 Spinnaker Circuit, Sheidow Park SA 5158.

Tel. 08-8322 5256.

e.mail: GraemeDGrose@msn.com.au

Keith Bailey, *James Boor's Bonanza - a History of Wallaroo Mines, South Australia*, Adelaide, 2002.

202 pages & 150 photographs. Price: \$30, plus postage of \$6.50 within South Australia & \$7.50 from other states.

This latest publication by Keith Bailey traces the history of copper mining from the discovery of copper ore by shepherd,

James Boor in 1859 in the Kadina/Wallaroo/Moonta area, through the hey day of mining in that area and to the failure of the Wallaroo & Moonta Mining and Smelting Company in 1923. The book concludes with detail on what happened during the 'selling up' process and other details of events appertaining to the mines during the following 50 years. Please contact:

Keith Bailey, 17 Hay St, Kadina
SA 5554, Tel: 08 8821 1924. e.mail:
kbailey@ypconnect.net>kbailey@ypconnect.net

John Cooper (compiler), *Records and reminiscences: geosciences at the University of Adelaide 1875-2000*, Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, 2001. pp. i-ix, 1-254. ill., map, ports., 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references. ISBN: 0863966861

Dedicated to the memory of Bruce Web, the publication 'Celebrate[s] the 125th anniversary of the birth of Geoscience at the University of Adelaide, in 1874 ... not intended to be a formal history of what is now the University's Department of Geology and Geophysics, but rather a record of departmental activities and the people responsible for them during its lifetime.'

Help a Miner – Help Yourself!

Of late I've received lots of mail from folk on the African continent asking me to share their [ill-gotten] wealth in exchange for my bank details. However, this is the first call from a miner, so I thought I'd like to broadcast the good news in the hope that you can help the gentleman dispose of wealth created from the fruits of the earth. For drawing your

attention to the source, I will of course be asking for a cut of 25 per cent!

'URGENT AND CONFIDENTIAL OR CALL ME FROM: JEFF TAMBO

Dear Sir,
I am JEFF TAMBO, first son to Late Alhaji FOFANA TAMBO the former Financial Director to Sierra-Leone Mining Corporation presently here in Abidjan with the rest of my family. Before the unfortunate killing of my father he deposited the sum of \$27 Million USD with the C?te deIvoire bank for further remittance to abroad, the deposit documents will be fax to you on receipt of interest.

Presently we have decided to move this funds out of the country for in immediate, and in this regards we are contacting you to act as the proper beneficiary to this Funds as to enable the bank in transferring this Fund to your nominated bank account abroad for investment which will be of your guide line. I and my mother has decided in compensating you properly for this noble assistance which will be agreed within the both of us.

Please do contact us as soon as possible us to know your interest and to discus the best/fastest modalities of effecting this transaction within the shortest possible time as we as so much anchors to live this country, as you can see we are not secured here.

Awaiting for your urgent responds.
Regards and God bless.
JEFF TAMBO'

As there is obviously some urgency in this request, you can contact Mr Tambo by e.mail at: jefftambo@lycos.com

Committee Members 2002-2003

The following officers and committee members were elected to office at the Brisbane AGM:

Patron, Professor Geoffrey Blainey, AC
President: Dr. Peter Bell, PO Box 3044, Rundle Mall, Adelaide, SA 5000.
Tel. 08- 8373 1900
e.mail: pbell@adelaide.on.net

Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. Mel Davies, Economics Dept., Univ. of WA, Crawley 6907, WA. Tel. 08-93802939
e.mail: mdavies@ecel.uwa.edu.au

COMMITTEE

ACT

Mr. Chris Carter, LPO Box 89, Aust. National Univ. Canberra, ACT 2601.
Tel. 06-2999724.
e.mail: archaeologyaust@ozemail.com.au
Dr. Barry McGowan. LPO Box A336, ANU, ACT 2601, Tel. 02-62842827
e.mail: Barry@epm.net.au

SA

Mr. Bernie O'Neil, P.O. Box 2, Klemzig, SA 5087.
Tel. 08-82610077
e.mail: bernard.oneil@adelaide.edu.au

NSW

Dr. Graydon Henning, Dept. of Economic History, Univ. of New England, Armidale, NSW 2351. Tel. 067-732702
e.mail: ghenning@metz.une.edu.au
Mr. Ross Mainwaring, 5 Sheather Avenue, St. Ives, NSW 2075. tel. 02-94492738
Mr. Tony Webster, 4/469 Nelson Road, Mt Nelson, Tas 7007. Tel. 03-62246297.
e.mail: twebster@mrt.tas.gov.au

NT

Prof. David Carment, PO Box 41813, Casuarina, NT 0811, Tel. 08-89466830
e. mail: David.Carment@ntu.edu.au

Qld

Dr. Ruth Kerr, OAM, 105 Highland Terrace, St. Lucia, Qld 4812.
Tel. 07-32245106.

e.mail: ruth.kerr@nrm.qld.gov.au
Assoc. Prof. Diane Menghetti, Dept. of History and Politics, James Cook Univ, Townsville, Qld 4811, Tel. 07-47814244
e. mail: diane.menghetti@jcu.edu.au
Dr. Jan Wegner, History Dept., James Cook University (Cairns Campus), PO Box 6811, Cairns, Qld. 4870. Tel. 070-421100.
e.mail: janice.wegner@jcu.edu.au

TAS

Mr. Greg Dickens, 18 Anulka Street, Howrah, Tas. 7018.
Tel. 03-62477110. Fax. 03-62338338
e.mail: gdickens@mrt.tas.gov.au
Mr. Glyn Roberts, 427 Strickland Avenue, South Hobart, Tas. 7004. Tel. 03-62391512.
e.mail: robertsg@tassie.net.au

Vic

Mr. Ralph Birrell, 279 Turner Road, Strathfieldsaye, Vic. 3551.
Tel. 03-54395428.
e.mail: rbirrell@netcom.net.au
Mr. David White, 35 Main Street, Blackburn, Vic. 3130. Tel. 03-98773646.
dwhi2@student.monash.edu

WA

Dr. Patrick Bertola, School of Social Sciences, Curtin University, GPO Box U 1987, Perth, WA 6001. tel. 08-9266-7395
e.mail: bertolap@spectrum.curtin.edu.au
Ms. Wendy Carter, PO Box 2016, Boulder, WA 6432. Tel/Fax: 089-90932736
e.mail: wendyjc@bigpond.com
Dr. Charles Fox, Department of History, University of WA, Nedlands, WA 6907.
Tel. 08-93802175
e.mail: cfox@arts.uwa.edu.au
Ms. Sachiko Sone, School of Asian Studies, University of WA, Nedlands 6907.
Tel. 08-93802979.
e.mail: ssone@cyllene.uwa.edu.au

New Zealand

Dr. Philip Hart, History Department, University of Waikato, Hamilton, NZ. Tel. 07-8567992. PRHart@Waikato.Ac.NZ

MJD Sept'02



AUSTRALIAN MINING HISTORY ASSOCIATION

All correspondence to: Mel Davies
Business School, Economics,
MBDP M251
University of Western Australia
Crawley 6009, W. Australia
Tel. (08) 93802939
Fax (08) 93801016
E.mail: mdavies@ecel.uwa.edu.au

Newsletter No. 4 DECEMBER 2002

Patron: Professor Geoffrey Blainey, AC

ABN 96 220 329 754

Web page: <http://www.econs.ecel.uwa.edu.au/AMHA/amhamain.htm>

Issue 31

Editorial

Instead of the usual editorial, the column will be filled with some observations from our eminent President, Peter Bell, on the forthcoming Broken Hill conference. This will be our first stand-alone conference and will therefore be a landmark development for the Society. For further information, see the registration form included with this newsletter.

Our annual conference this year takes place in Broken Hill from Wednesday 2 July to Sunday 6 July. We are offering a rich program of papers and a round of interesting field trips, and we already have a lot of expressions of interest and support from within the local community, so it's shaping up as a very good conference indeed. Broken Hill is one of Australia's (and the world's) great base metal mining fields, and is at present poised on the brink of a mining revival. If you've never been there, this will be an excellent opportunity to see it in the company of mining history enthusiasts and knowledgeable guides.

After a welcoming reception at Geocentre, a geological and mineral

interpretation centre operated by the City of Broken Hill, our principal conference venue will be historic Trades Hall, home of the Barrier Industrial Council for many decades. To date, there are 24 speakers. Many will discuss topics to do with Broken Hill's mining history: Charles Rasp the mineral discoverer; the 1909 lockout from the viewpoint of a union family; an Aboriginal perspective on Broken Hill; women's voices in Broken Hill history; the Broken Hill mining archives; and the role historical records have played in the current resurgence of mining. Other speakers are looking at Broken Hill connections further afield: Broken Hill capital in the Collins House group, in Kanmantoo copper, in northern Australia, and how the flotation process was introduced to the American copper industry. Outside the Broken Hill theme, we also have papers on topics as various as gold mines and fields in New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand, the Kentucky coal mines, the discovery of Olympic Dam, assay balances, Portland cement and management of abandoned mines.

On the social side of the conference you are advised to bring your walking shoes.

A number of local tours will be interspersed with the conference proceedings, and longer tours to follow the end of the formal sessions. Local walking or driving tours will take-in central Broken Hill, the religious buildings (Broken Hill has churches, mosques and a synagogue), the mines on the line of lode, and the cemetery. On the day following the conference, we can arrange tours to Silverton, to Living Desert Sculptures and to Broken Hill's famous art galleries, depending on demand. There may also be a longer (probably 2 day) post-conference bus tour of western New South Wales taking in Milparinka, Tibooburra and White Cliffs, if enough people express interest.

The committee hopes to see a good response from members, to this our first stand-alone event.

Forthcoming Conferences

XII TICCIH International Congress "Transformation of Old Industrial Centres and the Role of Industrial heritage" Russia July 2003

Papers to be submitted by 1 February, 2003.

Registration will remain open after this date but no guarantee can be given for paper applications made after 1 February.

All details regarding the Congress schedule, Congress Exhibition and Post-Congress tour as well as on-line Registration can be found at www.ticcih2003.ur.ru

International Mining History Congress, Akabira, Hokkaido, 26-29 Sept. 2003

Details on the Congress including pre and post conference tours can be viewed on the Congress webpage:

www.imhc2003.com

Yours truly can provide conference brochures. If you haven't received anything from the organizers, contact me at the address at the top of the newsletter

Publications

Barry McGowan, *Australian Ghost Towns*, Lothian Books, Melbourne; pp. i-x, 1-246.

Barry has gained fame and notoriety from this well heralded publication, being interviewed on numerous talkbacks throughout the country and even appearing on TV in the celebrated Burt Newton Show. With the royalties rolling in, the question is whether he will upgrade his Akubra in time for the Broken Hill conference? The only episode not recorded in the text and media was the 'spooky' incident that Barry experience one night in an outback hotel, though no doubt all will be revealed at the July conference.

The book is hardbound in a 'coffee table' format, and retails for \$50 at all leading book stores. The foreword is by Geoffrey Blainey, and it is lavishly illustrated with over 150 colour and b/w photos, most of which were taken by the author. The author believes its excellent value for money and should grace even the humblest of mining libraries.

Bob Sheppard, *The Golden Rule: The true story of the Telfer Gold Mine*, Hesperian Press and Warrigal Press, Victoria Park, WA, 2002, pp. 269. Price \$40 plus postage.

The Telfer gold mine in Western Australia's Great Sandy Desert is set to become the largest gold mine in Australia, larger than Kalgoorlie's fabulous Golden Mile. That is the opinion of Newcrest managing director,

Tony Palmer, who recently announced mining would recommence at Telfer. And that fourteen million tonnes of ore would be mined each year.

Telfer is associated with a claim that the mine was found without any input from a pioneering prospector. However, French prospector, Jean-Paul Turcaud insists he found Telfer, and another gold mine he calls Telfer's sister. Turcaud stated that corporate explorers will never find this new bonanza even though he provides clues of its whereabouts in *The Golden Rule*.

Susan Marsden, *Coals to Newcastle: a history of coal loading at the Port of Newcastle, New South Wales 1797-1997*, Bobby Graham Publishers, Wagga Wagga, 2002, pp. 272, price \$29.95. Black & white photographs; illustrations and glossary of terms.

ISBN 0957896190

Available from: Bobby Graham Publishers/bob-e-books.com

15 Amaroo Street, Wagga Wagga 2650

New South Wales, Australia

02- 6926 5757. e mail orders:

editor@bob-e-books.com

The following description is taken from the publisher's web page:

<http://www.bobebooks.com>

“ Coals to Newcastle presents the history of coal-loading at the Port of Newcastle. The history spans two centuries of coal loading and covers a wide range of themes and events, drawing on information from public and private records, oral histories, newspapers and works published in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The book explores such themes as the social and economic impact of the industry on Newcastle and the Hunter Valley;

developments in the technology of coal transport, loading and shipping, work patterns and relationships; and the commercial history, describing the connections between the coal industry, transport and port operations, the roles of the public and private sector, and changes in the ownership of the loading industry. This has, in long cycles, swung between government and private companies, both locally-owned and overseas firms.”

Book Reviews

Doug Wilkinson, *Golden Papers*, Westralian Library Foundation, Perth, 1986, pp.1-32. With illustrations

Michael P.A. Liebig, *Terra Australis: An adventurous financial history of Australian shares and loans*, Markt & Technik, Verlag AG, Munchen, Germany, 1988 [in English and German] pp. 1-175. With illustrations.

While our practice is to publicise and thus support new mining history publications, on this occasion following the urgings of Laith Reynolds, an exception has been made to that rule in order to bring attention to the subject of scripophily, the study and collection of scrips. As Geoffrey Blainey states in the foreword to *Golden Papers*, hundreds of thousands of printed share certificates must have been issued before 1900 but only few have survived. Many certificates were works of art, though the aesthetic value did not necessarily reflect the eventual success of a company.

Today, even some 'worthless' certificates can attract large sums from avid collectors in the field, What should be realized is that not only the embellishment, decoration and aesthetic value might contribute to the worth of a

scrip, but also the history behind it. Scrips reflect both the triumphs and disappointments that punctuate mining history. Pre the 1930s, decorative scrips were often produced as a strategy to gain the interest of the relatively uninformed, but worthless as many proved, they can today represent the choice pieces in a collector's catalogue. But even plain scrips can be deemed valuable if there is a 'history', whether one that tells of outrageous fraud and scandal or of great success. For example, a piece advertising Lord Fingall's disastrous Londonderry Gold Mine might be as or more valuable in the eyes of the collector than scrip for the highly successful Mt. Morgan Mine. As with other collectables, value can be found in the rarity, quality, denomination and attractiveness but as the author of *Golden papers* suggests, today the most likely place to find WA or Australian mining scrip, whether in the form of ordinary shares, preference shares, or debentures, lies not in Australia but in London where many companies were floated (or boosted).

Gold and Paper, is a nicely presented publication that concentrates on Western Australia. It provides some fine illustrations of scrips but also looks at the mining history associated with them. Interesting detail is also provided on the Stock Exchanges that issued the scrip, including the 'Open Call Exchanges' that catered at public auction mainly for the small punters. That the hopes and aspirations of countless individuals were either realized or dashed by the holding of the illustrated certificates is something that the mining historian can well appreciate.

The author of the second publication, Michael Liebig, is German by

nationality but he early became enamoured with Australia and found his interest being drawn to scrips of all kind, which helped feed his appetite for what he views as a fabulous and colourful country.

The book begins well enough with some interesting background on the rise of the 'bourse' in Europe and the eventual emergence in 1817 of the first joint stock company in Australia, the Bank of New South Wales but it then tends to meander through a maze of Australian developments, so that it becomes difficult in places to tell whether the author is concentrating on the development of scrips or is intent on breaking the focus so as to tell a good yarn. In addition, some confusion emerged (pp.34-36) when examining the development of Stock Exchanges and the emergence of Banks in Australia. Perhaps a more careful chronological development was required here (as in other parts of the book). Closer proof reading by an Australian reader would also have helped the presentation, for apart from some quaint if not idiosyncratic statements (for example, p.41, what is a 'historically pregnant document'? and p.42 where it states that land in Australia was 'reclaimed 'from the primeval jungle') there are a few obvious mistakes such as (p.32) where Governor Bligh is referred to as 'Bley'.

To be pedantic, seeing that the book looks at the development of note issue, it could be suggested that the rise of the government Commissariat and its issue of notes of credit would also have been worthy of comment in the context of scripophily.

Not a criticism as such but in a wide-ranging text, it might have been

pertinent to have seen some detailed comment on to the producers of various scrips. There is mention as a caption on p.112 that one of the major producers was the firm of Waterloo & Sons, London but this was just something mentioned in passing.

However, the author does succeed in highlighting the fact that behind all scrips there is a story, and that scripophily can lead the historical venturer along paths that bring a greater understanding of our past and of the characters who have been the instruments of making history.

Mel Davies
University of Western Australia

Scholarship Opportunities

1) *Black Gold: a history of Aboriginal people and gold mining in Victoria, 1850 – 1900*, University of Ballarat School of Business, PhD Scholarship.

A PhD scholarship worth \$23,033 per annum, (tax exempt) is available at the above institution to work on an ARC - Linkage funded project:

The aims of the project, its significance and expected outcomes are detailed below:

The social and economic historiography of gold in Victoria has excluded a whole quadrant from its landscape. The Aboriginal side of the gold fields story in Victoria has yet to be told. This project will be the first systematic study of the history of Aboriginal people and gold mining in Victoria. It will show that this history is a rich and varied narrative that includes such themes as the environmental degradation and social disruption brought by mining; employment, trade and commercial opportunities it offered Aboriginal

people, the Aboriginal expertise and knowledge in the discovery of gold; relationships with miners; and the presence of the Native Police Corps on the Goldfields.

The Sovereign Hill Museums Association, Ballarat is the industry partner for the project.

Students are likely to be recent graduates interested in industry research or graduates with some years of relevant work experience who wish to undertake research work in order to complete a higher degree.

Grants are made on the basis of full-time study and are to begin in the first year of the grant.

To be eligible for an APAI, a student must: be an Australian citizen (unless a suitable Australian citizen cannot be obtained (see the Funding Contract for further details); be enrolled in a full-time postgraduate research degree at the eligible host institution; have an appropriate Honours 1 or high 2A (or equivalent) undergraduate degree; not be receiving similar funding or stipend from a Commonwealth Government programme; not already have completed a degree at the same level as the proposed candidature or at a higher level; and, not have previously held an Australian Postgraduate Award (APA) or APAI unless it was terminated less than three months after the stipend was first paid.

Further information can be obtained from the Chief Investigator, Dr Ian Clark, Senior Lecturer Tourism School of Business (0353 279436, or email: i.clark@ballarat.edu.au .

Applications including a CV, academic record and the names and contact details of two academic referees should be forwarded to: Dr Ian Clark, School of Business, University of Ballarat, PO Box 663, Ballarat, Victoria, 3353.

Closing Date: Friday, 7 February 2003. Information on the range of Sovereign Hill's programs and activities, can be found at: www.sovereignhill.com.au

2) *'Family and community in the central Victorian goldfields region, 1851-1933'*

Expressions of interest are invited from potential applicants for an Australian Research Council Discovery-Project PhD scholarship, to commence early in 2003. The scholarship is tied to a three-year Discovery Project entitled 'Family and community in the central Victorian goldfields region, 1851-1933'. The successful applicant will join a research team that is applying family-reconstitution methods and historical ethnography to a cluster of cultural landscapes within the region bordered by Bendigo, Rushworth, Maldon, Castlemaine, and Creswick.

The scholarship holder will be based in the Department of History at the University of Melbourne, and will be supervised by Associate Professor Alan Mayne and Dr Charles Fahey (La Trobe University, Bendigo).

The scholarship will be pegged to the ARC's salary scales (currently \$22,771 p.a.). The scholarship holder will also be eligible for an annual bonus package (valued at up to \$5,000 p.a.) that includes a new portable computer, research assistance, and teaching.

The successful applicant must have completed an honours degree in History (H2A or higher) and meet the entry

requirements for PhD study in the Department of History at the University of Melbourne. For details see <http://www.history.unimelb.edu.au>

Copies of the Project Description, can be obtained from Charles Fahey at: c.fahey@bendigo.latrobe.edu.au tel. 054-5444 7491 or from Alan Mayne at: a.mayne@unimelb.edu.au tel. 03-8344 5975. Formal expressions of interest, comprising an academic transcript of undergraduate results and a personal assessment of conceptual and research interests relative to the project description, must be received by Fahey or Mayne no later than 31 January 2003.

Information Wanted

Mrs. J. Frost states that gold prospector Billy Frost, was her husband's great-great grandfather somewhere in Australia in the 1800s. Not much to go on except that he sent his children off to be educated in England, though with the eye-catching name of "Frost" someone might remember seeing reference to the gentleman. If so, Mrs. Frost would be pleased to receive any information at:

Wozall@aol.com

Australasian Mining History Journal – note to Contributors

You might be aware that the Journal will contain both a **refereed** and a **non-refereed** section. I've received a couple of calls to ask what is the difference and whether it is worthwhile submitting to the refereed section. The answer is, that if you happen to be an academic and your existence depends on an extremely rigorous and sometimes painful exercise where the article might be demolished or where you are asked to make substantial revisions, then choose the refereed section. If your future doesn't depend on it, the choice is yours but if you will be

content to accept (at the most) some editing then you might end up all the happier by choosing 'non-refereed.'

For everyone's information, each refereed paper will be examined by two anonymous referees who will be expected to make recommendations as to whether a paper is accepted or rejected, or whether it has to be revised before being accepted.

Obituary

Alan L. Lougheed

13 April 1927 - 27 September 2002

Alan was born in Nanango, Queensland. His early years were spent on the family farm. Following school he became a trainee teacher. For ten years he taught in mainly one-teacher schools in the bush. During this period he began his university studies as an external student, completing his B.A. degree in 1955 and the B.Com degree in 1960. He joined the University of Queensland as a tutor in Economics in 1963, beginning a long and successful career there. He graduated B.Econ in 1964 with first class honours and a University Medal. He received his Ph.D. in 1974. He was appointed lecturer in 1964, promoted to senior lecturer in 1968, and in 1984 to Reader. He retired from the University of Queensland in 1991.

Alan started his university career as an economist, however, he quickly developed a passion for economic history. He was a natural in this field - he loved archives, was a meticulous researcher, and had a healthy disrespect for unsubstantiated economic theories. He published extensively on aspects of Australian economic history, the development of the international economy, and mining history, including several gold-mining company histories

and a definitive work on the development of the cyanide process for the extraction of gold from ore. His numerous books and articles earned him a place of high respect within the international community of economic historians. His book, co-written with George Kenwood on the growth of the international economy, first published in 1971, is a classic, in its 4th edition and published in several languages. In addition to his research and publications, Alan was an extremely dedicated and effective teacher and valuable colleague. He was the classic "gentleman" academic.

Alan and his wife Jill had a passion for scouring the countryside of Scotland and Ireland looking for Lougheeds. Every trip led to new discoveries and friendships. Their travels took them not only to places with family connections, but also to sites of Roman antiquity and industrial archaeology, including the sites of former cyanide companies.

To those of us who knew Alan well, he was the ultimate friend. He was a rare individual who was decent, down-to-earth, honest, and who loved life to the fullest. He was an extremely dedicated family man. He spoke to everybody as equals, and if he befriended you, you knew you had a solid supporter and friend. With Alan there were no pretences, just honest, open exchanges of ideas, emotions, and trust.

Alan died peacefully after a brief illness, and he is survived by his wife Jill, three children, their spouses, and four grandchildren. They and Alan's friends and colleagues miss him very much.

Bob Cage (University of Queensland)

Ed's note:

In the last newsletter we advertised Alan's latest publication *Cyanide and Gold: The Cassel Cyanide Company and Gold Extraction, 1884-1927*, that he was offering to members at the give-away price of \$5 – a gesture that illustrates his generous nature. Alan also presented a paper at the July Brisbane Conference, entitled '*Europe and the Western Australian Gold Mining Industry 1890-1914*' (unpublished) that was received with great interest. Alan was what you might call a quiet achiever, always keeping a low profile despite his international reputation as a scholar and economic historian. His interest in mining and especially in the cyanide process had been a long-time passion and the last time I spoke to him in July, he was hoping to continue his research and publications in that area and in the fascinating area of mining capital. It is with great regret that we in the Association note his passing and we express our condolences to his wife Jill and family.

The following publications reflect Alan's interests in mining history:

Lougheed, Alan L., *Cyanide and Gold: The Cassell Cyanide Company and Gold Extraction*, The author, Buderim, Qld., 2001.

- 'The London Stock Exchange boom in Kalgoorlie shares, 1895-1901', in *Australian Economic History Review*, vol. 35, no. 1, March 1995, pp. 83-102.

- *Ownership of British-Westralian mining companies, 1895-1914*, University of Queensland, St Lucia, 1992.

- 'The discovery, development, and diffusion of new technology: the cyanide process for the extraction of gold, 1887/1914', in *Prometheus*, vol. 7, no. 1, June 1989, pp. 61-74.

- 'The cyanide process and gold extraction in Australia and New Zealand 1888-1913', in *Australian Economic History Review*, vol. 27, no. 1, March 1987, pp. 44-60.

- 'The Cassel Company, cyanide, and the gold mining industry, 1887-1927', paper presented at The International Mining History Conference, St Hilda's College, The University of Melbourne, 27-30 August 1985.

- *The first major share market boom in Queensland - Gympie*, Department of Economics, University of Queensland, Brisbane, 1984.

- 'British Company Formation and the Queensland Mining Industry 1886-1890', in *Business History*, vol. 25, No.1, 1983.

Memberships - First Call

Please note the inserted membership application form. Your early payment would be greatly appreciated. If you have already paid your 2003 membership, please ignore.

Change of Address

Please note the Secretary's change of address. Same institution, same occupation, same colleagues (in fact same everything) except that for some unknown reason there's been a 'restructuring' !

Publications

As we have an appreciable stock of publications on hand that are tying up liquid capital, and as my room is beginning to look like Cardboard City, your patronage for the publications on offer would prove a godsend! See list of available titles and prices on the membership form.

MJD Dec'02