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ADDENDUM

W.A. McGEE

Map Replacement for Figure 1: in W.A. McGee, 'Tragedy on the Strickland: Jack Hides and the Investors Ltd Expedition of 1937', *Journal of Australasian Mining History*, vol. 5, September 2007, p. 151.

AUTHOR DETAILS AND ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

CLIVE BEAUCHAMP: Dudley Colliery Disaster, Newcastle, New South Wales, 1898.

Dr Beauchamp is an Adjunct Senior Lecturer at Charles Sturt University, Bathurst, NSW and holds a PhD from the University of NSW. His research interests include mining disasters and strikes and the mining industry and the NSW Parliament. In 2006 he published *Parliament, Politics and Public Works 1888-1930*.

In March 1898, a violent underground explosion at the Dudley mine resulted in the death of fifteen miners. The paper traces the history of the mine; describes the unsuccessful rescue attempts; details the extent of structural damage, the resultant fire and the temporary sealing of the mine. There is special focus on the Coroner's inquest and on the conclusions and recommendations of the Court of Investigation. Evidence given at the investigation (regarding the presence of fire-damp and inadequate reporting practices) is examined. The impact of the disaster is considered, including the introduction of regulations requiring miners to be equipped with safety lamps.

ROSS A. BOTH and GREG DREW: The Glen-Osmond silver-lead mines, South Australia: Australia's first metalliferous mines.

Prior to retirement in 1999, Ross Both was Reader in Economic Geology in the Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Adelaide, where his teaching and research interests were concerned with mineral deposits.

Greg Drew is a senior geologist in the South Australian Department Primary Industries and Resources (PIRSA) and has been involved in the research and implementation of numerous interpretive programs at historic mine sites throughout South Australia.

The silver-lead mines at Glen Osmond in the Adelaide foothills represent the birthplace of Australia's metalliferous mining industry. The mines operated from 1841 to 1850-1851, with some further production in the late 1880s. Although the Glen Osmond mines proved to be small, historically they are of national significance. They marked the beginning of Australia's first mining era which took place in South Australia during the 1840s, predating the discovery and working of rich gold deposits in the eastern states by a decade. The Glen Osmond mines were also the first indication of the important role mining would play in the State's economy in the second half of the 19th Century. These mines acted as a catalyst for further discoveries of metalliferous ores and Glen Osmond was the first location to attract skilled Cornish miners to South Australia. Cornish miners brought with them their traditional mining expertise and social customs, and went on to play a pivotal role in the more significant mines in the Kapunda, Burra and Moonta-Wallaroo areas

DAVID 'FRED' CAHIR: The attraction of gold mining in Victoria for Aboriginal people. Fred has recently completed his PhD on the role of Aboriginal people on the Victorian goldfields, 1850-1870. He works as a volunteer at Sovereign Hill outdoor museum, has also a Masters degree on the topic of Victorian Aboriginal history and teaches at the University of Ballarat in tourism, cultural resource management and Aboriginal history.

Aboriginal people were a very visible presence on the goldfields in nineteenth century Victoria. This paper examines why Aboriginal people were attracted to the gold fields of nineteenth century Victoria and explores the extrinsic and intrinsic motivating factors such as new wealth, new sights, new sounds, new alliances which prompted Aboriginal people to participate in 'gold society'.

YOLANDE COLLINS and SANDRA KIPPEN: 'A social disease with medical aspects':

Miner's phthisis and the politics of occupational health in Bendigo, 1880s-1910.

Yolande Collins is a Senior Lecturer in the History Program at La Trobe University. Her doctorate was concerned with the development of hospitals in country Victoria and her publications have been in the sphere of public health and medical history.

Sandra Kippen is an adjunct lecturer in the School of Public Health at La Trobe University. Her research interests centre on social issues relating to mining, particularly in her home city of Bendigo.

The growth of public awareness concerning the social consequences of miners' phthisis were influenced by a variety of factors, particularly an increased visibility of risk and human agency in the form of energetic medical professions who reflected contemporary views about health and safety. An apparent lack of action/concern by the Bendigo Branch of the Amalgamated Miners Union can be slated to the stiff opposition of powerful mine owners, and divisions caused within ranks by the 'tributing question'.

JIM ENEVER: 'Not for Want of Trying': The history of the Cooper's Creek Copper Mine, Victoria.

Jim Enever, a retired mining engineer has published several papers on various aspects of Victorian mining and has a Graduate Diploma in Archaeology and Classics, and a Post Grad Diploma in Public History, all obtained at Melbourne University.

The paper follows the development of the copper mining and smelting industries in North Central Gippsland following the first significant discovery of copper near Walhalla in 1864. The driving force was provided by a number of local mining promoters, versed in the art of quartz mining for gold, but not base metal mining and smelting, for which there was no real precedent in Victoria at that time. The technical knowledge was mainly provided by managers imported from South Australian copper mines, though they found the testing environment of Coopers Creek extremely difficult. In particular the 1860s and 1870s proved difficult for smelting because the fuel came from local timber that was invariably wet. The cost of transport in the rugged terrain also posed an insurmountable problem and helps explain the limited viability of the various operations.

CHARLIE FOX: Contract Work at Mt Lyell, 1903-1923.

Charlie Fox teaches Australian history at the University of Western Australia. He has published widely on the history of work, unemployment and his other research interest, the history of intellectual disability.

This paper examines the history of contract work at the Mt Lyell Company mines in Queenstown, Tasmania. It shows how the system operated, the complex relationship between contract and waged work and the way it became an industrial issue with both the miners unions and the contractors themselves. It shows the ambiguities of contract work in worker's organisations and culture at Mt Lyell. Finally it suggests ways in which contracting can be conceptualised in the debates about the labour process in Australian mining.

KEN McQUEEN: Abandoned Hopes: Reef Mining on the Albert Goldfield, north-western NSW.

Ken McQueen is a geologist with a keen interest in mining history. He is Associate Professor of Landscape Evolution and Mineral Exploration at the University of Canberra and also an adjunct Professor at the Australian National University.

After alluvial gold was discovered in the Milparinka-Tibooburra region in 1880, attention turned to developing the nearby gold-bearing quartz reefs. There were great hopes that the area, with similar geology to Bendigo would prove to be a rich reef-mining field. Companies were set up locally, in Melbourne and in Adelaide, but lack of water and difficulties in supplying such an arid and isolated region greatly hindered testing and development of the reefs. The crushing plant that was finally constructed proved inadequate. Capital was soon exhausted under the difficult conditions and although the local miners were persistent in their efforts, all attempts at reef mining were eventually abandoned. Until recently there have been only limited attempts to test the area using modern exploration methods.

JEREMY MOUAT: "Just Now the 'Merican expert is the Prominent Man": American mining engineers and the Australian mining industry 1880s-1910s.

Jeremy Mouat is a professor of history and chair of the Social Sciences Department at the Augustana Campus of the University of Alberta in Canada. His interest in Australian mining history dates from the mid 1980s, when he completed his dissertation on a comparative topic that included an examination of Broken Hill's early years.

This paper examines the role of American mining engineers in New South Wales, Western Australia and Victoria in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Their presence in Australia was less random than that of Americans during the earlier gold rush era, for in most cases these engineers had been recruited to carry out specific duties. Most were trained in similar ways, shared a common approach to geological and technological challenges, participated in national engineering societies, and read the same technical journals; indeed, mining engineers began to imagine themselves as members of an epistemic community with a global reach. Thus the presence of American engineers in Australia was less a reflection of American dominance *per se* than it was an indication of the mining industry's growing internationalisation.