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AUTHOR DETAILS AND ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

CLIVE BEAUCHAMP: *Beyond Philanthropy: The New South Wales Miners' Accident Relief Act 1900.*

Dr Beauchamp is an Adjunct Associate Professor at Charles Sturt University, Bathurst and holds a PhD from the University of NSW. His research interests include mining disasters, mining reforms, strikes and the migration of Welsh coalminers to the Northern (NSW) Coalfield. In 2006 he published, *Parliament, Politics and Public Works: A History of the NSW Public Works Committee 1888-1930.*

For sixteen years, this legislation provided financial relief to the dependents of those killed in mining accidents and to those injured accidentally. The measure was a significant development in miners' welfare. The account traces the background to the passage of the 1900 Act, examining the incidence of accidents (fatal and non-fatal), the influence of the colliery disasters at Stockton and Dudley, as well as outlining the traditional sources of accident relief for miners. The NSW political environment (1896-1900) is considered with focus on the role of former miners in the embryonic ALP in pressing Governments for reforms; the administration and funding of the Accident Relief Fund are detailed; its limitations discussed, and its termination in 1916 described.

DAVID BRANAGAN: *Australia's First Marble Quarry.*

David Branagan is an Honorary Research Associate, School of Geosciences, University of Sydney, where he taught for thirty years. His major research interests are in the history of the geological sciences in the Antipodes in relation to mining and mineral exploration, concentrating largely on biographical studies.

Australia's first marble quarry, near the Wollondilly River, County Argyle, NSW had a short life in the 1830s, ten years after its discovery in 1824 by Hume and Hovell. It later became a source of lime, operating sporadically until 1915. The site can still be readily identified. This paper concentrates on the first short period, identifies features of the site and on the people (notably George Clewitt and Peter Stuckey) probably involved in its development.

JIM ENEVER: *'The Politics of Oil Shale' The Tasmanian Oil Shale Industry from 1910 to 1935.*

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.

By the 1920s, the oil shale industry in NSW was in decline and focus was shifting to the Tasmanite deposits of the Mersey Valley. These deposits had been known since the mid nineteenth century, but it was not until the early twentieth century that a serious attempt was made to develop them. In the period from around 1915 to 1935, a number of activities were initiated in an attempt to perfect commercial extraction of the valuable products. A notable feature of this period was the role played by governments, both state and federal. At a state level, government involvement ranged from an attempt to set up a state run enterprise, to the granting of a monopoly to private industry aimed at engineering a critical mass of activity, to sponsoring of an amalgamation of small scale operators to the same end, to the direct funding and co-ordination of research into processing technologies. At the federal level, the period in question coincided with a marked change in policy from active support for the oil shale industry through the agency of a bounty on oil production, to the introduction of a bill to expedite the establishment of a domestic crude oil refining capability in Australia, based on imported crude, and encouragement of exploration for conventional oil within Australia. By the 1930s, it had become obvious that the Tasmanian oil shale deposits were not going to meet Australia's need for a strategic oil supply, and, in the absence of significant domestic conventional oil discoveries, attention was re-focused on NSW with the establishment of Glen Davis.

PHILIP HART: *A Carter, a Businessman, and a Prospector with Several Things in Common.*

Philip Hart retired from the Department of History, University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand in 2002, and has spent the subsequent years exploring, both in the archives and on the ground, the Te Aroha goldfields. In particular, he is interested in the social history of the district and a number of his articles have appeared in past volumes of this journal.

In the 19th century the lure of gold attracted a varied assortment of people from all over the world to both Australia and New Zealand. Many were described as ‘characters’ and such, some certainly lived colourful lives - none more so than those described in this paper. The link between the three was that of ‘colour’ and an interesting feature is how the three not only survived but thrived, and that in a society where at this time in history we would expect prejudice to have strongly worked against them.

BRIAN R. HILL: *Exciting career of an obscure mining entrepreneur: David Ziman (1862-1920).*

In his retirement after a long career in business including involvement in gold mining and mineral exploration, Brian Hill is able to indulge his interest in mining history with a focus on researching and writing on topics concerning New Zealand mining history.

In the late 1890s an obscure mining investor from South Africa, (David Ziman 1862-1920), was instrumental in the restructuring and modernisation of the gold mining industry at Reefton, New Zealand's second biggest gold field. Born in Czarist Poland, which he fled as a teenager, Ziman was a barrow boy in London before emigrating to the Cape Colony where he became a trader in ostrich feathers. He was a founding broker of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in 1887. He soon amassed considerable wealth, but was bankrupted in a collapse of the Rand share market in 1890. With adroit trading in a few years he restored his wealth. On a holiday to New Zealand in 1895 to visit his wife's family, his attention was directed to Reefton which was in a prolonged slump despite the favourable economic conditions for gold mining associated with price deflation in New Zealand during most of this period. Ziman devised an audacious plan to gain control of the main mines in Reefton for floating in London, forming a substantial company with the Rothschilds. This company transformed and modernised the industry in Reefton. Ziman spent the last years of his life struggling to prove his disputed assertion that the orebody of the Blackwater mine extended at depth into the contiguous Prohibition lease that he controlled. Vindication of his vision came only after his death.

TIM JETSON: *‘That some rich lode amongst these hills is waiting for us yet’: Balancing Mining and Environmental Concerns in the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park, Tasmania.*

Tim Jetson is lecturer in SOSE in the Faculty of Education at the University of Tasmania. He is interested in and has researched many aspects of Tasmanian history.

This paper outlines the development of mining at the Barn Bluff and Pelion mining fields located in what is now the Cradle Mt-Lake St Clair National Park. Mining phases from the early 1890s until the end of World War II are delineated and analysed. Reasons for the demise of the fields, including the change in land status of the area, are given. The role of key figures, such as prospectors, mine managers, speculators and politicians, associated with the mines are identified and details of mining operations are provided. Tentative conclusions are drawn about the environmental impact of mining and its significance in the history of the national park.

JAMES LERK and SANDRA KIPPEN: *Suicide on the Bendigo Goldfields 1860-1880.*

James Lerk made a major contribution towards the restoration of Bendigo's Central Deborah Gold Mine and development of its underground tours for the public. James has a deep interest in Bendigo's history, has produced a number of books and for the past eleven years he has written articles for the *Bendigo Weekly*. He has a Graduate Diploma of Museum Studies and does part time teaching.

Sandra Kippen is an Adjunct Lecturer at La Trobe University where she taught and carried out research for almost twenty years. Her particular interest is in the social history of the Bendigo goldfields.

The rich Bendigo goldfields (called Sandhurst up until 1891) attracted miners from all over the world. Many became extremely wealthy, but even more lived with poverty, sickness and shame at their lack of success. One of the untold stories of this side of the goldfields life is that of suicide – an outcome of the desperation experienced by some residents. This paper documents a selection of the stories as recorded in *The Bendigo Advertiser* over a period of twenty years, identifying motives and methods and concluding that, whilst the environment may change, the human condition remains much the same.

KEN MCQUEEN: *Quidong Mineral Field, NSW: An intriguing discovery of W.B. Clarke.*

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

The Quidong Mineral field has held a fascination for prospectors, promoters and mineral explorers since its discovery by the Revd. W.B. Clarke in February 1852 during his exploration of the southern goldfields of NSW. Two early attempts between 1864 and 1871 to mine the copper and lead-silver ores failed, but the field's encouraging geological features continued to attract attention. From the 1950s numerous exploration companies have tested the field using the full array of exploration techniques. Despite no significant ore deposits being found as a result of this long history of extensive exploration, the interest goes on.

ALAN MURRAY: *'Dead Men Talking' – Oral History in the Making.*

Alan Murray has published several books on coal mining and miners in Australia and has contributed to three film documentaries on coal miners. He holds degrees from Queensland University and James Cook University and is an Honorary Research Adviser in the School of History, Philosophy, Religion and Classics at the University of Queensland. He has recently completed the first of three volumes on the miners' union in Australia as well as a history of the West Moreton Coalfield from 1920 to 2000. His work with the Australian Coal Miners' Oral History Project is supported by the Mineworkers' Trust. The paper discusses the Australian Coal Miners' Oral History Project that began in 1986.

ANTHONY WEBSTER: *The Hart's Shaft Cornish Plunger Pumps: Historical Archaeology in an Operating Underground Gold Mine.*

Tony is a mining geologist and industrial archaeologist based at the ARC Centre of Excellence in Ore Deposits at the University of Tasmania. His primary role is the management of a postgraduate economic geology programme but he is active in the field of structural geology research and retains a working interest in the historical archaeology of Australian mining. Tony reinterpreted over 120 years of historic mine data to complete his doctorate on the geology of giant Broken Hill orebody; the first time this had been done since 1939.

This paper presents a summary of the later dewatering efforts at the Tasmania Gold Mine in Beaconsfield, Tasmania. The historical background provides a context for the description of the archaeological recording of elements of the pumping machinery that were discovered at the base of the Hart's Shaft in 1998. The machinery had lain submerged and buried since mine closure in 1914. It has now been restored at the Grubb Shaft Museum where it forms an important, tangible reminder of one of the main historical themes of mining on the Beaconsfield Goldfield.