

- creekbeds could be used for building. The battery manager mentioned the difficulty of finding building timber, SAA 790/1897/83.
39. I later found that Frances O'Kane had written a B.A. (Hons.) thesis, Melbourne University, 1969, on the history of Arltunga.
 40. SAA 790/1902/228.
 41. Commonwealth Archives, Darwin Registration Book.
 42. SAA 790/1907/156.
 43. Frearson, R. *Guide and handbook to the Arltunga and Winnecke's Depot Goldfields*, 1903.
 44. There are several references to horse-teams, e.g. SAA 790/1900/308.
 45. Mark Colley was employed as a carpenter, SAA 790/1896/478; left the battery in February 1898, and was at White Range by 1904/37.
 46. Depew, C. (ed.) *One hundred years of American commerce*, 1895, mentions the Eagle Pencil Co.; their stationery was illustrated in *Sears Roebuck Mail Order Catalogue* of 1902, and Lassetter's *Monthly Commercial Review* in April 1906 and No. 4, 1909.
 47. Depew, op. cit.; Lassetter 1906 op.cit.
 48. SAA 790/1900/80 Mounted Constable Johnstone reported that the miners, mostly very low class, employed lubras about their camps who stole food for their men.
 49. SAA GRG 67/14, 1903.
 50. SAA 577 diary kept by L. C. E. Gee, Warden in 1903. Patrick and B. O'Neil signed a petition requesting changes in the rules governing the battery SAA 790/1904/256.
 51. SAA 790/1903/602, 1904/20, 1907/35, 1908/6, 1909/8.
 52. SAA 790/1910/50; Darwin Mines Branch information.
 53. Mrs. Peg Nelson; whose family the Bloomfields have held one of the pastoral leases close to Arltunga since the early 20th century.
 54. This tonic was made in Lincoln, England, from the 1860s (Davis, A. *Package and print*, 1967; 93).

REVIEW

K. H. Kennedy, P. Bell and C. Edmondson, *Totley: a study of the silver mines at One Mile, Ravenswood District*, Department of History, James Cook University of North Queensland, Townsville, 1981; pp. x, 61.

The Department of History at the James Cook University of North Queensland is establishing an enviable reputation as the patron of local and regional history with a strong archaeological flavour. It is also a vigorous publisher and its publications deserve to be better known in the south.

The latest publication, and the first monograph, to appear is a well-presented study of the silver-mines at Totley, which lies less than two kilometres from Ravenswood, the well-known gold-town of the 1870s. Using documentary research, photographic evidence, a survey of the surviving physical remains and a marvellous interview with the last owner of the Great Extended Mine, the Townsville team have done a pioneering piece of industrial archaeology for North Queensland.

The surface equipment at the Great Extended is still as it was when the mine closed in 1965. This equipment, including a steel headframe, winding gear and the original diesel engine, was erected at Totley only in 1949, but, like so much mine equipment, was in fact second-hand. One of the most telling parts of

the interview with the former owner is his description of how he found the machinery at the Louisa no. 1 mine at Maytown on Cape York Peninsula, took a war surplus six-wheeled truck north from Chillagoe, cutting his own path for eighty kilometres through the bush from the Mitchell River to Maytown in 1947 and carted the dismantled equipment back to the Chillagoe railhead in about twenty instalments.

As well as the major remains at the Great Extended Mine, there are much earlier bases of a flue and two buddles at the Great Extended Mill of 1889-91. Substantial footings, mullock and tailings associated with King's Mine and Mill of 1880-91 are plotted and described, while the remains of the township of the 1880s (including a blacksmith's forge made from a ship's water-tank) are discussed briefly. The amount of smaller, more portable, and thus more vulnerable equipment still on the sites is unremarkable, but includes a colonial one-cylinder steam engine made in Monmouthshire, parts of the Cornish lift pump of the 1880s, two kibbles of the 1950s and the Great Extended safety cages apparently brought from the Louisa.

The two phases of mining at Totley, in the 1880s and the 1950s, are very well presented and the rapid production of this well-illustrated monograph ought to prod others into publishing the extensive work done on the industrial archaeology of the Eastern States.

R. Ian Jack
University of Sydney.