

BURRA MINERS

1860 - 1865

An Index to: Burra Burra Mines -
Copper day books

July 1860 - November 1861

October 1863 - December 1865

REPORT BOOK 99/00008

by

G.J. DREW



PRIMARY INDUSTRIES
AND RESOURCES SA

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MAY 1999

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**PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES
SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

REPORT BOOK 99/00008

**BURRA MINERS
1860 - 1865
AN INDEX TO:
BURRA BURRA MINES - COPPER DAY BOOKS
JULY 1860 - NOVEMBER 1861
OCTOBER 1863 - DECEMBER 1865**

G.J. DREW

INTRODUCTION

Burra was the largest metalliferous mine in Australia between 1845 and 1860, and employed up to 1 000 men and boys. The workforce was predominantly Cornish, Burra being the first significant concentration of Cornish immigrants in Australia. The Cornish brought with them their traditional mining techniques and social customs, and have left a unique cultural heritage.

The surface and underground mining operations at Burra were typically Cornish and virtually all positions of responsibility were held by Cornishmen. Beam pumping and winding engines were imported from Cornwall and housed in traditional Cornish enginehouses. The Cornish employment systems of *tribute* and *tutwork* were employed underground and supervised by mine *captains*. Cornish roll crushers and hand operated jiggers were used to crush and dress the ore under the direction of surface or grass captains.

No list of miners employed at Burra exists but two Copper Ore Day Books have survived. These books record the daily sampling of copper ore on the ore floors and include the name of the leader of each underground ore mining team (tribute party). These records were kept by surface captains and were used in the calculation of wages.

This report contains an index of miners in these books, which cover the periods from July 1860 to November 1861, and October 1863 to December

1865. It also includes a brief review of underground mining methods and employment systems used at Burra. The two books were part of a complete series dating from 1845, but the remainder have apparently been destroyed. The original copies are held by the Burra Community Library; microfiche copies can be viewed at the Library or the Information Services Branch, South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

The books record 340 names between 1860 and 1865, of which 225 or two-thirds were exclusively or typically Cornish surnames, such as Andrewartha, Bosanko, Bray, Hocking, Johns, Nicholls, Penrose, Rodda, Trevithick and Trevorrow. The next most significant ethnic group was Germanic, with names such as Eisler, Pelz, Schmidt, Krau and Opperman, which accounted for 21 or 6% of the names. Some names such as Williams, Thomas and Jenkins could have been Cornish or Welsh, but are considered to have been Cornish. Many with English surnames such as Hill, Bishop and Wellington may have also been Cornishmen.

Clearly, these books show that Cornishmen made up by far the largest proportion of the Burra miners between 1860 and 1865 and probably reflects the situation throughout the life of the Burra Mine from 1845 until 1877.

UNDERGROUND MINING METHODS

The methods employed in underground mining of the Burra orebody were brought from Cornwall, the world's principal metal mining area during the first half of the nineteenth century - methods which had been developed in Cornwall over a period of over four hundred years.

A series of shafts were sunk vertically to intersect the orebody at depth or inclined to follow the orebody. Horizontal tunnels or *levels* were driven at regular vertical intervals of 10 fathoms (18.3 m) to expose the ore. Hence, the orebody was explored and proven by development of further levels and connecting internal openings, rises or *winzes*, which also aided the natural ventilation of the underground workings. This development work was carried out by miners known as *tutworkers*.

Ore was removed by working upwards from the upper part or *back* of an ore level towards the *bottom* of another. The resulting excavation or *stope* was therefore arranged so that ore fell to the level below and was wheeled or trammed to a hauling shaft. This method of mining is known as *overhand stoping* and was carried out by *tributers*. Figure 1 shows a diagrammatic cross section of typical underground mine of the period.

As overhand stoping progressed, timbers were hitched into the sides of the stope forming a platform or *stull*, which formed a protective cover to the level and a platform for landing ore, which was passed through chutes to the level below. The miners carried out basic handpicking of ore in the stopes, and waste rock or *mullock* was packed onto stulls. Gunpowder was used to break the rock and was placed in shot holes drilled by hand using a technique known as *hammer and tap*.

The technique of underground photography was not achieved until the 1890s, and therefore there are no underground photographs of the Burra Mine. However, underground photographs from Cornwall (Barton, 1968) and the Wallaroo Mine (Bailey, 1985) illustrate the methods described above.

EMPLOYMENT SYSTEMS

Parties of miners known as *pares*, ranging in number from two to eight or more, worked the

pitches under a system known as *tribute*. These miners, as a result, were known as *tributers*. Under the tribute system, the *pare* was paid a proportion of the value of ore mined.

Miners who excavated the shafts and main levels worked under a system known as *tutwork* in which the *tutworkers* were paid a set amount according to the amount of rock mined, rather than its value. Average weekly wages at the Burra Mine at about 1860 were 2 pounds 17 shillings for *tributers* and 2 pounds 9 shillings for *tutworkers*. Supervision of the underground workings was carried out by several underground captains under the direction of superintendent Captain Henry Roach.

Each contract or *take* lasted for two months, after which another contract was established. The day on which the men were paid their wages for the previous two months and took fresh contracts was known as *setting* or *survey day*. The *tributers* bid against each other for the various pitches, the lowest bid being successful. Up to 1864, setting day was a Thursday and was celebrated as a holiday by the Cornish in Burra as, traditionally, it had been in Cornwall. After 1864, settlement took place at noon on Saturday (Auhl, 1986).

To illustrate the almost precise similarities between survey day at Burra and in Cornwall in the 1850s, two eyewitness accounts are included. The first is part of a series of reminiscences of the Burra Mine by Solomon Williams, published in 1934 and the second was recorded in 1857 by George Henwood in Cornwall. Incidentally, Solomon Williams appears in the following index as a *tributer* in 1864 and 1865.

The South Australian Mining Association provided candles, tools (Fig. 4) and gunpowder, but the value of these was deducted from the amount due at the end of the *take* or two month contract. Expenses related to hauling and dressing the ore were also deducted. The *pare* was responsible for mining of ore from their pitch, basic sorting and barrowing the ore to shafts, where it was hauled to the surface (*grass*). The ore was transferred to ore floors where it was crushed in a crusher house, powered by a large waterwheel, and carted to long open sheds for concentration or dressing.

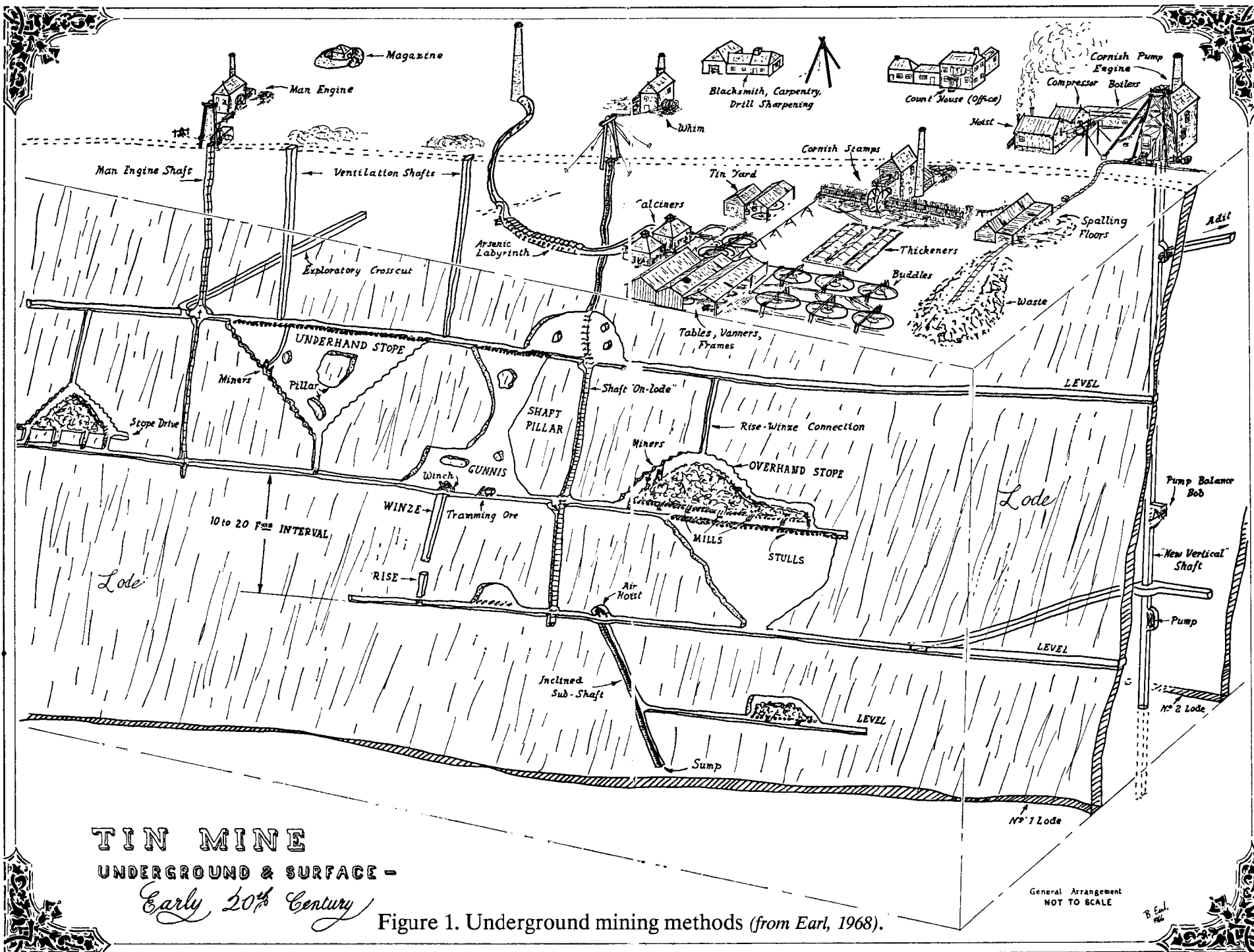
The dressing sheds contained hand-operated *jigs* which separated the heavier copper minerals from lighter waste, producing a concentrate averaging 22% copper. The jig consisted of a sieve hung

from a lever and suspended in a trough of water set into the ground. The sieve was filled with crushed ore and jerked up and down in the water by an ore dresser standing on a log set into the ground. The continuous shaking of the sieve caused the lighter waste to rise to the top and periodically this was scraped off, leaving a concentrate at the bottom of the sieve. The process was then repeated.

Concentrate from the individual pitches was placed in flat-topped piles on the ore floors. At the end of each take, the pile of dressed ore representing two-months work for each pare was sampled, assayed in the mine assay office to determine the average copper content, and weighed. The method of sampling is described in detail by Solomon Williams and illustrated by William Bentley in an 1858 sketch of the mine (Fig. 5).

The result of the assay was, of course, critical because the pare's payment was a proportion of the value of the pile - the assay multiplied by the net weight of the pile gave the total copper content and hence its total value.

Many disputes arose concerning the assay value and an independent value was obtained, which needed to agree closely with the company's value. The miners' dissatisfaction with the assays led to a general strike at the Burra Mine in 1848 - Australia's first industrial strike - which lasted four months.



TIN MINE
UNDERGROUND & SURFACE -
Early 20th Century

Figure 1. Underground mining methods (from Earl, 1968).

Traverse of the 40 fathom level at the Barra Burra Mines
on June 25th 1850

Scale 20 feet to an inch

The work made up to August 20th 1850 - Col. 2-13
The work made up to January 1850 - Col. 1-12

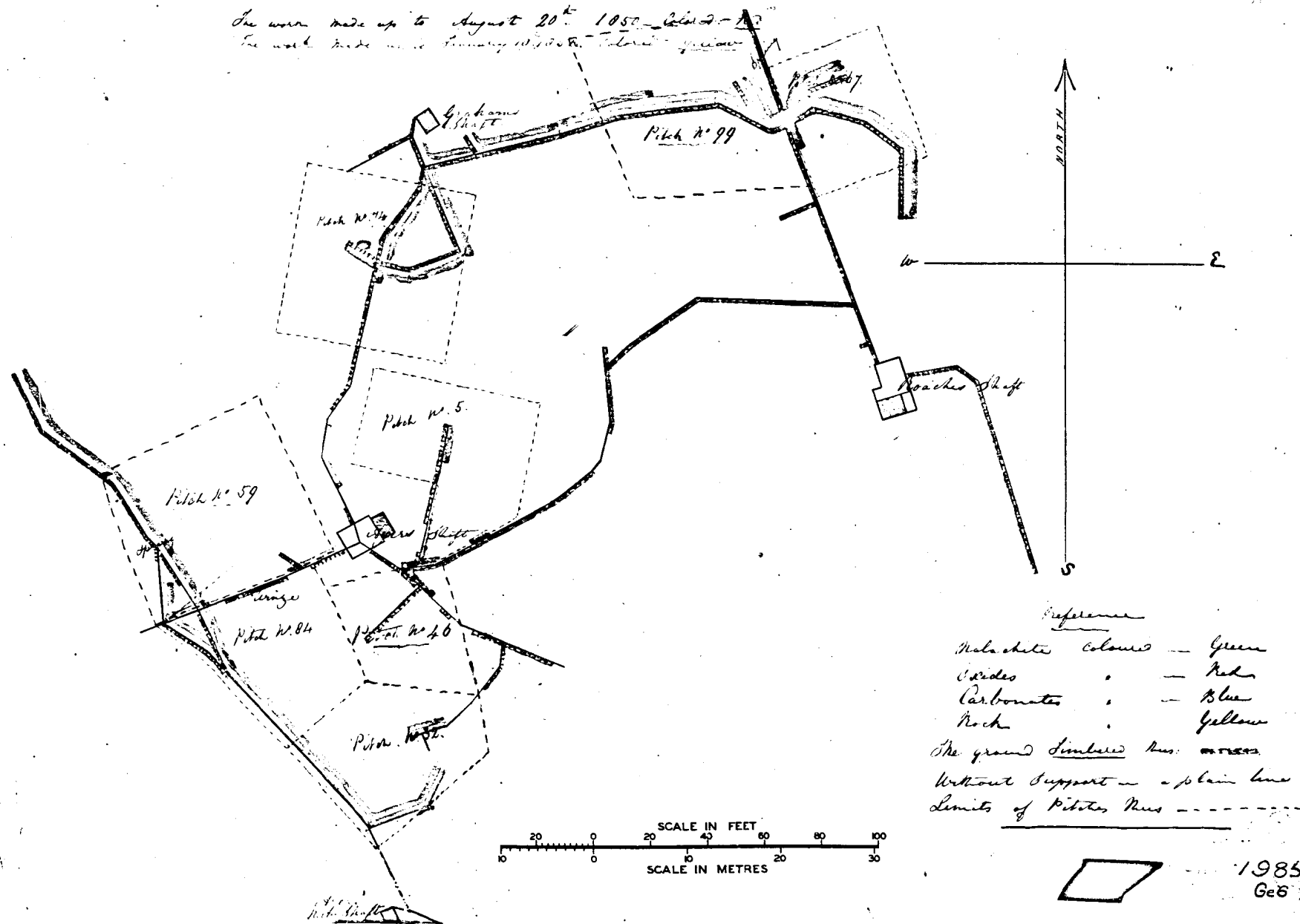


Figure 2. Plan of the pitches at the 40 fathom level, Burra Mine 1850.

Sept 15th 1841
No. 151
RECEIVED of the South Australian
Mining Association, an Order on the
Secretary for **TEN SHILLINGS**,
payable to _____
or bearer, on account of _____
Acct. _____ Supdt. _____

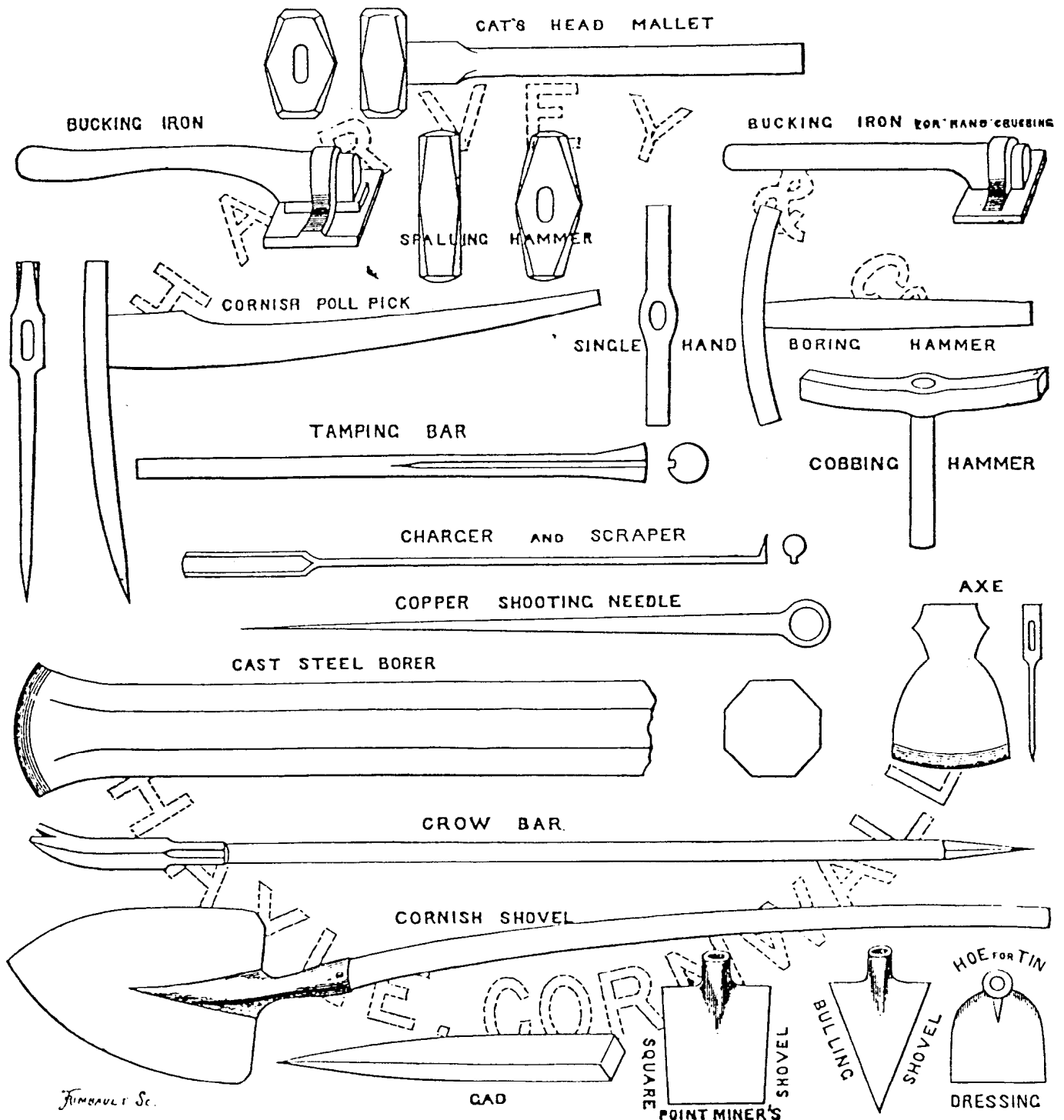
May 29th 1858
No. 4676
RECEIVED of the South Australian
Mining Association an Order on the Se-
cretary for **FOUR POUNDS** payable
to Pitcher
or bearer on account of _____
Entd. by M.D.V. Capt. A.C.
Acct. _____

May 29th 1858
No. 4677
RECEIVED of the South Australian
Mining Association an Order on the Se-
cretary for **FOUR POUNDS** payable
to Pitcher
or bearer on account of _____
Entd. by M.D.V. Capt. A.C.
Acct. _____

Figure 3. Money orders issued by SAMA (original held by National Trust, Burra).

HARVEY & Co., LIMITED, Hayle, Cornwall, and

MINER'S TOOLS.



In the above Illustration we have only shown a few of the Miner's Tools as used in Cornwall. There are now so many different kinds in use in the various mining localities, that to give illustrations of all would be a work requiring a catalogue to itself. Mining Engineers therefore would do well if they sent sketches of the Tools they require, or it would give us sufficient information if they stated that they required Tools as used in Cornwall, California, or the Queensland District.

186 & 187, Gresham House, London, E.C.

Figure 4. Typical miner's tools (from the catalogue of Harvey and Co. 1884).

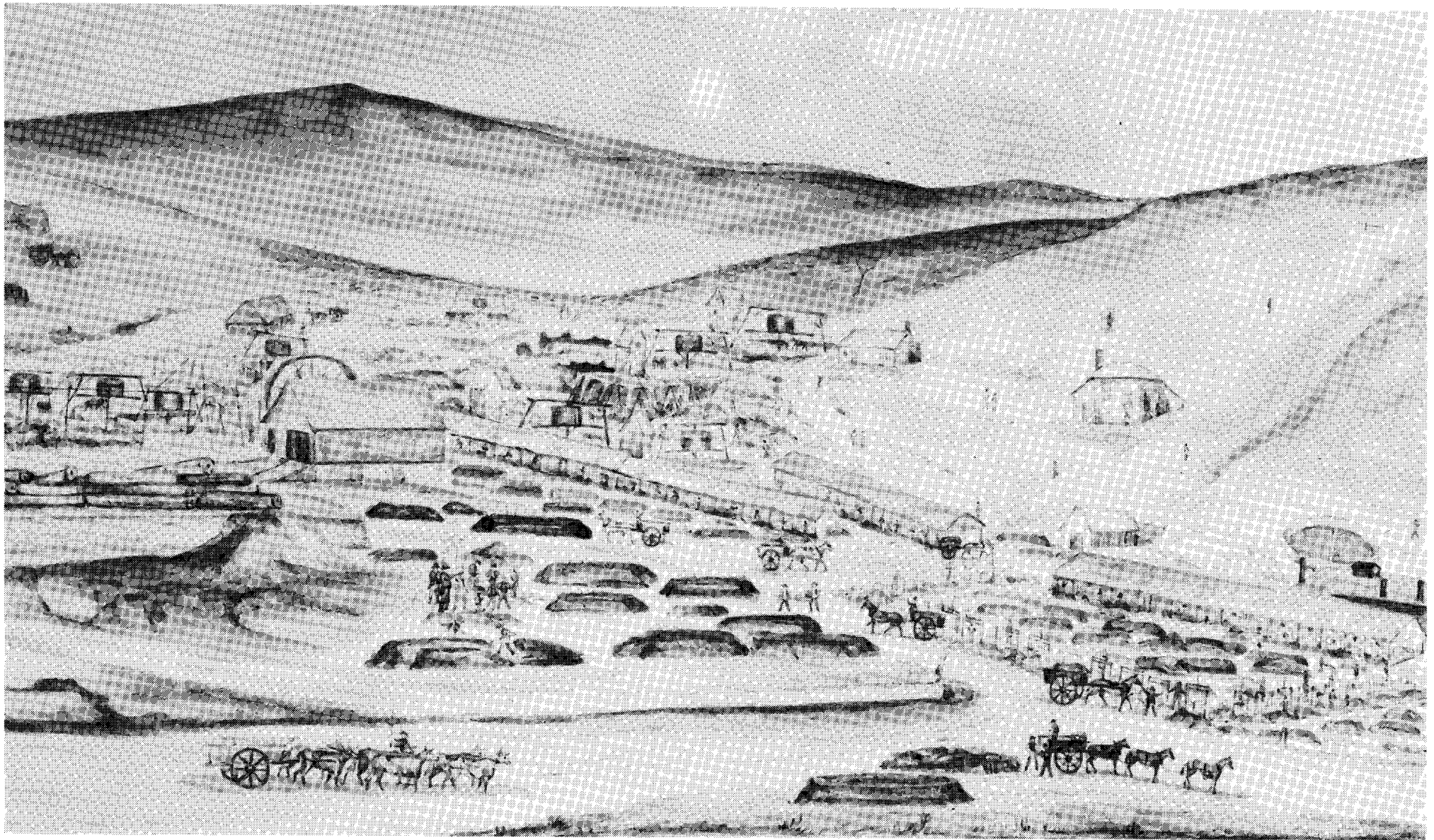


Figure 5. Burra ore dressing floors 1858 (from a painting by William Bentley, courtesy National Trust). The large building at left is the crusher house powered by a large waterwheel. Crushed ore was taken to the long dressing sheds (right) where it was concentrated in jigs. Rows of the hand operated jigs can be seen in front of the sheds at right. Concentrate from individual pitches was placed in the flat-topped piles (foreground). Two men with shovels are sampling an ore pile (left foreground) while nearby a group of men weigh a pile with portable scales.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURRA MINE IN THE MID 1850S

by Solomon Williams

Burra Record, 26 April 1934
(Reprinted in Auhl, 1980)

MINING METHODS

In writing these few reminiscences I am influenced by the fact that the mine closed down its original system of working over 50 years ago and there must be a large number of people in the Burra district who never saw it in full operation. I can only record what I saw as a boy and what my memory retains of that. The mine was mostly worked on the 'tribute' system. That means that they {the miners} were paid a percentage of the value of the ore they produced. I think I am correct in saying that the mine found power and appliances for raising the ore to the surface, as well as timber for the underground work, water and appliances for dressing, and the miners found the labour. The ground was surveyed into blocks at various levels underground. These blocks were called 'pitches'. The tribute was controlled by the richness of the ore contained therein. If it were rich perhaps 4/- or 5/- tribute would pay the men fair wages, whereas if it were poor 10/- or more would be required. It was a piece-work system and the harder the men worked the better they were paid.

Every 'pitch' was numbered and contracts or 'takes' as they were called, extended for two months, and then another 'take' had to be entered into. These short term contracts gave the mine authorities the opportunity of altering the tribute should developments warrant it. Underground captains visited the 'pitches' regularly and if rich ore was discovered during the 'take' down would go the tribute. There was a day appointed for letting contracts or 'takes', it was called 'Servaday'. The men worked in companies of two, three, or more in each 'pitch'. So when servaday came one or more attended to accept a new take.

The procedure on servaday was somewhat peculiar, the manager, Captain Roach, acted as an auctioneer standing where all could see him, he would put up the 'pitches' by number with the tribute in this way. 'No. 50, seven and sixpence', and then picking up a pebble from a dishful on his table he would toss it away and when the pebble came to ground and no

objection had been raised the contracts or take was let to the tribute named. If tribute was reduced to an amount which would not pay the men the take could be refused.

I understand that by enquiring before servaday it could be ascertained if it were intended to lower the tribute and so afford the men time to consider the matter before the pitch was put up. It may be interesting to follow the working and dressing of the stuff to the point where it was ready to be taken over by the Smelting Company.

Firstly it had to be broken down with the pick from the end of the level in which they were working. Then wheeled to the 'plat', which means an opening out of the level so as to form a room, timbered all around and overhead. This room or 'plat' opens into the shaft, and when there is sufficient 'stuff' deposited there for a day's hauling the whim is put to work to raise it to the surface. Then it is carted to the 'strakes' and 'jigs'. It is dressed or concentrated and placed in a 'pile'. These 'piles' were only about two and a half feet high with flat top and by the end of the take might be, say thirty or forty feet square. It was now necessary to take a sample for assaying to see the percentage of copper, because the miners were paid on that basis. One would think it easy to take a sample anywhere from the pile, but you can see that if the miners were fraudulent (which of course they were not) they could put the richest ore on the outside. So to be sure of a fair sample being taken, then men had to cut the pile and this is the way it was done. A man at each end of the pile would shovel the ore up on the top of each side until they had cut a path through. Then an officer would be present and one man would with the shovel slice a little ore in several places on the inside of the cut, and shovel it in a small heap in the middle of the cut. The officer would then produce a small ore bag and place in it a ticket on which was the number of the pitch from which the ore came, and then these two shovelfuls of ore were bagged. This bag was then carried under the strict observation of the officer of his office and the men had the right of watching him first to dry a sample to see the percentage of water it contained, because the Company did not pay for the waterweight, but the nett weight. The officer dried it by weighing a pound and placing it in a common frying pan over the fire. After drying it it was again accurately weighed and then a proper sample for assay was taken in a sealed parcel to the assayer. The pile of ore then had to be weighed and for this purpose a portable scales was brought and

weights totalling one hundredweight were put on one side, and were not changed during the whole of the weighing. A hand-barrow which would contain a hundredweight was filled and carried by two men to the scales and balanced by adding to or taking from the ore in the barrow. As far as the miners were concerned it was then out of their hands as the mine office would have all the data necessary for settling up.'

SETTING AND PAY-DAY IN CORNWALL, 1857

by George Henwood

*London Mining Journal, 6 June
1857.*

Now, all being assembled, the worthy captain appears, attended by the secretary, with book in hand, and waited on by a man holding a small box, containing a number of mysterious-looking small pebbles. The captain mounts an elevated situation, and after some brief remarks proceeds to describe a pitch, or piece of work, to be contracted for, soliciting a price from the miners for its execution; when after sundry questions, answers, and preliminary bids, up goes one of the mysterious pebbles into the air from the hand of the captain; any better offers must be made ere the stone falls to the ground (by the way a kind of Dutch auction). The lowest offer, if it suits the agent's views, is accepted. The contractor afterwards signs an agreement for himself and co-partners, and the bargain is concluded. If any of the men refuse to contract, the agents name their price, which usually elicits, 'Well, Kappen, put en down, but 'tis too little for men to live'. This ceremony is repeated for every tribute and tutwork pitch in the mine. The utmost decorum and respect for the managers and towards each other is observed. The men, as they take their bargains, retire, to calculate their chances for the ensuing month; the taker often to be blamed for having taken it too low, which he generally gets over by asserting that some one else would have taken the pitch, and 'half a loaf is better than no bread'.

The settings being ended, we see the modest, blushing neatly clad 'bal maidens', as they are called, collecting around the pay window; the little 'stamps', boys and girls, hop skip, jump and play all sorts of gambols on this, to them, monthly day of pleasure, when they are sure of a few halfpence, and 'some meat for dinner tomorrow'. The captains, purser, doctor, and upper servants having helped themselves to their salaries, and the cheques for the merchants' bills having been drawn, the 'pares' of men (the term applied to a set of six or eight), who work together as partners, are called up. The man who took the setting for the last month appears, and having seen the account is correct, takes the amount and divides it amongst his fellows. The secretary, a worthy fellow, looks at the man through his spectacles, asks his name, though he knows it as well as the captains's and then writes down, under the column 'to whom paid', Nicholas Andrew, for self and partners.

After all the tributes and tutworks are paid, the day men, labourers, and 'maidens' get their wages; at last come our jolly little friends, some not more than 10 years of age, and some even younger than that; and it really does one's heart good to see the glee and delight, the consciousness of taking home 'silver to mother' gives these youngsters. The names of all recipients are duly recorded. The order and method adopted render the whole affair the work of a few minutes.

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INDEX TO THE COPPER ORE DAY BOOKS

As the pages in the Copper Ore Days Books are not numbered, the Index is based on dates of entry for each miner. Also, it must be remembered that it is an index to the names of leaders of tribute groups (pare) at the time of sampling. Other members of tribute groups are not recorded.

Examples of typical pages from the books are included, and indicate the following information:

- **miners's name** - leader of the tribute team (pare)
- **pitch number** - the pare's surveyed block underground
- **pile number** - the pare's pile of contracted ore
- **drams and lbs** - possibly the weight of sample taken for assay

weight - the gross weight less water content gave the net weight.

The net weight multiplied by the assay value of the pile gave the copper content and, hence, the value of the ore pile which represented the result of a two-month period of mining for a pare. Payment was based on a predetermined proportion of the total value of ore mined.

The information was entered daily and signed by the surface captains, who were at various times John **PAULL**, Thomas **ANTHONY**, Joseph **MATTHEWS**, John **PRYOR** and James **ROACH**.

The periods covered are:

Book 1 17 July 1860 - 20 November 1861

Book 2 17 October 1863 - 30 December 1865.

BURRA BURRA MINES.—COPPER ORE DAY-BOOK.

1861	Friday 12 July.	Weighers.	Fillers.	Drams and lbs.	Total Loss.					Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
					Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.			
	E & A b c	135	30	7 0 0 21 0	59	17						
			24 1/2	13 0 9 5	7	13	2					
22.3.2				7 13 1 2 5	52	3	2					
143	Henry Pinch	51	2	45	25	9						
					4	10	0					
					90	20						
242	John Brenton	167	*	21	4	9	2					
					"	7	3					
					4	1	3					
	Joseph Brokincher	24	2	29	7	14	2					
					"	18	2					
152					6	17	0					
	Do		1	15	9	20						
					"	12	1					
41.4.2	John Paul				9	7	3					

A

AIKEN, Luke	<i>1863</i> 7/11 <i>1844</i> 8/3, 15/6, 12/8, 4/10
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ARTHUR, G.	<i>1863</i> 5/11, 1/12, <i>1864</i> 6/2, 18/3, 19/5, 27/7, 28/10, 14/12

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BOUNDY, R.	<i>1865</i> 30/1, 13/4, 21/8, 30/10, 27/12

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BOYD, David	<i>1861</i> 9/8, 12/10, 20/11
BRAGMAN, W.	<i>1865</i> 15/12
BRANDT, C.	<i>1864</i> 27/10 <i>1865</i> 17/10
BRANDT, George	<i>1861</i> 27/4, 4/7
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BROKENSHIRE, Joseph	<i>1860</i> 24/12 <i>1861</i> 5/3, 18/4, 12/7, 31/8, 15/11
BROWN, James	<i>1865</i> 22/3, 13/7, 21/8, 10/11, 27/12
BUCK, Frederick	<i>1860</i> 3/9, 12/11 <i>1861</i> 5/1, 28/2, 27/4, 23/7, 11/9, 4/11 <i>1863</i> 14/11 <i>1864</i> 30/1, 4/3, 9/5, 28/6, 5/9, 16/11 <i>1865</i> 9/1, 9/3, 16/5, 21/6, 25/8, 14/11
BUCKINGHAM, Peter	<i>1861</i> 9/3
BUCKINGHAM, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 24/12 <i>1861</i> 13/2
BULL, R.	<i>1863</i> 5/11, 17/12
BURNS, W.	<i>1864</i> 8/7
BURROWS, Jacob	<i>1860</i> 19/10, 19/11 <i>1861</i> 19/1
BUTLER, James	<i>1860</i> 25/7, 3/9 <i>1861</i> 17/4, 22/5
BUZZA, David	<i>1860</i> 25/8, 5/11 <i>1861</i> 19/1, 11/3, 26/4

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CALLOWAY, John	<i>1860</i> 1/8, 6/9, 12/11 <i>1861</i> 16/1, 13/2, 17/4, 22/8 <i>1863</i> 5/11, 17/12 <i>1864</i> 9/2, 4/4, 26/5
CHIVELL, Isaac	<i>1860</i> 4/12 <i>1861</i> 16/1, 13/3, 25/4, 20/7
CHRISTOPHER, John	<i>1864</i> 15/2, 21/4, 11/7, 26/8
COAD, Peter	<i>1860</i> 31/8, 17/11 <i>1861</i> 14/1, 22/3, 25/4, 29/7
COCK, Anthony	<i>1861</i> 18/10, 8/11
COCK, Francis	<i>1860</i> 23/7, 31/8, 10/11 <i>1861</i> 5/1, 7/3, 14/5, 24/7, 26/8, 30/10 <i>1863</i> 22/10, 14/12 <i>1864</i> 9/2, 14/3, 11/5, 11/7, 14/9, 16/11
COLLINS, Richard	<i>1860</i> 28/7, 10/9
COREY, William	<i>1860</i> 18/7, 25/8, 28/11 <i>1861</i> 8/1, 12/3, 25/4
CORNISH, James	<i>1860</i> 23/7
COUCH, William	<i>1860</i> 28/11 <i>1861</i> 16/1, 14/3, 15/5, 19/7
COX, E.	<i>1864</i> 5/3
CRAGO, William	<i>1861</i> 18/9, 28/10 <i>1864</i> 28/6, 5/9, 2/11 <i>1865</i> 5/1, 25/2, 4/5, 11/7, 4/9, 10/11
CRASK, Ambrose	<i>1860</i> 31/8, 20/10
CURNOW, E.	<i>1865</i> 27/12
CURTIS, James	<i>1860</i> 28/8

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DANIEL, John	<i>1861</i> 14/5, 16/9, 9/11 <i>1864</i> 21/11 <i>1865</i> 21/1, 14/3, 25/5, 24/7, 16/10
DAVEY, Henry	<i>1865</i> 28/7, 31/7, 21/11
DAVEY, R.	<i>1863</i> 29/10, 11/12 <i>1864</i> 3/2, 5/3, 8/6, 17/6, 25/8
DAVEY, William	<i>1860</i> 26/7, 20/8, 7/11 <i>1861</i> 4/1, 28/2, 23/4, 10/5, 13/7, 22/7, 31/8, 4/9, 30/10 <i>1863</i> 23/11 <i>1864</i> 22/1, 8/3, 18/5, 8/7, 26/8, 16/12 <i>1865</i> 13/2, 28/4
DAVIS, Alfred	<i>1860</i> 25/7
DAVIS, P.	<i>1863</i> 5/11, 14/12 <i>1864</i> 23/2, 25/4
DELBRIDGE, Richard	<i>1860</i> 14/9, 3/11 <i>1861</i> 15/1 <i>1863</i> 19/10, 29/10 <i>1864</i> 22/3, 23/5, 16/7, 22/9, 24/11, 27/12 <i>1865</i> 9/3
DIXON, John	<i>1860</i> 11/10
DIXON, Joseph	<i>1860</i> 31/7, 11/12 <i>1861</i> 8/2, 17/4, 11/6, 7/8, 10/10 <i>1863</i> 23/10, 19/12
DONEY, John	<i>1861</i> 9/3, 25/4, 14/6, 5/9, 1/11 <i>1863</i> 10/11 <i>1864</i> 13/1, 21/4, 16/6, 30/8, 9/11 <i>1865</i> 6/1, 10,3
DOWER, William	<i>1861</i> 23/4, 23/7, 23/9, 2/11 <i>1863</i> 7/11, 27/11, 24/11 <i>1864</i> 8/3, 2/5, 16/7, 4/10, 17/12 <i>1865</i> 10/2, 28/4, 21/6, 9/9, 14/11

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EDWARDS John	<i>1861</i> 14/11 <i>1864</i> 15/6, 17/8 <i>1865</i> 14/2, 30/10, 19/12
EDWARDS, W.	<i>1864</i> 29/4, 24/10
EISLER, Charles	<i>1861</i> 3/10, 19/11 <i>1864</i> 12/2, 19/4, 15/6, 12/8, 24/10, 17/12 <i>1865</i> 25/2, 29/4, 5/7, 4/9, 14/11
EISLER, E.	<i>1863</i> 17/12
ELLERY, R.	<i>1865</i> 28/10, 12/12
ELLIS, Thomas	<i>1861</i> 16/5, 13/8, 20/9

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FARLEY, James	<i>1861</i> 25/9, 27/9, 14/11
FELLOWS, Charles	<i>1861</i> 27/9 <i>1863</i> 21/11 <i>1864</i> 16/1 <i>1865</i> 26/8, 3/11, 19/12
FRANCIS, J.	<i>1863</i> 21/11, 24/12
FRANCIS, William	<i>1860</i> 2/8, 10/10, 7/12

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GARLAND, Richard	<i>1860</i> 20/9, 11/10, 8/12 <i>1861</i> 21/1, 22/3, 1/5 <i>1864</i> 26/1, 10/2
GARTRELL, William	<i>1861</i> 8/2, 17/4, 11/6, 8/8, 10/10
GEARY, John	<i>1860</i> 22/8, 19/10, 18/12 <i>1861</i> 14/2, 20/4, 27/7, 13/9, 19/9, 15/11
GEORGE, John	<i>1860</i> 15/9, 30/11 <i>1861</i> 22/1, 19/3, 9/5, 5/8, 1/10 <i>1863</i> 18/11 <i>1864</i> 12/1, 4/3, 9/5, 8/7, 9/9, 24/11 <i>1865</i> 9/1, 25/2, 29/4, 24/7, 9/10, 24/11
GILBERT, Samuel	<i>1860</i> 17/7, 21/8
GILL, Joseph	<i>1860</i> 11/9, 20/10, 18/12 <i>1861</i> 16/2, 22/5, 10/8, 16/9, 13/11 <i>1863</i> 9/11 <i>1864</i> 23/2, 25/4, 11/7, 12/7, 6/9, 4/11 <i>1865</i> 6/1, 6/3
GILL, Reubin	<i>1860</i> 23/8, 9/11, 27/12
GOLDSWORTHY, John	<i>1863</i> 5/11 <i>1864</i> 13/1, 14/3
GOLDSWORTHY, William	<i>1860</i> 18/7
GORDON, Edward	<i>1860</i> 27/10 <i>1861</i> 8/1, 26/2
GOSS, Samuel	<i>1860</i> 1/8, 10/10, 6/12 <i>1861</i> 30/3, 3/6, 3/8, 17/10 <i>1863</i> 27/11 <i>1864</i> 8/2, 8/4, 27/5, 30/7, 30/9, 25/11 <i>1865</i> 28/1, 3/4, 26/5, 5/8, 5/10
GREEN, Richard	<i>1860</i> 28/11 <i>1861</i> 7/1, 25/2
GREENING, Joseph	<i>1861</i> 15/2
GREGOR, Thomas	<i>1865</i> 21/11
GREGORY, JOHN	<i>1860</i> 11/12 <i>1861</i> 15/1, 8/2, 17/4, 11/6, 8/8, 10/10 <i>1864</i> 23/6, 7/9, 11/11, 6/12
GREY, John	<i>1860</i> 9/8, 11/10, 8/12 <i>1861</i> 9/2, 10/4, 3/6
GRIBBLE, James	<i>1865</i> 12/12
GULLETT, John	<i>1860</i> 11/12 <i>1861</i> 8/2

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HADDICOAT, W.	<i>1863</i> 12/12 <i>1864</i> 11/2, 7/4, 9/6, 29/7, 30/9, 25/11 <i>1865</i> 9/1, 6/3
HALLS, Edward	<i>1865</i> 14/8, 9/10, 18/12
HALLS, John	<i>1860</i> 26/7, 4/10 <i>1865</i> 16/5, 20/7, 28/10, 12/12, 19/12
HANCOCK, Richard	<i>1860</i> 31/8, 12/11 <i>1861</i> 5/1, 6/3
HANCOCK, William	<i>1860</i> 14/9, 16/11 <i>1861</i> 16/1, 2/3, 25/4, 12/6
HARNN, Henry	<i>1860</i> 18/7
HARRIS, J.	<i>1863</i> 17/10, 3/12 <i>1864</i> 16/1, 21/3, 26/5, 29/7, 5/10, 16/12 <i>1865</i> 16/2, 11/4, 29/5, 31/7, 16/10
HARRIS, James	<i>1860</i> 8/8, 5/10, 14/12 <i>1861</i> 23/1, 23/3, 24/5, 31/7, 9/10, 16/11
HARRIS, John	<i>1861</i> 1/3, 3/5, 10/8, 30/9
HARVEY, William	<i>1860</i> 4/12 <i>1861</i> 7/1, 22/3, 14/5 <i>1865</i> 28/7, 31/7, 2/10, 30/10
HAWKINS, James	<i>1861</i> 21/1, 29/4
HAYES, J.	<i>1863</i> 21/11
HEAD, John	<i>1860</i> 4/8, 11/0, 10/12 <i>1861</i> 14/1, 8/2, 17/4, 11/6, 10/10 <i>1863</i> 16/12 <i>1864</i> 9/6, 15/8, 14/10 <i>1865</i> 16/8, 9/11
HENDRY, Nicholas	<i>1860</i> 14/9, 15/12 <i>1861</i> 15/1, 21/3, 23/4, 25/7, 21/9, 19/10, 12/11 <i>1864</i> 23/2, 18/4, 23/6, 27/8, 3/11, 21/12 <i>1865</i> 21/6, 26/8, 28/10
HERBERLE, A.	<i>1863</i> 16/12 <i>1864</i> 10/2, 2/4, 11/4, 9/6
HERBERLE, C.	<i>1864</i> 13/6, 8/7
HERBERLE, E.	<i>1864</i> 11/4 <i>1865</i> 18/5
HERBERLE, H.	<i>1865</i> 31/7, 28/9, 1/12, 19/12
HICKS, Benjamin	<i>1860</i> 6/8, 1/9, 9/11
HILL, Benjamin	<i>1860</i> 20/10, 18/12 <i>1861</i> 15/1, 18/4, 18/6, 13/7, 22/8, 18/10
HILL, Joseph	<i>1861</i> 8/10, 14/11
HILL, Richard	<i>1860</i> 3/8, 20/10, 17/12 <i>1861</i> 15/2, 18/4, 14/6, 20/8, 19/10 <i>1863</i> 19/10, 15/12 <i>1864</i> 10/2, 13/4, 9/6, 3/8, 4/10, 5/12 <i>1865</i> 28/1, 4/2, 9/6, 16/8, 19/10, 30/10
HILL, T.	<i>1864</i> 6/8
HOCKIN, Benjamin	<i>1861</i> 23/4, 4/7, 7/9
HOCKIN, James	<i>1861</i> 5/3, 27/4, 7/8, 13/9, 7/11

HOCKING, Francis	1860 11/9, 21/11 1861 9/1, 2/2 1865 18/5, 1/8, 18/9, 21/11, 28/12
HOCKING, Sam	1864 17/2
HOCKING, William	1860 14/9
HODGE, John	1860 25/7, 23/8 1861 5/3 1864 21/1
HOLMAN, C.	1861 17/10, 21/11 1864 16/1, 23/2
HORE, R.	1864 17/6, 11/11
HORE, W.	1864 6/2, 4/3, 30/5, 25/8, 27/10
HOSKIN, Edward	1860 3/11 1861 5/1, 28/2, 23/4, 31/7, 2/8, 6/9, 9/9 1863 19/10
HOSKIN, William	1861 11/1
HOSKIN, William H.	1861 25/10
HUMPHREYS, W.	1864 2/6, 1/8, 5/10, 6/12 1865 2/1, 11/4, 9/6, 21/8, 28/10
HUTCHINS, Henry	1864 9/2, 9/4, 2/6, 23/8, 27/10, 17/12 1865 18/2, 22/3, 12/5, 13/9, 30/10
HUXTABLE, Thomas	1864 22/2

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IVEY, John

1860 4/8, 11/10, 8/12 **1861** 14/1, 9/2, 17/4, 11/6, 8/8, 10/10 **1863** 16/12 **1864**
11/4, 30/5, 6/8, 8/10 **1865** 1/2, 3/6, 4/8, 25/9

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JAMES, William	<i>1860</i> 12/11
JEFFREY, James	<i>1861</i> 5/9, 18/11 <i>1863</i> 21/11, 19/12 <i>1864</i> 9/2 <i>1865</i> 19/5, 13/7, 18/9
JEFFREY, William	<i>1860</i> 3/8, 19/10 <i>1861</i> 18/10
JENKIN, James	<i>1865</i> 18/2, 29/4, 13/7, 13/9, 9/11
JENKIN, Solomon	<i>1860</i> 24/7, 14/9, 5/12 <i>1861</i> 7/1, 5/3, 18/5, 13/8, 30/9 <i>1863</i> 27/11, 14/12 <i>1864</i> 25/2, 2/5, 28/6, 24/9, 19/11, 16/12
JENKIN, William	<i>1861</i> 20/11
JEWELL, William	<i>1860</i> 25/8, 29/10, 24/12
JOHN, W.	<i>1863</i> 29/12 <i>1864</i> 22/2
JOHNS, G.	<i>1863</i> 19/12 <i>1865</i> 3/6, 16/8, 19/10, 12/12
JOHNS, James	<i>1860</i> 7/9, 5/11 <i>1861</i> 9/1, 23/3, 1/5, 15/5, 2/6, 27/6, 10/9, 8/11 <i>1864</i> 12/8, 27/10, 6/12 <i>1865</i> 10/2, 21/4, 9/6
JONES, Samuel	<i>1865</i> 20/1, 1/4, 13/6, 14/8

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KASTNER, A.	<i>1865</i> 31/7, 18/9, 24/11
KEAM, James	<i>1863</i> 24/10 <i>1864</i> 20/1, 8/3
KENT, Edward	<i>1865</i> 1/4
KENT, Joseph	<i>1860</i> 28/7, 13/10, 12/12 <i>1861</i> 22/1, 4/3, 27/4, 22/7, 30/9, 13/11 <i>1865</i> 21/1, 22/3
KILLICOAT Thomas	<i>1860</i> 7/8, 13/10, 8/12 <i>1861</i> 23/2, 16/4, 10/6, 17/8, 5/10 <i>1863</i> 10/12 <i>1864</i> 4/2, 9/4, 31/5, 4/8, 6/10, 29/11 <i>1865</i> 2/2, 5/4, 2/6, 8/8, 6/10
KNIGHT, James	<i>1860</i> 2/8, 14/9
KNIGHT, Thomas	<i>1861</i> 28/2, 10/4
KRAU, C.	<i>1864</i> 24/11 <i>1865</i> 18/1, ½

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LIDDICOAT, John	<i>1861</i> 22/10, 13/11, 23/11 <i>1864</i> 14/1, 21/3, 2/6, 9/8, 8/10, 14/12
LIDWELL, William	<i>1861</i> 29/7, 23/9
LOVISS, John	<i>1861</i> 20/11 <i>1865</i> 19/5, 16/8, 9/9, 14/11
LUKEY, John	<i>1861</i> 10/1, 25/2, 22/5, 20/7, 4/10
LUKEY, T.	<i>1863</i> 18/11, 19/12 <i>1864</i> 19/4
LUKEY, William	<i>1860</i> 5/11 <i>1861</i> 10/1, 13/2, 16/4
LUTT, A.	<i>1861</i> 15/4
LUTT, William	<i>1860</i> 20/8, 24/10 <i>1861</i> 17/1, 16/2

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MAGOR, James	<i>1861</i> 26/7
MARTIN, John (No. 1)	<i>1860</i> 12/10, 8/12 <i>1861</i> 7/2, 2/4, 7/6, 12/8, 14/8, 19/10 <i>1863</i> 28/11, 3/12 <i>1864</i> 18/1, 3/2, 9/2, 27/2, 18/3, 5/4, 29/4, 28/5, 22/9 <i>1865</i> 3/4, 16/5, 29/5, 13/7, 3/8, 21/9, 24/11
MARTIN, John (No. 2)	<i>1860</i> 31/7, 9/8, 12/10, 8/12
MARTIN, William	<i>1860</i> 11/10, 11/12 <i>1861</i> 8/2, 17/4, 11/6
MATTHEWS, Joseph	<i>1860</i> 4/12, 7/12
McKENNY, Thomas	<i>1863</i> 17/10 <i>1865</i> 21/4, 30/6, 19/9, 2/11, 12/12
MELLON, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 24/7, 8/9, 8/11, 22/12 <i>1861</i> 23/2, 27/4, 12/8, 25/9 <i>1863</i> 21/10, 14/12
MERITON, John	<i>1863</i> 5/11, 19/12 <i>1864</i> 25/4, 23/6, 18/8 <i>1865</i> 10/4
MESSENGER, C.	<i>1864</i> 15/12
MILL, Henry	<i>1861</i> 9/10, 23/12 <i>1863</i> 15/2 <i>1864</i> 3/12 <i>1865</i> 13/2, 10/4, 9/6, 21/8, 9/11, 28/12
MILLER, A.	<i>1864</i> 24/11 <i>1865</i> 31/1
MILLER, Henry	<i>1860</i> 8/8, 20/10, 17/12 <i>1861</i> 15/2, 14/3, 17/4, 12/6, 29/7, 20/8, 18/10 <i>1863</i> 21/10, 14/12, 29/12 <i>1864</i> 12/2, 2/6, 6/8, 8/10, 5/12 <i>1865</i> 21/1, 1/2, 13/2, 10/4, 9/6, 10/8, 19/10, 28/12
MITCHELL, Francis	<i>1860</i> 28/8, 25/11 <i>1861</i> 21/1, 23/2, 22/4, 25/4, 27/6
MITCHELL, John	<i>1860</i> 31/7, 11/12 <i>1861</i> 8/2, 4/7, 8/8, 4/9, 10/10, 21/10 <i>1863</i> 2/11 <i>1864</i> 30/1, 3/2
MITCHELL, W.	<i>1865</i> 13/11
MOON, N.	<i>1865</i> 13/2, 2/5, 16/8, 17/10, 1/11
MOORE, Henry	<i>1863</i> 21/10
MORRIS, George	<i>1861</i> 14/10 <i>1863</i> 24/10, 19/12 <i>1864</i> 22/2, 29/4, 16/6, 25/8, 24/10, 16/12
MOYSE, Martin	<i>1861</i> 2/2
MUTTON, D.	<i>1864</i> 22/1, 22/3, 15/6 <i>1865</i> 8/5

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NANKIVELL, John	<i>1860</i> 24/7, 20/8 <i>1865</i> 14/11
NANKIVELL, Richard	<i>1863</i> 4/12 <i>1864</i> 26/1, 4/4, 1/6, 23/6, 27/8, 11/11 <i>1865</i> 6/1, 9/3, 3/6, 16/8, 9/10, 30/10
NICHOLAS, William	<i>1860</i> 11/12 <i>1861</i> 17/4, 11/6, 8/8, 16/10 <i>1863</i> 16/12 <i>1864</i> 11/4, 6/8, 27/10 <i>1865</i> 5/1, 1/12
NICHOLLS, Gregory	<i>1860</i> 28/7, 19/10
NICHOLLS, John	<i>1860</i> 23/7, 1/9 <i>1864</i> 2/2, 29/4, 28/7, 12/8
NICHOLLS, Joseph	<i>1860</i> 31/7
NICHOLLS, Stephen	<i>1860</i> 13/11 <i>1861</i> 16/1, 6/2, 30/3, 5/6, 10/8, 16/10 <i>1863</i> 28/11 <i>1864</i> 8/2, 7/4, 27/5, 30/7, 4/10, 26/11 <i>1865</i> 26/1, 3/4, 26/5, 2/8, 4/10
NICHOLLS, W.	<i>1865</i> 25/2, 2/5, 23/6
NICHOLLS, William	<i>1860</i> 4/8, 11/10 <i>1861</i> 21/3
NOEL, Steven	<i>1860</i> 5/11 <i>1861</i> 21/1, 13/2
NORTHCOAT, John	<i>1860</i> 26/10 <i>1861</i> 7/1, 20/1
NORTHEY, Robert	<i>1860</i> 25/7, 26/9, 29/11 <i>1861</i> 23/1, 1/3, 2/5, 27/6, 11/9, 28/10 <i>1863</i> 10/11 <i>1864</i> 8/3, 3/5, 6/5, 23/6, 12/9, 9/11

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OLDS, J.	<i>1865</i> 29/8
OLDS, W.H.	<i>1864</i> 23/5, 17/12
OPIE, James	<i>1861</i> 14/8
OPPERMAN, C.	<i>1864</i> 4/11 <i>1865</i> 5/1, 18/5, 13/7, 19/9, 13/11
OPPERMAN, W.	<i>1865</i> 1/3
ORMSBY, M.	<i>1863</i> 19/10
OXMAN, John	<i>1860</i> 28/12 <i>1861</i> 18/4, 14/6, 14/8

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PASCOE, John	<i>1861</i> 13/11 <i>1863</i> 21/10, 29/4, 23/6
PASCOE, Joseph	<i>1865</i> 31/7, 3/10, 24/11
PATTINSON, James	<i>1861</i> 8/11 <i>1863</i> 12/12 <i>1864</i> 26/1
PAULL, J.	<i>1864</i> 29/11 <i>1865</i> 21/1
PAULL, W.	<i>1865</i> 21/8, 28/10
PEARCE, Henry	<i>1860</i> 18/7, 14/9
PEARCE, J.	<i>1863</i> 23/10, 28/12 <i>1864</i> 11/3, 9/5, 6/7, 31/8, 16/11, 29/11 <i>1865</i> 24/2, 9/3, 28/4, 11/7, 16/9, 20/11
PEARCE, James	<i>1861</i> 18/7
PEARCE, John	<i>1861</i> 9/10
PEARSE, Tob.	<i>1864</i> 18/4, 7/6, 12/8, 12/10, 6/12 <i>1865</i> 4/2, 24/4, 21/6, 1/9. 30/10
PELTZ, Henry	<i>1860</i> 15/9, 27/10 <i>1861</i> 1/3, 12/4, 21/5, 7/8, 22/8
PENALWICK, J.	<i>1864</i> 1/11
PENHALL, Henry	<i>1860</i> 27/9, 4/12 <i>1861</i> 19/1, 21/3, 22/5, 27/6, 29/7, 3/10 <i>1864</i> 29/4
PENNA, W.	<i>1864</i> 9/6
PENROSE, Thomas	<i>1863</i> 18/11 <i>1864</i> 25/1, 14/3, 17/6, 24/8
PERCY, William	<i>1860</i> 5/9, 3/11 <i>1861</i> 5/1, 13/3, 22/5, 30/7, 5/9, 7/9, 18/9
PETERS, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 8/9, 7/11 <i>1861</i> 17/1, 14/3, 4/5, 30/7
PETERS, William	<i>1861</i> 23/5, 23/7, 3/9, 28/10, 30/10
PETHERS, J.	<i>1863</i> 27/11 <i>1864</i> 29/3, 11/7, 5/9, 16/11
PHILLIPS, James	<i>1860</i> 6/8, 2/10, 5/12 <i>1861</i> 18/1, 19/3, 22/5, 1/8, 8/10 <i>1865</i> 31/7
PHILLIPS, John	<i>1861</i> 22/7, 1/10 <i>1863</i> 19/10 <i>1864</i> 12/1, 16/3, 3/5, 8/7, 16/9, 18/11 <i>1865</i> 20/1, 10/3, 8/5, 30/6, 4/9, 2/11
PHILLIPS, Joseph	<i>1860</i> 23/8
PHILLIPS, W.	<i>1865</i> 29/4, 20/7, 18/9, 3/11, 27/12
PINCH, Henry	<i>1861</i> 25/4, 4/7, 12/7, 22/8, 12/10 <i>1864</i> 15/1 <i>1865</i> 9/11
POLKINGHORNE, Peter	<i>1860</i> 3/8, 13/10, 29/11 <i>1861</i> 6/2

POLLARD, George	<i>1860</i> 9/6 <i>1864</i> 9/11
POOL, Charles	<i>1860</i> 23/8, 9/11 <i>1861</i> 15/1, 21/3, 30/5, 27/7, 10/9 <i>1864</i> 14/1, 9/3, 26/5
POTTER, John	<i>1860</i> 23/8, 24/12 <i>1861</i> 2/3, 18/4, 23/4, 2/7
PRIDEAUX, C.	<i>1864</i> 15/6, 6/9, 14/11
PRISK, John	<i>1860</i> 18/12 <i>1861</i> 23/2, 9/4

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RENTON, Henry	<i>1861</i> 17/9, 28/9 <i>1864</i> 4/3, 2/5, 17/6, 16/9, 19/11 <i>1865</i> 19/5, 2/8, 16/10
RICHARD, James	<i>1865</i> 16/5
RICHARD, John	<i>1860</i> 31/7
RICHARDS, J.D.	<i>1863</i> 16/11 <i>1864</i> 14/1, 14/3, 9/5, 29/7, 3/10, 14/12 <i>1865</i> 11/1, 19/10, 27/12
ROBERTS, John	<i>1861</i> 14/2, 30/10 <i>1863</i> 9/11 <i>1864</i> 16/1, 21/4, 28/6 <i>1865</i> 22/3, 18/5, 2/8, 16/10, 19/12
ROBERTS, Richard	<i>1860</i> 15/9, 6/12 <i>1861</i> 3/1, 21/1
ROBERTS, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 20/8, 26/10, 18/12 <i>1861</i> 1/3
ROBERTS, W.	<i>1860</i> 23/8
ROBERTS, William	<i>1861</i> 27/8, 28/10
RODDA, James	<i>1860</i> 19/11 <i>1861</i> 13/7, 21/9, 4/11 <i>1863</i> 17/10, 21/11 <i>1864</i> 20/1, 5/3, 2/6, 29/7, 5/10, 3/12 <i>1865</i> 26/1, 14/2, 3/6
ROGERS, David	<i>1861</i> 21/9 <i>1863</i> 3/12 <i>1864</i> 9/2, 14/3, 9/5, 4/7, 27/8, 24/10 <i>1865</i> 16/2, 10/4, 30/6, 26/8, 2/11, 19/12
ROSEWALL, Thomas	<i>1863</i> 16/12 <i>1864</i> 17/2, 18/4, 28/6, 17/8, 24/10 <i>1865</i> 19/12

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SAMPSON, James	<i>1860</i> 26/9, 9/11 <i>1861</i> 23/1, 2/3
SAMPSON, Samuel	<i>1860</i> 11/12 <i>1861</i> 14/1 <i>1864</i> 24/10, 15/12 <i>1865</i> 18/2, 21/4
SANDERS, James	<i>1860</i> 23/7, 11/9, 28/11 <i>1861</i> 18/1, 13/3, 16/7, 26/8 <i>1863</i> 10/11 <i>1864</i> 23/2, 25/4, 23/6, 26/8, 24/10, 27/12
SANDERS, W.	<i>1863</i> 27/11 <i>1865</i> 2/8, 19/9, 19/12
SANDOW, William	<i>1865</i> 21/4, 21/6, 21/8, 28/10
SCANTLEBURY, Thomas	<i>1863</i> 17/10, 18/11 <i>1864</i> 28/1
SCHMIDT, A.	<i>1864</i> 9/3, 3/5, 2/8, 14/10
SCHMIDT, C.	<i>1863</i> 14/11 <i>1864</i> 23/2, 21/4, 28/6, 3/9, 4/11, 27/12 <i>1865</i> 25/2, 28/4, 11/7, 21/11
SCHMIDT, J.	<i>1860</i> 22/12 <i>1861</i> 23/1
SCOBLE, John	<i>1863</i> 7/12 <i>1864</i> 15/2, 30/2
SEAD, John	<i>1860</i> 31/8
SERLE, John	<i>1864</i> 28/6, 17/8, 17/12 <i>1865</i> 14/2, 29/8, 19/12
SINCOCK, John	<i>1863</i> 8/12 <i>1864</i> 30/1, 10/3
SKELLEY, Henry	<i>1860</i> 30/7, 27/9, 4/12 <i>1861</i> 17/1, 23/3, 22/5, 30/7, 28/9
SNELL, William	<i>1861</i> 25/4, 25/6, 3/9, 29/10
SPARNELL, Henry	<i>1860</i> 11/9
STENT, Edward	<i>1865</i> 29/5
STEPHENS, Nicholas	<i>1861</i> 7/1
STEVENS, Edward	<i>1861</i> 24/5
STEVENS, John	<i>1860</i> 20/8 <i>1861</i> 7/5, 18/7 <i>1863</i> 19/12 <i>1864</i> 21/4, 30/6, 31/8, 12/11 <i>1865</i> 6/1, 10/3
STEVENS, Michael	<i>1860</i> 30/7, 20/9, 30/11 <i>1861</i> 8/5, 31/7, 2/10 <i>1864</i> 2/11 <i>1865</i> 9/1, 1/2
STEVENS, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 27/7, 11/9, 14/11 <i>1861</i> 10/1, 5/2, 19/3 <i>1863</i> 29/10 <i>1864</i> 19/4, 28/6, 12/9, 2/11
STEWART, Henry	<i>1860</i> 27/10, 16/11
STEWART, William	<i>1860</i> 25/8
STOCKER, John	<i>1864</i> 23/8, 27/10, 2/12, 14/12

SWIFT, C.	<i>1865</i> 21/9
SWIFT, Henry	<i>1861</i> 15/5, 10/6
SYMONS, Henry	<i>1861</i> 25/10
SYMONS, James	<i>1864</i> 2/6
SYMONS, John	<i>1861</i> 23/2 <i>1863</i> 29/10, 29/11 <i>1864</i> 2/1, 23/2, 29/3, 31/8, 2/11, 12/8 <i>1865</i> 9/1
SYMONS, Mathew	<i>1860</i> 20/9, 14/11 <i>1861</i> 10/1, 13/4, 27/6, 8/8, 13/9, 18/11 <i>1865</i> 22/3, 23/5, 12/7, 13/9, 20/11

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TAMBLYN, John	<i>1860</i> 31/8 <i>1861</i> 11/3, 10/5 <i>1864</i> 6/5, 30/6, 12/8, 27/10
TERRELL, John	<i>1863</i> 1/12 <i>1864</i> 1/2, 2/4, 1/6, 3/8, 5/10, 26/11 <i>1865</i> 31/1, 1/4, 29/5, 2/8, 3/10, 12/12
THOMAS, J.	<i>1863</i> 18/11
THOMAS, J.C.	<i>1860</i> 15/9
THOMAS, Richard	<i>1860</i> 27/7, 1/9, 10/11 <i>1861</i> 2/1, 2/3, 1/5, 2/8, 31/8 <i>1863</i> 21/11 <i>1864</i> 12/1, 25/4, 28/6, 26/8, 24/10, 17/12 <i>1865</i> 1/3, 2/5, 6/7, 18/9, 16/11
THOMAS, Sampson	<i>1860</i> 19/10, 27/12 <i>1861</i> 1/3, 26/4, 14/8
THOMAS, W.	<i>1864</i> 2/11, 16/12 <i>1865</i> 13/2, 21/4, 9/6, 16/8, 17/10
THOMAS, William	<i>1860</i> 7/12 <i>1861</i> 22/1, 14/5
TONKIN, John	<i>1860</i> 4/8, 28/8, 3/11 <i>1861</i> 10/1, 22/3
TONKIN, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 6/8, 21/8, 22/9, 30/11 <i>1861</i> 19/1, 19/3, 31/7, 8/10 <i>1863</i> 10/11
TONKIN, W.	<i>1865</i> 14/6, 14/8, 9/10
TOWNSEND, John	<i>1864</i> 25/4
TREMBATH, W.	<i>1860</i> 20/8, 17/11
TREMBATH, William	<i>1860</i> 1/9, 16/11 <i>1861</i> 10/1, 5/3, 27/4, 13/7, 31/8, 1/11
TREMBERTH, R.	<i>1865</i> 28/9, 25/11
TREMEWAN, James	<i>1861</i> 29/4, 24/7
TRENERRY, E.	<i>1865</i> 26/8, 20/11, 22/11
TRENERRY, G.	<i>1863</i> 29/12 <i>1864</i> 6/2
TRENWITH, George	<i>1861</i> 9/4
TRENWITH, Thomas	<i>1861</i> 13/2, 10/4, 22/7, 18/9, 15/11
TREVELYAN, George	<i>1860</i> 11/9 <i>1863</i> 11/12 <i>1864</i> 17/2
TREVELYAN, James	<i>1863</i> 17/12 <i>1864</i> 23/2, 29/3, 13/4, 15/6, 23/8, 24/10, 14/12 <i>1865</i> 13/2, 21/4, 9/6, 21/8, 19/10
TREVENA, Samuel	<i>1860</i> 7/8, 22/9, 5/12 <i>1861</i> 18/1, 14/3, 21/5, 1/6, 23/7 <i>1865</i> 3/3, 8/5, 21/6, 1/9
TREVITHICK, W.	<i>1864</i> 10/3
TREVORA, William	<i>1860</i> 6/12 <i>1861</i> 17/1
TREVORROW, William	<i>1860</i> 1/8, 5/10 <i>1861</i> 23/3, 25/5, 30/7, 28/9 <i>1864</i> 10/2, 27/12 <i>1865</i> 18/1, 9/6, 13/9, 16/11
TUCKER, J.	<i>1864</i> 2/4, 8/6, 4/7, 4/10, 19/11 <i>1865</i> 6/1

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UREN, W.

1863 2/12 *1864* 3/2, 6/5, 8/7, 16/7, 4/10, 9/12 *1865* 9/3

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VARCOE, Henry	<i>1860</i> 18/7
VEAL, John	<i>1863</i> 22/10, 3/12 <i>1864</i> 28/1, 21/3, 19/5, 6/8, 8/10, 3/12 <i>1865</i> 4/2
VINCENT, Elijah	<i>1861</i> 10/9, 6/11 <i>1863</i> 27/11 <i>1864</i> 10/2, 8/4, 6/6 <i>1865</i> 1/11
VINCENT, John	<i>1860</i> 26/7, 1/10, 12/11, 22/12

W

WAHLART, C.	<i>1863</i> 21/11 <i>1864</i> 16/1, 10/3, 6/5, 30/6, 31/8, 24/11, 27/12 <i>1865</i> 13/2
WARREN, A.	<i>1861</i> 15/11 <i>1863</i> 23/11 <i>1864</i> 1/2, 8/3
WARREN, Richard	<i>1860</i> 24/7, 15/9, 13/11 <i>1861</i> 9/1, 5/3, 3/5, 13/7, 6/9, 2/11 <i>1863</i> 29/10, 25/11 <i>1864</i> 5/2, 4/4, 8/6, 9/8, 14/10, 27/12 <i>1865</i> 25/2, 4/5, 13/7, 25/9, 24/11
WARWICK, Jno.	<i>1865</i> 6/3, 25/5, 2/8, 4/9, 9/11, 13/11
WATERS, Francis	<i>1860</i> 31/7, 8/8, 11/12 <i>1861</i> 8/2, 17/4, 11/6, 8/8, 10/10 <i>1864</i> 28/8, 1/11 <i>1865</i> 6/1, 1/3, 16/5, 24/7, 25/9
WATERS, John	<i>1860</i> 31/7 <i>1861</i> 26/2
WATERS, Joseph	<i>1865</i> 26/8
WATERS, W.	<i>1863</i> 11/12
WEBSTER, Edward	<i>1865</i> 11/4, 16/8, 19/10, 18/12
WELLINGTON, William	<i>1860</i> 21/11 <i>1861</i> 16/1 <i>1863</i> 29/10, 3/12
WHITE, Henry	<i>1861</i> 30/10, 20/11
WHITFORD, E.	<i>1864</i> 5/3, 26/5, 21/7, 30/9, 3/12 <i>1865</i> 21/4, 9/6, 5/8
WHITTA, William	<i>1861</i> 24/7, 26/8, 13/11
WIDDICOMBE, Henry	<i>1861</i> 10/10
WILLIAMS, C.P.	<i>1860</i> 27/9
WILLIAMS, John B.	<i>1860</i> 19/7, 21/7, 21/11 <i>1861</i> 17/1, 14/3, 4/5, 22/7, 12/9, 30/10, 11/11 <i>1863</i> 5/11, 7/12, 11/12 <i>1864</i> 9/2, 29/4, 9/5, 2/6, 16/7, 26/8, 5/12, 21/12 <i>1865</i> 4/2, 9/3, 23/5, 16/8, 16/10, 24/11
WILLIAMS, Robert	<i>1865</i> 20/7, 3/10, 27/12
WILLIAMS, Solomon	<i>1864</i> 14/1, 6/7, 30/9, 2/11, 21/12 <i>1865</i> 18/2, 2/5, 11/7, 25/9, 24/11
WILLIAMS, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 27/7, 31/8, 28/11 <i>1861</i> 9/1
WILLIAMS, William	<i>1860</i> 1/8, 31/8
WILLIS, George	<i>1860</i> 28/8
WIMMER, E.	<i>1863</i> 29/10, 17/12 <i>1864</i> 16/2, 18/4, 15/6, 6/8, 14/10, 12/12 <i>1865</i> 13/2, 21/4, 21/6, 4/9, 24/11
WOODMAN, John	<i>1860</i> 4/12 <i>1861</i> 15/1, 12/3, 10/5, 13/7 <i>1863</i> 21/11 <i>1864</i> 30/1, 2/4, 8/6, 23/8, 24/9, 14/11 <i>1865</i> 25/5, 31/7, 25/9, 25/11

Y

YELLAND, Nicholas	<i>1860</i> 24/12 <i>1861</i> 13/3, 24/5, 25/7, 26/9, 28/10 <i>1863</i> 19/10, 23/11, 14/12
YELLAND, Thomas	<i>1860</i> 8/8, 22/9