

*British Mining No. 12*



# THE MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE



*J. R. Foster-Smith.*

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**BRITISH MINING No.12.**

# **THE MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE**

J.R. FOSTER-SMITH. C. Eng., FGS., FIMM.

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## BRITISH MINING NO.12.

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Cover design: Eastern Shaft, Graiggoch Mine.

Maps & sections: Geoplot Services, Plealey, Salop.

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## EDITORIAL.

In completing this penultimate volume of Mr. Foster-Smith's series on the non-ferrous mines of Wales, the society is cognisant of the fact that but for generous financial assistance from the author this already much delayed work would not undoubtedly have appeared for many years. Indeed, some ten years have elapsed since this series was originally submitted for publishing and in that time changes and new information have inevitably come to light. Some of this additional material has been added where possible but it is left to the industrial archaeologist and mining historian to fill in the minutae of each site when known.

With the recent upsurge of interest in the mines of Wales and elsewhere, the late appearance of these volumes is to be particularly regretted since they would have, and indeed, continue to form the basis of any serious research concerning the old metal mines of the Principality. The enormous task of tracing many long-forgotten ventures was accomplished by the author over a decade or so ago and it is a tribute to the thoroughness of his work that many sites have hitherto received no mention in any published material.

As stated in his foreword, the author welcomes corrections and additions to information contained in this series and it is hoped that this addenda and corrigenda can be included in the final volume 'The Non-ferrous Mines of the South Wales Area' which is in preparation.

Previously published parts dealing with Flintshire, Denbighshire, Anglesey & Caernarvonshire and Merioneth are now out of print but can usually be obtained through the national library services.

R.H. BIRD.

Editor, N.M.R.S. publications.

## AUTHORS NOTE

This monograph is one part of a larger work which sets out to make a complete survey of the sites and nature of all the presently identifiable nonferrous metal mines and trials in Wales. Each monograph covers a county of major importance or a group of counties of lesser importance from the point of view of metal mining.

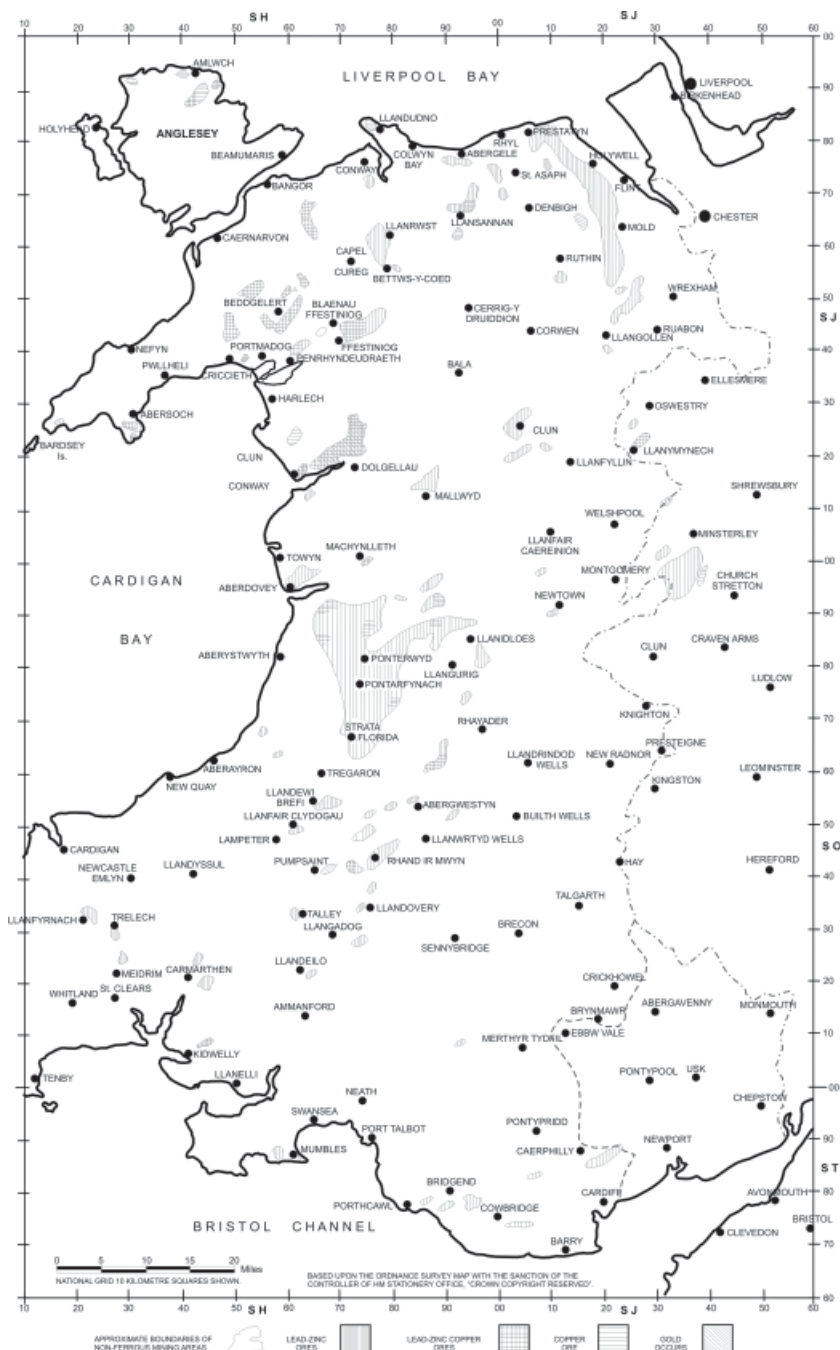
The purpose of the work is to put on record the locations of and some brief notes upon as many non-ferrous metal mines as it has been possible to trace during a long period of research into the industry. It is hoped that the work may be found useful not only to students of industrial history, but also to the geologist or mining engineer who may have occasion to investigate the mines of Wales.

Many of the smaller mines and trials have now been almost or entirely obliterated and their location is no simple task. An exhaustive study of old records and large scale maps has been necessary, combined with a physical examination of the ground whenever possible, in order to locate some of the sites known to exist and so to compile the information given herein. Even so it has not been possible to locate accurately all the sites of which there are known records. However what has been done may save future researchers much time and trouble.

In a work of this nature it is quite impossible to claim that the data given is original and it has been necessary to draw upon all the available published sources of information. These are listed in the bibliographies for each section. Neither can it be claimed that all the information given in this work is indisputably accurate or complete, since in so comprehensive a work some mistakes are inevitable, but every care has been taken to avoid including incorrect data. Nevertheless corrections and amendments will always be welcomed by the author.

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**NON-FERROUS MINING FIELDS OF WALES**



## THE MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE

### INTRODUCTION

This county has been one of the largest producers of lead and zinc ores in Wales and includes most of the productive parts of the Central Wales orefield, besides many outlying occurrences.

### History

The early history of mining in Cardiganshire is somewhat obscure and there is no definite indication of when mining operations were first carried out. However, the finding of very ancient mining tools and old workings at Cwmystwyth indicate that the industry is probably of considerable antiquity, possibly going back to pre-Roman times. Mining for lead ore was certainly very active in the seventeenth century and continued at intervals when trade was good to the nineteenth century when, in common with most lead mining areas, a tremendous expansion in mining took place, especially at the middle of the century. Much of this later activity was unfortunately of a highly speculative nature, sometimes earning an unsavoury reputation for lead mining in financial circles. Many of the ventures were, highly profitable however and the district seems to have reached its maximum of activity between 1850 and 1870. After the latter date it declined rapidly, due partly to the exhaustion of the more easily reached deposits and partly to the depressed price of base metals following the large expansion in overseas mining. Some of the larger mines remained at work until the early years of the present century, but since that time lead mining in the county has virtually been at a standstill, though some small scale operations have been carried out intermittently, especially for the production of zinc ore.

### Output

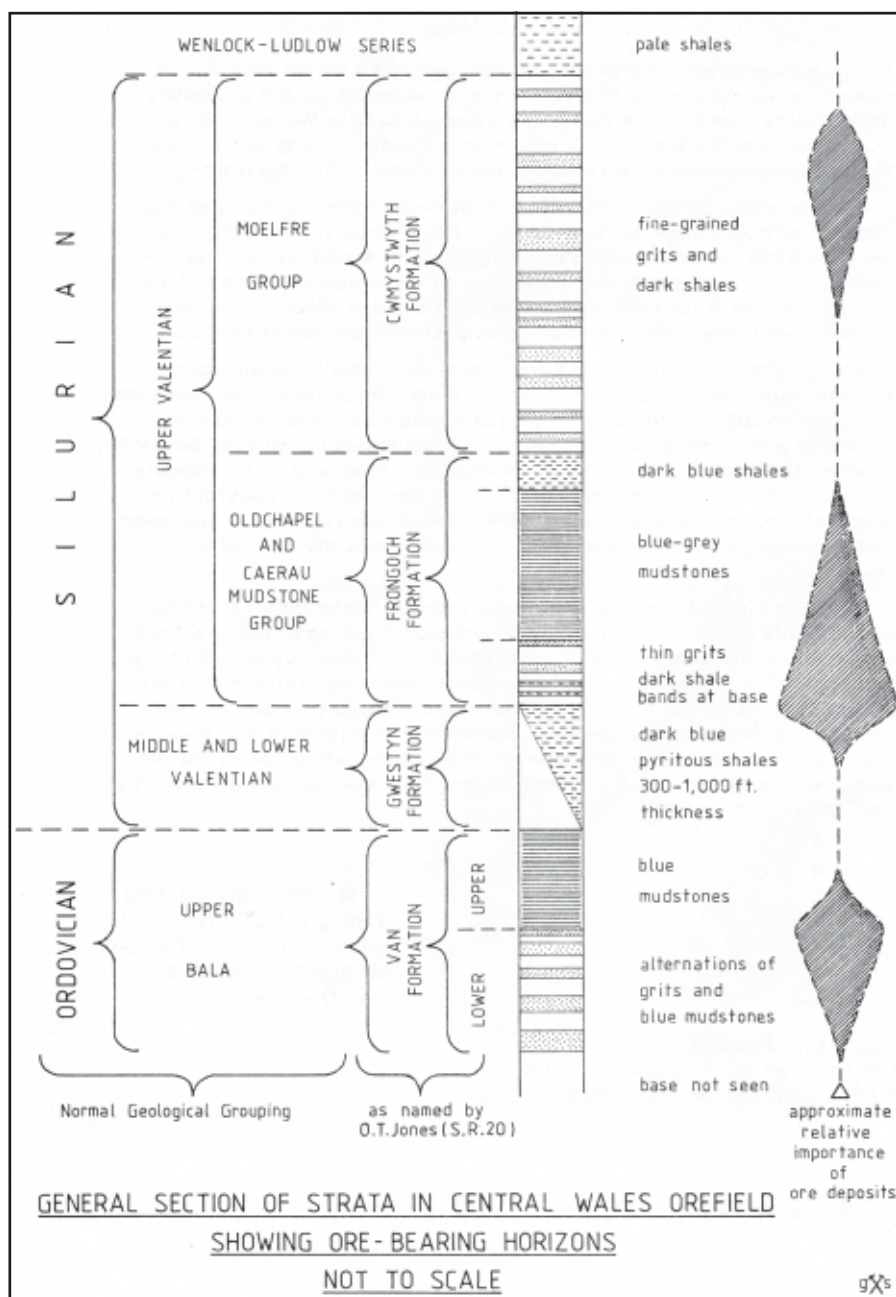
The output from Cardiganshire has undoubtedly been fairly large, much of it being obtained in days before proper records were kept, so that it is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the total figures, especially that for lead ore. Since 1845, when more accurate figures were first kept, the following output has been obtained, (though even here the figures are probably not complete, especially for the early part of the period.)

Lead ore concentrates	—————	303,016	long tons.
Zinc ore concentrates	—————	115,091	" "
Copper ore (grade not stated)	—————	10,054	" "
Pyrite	—————	5,076	" "

In the case of output of copper ore there is reason to believe that the figure given is a gross under-estimate, much output being unrecorded.

### Geology

All the ores worked in Cardiganshire have been obtained from deposits which occur in lower Palaeozoic rocks. Such deposits have been worked in rocks of Silurian and Ordovician age, the total thickness of the strata involved being some 10,000 feet. These rocks are mostly of Valentian and Bala systems, and in this part of Wales the sequence is as follows: First the Upper Valentian, which is divided into the Moelfre Group, (the Cwmystwyth Formation of O.T. Jones) consisting of grits and shales, amounting





in all to some 4,000 feet in thickness. Second the Oldchapel and Caerau Mudstone group, (the Frongoch Group of O.T. Jones) amounting to about 2,600 feet in thickness. This group includes most of the more productive ore deposits in the county, specially toward its base. Third the middle and Lower Valentian strata, (the Gwestyn Formation of O.T. Jones,) consisting of about 800 feet thickness of dark pyritous shales and some grits in which but few ore deposits have been found. Fourth the uppermost Ordovician rocks, consisting of beds of Bala age, (called the Van Formation by O.T. Jones,) and comprising blue mudstones and grits. The productive section of this group is about 2,500 feet in thickness.

In this description of the Cardiganshire mines it has been found convenient to follow the nomenclature of rocks given by O.T. Jones, and the details of the stratigraphic section involved may be seen on the schematic diagram.

### **Structure**

In the orefield area the strata have been folded into a succession of anticlines and synclines whose axes trend a little east of north. Fissuring and faulting follow two main strike directions, one about parallel to the axes of folding and the other almost east and west. The most productive veins are associated with the east and west striking veins, or faults, and the strongest of these are more in the nature of wide mineralised fracture zones than simple, clear-cut fault lines. These zones may be more than one hundred feet wide in places, with several “false walls”, several parallel ribs of mineralised ground with “horses” of country rock between them. Sometimes these “horses” of rock are themselves veined with minor mineralised fractures. The throw of the associated faulting too is very variable, both in the vertical and the horizontal sense, and may be scarcely appreciable on the one hand, or involving several hundred feet of vertical or horizontal movement on the other.

Considerable stretches of some of the main vein systems are covered by recent surface drift or peat and they have often not been prospected across such stretches. The principal veins of the Central Wales orefield are in fact noted for their remarkable persistency in strike length, though economic mineralisation seems to be confined to a number of favourable, but fairly short parts of the whole. The veins also show localisation of values by both structural and stratigraphic controls, which should render any future search for oreshoots in un-prospected parts of the veins somewhat more straightforward than is sometimes the case in major orefields.

In addition to the vein system, strong post-mineralisation faulting occurs in Cardiganshire. A good example of this is the complete cutting out of the veins at Cwmystwyth by the Ystwyth fault which can itself be traced for upwards of twenty miles along its strike in a more or less east and west direction. The throw of this fault varies between 2,000 and 3,000 feet.

### **Mineralisation**

The vein filling in this orefield is commonly made up of angular fragments of country rock, or fault breccia, cemented by quartz or calcite. Mineralisation takes the form of lenses and strings within the fracture zones, or dissemination of spots of ore throughout them, such oreshoots being controlled by the structure of the wall rocks, which have in favourable places allowed the formation of cavities which were later filled by the mineralising solutions.

The usual ore minerals in Cardiganshire consist of galena and sphalerite or their alteration products, such as cerussite, pyromorphite and hemimorphite. Pyrite is also common and chalcopyrite has been found in economic quantity at times. The principal gangue minerals are quartz and calcite, the former being by far the most common, though the latter is abundant locally. Fluorite is recorded as having been found at one mine in South Cardiganshire, but it has not been possible to check the accuracy of this report, which relates to Brynambor mine. In any case the occurrence is of academic interest only. Barite or witherite are not known to occur anywhere in the county, though both minerals are known in the eastern part of the orefield, which lies in Montgomeryshire.

The silver content of the lead ores is not generally very high, averaging about 4 to 8 ounces per ton, but in a few places it has been reported as much higher. In the mines at Llanfair Clydogau the ore is reported to contain up to 80 ounces of silver per ton, from assays made about 1850.

### **Mining**

Many of the numerous mines in Cardiganshire are small and are often little more than trials which did not discover enough ore to warrant the development of larger workings. On the other hand some of the mines in the county were among the largest and most productive Welsh nonferrous metal producers. The chief mining area lay in the northern part of the county which, together with the western part of Montgomeryshire forms what has been called the Central Wales orefield. South of the orefield area lay many, scattered and less important workings, though all of them lie in somewhat similar geological situations to those which apply in the orefield area. These occurrences stretch to the county boundary and southward into Carmarthenshire. Some isolated trials have also been made on the west side of the county and near the sea coast.

In order to give some idea of the scale of operations in Cardiganshire the recorded output of some of the larger mines was as follows:-

East Daren mine, 24,460 tons of lead ore, Goginan mine, 25,108 tons of lead ore between 1887 and 1876, Frongoch mine, 56,095 tons of lead ore and 50,856 tons of zinc ore between 1834 and 1903, Cwmystwyth mine, 32,912 tons of lead ore and 18,913 tons of zinc ore between 1848 and 1916, Logaulas mine, 39,004 tons of lead ore between 1834 and 1891, and Glogfawr mine, 18,521 tons of lead ore between 1862 and 1917.

In Cardiganshire occurs an example of a group of mines which was operated successfully over a considerable period by one company; a method of operation which seems at the present time to offer the best chances for success in any large mineralised area. This group of mines was worked under the name of the Lisburne Mines by Messrs John Taylor and Sons, for almost eighty years. The Cardiganshire amalgamation however was not so extensive as that operated by Halkyn District United Mines Ltd, in Flintshire, neither were their mines contiguous with one another in all cases. Nevertheless the Lisburne Mines did demonstrate that better results could be obtained by including a group of properties under one management than by the usual piecemeal operations of this area, fortunately all too common in the Cardiganshire field. Had there

been more co-operation it is likely that the mines of the county would have been more successful.

Finally, it may be of interest to note that water power was the prime mover in almost all the Cardiganshire mines and this necessitated the construction of many miles of leats to adequately supply waterwheels used for pumping, winding and crushing. Steam power was too expensive in these remote areas, a fact not only applicable to central Wales but to other counties in the Principality where mountains prevailed. These leats are particularly apparent north of Ponterwyd and are mainly attributable to John Taylor & Sons who required water for their East Daren, Cwmerfin and Cefni rwynd enterprises. Spanning difficult terrain and contouring many a hillside, these old watercourses provide a fascinating study for the historian in their own right.

### **Future Resources**

In discussing possible future mining in Cardiganshire it should be noted that some large areas have become sterilized in recent years by the construction of dams and hydro-electric works, such as that at Nanty-moch, near Ponterwyd. In addition the Forestry Commission have acquired further large areas for afforestation, which land is at least difficult of access for mineral exploration purposes now. Further, any attempt at the revival of the non-ferrous mining industry in this part of the country will almost certainly be bitterly opposed by the new deeply entrenched fishing interests, who often completely fail to see reason in any other activity, nor understand that mining does not necessarily spell instant death to all the fishes in the local waters. Nevertheless the prospects for discovering further resources in Cardiganshire are good, more especially for those of zinc ore. Resources could probably be developed following a programme of carefully planned exploration and development in and around some of the existing mines, as well as along the parts of major vein systems whose outcrop is fairly thickly covered by recent surface deposits. In such areas little prospecting was carried out in past times, since these operations would have been unduly expensive at a time when virgin oreshoots were still to be found in easier places. Prospecting techniques and geological knowledge are better to-day than when the mines of this field were active.

The Central Wales orefield is considered to contain some of the most promising ground for future potential, not only in Wales, but probably in the whole of Britain.

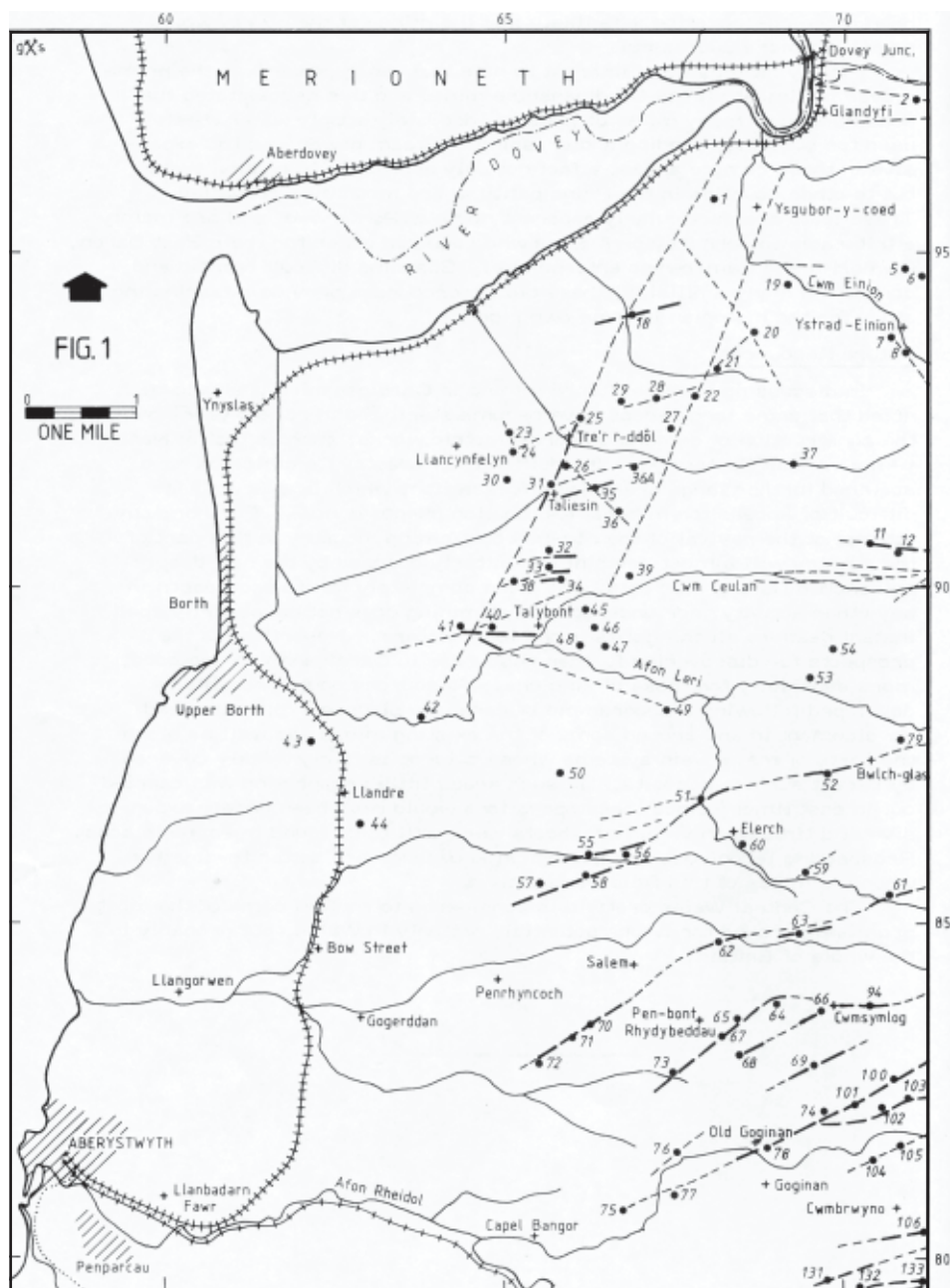
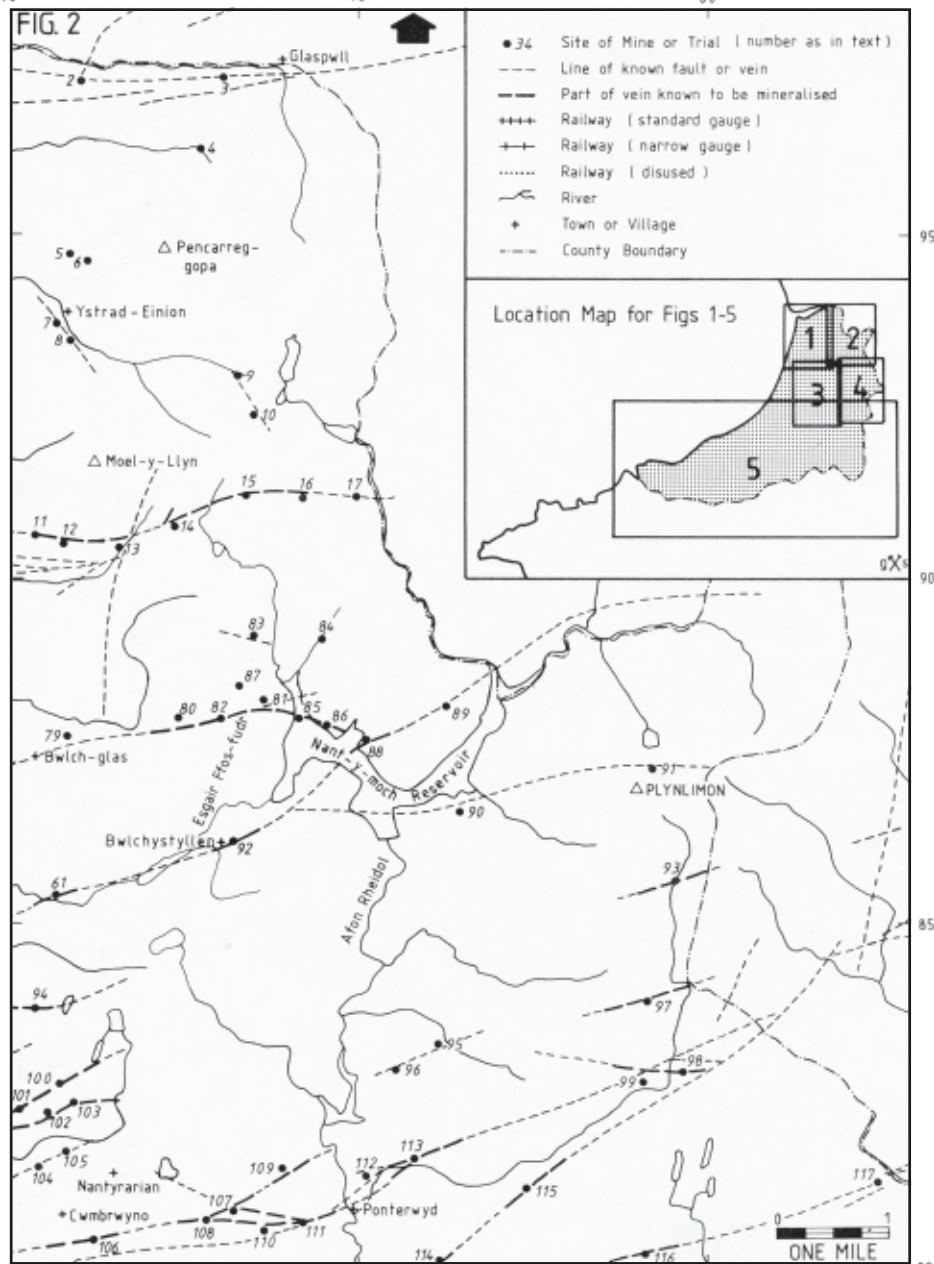


FIG. 2



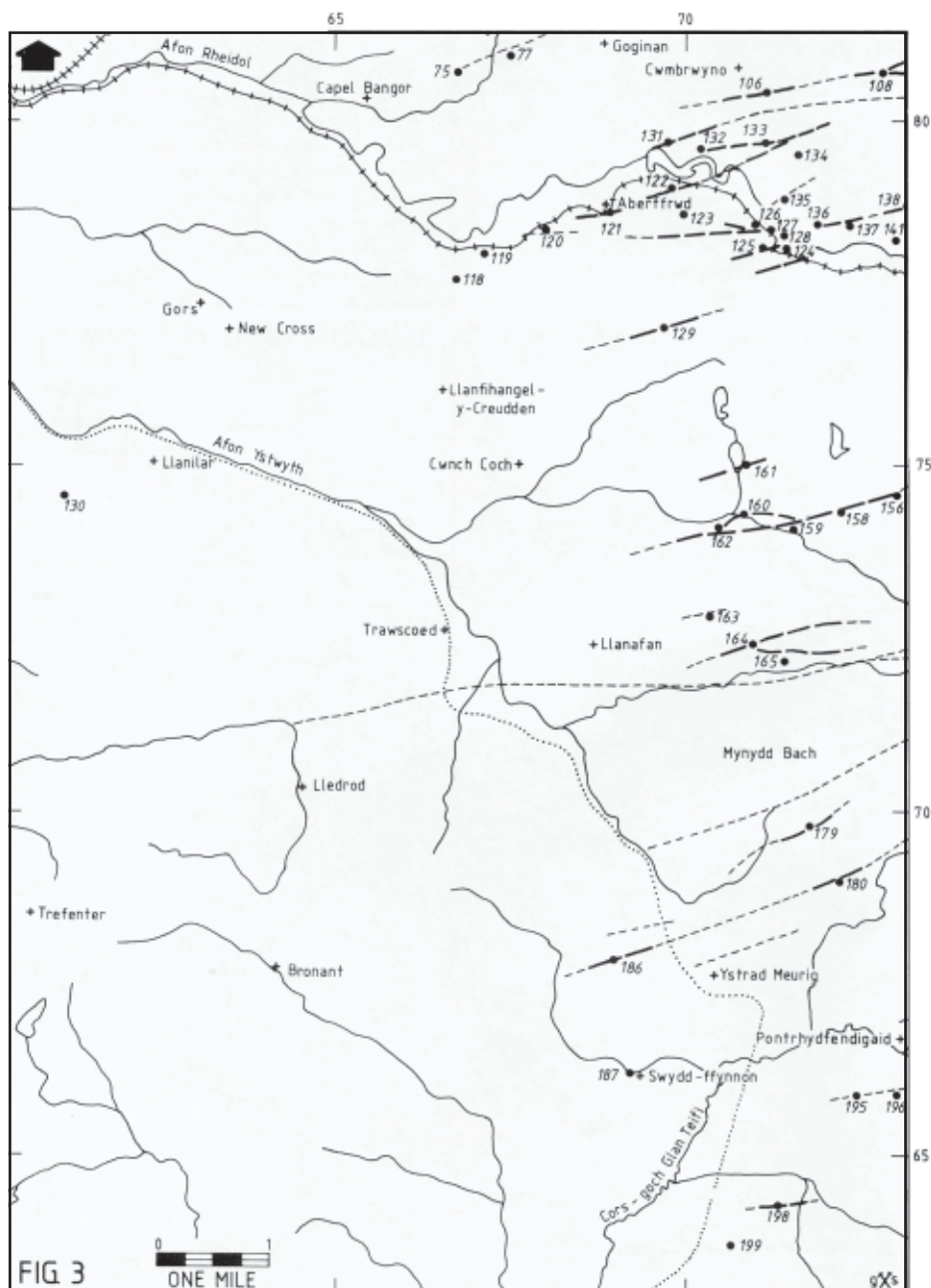
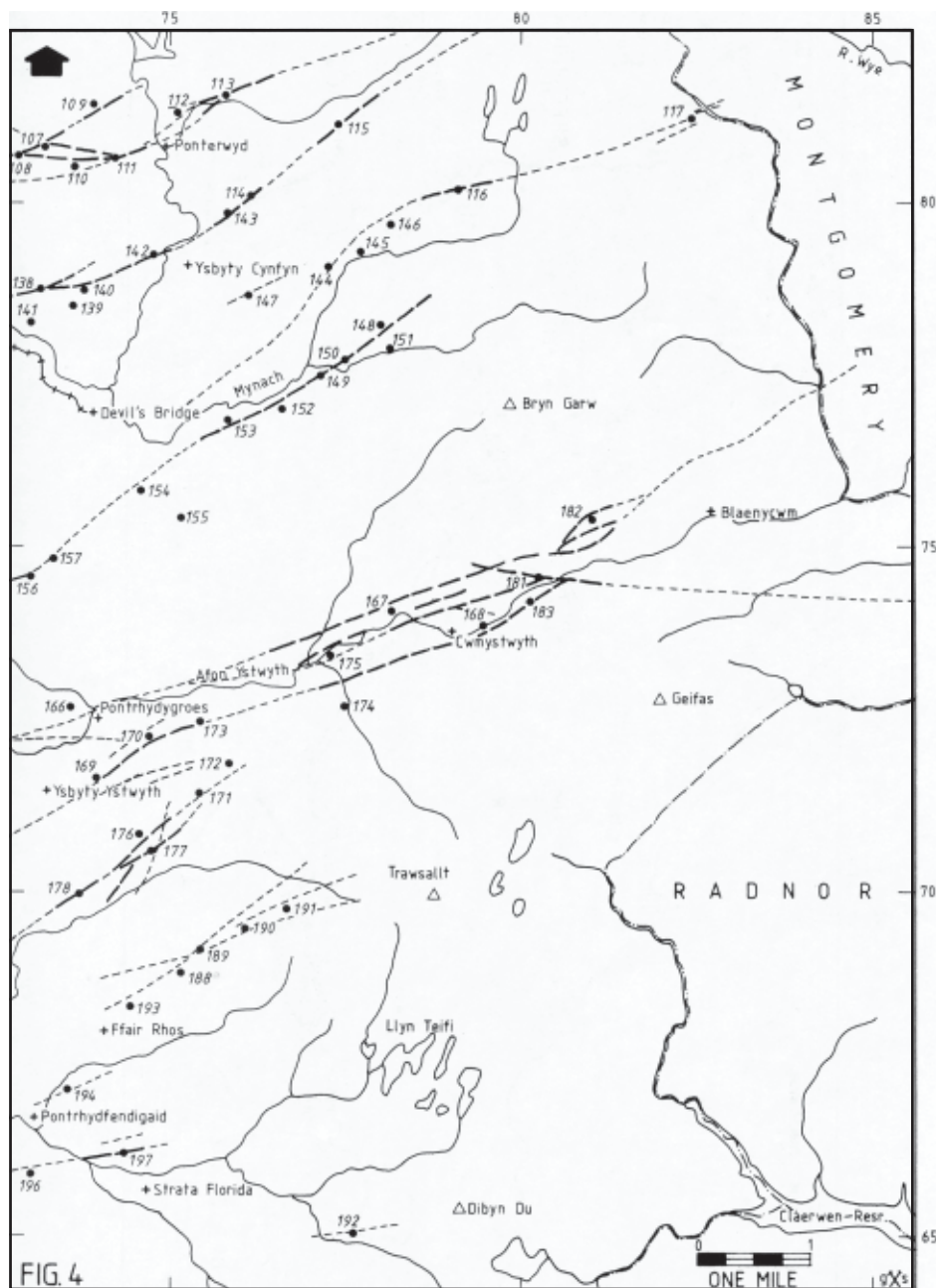
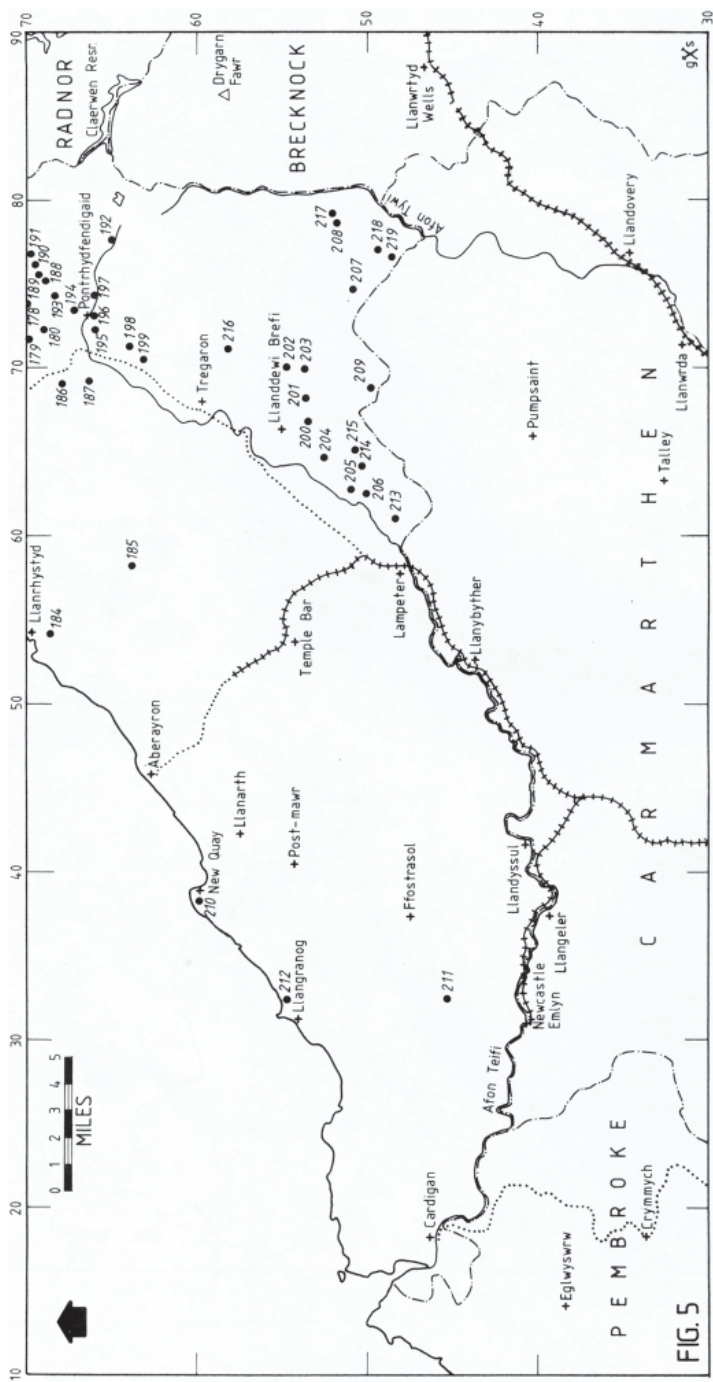


FIG 3







## CARDIGANSHIRE - DETAILS OF THE MINES

### 1) **YNYS-HIR**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/682958 (To Ynyshir House.)

A report in the Mining Journal of 19 October 1850 refers to a trial here, but no other reference to this working has been found and no details of the workings are known. A major fault strikes about north-north-east along the west side of the hill and the rocks to the east side of this fault are at a low horizon in the Frongoch Formation, which is a favourable horizon for ore deposits in this area.

Ref.: MJ., 19 October 1850

### 2) **CAERHEDYN**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/71 0974

This is the site of a trial working apparently made to test the Llyfnant fault, which strikes about east and west, with a downthrow to the north. The basal beds of the Frongoch Formation are on the north side of the fault, while rocks of the Gwestyn and Van Formations lie on the south side. A level was driven south from the Llyfnant Valley, but no details of the working or its history are known. It was not successful in finding significant quantities of ore, in common with other trials in this region. It is evident that the veins of the Llyfnant Valley fault system are poorly mineralised at best.

### 3) **MAESCYLIN**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/731974

Another trial for lead ore was made on fractures of the Llyfnant fault system at this place, where some levels were driven southward from the Llyfnant Valley. The trials were unsuccessful; no details of their history are known.

### 4) **BRWYNO-UCHAF**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/727963

This apparently unsuccessful trial is represented by a shaft sunk on the south bank of the upper reaches of Afon Brwyno. The trial occurs in rocks of the Van Formation and was probably made to test the numerous minor fractures hereabouts, which strike about east and west, but no further information about it has been found.

### 5) **BWLCH-Y-MAEN**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/709948

A trial level was driven in a north-easterly direction in rocks of the Van Formation here. No details of the workings or their history are known and the trial was evidently not successful.

### 6) **CAE-MARDIN**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/712947

This is the site of another trial level driven north-east in rocks of the Van Formation. No details are known and it was evidently not successful.

7) **YSTRAD-EINION = DOLGOCH**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/706938 See Plate IX

The vein worked here strikes north-west and occurs in mudstones of the Van Formation. Mineralisation consists chiefly of calcite in which chalcopyrite, sphalerite and some galena occur. The adit level occurs at 590 ft. A.O.D., which is at about 30 fathoms depth at the shaft, the total depth of which is believed to be about 80 fathoms, and the workings seem to be fairly extensive. Dressing floors were built just to the south of the adit level portal.

The mine is reported to have been at work for many years before 1845, during which period no output was recorded. An attempt to rework the mine in 1860 did not last long, but the mine is known to have been at work again about 1890-91, when 9 tons of lead ore, 10 tons of zinc ore and 45 tons of copper ore were produced. Today this little mine is noted for its 16' diameter underground water wheel which still remains virtually intact.

Refs: OTJ, p.149. MJ - May-June 1860. DEB Pt.3 p.43.

8) **CWM EINION**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/708935

A trial level was driven here, probably on the same vein which was worked further to the north-west at Ystrad-einion mine. The mine seems to have been at work about 1745 and was probably active at about the middle of the 19th century, but no details of the workings or their history are known. The trials do not seem to have been successful. Ref.: WJL., p.96.

9) **BLAENEINION**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/733930

A trial level was driven to the east from the headwaters of Afon Einion, at the base of the Frongoch Formation. No vein is known to occur here and the trial was not successful, but no details have been found.

10) **BRYN MELYN**

Ysgubor-y-coed Ph. SN/735925

A trial level was driven from the west bank of a stream which flows into Llyn Conach. The trial occurs at a low horizon in the Frongoch Formation and was evidently not successful, but no details are known.

11) **CREIGIAU DUON**

Ceulanmaesmawr Ph. SN/704907

This seems to be the most westerly of a series of trials made on the north vein of Blaenceulan Mine, which represents the fingering-out to the west of the Esgairhir Vein. A crosscut level was driven to the north under Creigtau Duon in Gwestyn rocks. The trial does not seem to have been successful, but no details of the workings or their history are known.

12) **LLECHWEDD-LLWYD**

Ceulanmaesmawr Ph. SN/707906

A series of trial shafts was sunk hereabouts in rocks of the Gwestyn and Van Formations, to test the Blaenceulan North Vein to the west of that mine.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINES IN CARDIGANSHIRE

Note An asterisk before an entry means that it refers to an alternative name for a mine, rather than the principal name used.

	County No.	Page.
ABBEY CONSOLS = FLORIDA = BRONBERLLAN	197	85
ABERFFRWDD = ABERFFRWDD GOTHIC = EAST		
ABERFFRWDD = ABERFFRWDD AND BONSALL = GOTHIC	121	57
ABERNANT = ABERNANT UNITED = WEST ABERFFRWDD		
= WEST SILVER BANK = TROED-RHIW-CEIR	120	56
ABER RUDDNANT	152	64
* ABERYSTWYTH MINES (see PENRHIW and BWLCHGWYN)	138-141	62
AFON CEULAN	45	29
* ALMA (see LLECHWEDDHEN)	70	40
ALLT-DDU = GWAITHDDU = DANIEL'S = OLD NANTGLAS		
(Rheidol United Mines)	127	58
ALLT-GOCH	42	29
ALLTYCRIB = TALYBONT = MIDDLETON = NORTH		
CARDIGAN	40	28
BERTH-LLWYD	48	30
BLAENCENNANT	129	59
BLAENCEULAN	13	19
* BLAENDYFFRYN (See NANTYRARIAN)	104	52
BLAENEINION	9	18
BODCOLL = SOUTH WALES MINES = GERTRUDE	153	65
* BOG or CRAIGNANT-BACH (See LLYWERNOG)	109	54
BRIGNANT = BRIGNANT CONSOLS	154	66
BRIGNANT-UCHAF	155	66
* BRON BERLLAN (See ABBEY CONSOLS)	197	85
* BRONFLOYD (See BRYN-LLWYD)	71	40
BRONMWYN	198	86
* BRON-Y-GOCH (See FRONGOCH)	158	66
BRWYNO-UCHAF	4	17
BRYNAMBOR	207	88
BRYNARIAN	35	26
BRYN CORYN	190	83
* BRYN-CRACH (See CARDIGAN SOUTH BOG)	196	85
BRYNDYFI=NEUADDLWYD	20	23
BRYNGLAS	113	55
BRYNHOPE = NEW LISBURNE = CARON (?)	195	85
BRYN-LLWYD = BRONFLOYD	71	40
BRYN MELYN	10	18
BRYN MELYN (near Tregaron)	185	82
BRYNPICA	74	42
BRYNYRAFR	86	47
BWADRAIN	133	60
BWLCH = BWLCH CONSOLS = BWLCH UNITED =		
BWLCH CWMERFIN	101	51
* BWLCH CONSOLS (See BWLCH)	101	51
* BWLCH CWMERFIN (See BWLCH)	101	51

	County No.	Page.
BWLCHGLAS	79	44
BWLCHGWYN = NANTEOS CONSOLS (Aberystwyth Mines)	140	62
BWLCHREHENNAID = LEVEL NEWYDD	102	51
* BWLCH UNITED (See BWLCH)	101	51
BWLCH-Y-DDERWEN	54	31
BWLCH-Y-DOWYALLT	199	86
BWLCH-Y-GARREG	14	19
BWLCH-Y-GWYNT = PENPARC = WEST CWMYSTWYTH	168	76
BWLCH-Y-MAEN	5	17
BWLCHYSTELLEN	92	49
CAEGYNON	136	61
CAE-MARDIN	6	17
CAER ARGLWYDDDES	37	27
CAERHEDYN	2	17
* CAMBRIAN (See ESGAIRHIR)	15	19
CAMDWRBACH	84	47
CAMBWRMAWR	88	48
CARDIGAN SOUTH BOG = BRYNCRACH (?)	196	85
CARN-LLWYD	95	49
* CARON (See BRYNHOPE)	195	85
CASTELL = DYFFRYN-CASTELL = NEW CASTELL =		
WEST ESGAIRLLE = CRIPIAU BACH = GWAITHDDU	115	55
CEFNBRWYNO = CEFN-CWM-BRWYNO = CWMBRWYNO	106	52
* CEFN-CWM-BRWYNO (See CEFNBRWYNO)	106	52
CEFNWYNN	51	30
CEFNLLWYD	72	41
CERIGYRWYN	65	35
CEUNANT	100	51
CIL-OLWG	43	29
* CLARA or OLD CLARA (See LLYWERNOG)	110	54
CLODDIAU	180	80
* CNWCH-YR-ARIAN (See PANTMAWR)	122	57
COED-GWAR-CWM	36	27
COED TY-LLWYD	119	56
* CONINOG (See CYNEINIOW)	80	45
COPPER HILL (Cwmystwyth)	182	80
* COPPER LEVEL (See CWMDAREN)	67	36
* COURT GRANGE (See PENYCEFN)	57	32
* CRAIGNANTBACH (See LLYWERNOG MINES)	109	54
CREIGIAU DUON	11	18
* CRIPIAU BACH (See CASTELL)	115	55
CRWN (or CROWN)	143	63
CWM BREFI = LLANDDEWI SREFI	202	87
* CWMBRWYNO (See CEFNBRWYNO)	106	52
CWMDAREN = LEFEL GOPOR = COPPER LEVEL	67	36
CWM DULAS	203	87
CWM EINION	8	18
CWMERFIN	69	40



	County No.	Page.
CWMMAWR	194	84
* CWMNEWYDDION (See GRAIGGOCH)	162	68
CWMRHEIDOL	141	61
CWM ROBERT	204	87
* CWMSEBON (See SOUTH DAREN)	68	39
* CWMSYMLOG (See EAST DAREN)	66	35
* CWMSYMLOG NORTH (See TY'R-RHOD)	94	49
WM TWRCH	209	89
CWM-Y-GRAIG GOCH	216	90
CWMYSTWYTH	181	80
CWMYSTWYTH WEST	167	76
CYNCOED	77	43
CYNEINIOG = CONINOG = KANINOG	80	45
CYNULL-MAWR	50	30
DALAR-WEN	218	91
* DANIEL'S (See ALL TDDU) (Rheidol United Mines)	127	58
DAREN = OLD DAREN = DAREN UNITED = DARREN	73	41
* DE BROKE (See MYNACH VALE)	149	64
* DOLCLETTWR (See TREDDOL)	26	24
* DOLGOCH (See YSTRAD-EINION)	7	18
DOLOGAU = PONTYSTWYTH = NEW LOGYLAS	175	78
DOLWEN	148	63
DROSGOL	89	48
* DYFFRYN-CASTELL (See CASTELL)	115	55
EAGLEBROOK = NANTYGAGAL	83	46
* EAST BRONFLOYD (See LLECHWEDDHEN)	70	40
* EAST ABERFFRWDD (See ABERFFRWDD)	121	57
EAST DAREN = CWMSYMLOG = GWAITHDDU	66	35
EAST FRONGOCH	156	66
EAST NANT RHUDDNANT	151	64
EAST PENYCEFN	58	33
EAST RHYDTALOG	217	90
* EISTEDDFA-FACH (See NANT-NOD)	97	50
ELERCH	60	33
ELGAR	55	31
* ELLA (See HENDREFELLEN)	179	80
ERGLODD = EURGLAWDD	33	26
* ERW TOMAU (See RHIWRUGOS) (Rheidol United Mines)	125	58
* ERW TOMAU (See GWAITHGOCH) (Rheidol United Mines)	128	58
ESGAIRFFRAITH	16	21
ESGAIR-DDU	191	84
ESGAIR GADFACH	200	86
ESGAIRHIR = CAMBRIAN = CARDIGAN CONSOLS =		
WELSH POTOSI = KYLON POTOSI	15	19
ESGAIRLE = GREAT WEST VAN	99	50
ESGAIRMWYN (NEW MINE)	188	83
ESGAIRMWYN (OLD MINE)	189	83
ESGAIR NONTYRARIAN	105	52
* EURGLAWDD (See ERGLODD)	33	26

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FACH-DDU	206	88
FAGWR-FRAITH	117	56
FFRWDD	184	81
* FLORIDA (See ABBEY CONSOLS)	197	85
FOXPATH (Rheidol United Mines)	126	58
FRONGOCH = BRON-Y-GOCH = LLWYNWNWCH	158	66
GELLI REIRIN	132	60
* GERTRUDE (See BODCOLL)	153	65
GEUFRON = WEST IMPERIAL	123	57
GLAN-CASTELL	112	55
GLAN DWGAN	161	68
GLOGFACH	176	78
GLOGFAWR	177	79
GOGINAN	78	43
* GOTHIC (See ABERFFRWDD)	121	57
GRAIGEN-DDU	192	84
GRAIGGOCH = RED ROCK = CWMNEWYDDION	162	68
* GREAT WEST VAN (See ESGAIRLLE)	99	50
GROGWYNION	165	75
* GWAITHDDU (See ALLTDDU) (Rheidol United Mines)	127	58
* GWAITHDDU (See CASTELL)	115	55
* GWAITHDDU (See EAST DAREN)	66	35
GWAITHFACH	214	90
GWAITHGOCH = ERW TOMAU	128	59
GWAITHGOCH (Ystwyth)	164	75
GWAITHYRAFON = WEST CWMSYMLOG = TALIESIN	64	35
* GWRDDA (See WEST GOGINAN)	75	42
HAFAN	82	45
HENDREFELIN = ELLA	179	80
HENFWLCH	81	45
* IMPERIAL (See PANTMAWR)	122	57
* KANINOG (See CYNEINIOG)	80	45
* KYLON POTOSI (See ESGAIRHIR)	15	19
* LEFEL GOPUR (See CWMDAREN)	67	36
* LERI (or LERI VALLEY) (See PENPONTBREN-UCHAF)	49	26
LEVEL LAMPWLL.	174	78
* LEVEL NEWYDD (See BWLCHRHENNAID)	102	51
* LISBURNE (See LOGYLAS)	169	76
* LLAINHIR (See TREDDOL)	26	24
LLANCYNFELIN	24	24
* LLANDDEWIBREFI (See CWM BREFI)	202	87
LLANFAIR	205	87
LLANERCH	59	33
LLANGRANOG	212	90
LLANILAR	130	59
LLAWRCWM BACH	61	33
LLECHWEDDHELYG = WILLOW BANK	62	34

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LLECHWEDDHEN = ALMA = EAST BRONFLOYD	70	40
LLECHWEDD-LLWYD	12	18
LLETTYHEN = LLETTY-EVAN-HEN = VAUGHAN	63	34
* LLETTY-EVAN-HEN (See LLETTYHEN)	63	34
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LLUEST-GRAFIA	17	21
* LLWYNADDA (See WEST ALLTYCRIB)	41	29
LLWYN-CRWN	28	25
LLWYNLLWYD = SOUTH LISBURNE	193	84
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LLWYNTEIFY	135	61
LLWYNWALLTER	22	23
* LLWYNWNWCH (See FRONGOCH)	158	66
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LLYWERNOG (or PONTERWYD MINES)	107-111	54
LOGYLAS = LOGAULAS = LISBURNE	169	76
LOVEDEN = LOVEDEN UNITED = PENRHYNGERWIN	18	21
* LOVEDEN UNITED (See LOVEDEN)	18	21
MAENARTHUR	166	76
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* MIDDLETON (See ALLTYCRIB)	40	28
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MYNACH VALE = TY-GWYN = DE BROKE	149	64
* MYNYOD-BACH (See PONT GLAN-RHYD)	215	90
MYNYDDGORDDU	56	32
* NANTEOS (See PENRHIW)	139	62
* NANTEOS CONSOLS (See BWLCHGWYN)		
(Aberystwyth Mines)	140	62
NANTGLAS (Rheidol United Mines)	124	58
NANT-NOD = EISTEDDFA-FACH	97	50
NANT RHUDDNANT	150	64
NANT-SYDDION	144	63
NANTYCAE-RHEDYN	96	50
NANTYCREIAU	116	56
NANT-Y-CWPL	85	47
* NANTYGAGAL (See EAGLE BROOK)	83	46
NANT-Y-MOCH	90	48
NANTYRARIAN = SILVER STREAM = BLAENDYFFRYN	104	52
NANTYRONEN	118	56
*NEUADDLLWYD (See BRYNDYFI)	20	23
NEUADD-FAWR	46	30
NEW BOG	30	25
* NEW LOGYLAS (See DOLOGAU)	175	78
* NEW CASTELL (See CASTELL)	115	55
* NEW LISBURNE (See BRYNHOPE)	195	85
NEW QUAY = WHEAL NEPTUNE	210	89
* NORTH ALLTYCRIB (See TAN-YR-ALLT)	38	28
* NORTH CARDIGAN (See ALLTYCRIB)	40	28
* NORTH GROGWYNION (See PANTAUHIRION)	163	75
NORTH NANT-SYDDION	145	63

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* OLD CLARA or CLARA (See LLYWERNOG MINES)	110	54
* OLD DAREN (See DAREN)	73	41
OLD ESGAIRLLE	98	50
* OLD NANTGLAS (See ALLTDDU) (Rheidol United Mines)	127	58
PANTAUHIRION = NORTH GROGWYNION	163	75
PANTMAWR = IMPERIAL = SILVER MOUNTAIN =		
SILVER BANK = CNWCH-YR-ARIAN	122	57
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PARC-GWYN	144	55
PENGRAIGDDU	103	52
PENLLANFACH	178	79
* PENPARC (See BWLCH-Y-GWYNT)	168	76
PENPONTBREN = PENYPONTBREN	34	26
PENPONTBREN-UCHAF = LERI = LERI VALLEY	49	30
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* PENRHYNGERWIN (See LOVEDEN)	18	21
PENSARN	36	27
PENYBANC	32	25
* PENYCEFN = COURT GRANGE	57	32
PONT-GLAN-RHYD = MYNYDD-BACH	215	90
* PENYPONTBREN (See PENPONTBREN)	34	26
* PONTYSTWYTH (See DOLOGAU)	175	78
PONTERWYD	111	54
PLYNLIMON	93	49
* POOLE'S LLYWERNOG (See LLYWERNOG)	107	54
* POWELL'S LLYWERNOG (See LLYWERNOG)	108	54
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PWLL ROMAN	31	25
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* SILVER BANK (See PANTMAWR)	122	57
* SILVER MOUNTAIN (See PANTMAWR)	122	57
* SILVER STREAM or BROOK (See NANTYRARIAN)	104	52
SOUTH BWADARIN	134	60
SOUTH CWMYSTWYTH	183	81
SOUTH DAREN = CWMSEBON = THOMAS'S UNITED	68	39
* SOUTH LISBURNE (See LLWYNLLWYD)	193	84
* SOUTH WALES MINES (See BODCOLL)	153	65
SPAIN	87	47
SWYDD-FFYNNON	187	82
* TALIESIN (See WEST CWMSYMLOG)	64	35
* TALYBONT (See ALLTYCRIB)	40	28
TAN-Y-GAER	213	90

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TAN-YR-ALLT = NORTH ALLTYCRIB	38	28
TEMPLE	142	62
* THOMAS'S UNITED (See SOUTH DAREN)	68	39
TREDDOL = TRE'R-DDOL = DOLCLETTWR = LLAINHIR	26	24
* TRE'R-DDOL (See TREDDOL)	26	24
* TROED-RHIW-GEIR (See ABERNANT)	120	56
TROED-RHIW-RUDDWEN	219	91
TROEDYRAUR	211	89
TY-COCH	173	78
TYGWYN	47	30
* TYGWYN (See MYNACH VALE)	149	64
TYLLWYD	131	59
TY-NANT	53	31
TY'N-Y-FRON	137	61
TY'N-Y-GARTH	19	23
TY'N-Y-GRAIG	39	28
TY'N-Y-LLWYN	23	24
* TY'N-Y-PWLL (See MELINDWR VALLEY)	76	43
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* VAUGHAN (See L LETTYHEN)	63	34
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* WELSH POTOSI (See ESGAIRHIR)	15	19
WEMYSS	159	68
* WEST ABERFFRWDD (See ABERNANT)	120	56
WEST ALLTYCRIB = LLWYNADDA	41	29
* WEST CWMERFIN (See MELINDWR VALLEY)	76	43
* WEST CWMSYMLOG (See GWAITHYRAFON)	64	35
* WEST CWMYSTWYTH (See BWLCH-Y-GWYNT)	168	76
* WEST ESGAIRLLE (See CASTELL)	115	55
WEST FRONGOCH	160	68
WEST GOGINAN = GWRDDA	75	42
* WEST IMPERIAL (See GEUFRON)	123	57
WEST NANTYCREIAU	146	63
* WEST SILVER BANK (See ABERNANT)	120	56
* WHEAL NEPTUNE (See NEW QUAY)	210	89
* WILLOW BANK (See LLECHWEDDHELYG)	62	34
Y-FOEL	29	25
YNYS (or YNYSTUDUR)	21	23
YNYS-HIR	1	17
YSPYTTY-CYNFYN	147	63
YSTRAD-EINION = DOLGOCH	7	18
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