

Table IX

Alphabetical List of the most important Roman Mines in Europe
(after O. Davies, Trans. Inst. Min. Met. 1934)

- P = Pre-Roman, of which
 BA = Bronze Age, which ends at different times in different places, but as a whole in the last thousand years B.C.;
 IA = Iron Age (pre-Roman).
 R = Roman; in Central Europe this implies the first to fourth centuries A.D., and does not mean Roman occupation.
 M = Post-Roman, normally fourteenth to sixteenth centuries A.D., as little is known of mining in the Dark Ages, and mines whose principal period of working was subsequent to the sixteenth century have been specially noted.

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| Alderley Edge | Cheshire | P | Copper. |
| Aljustrel | S. Portugal | BA and R | Copper. |
| Allendale | Durham | M | Lead. |
| Aramo | N.W. Spain | P and perhaps R | Copper. |
| Arksib | Algeria | R or M | Lead. |
| Astoescoria | Basses Pyrénées, France. | Very early R | Copper and silver. |
| Avala | N. Serbia | P | Cinnabar. |
| Babe | N. Serbia | R and M | Silver. |
| Ballycastle | Antrim | M | Coal. |
| Ballydehob | Cork | Supposed to be BA, perhaps as late as M. | Copper. Copper. |
| Batignano | Tuscany | IA or M | Copper, silver and lead. |
| Beauport Park | Sussex | R | Iron. |
| Beraun | Bohemia | M | Silver. |
| Bibracte | Nièvre, France | IA | Iron. |
| Blagaj | N.W. Bosnia | R | Iron. |
| Bleiburg | Carinthia | M | Lead. |
| Boicza | Transylvania | R | Gold. |
| Bottino | Tuscany | IA and M | Lead. |
| Campiglia Marittima | Tuscany | IA | Copper and silver. |
| Carnon | Cornwall | P | Tin. |
| Cartagena | S.E. Spain | R and probably IA. | Silver and lead. |
| Cassandra | Greek Macedo- nia | IA and perhaps R | Gold and silver. |
| Centenillo | S. Spain | R | Silver and lead. |
| Cerro Muriano | S. Spain | R and probably P | Copper. |
| Charterhouse | Somerset | R | Lead and silver. |
| Chitcomb | Sussex | R | Iron. |
| Chrysokamino | E. Crete | BA | Copper. |
| Come Chaudron | Nièvre, France | IA | Iron. |
| Cornacchino | Tuscany | P | Cinnabar. |
| Çorok Su | W. Armenia | R and M | Gold and silver. |
| Craigy Park | Monmouth | M | Coal. |
| Crvena Zemlja | Bosnia | R | Gold. |

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| Cythnos | Aegean | R | Iron. |
| Czebe-Magura | Transylvania | R | Gold. |
| Dabern | Pomerania | ? IA | Iron. |
| Darren | Montgomery | ? R | Copper. |
| Denaira | Algeria | R or M | Lead. |
| Dobrevo | Macedonia | M | Lead and silver. |
| Domus Novas | Sardinia | ? R | Lead and silver. |
| Drususkipfel | Hesse | M | Iron. |
| Eisenberg | Pfalz | R | Iron. |
| Sto. Estevão | S. Portugal | P (probably BA) and R. | Copper. |
| Eule | Bohemia | M | Gold. |
| Fichtelgebirge | Bavaria | Probably only M | Tin. |
| Flumini Maggiori | Sardinia | R and M | Perhaps silver or gold. |
| Friedrichslegen | Hesse | R | Silver and lead. |
| Friesach | Carinthia | M | Silver. |
| Fucinaia | Tuscany | IA | Copper. |
| Goellheim | Pfalz | ? R | Copper. |
| Gogofau | Carmarthen | Probably R | Gold. |
| Gran Cava | Tuscany | IA | Copper and Iron. |
| Great Doward | Monmouth | R | Iron. |
| Grueben | Silesia | M | Iron. |
| Hallstatt | Austria | IA | Salt. |
| Hastenrath | Westphalia | R or M | Lead. |
| Haya | N. Spain | P and R | Copper. |
| Iglesias | S.W. Sardinia | M | Silver and lead. |
| Jebel Serdj | Tunis | ? R | Copper, lead and silver. |
| Jebel Uenza | Tunis | ? M | Copper. |
| Kalavaso | Cyprus | IA and R | Copper. |
| Karacs | Transylvania | R and probably IA. | Gold. |
| Kayl | Luxemburg | Probably R | Iron. |
| Kenshala | N. Africa | ? R | |
| Korabia | Transylvania | R | Gold. |
| Kremnitz | W. Slovakia | M | Gold. |
| Krinovski Utara | S. Russia | P | Copper. |
| Krivoj Rog | S. Russia | P | Copper. |
| St. Laurent le Minier | Gard, France | R or M | Lead and silver. |
| Laurium | Attica, Greece | IA and early R | Silver and lead. |
| Lebertal | H. Rhin, France | M | Silver. |
| Linares | S. Spain | R | Silver and lead. |
| Lindale | Lancashire | M | Iron. |
| Llanymynech | Denbigh | R | Copper. |
| Ludres | Meurthe, France | Probably R | Iron. |
| Luttmersen | Harz, Germany | IA | Iron. |
| Macot | Savoie, France | Probably R | Lead and silver. |
| Majdanpek | N.E. Serbia | R and perhaps IA and M. | Copper. |
| Markirch | H. Rhin, France | M and perhaps IA. | Silver. |
| Massa Marittima | Tuscany | IA and M | Copper and silver. |

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| Maubach | Westphalia | R | ? Zinc or lead. |
| Melle | Deux Sèvres, France | R and M | Silver and lead. |
| Minas de Mouros | Portugal | R | Gold. |
| Mitsero | Cyprus | IA and perhaps R | Copper. |
| Mitterberg | Austria | BA | Copper. |
| Moenchmotschelnitz | Silesia | M | Iron. |
| Monte Catini | Tuscany | M | Copper. |
| Monte Rombolo | Tuscany | P | Tin. |
| Mračaj | Bosnia | IA and possibly also M. | Gold. |
| Muehlhausen | Harz, Germany. | IA | Iron. |
| Nantyrarian | Montgomery .. | ? R | Copper. |
| Neu-Moldova | Banat | R | Copper and per- haps lead. |
| Nointel | Oise, France | P | Flint. |
| Ocha | Euboea, Aegean | At least mainly M. | Iron, copper and lead. |
| Palazuelos | S. Spain | R | Silver and lead. |
| H. Petros | Andros, Aegean | IA | Iron and per- haps copper. |
| Pimolisa | N. Anatolia | R | Arsenic. |
| Ploermel | Morbihan, France | P, probably BA | Tin. |
| Pongau | Salzkammergut. | M and possibly R | Gold. |
| Posadas | S. Spain | R | Silver. |
| Postenje | W. Serbia | M | Lead. |
| Reichenhall | Bavaria | M | Salt. |
| Ruda | Transylvania ... | R | Gold. |
| Rudic | Moravia | IA | Iron. |
| Rudnice | S. Serbia | M | Silver and lead. |
| Rudnik | C. Serbia | R and M | Silver. |
| Sana | N. Bosnia | IA, R and M .. | Iron. |
| Schemnitz | W. Slovakia | M | Silver. |
| Scuriotissa | Cyprus | IA and R | Copper and prob- ably precious metals. |
| Serra da Vallongo ... | N. Portugal ... | Probably R | Gold or silver. |
| Siedlemin | Posen | IA or early R .. | Iron. |
| Siedlikowo | Posen | R | Iron. |
| Siphnos | Aegean | IA | Lead, silver and gold. |
| Soli | Cyprus | IA and R | Copper and cop- per salts. |
| Sotiel Coronada | S. Spain | R | Copper and silver. |
| Srebrenica | E. Bosnia | R and M | Silver and lead. |
| Tarxdorf | Silesia | IA | Iron. |
| Rio Tinto | S. Spain | IA and R | Precious metals and copper. |
| Tireboli | N.E. Anatolia .. | R and M | Copper and silver. |
| Trepça | S. Serbia | M and perhaps R | Silver and lead. |
| Tuklat | Bohemia | R | Iron. |

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| Urville | Lorraine | M | Iron. |
| Vaulry | H. Vienne, France | P and perhaps R | Tin. |
| Verespatak | Transylvania... | Perhaps IA, R, very probably M. | Gold. |
| Vulkoj | Transylvania... | R | Gold. |
| Zsil | Transylvania... | R | Gold. |

The Romans were not very deeply interested in mining and metallurgy. Many believed it fit for slaves, prisoners or "damnati" only. Tacitus and Varro argue that it had bad effects on agriculture, the backbone of Italian society and Pliny (71) agrees with these words: "We penetrate into Earth's bowels, and we seek wealth in the abode of the Dead, as though she were not sufficiently kind and fertile, wherever the foot of man is set. But least of all do we search for means of healing, for how few in their digging are inspired by the desire to cure! And yet these she furnished on the surface in the shape of fruits, for she is a bounteous and willing giver of all things that are for our good."

On the other hand copper mines were still being worked between Populonia and Volterra, as well as tin, lead and zinc ores, so that the Etruscan bronze was to some extent a home product. Then "off the city of Tyrrhenia known as Populonium there is an island which men call Aethaleia (Elba). It is about a hundred stades from the coast and received the name it bears from the smoke (aithalos) which lies so thick about it. For the island possesses a great amount of iron-rock, which they quarry in order to smelt and cast and thus secure the iron" (72). Indeed the slag-heaps of Populonia belong to the last four centuries of the Roman Republic, an average of 10.000.000 Tons of iron ore being treated per year.

Mining in Italy was prohibited by a Senatus consultum, Pliny tells us (73) that it is certainly not due to a lack of ores for "she (Italy) is inferior to no country in abundance of mineral products". This bit of national pride cannot hide the poverty of the Italian ore deposits, mines had already given out in Etruscan days. Probably the Senatus consultum was imposed at the request of the equestrian contractors who took over the Spanish mines. The Senate may also have wished to preserve the Italian supplies in case Spain were ever cut off and the competitive circumstances in Italy must have been bad after the conquest of so