

# CAT

**The Newsletter of the Cumbria Amenity Trust  
Mining History Society**

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**Cover Picture:**  
NAMHO Delegates visiting Burlington Slate Quarry, Monday 26<sup>th</sup> July 2004

# **Cumbria Amenity Trust Mining History Society**

## **Newsletter No 77, November 2004.**

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**CAT web site: [www.catmhs.co.uk](http://www.catmhs.co.uk)**



## **Memoir**

### **Eric George HOLLAND**



Eric, who died suddenly whilst undergoing treatment for multiple myeloma on the 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004, was the prime mover in the founding of our society and was our first secretary. The inaugural meeting took place at his home, Old Stainton Hall, on 9<sup>th</sup> October 1979. This meeting provided the humble beginning, with six members. Eric remained active with the society for about five years. The last time I recall seeing him underground with us was shortly after the discovery of Levers Water Mine in December 1984. The following year his field guide to Coniston Mines was published, and then in 1987 the long awaited "Coniston Copper, A History" was available in the shops after more than twenty years of eager anticipation for his followers.

Eric was born in Dalton-in-Furness on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1934. He was educated there at Dowdales School. At the age of 18 he joined the Royal Engineers for his spell of national service and was sent to Malaya during the so-called "emergency". He remained in Malaya when his term of service ended and took a job on a large tin mine at Ipoh as manager. This sometimes entailed driving the enormous steam powered tin dredges. He always said the most memorable part of his stay in Malaya was the explorations he made in the Batu Caves near Kuala Lumpur, which resulted in his first guide book. Eric was to become a pioneer in several respects. I remember some time in early 1955 reading the front page of the Daily Mail and seeing the heading "British Serviceman converts to Buddhism", and yes, it was Eric. It was

claimed at the time he was the first European to enter a Buddhist temple wearing the robes of a monk. Eric met and eventually married a local Malay girl, Pat. They came back to Ulverston in early 1958 and later that year their daughter Susan was born.

It must have been about 1960 when Eric joined the Barrow Rambling Club, of which I was already a member and from then on there was never a dull moment. Whilst on the fells, every hole, every trace of industrial archaeology, had to be investigated. It was the beginning of his passion to explore and research Coniston Coppermines.

About 1965 he became a voluntary warden for the Lake District National Park and managed to persuade them to focus many work parties on conservation projects at the Coppermines. Eric had many and varied jobs during his working life. The first at Barrow shipyard was followed by laboratory work at the local steelworks, then a spell at Glaxo, and then at Camille Simon making soap powders. He later worked with the Forestry Commission running a Youth Opportunity Programme. More recently he was in charge of the museum at Beetham Corn Mill.

These jobs were really an inconvenience. His real interest was industrial archaeology and mining history. He was a regular contributor to the magazine "Mine and Quarry Engineer" in London. It has been said he was a visionary, wanting to develop our industrial heritage for all to share, but he was also a man born at the wrong time. He would have looked the part in a stove-pipe hat alongside the likes of Isambard Kingdom Brunell when steam was king. Indeed he was often to be seen wearing a bowler hat when driving his 1930's Fowler Steam Roller. Eric was a licensed explosive expert. His secure store of dynamite was beneath the stone staircase at Old Stainton Hall. It is not known whether the neighbours were aware of this! Ironically, one demolition job he was given was to blow up the Cornish beam engine houses at Hodbarrow Mine, Millom. It was a job he had no wish to carry out but he always said if he hadn't done it someone else would

and before carrying it out he did his utmost to get it scheduled. He also demolished Ramsden's old mansion house at Abbotswood above Furness Abbey.

In 1974 Eric suggested we re-open Flemings Mine at Coniston. Along with a few others who were to become early members of Cumbria Amenity Trust we succeeded in this. Following on we then re-opened the Low Horse Level at Greenside. In the winter of 1975/76 we re-opened the Glencoyne entrance at Greenside Mine and broke through in April 1976 to set eyes for the first time on Lucy Tongue Level and Smiths Shaft. The rest is history.

Eric was by now taking a lot of interest in the mines of the North Pennines and rented a remote cottage in Weardale over a long period, often holding lively parties there. I remember visiting Black Dene mine with Eric when it was still fully operational, with all the lights on. We spent several hours down there.

In 1978 Eric was giving a series of lectures in Barrow Library and at Coniston. It was here he met Maureen Stone. The transformation in both Eric and the house after Mo moved in was noticeable. The house had never looked so tidy and clean and there were even curtains at the windows. Eric was now having regular meals and put on a bit of weight, but another fourteen years were to elapse before they married in 1992.

In the early 1980's Susan suggested to her father that he ought to consider taking a course at Lancaster University. In 1982 he was accepted as a mature student on a three year course in Economic History and Archaeology and Mining History. He gained a BA(Hons) degree.

Eric had many friends from all walks of life. The local ones he sometimes entertained by organising all night barbeques, some of which were in the Cathedral Cavern in Little Langdale. He prepared the food wearing a chef's apron and tall hat. Wine and beer was always plentiful.

Further afield, in Austria and Germany he made friends with like-minded enthusiasts to pursue his interest in the origins of the German miners who came to Coniston during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. In return for their help he would invite them over here on exchange visits. Eric also helped with the development of a mining museum in the Tyrol.

It was evident, from the packed Service for a Celebration of his Life at Barrow Crematorium on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2004, that his memory will live on and the mark he made as a pioneer of local industrial history will remain, particularly through his published mining research and his books on Coniston. Twenty-five current or past members of Cumbria Amenity Trust were present, a fitting tribute indeed. Eric G Holland may have gone from us but is never to be forgotten.

The closing words in one of the tributes read at his Service were "Buddhism was a thread which permeated his life and it is the Lord Buddha who now keeps him safe and at rest".

Peter Fleming

#### **CAT members - past and present - at Eric Holland's funeral, on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2004.**

Peter and Margaret Fleming  
Alan Westall  
Peter Blezard and Ann Danson  
Ray Bland  
John and Joan Helme  
Martin Marr  
Michael Marr  
Allison Jones  
Sheila Thomas  
Imogen Thomas  
Ken and Wendy Battersby  
Stuart and Margaret Cole  
Jill Aldersley  
Chris Jones  
Paul Timewell  
Max Dobie and Joanne Casson  
Lindsey Harrison.

## **News**

### **Mrs Hext**

We were very sorry to learn of the recent death of Mrs Hext, wife of our Vice President John Hext and would like to offer our condolences to him and his family. Major Hext will be very pleased to have visits at Holywath from friends.

### **Membership**

We are pleased to welcome new members Stephen Riley from Egremont, and Helen Armstrong and David Thornley from Minety, in Wiltshire. Stephen is interested in all our activities whilst Helen and David are interested in surface meets local history and Elizabethan mining

### **Library.**

We have recently purchased Ian Tyler's latest book for the collection Don Borthwick, Sheila Barker and Ian Matheson recently spent a day together at the Armitt cataloguing some of the mine plans.

E mail from Ceilia Hancock:

I have traced copies of the underground plan of Croesor for the archive at Plas Tan y Bwlch (with Anton's permission) and as part of the exercise I did photocopy reductions and have managed to get the whole plan on to 2 A3 sheets. I have included a copy of this reduction with the main plan at the Armitt Library. If any members would like reduced copies, as long as they are not in a hurry, if sent an SAE I could do copies for them when at Plas. Otherwise they can get their own done from the one in the Armitt.

### **Lakeland Mining Forum**

A meeting was held on 1<sup>st</sup> October at the National Trust NW Region Offices, The Hollens, Grasmere.

The following points were discussed:

Kepple Cove - no progress

Force Crag

Building roof has been repaired. Conservation work has started on the machinery. There will be a report available when work is finished. Get digital copy for CAT library. Open days will be on website

Gategill Mine

Donald Angus reported severe storm damage to the incline.

Grants

Local Heritage Initiative grants available up to £25,000, probably not suitable.

All correspondence regarding proposed work or access to mines sites on National Trust land must be addressed to Jamie Lund, copy to John Malley (property manager). It would be considered polite to inform the above if we plan to visit any sites on LDNPA or NT land. Send copies of CAT meets list to JH & JL. Action SB – done.

JL presented the National Trust's (The NT Northern Territory –NW Region) report, 'Archaeology' –. A recommended approach for work and exploration in abandoned mines.

AOB

Donald Angus told us that although Jean and Ian Tyler had moved their museum to Keswick, The Threlkeld Quarry would remain open. He would welcome any society display material that was available.

### **Next Meeting**

To be held on November 10<sup>th</sup> at 10am at Coniston. CAT to organise and let Eleanor Kingston know the venue.

## **Archaeology in the Lake District, Day Conference.**

This has become a very successful annual event and is to be held this year on Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> November at the Lakes School Windermere. The conference will provide an opportunity to learn about recent projects carried out by The Lake district National park Authority and also about archaeological work being undertaken by individuals, local groups, universities and organisations such as the National Trust and English Heritage.

### **Programme:**

Introduction by David Thornton,  
Deputy Chairman LDNPA

Recent archaeological survey and conservation projects in the Lake District National Park. John Hodgson Senior Archaeologist, LDNPA

Breaking Through Rock Art Recording: Three Dimensional Laser Scanning of Cumbrian Petroglyphs, Kate Sharpe, University of Durham.

Lakelands Industrial Heritage, 1000 years of slate working. Alastair Cameron.

The National Trust's recent archaeological work and projects in the lake District National Park, Jamie Lund, Archaeologist, National Trust

Access to Archaeology: Your Lakeland Heritage. Eleanor Kingston, Archaeologist LDNPA.

The Lake District Villa in the Age of Wordsworth, Dr Ian Goodall and Dr Adam Menuge, English Heritage.

A Time and a Place for the Stone Axe: The Neolithic in the Central Fells, Dr

Mark Edmunds, University of Sheffield.

Tickets cost £8.00 with tea and coffee or £14 to include lunch. Apply to the LDNPA Offices, Murley Moss, Kendal or Phone 01539 724555.

### **Ian Tyler's Mining Museum**

Ian's museum and shop has moved to the centre of Keswick, at Otley house, Otley road, and is now called the Keswick Mining Museum. Web site: [www.keswickminingmuseum.co.uk](http://www.keswickminingmuseum.co.uk)

The Threlkeld Mining Museum will remain on its present site, operated by Donald Angus and Ian Hartland. There is an extraordinary collection of more than fifty earth-moving machines, and there are several locomotives that may eventually run on the newly laid track. John and Phillipa Tindall's fine slate quarrying collection will remain, and CAT has been invited to contribute to the mining display. The museum will continue to include CAT publications in its sales material.

### **Meets**

At the October committee meeting the poor attendance at meets was discussed. Some are well attended and some not. It was thought that meets designated SRT may put some people off, and that there should always be an easy walk in alternative or a surface walk in conjunction with a difficult underground meet. It was also agreed that we should always include an après mining session in a neighbouring pub. It is however always worth phoning the meet leader before hand to register your interest and to confirm the details. Evening meets are obviously only in range of members who live within reasonable travelling time, but there are currently 54 members who live in Cumbria. A suggestion from Peter Sandbach to hold an evening walk

twice a month next summer during the light evenings from May to August, together with an offer to lead most of them, was adopted. The once popular winter socials have declined recently, and we are making an effort to revive them. In the past we used to meet at a pub on the second Wednesday of each month to show slides and socialise. We used to go to the Anglers Arms at Haverthwaite, then the Haverthwaite Railway, and more recently the Farmers arms at Lowick, but these venues have all changed. It may be that the format needs to change or perhaps the date. Anyway it was decided to phone around and get people to meet on 11<sup>th</sup> October starting at the Britannia Inn, Penny Bridge to see if we can find a suitable venue and get people interested. By the time you read this that meeting will have taken place, but there will be another event each month throughout the winter. If you would like to be included or have any ideas or suggestions then phone either Peter Fleming or Ian Matheson.

A disappointing four people turned up at Penny Bridge, Mark Simpson, Peter Fleming, Angela Wilson and Ian Matheson. We spent an hour or so at the Britannia before moving on to the Red Lion. No progress was made towards finding a regular venue, but the next winter social will be on Wednesday evening the 10<sup>th</sup> of November. We will meet at the BMSC hut at Coniston before moving on to the Black Bull. I have acquired a 16mm film of an early (1970's) expedition to Fitzroy, in Patagonia, and will show it at the BMSC hut at 8.00 pm. It has no mining interest, but will be of interest to the mountaineers among us. Several CAT members visited Patagonia a couple of years ago and circumnavigated the Fitzroy range.

IM.

### **Levers Water Mine Meet, 15<sup>th</sup> January.**

The main purpose is to visit the recently restored and gated adit. To reach it it is necessary to descend the slope of the crater about twenty feet using a handline. A cows tail is essential to safeguard this descent, after which there is an easy and level walk into the mine to view the spectacular blue copper deposits and a number of artefacts, including the CMCo ladder. The once thigh deep water in the adit has been lowered to less than welly depth. The mine visit will be followed by a surface walk in the Levers water area. Have you seen the Neolithic settlement, fox bield, mortar stones? There will also be a through trip for the hard men. (and women). We will retire afterwards to the Black Bull in Coniston.

### **Angela's Run**

Angela, who is one of our younger committee members at 61, recently completed the Great North Run half marathon. She did it in memory of the late George Dixon, her daughter in laws father in law, in aid of the Furness general Hospital Oncology Appeal. Apparently she has been training on the quiet since the New Year. I am told that she did it in around two and a half hours, and is now recovering at home! Well done Ange.

### **Laxey Wheel**

Lady Isabella, the world's largest working waterwheel is 150 years old. The anniversary celebrations on 26<sup>th</sup> September included an open air church service, a parade led by the Lancashire Artillery Band, and a re-enactment of the wheel's original opening in 1854. Perhaps we should have a meet in the Isle of Man sometime?



### **Guidelines for the Leisure Use of Mines – NAMHO.**

A document was produced in July 2000 by NAMHO with the co-operation of the Health And Safety Executive's Mines Inspectorate for use of members of its constituent organisations, and also to assist all who have an interest in old mines. It covers legal and safety implications, access and responsibility, conservation and insurance. It replaces the earlier NAMHO publication 'Guidelines on the Exploration of Abandoned Mines and the Application of Mines and Quarries and HSW Legislation'. John Hodgson, LDNPA Archaeologist, is proposing that this document be adopted as the standard for all leisure activities relating to mines or quarries in the Lake District National Park.

### **Recommended Approach for Work in Abandoned Mines – The National Trust.**

This is a summary of a document produced by Archaeology, northern Territory, North West region of the National Trust

The National Trust recognises the benefits in working with the various specialist interest groups who are actively involved in mine exploration in the Lake District, are concerned regarding their liability, and want to maintain control over work carried out on National Trust Property, especially in regard to Health and Safety and Archaeological Practice.

In future access underground is going to be more rigorously controlled and applicants will need to agree to certain conditions prior to starting work. In practice this means the introduction of a licence system similar to the one already in use for archaeological projects on land belonging to the

National Trust. Access to underground workings will be granted only after issues of insurance, risk assessment, and Health & Safety policy have been resolved to the satisfaction of the National Trust.

After a project is initiated it is important that both parties are kept up to date with developments. It is important that the project has a clear set of aims and objectives, and that some form of report or archive record of the project is produced and passed on to the National Trust and other relevant organisations.

The National trust will only consider applications from groups who have agreed to follow the NAMHO Code of Conduct and Guidelines for Archaeological Recording. In the past proper recording of the mine and any material culture found within has in some cases been seen as a secondary requirement rather than as an intrinsic part of exploration. The Trust hopes that in future archaeological recording will take place as part of the initial phase of discovery and exploration.

A major obstacle for specialist groups was the insistence by the National Trust on £5,000,000 public liability insurance. Partly as a result of discussions at the Mining Forum, the National Trust has agreed a compromise and will now accept cover of £2,000,000. This is provided to society members who subscribe to the recently agreed NAMHO/BCA underground insurance cover. After discussing Risk Assessment, Health & Safety Policy, Communication and Scheduled Monument Consent. the document ends with a cherry – 'One potential benefit in this partnership approach is ..... it might be possible to bring in funding for equipment and other project expenses'.

## So you have a Digital Camera !

At Roanhead earlier this year there was a well attended meet lead by Peter Sandbach. I took along a Canon G2 digital camera to record the event, also a GPS unit. The weather was fine if not chilly and all had a very interesting time.

The camera had memory capacity for over 200 images at its second to highest pixel setting, and was a 4Meg Pixel device. Several discoveries I made as the result of that day.

The hand held GPS unit I was using (not one of the most expensive) gave an average positional accuracy of approx 30m (It was disconcerting to have the thing display the level of inaccuracy to which it was working when you first switched it on) The second was that in the course of the day I had taken over 60 images. This gave me much food for thought. It is bad enough to remember to label your photographs when they are in batches of 24 and 36, but 60 or 70 or 150 at one time?

An image needs the following information : **When, where, what, who.**

This is not a profound statement but if is archive stuff you are doing then the above has to be put on the image. After all the photographer – you – are not going to be around for ever! You also have to be able to find the image. Bad enough with slide and photo's but when we are talking about hundreds in not thousands of images lack of forethought on this subject can create a serious problem for other archive users.

Before we go into this business of labelling the image once you have it we might just think about quality of the image to be stored

It taken as read that you know how to take a decent picture. As always view position and light is all.

A thought: Film has an image resolution of about 10 Mega pixels.

Digital images take a lot of time and money to produce and it is vital that you take all precautions to protect your collection and its images well into the future. It is important that a copy of the archive digital image is preserved in as complete a state as possible. This archive image should be of the largest file size and of the highest quality possible. Thus, it is possible to return to a file knowing that it contains all of the originally collected data with minimal subjective input. Therefore, it is important that this archive image is stored in a format where nothing is thrown away (i.e. lossless) and in most cases this means the TIFF file format. If there is real pressure on space, the PNG file format can provide a losslessly compressed alternative.

So your new digital image should be high quality, and quality means a decent size memory card or two, better to take 50 high resolution than 150 low res. So if you have a choice RAW format in first instance or TIFFs But!! TIFFs come in various flavours and for archive purposes uncompressed TIFFs should be used. When it comes to scanned images Tiff is also the one preferred by archive professionals. One more thing Tiffs are an open standard file format this means that it should be openable in the foreseeable future

Scanning resolution? For your primary archive as high as possible is the easy answer, but in practice 300 dpi keeps the file sizes manageable. At this point it may be useful to revise types of image format. Computer graphics fall into three main groups:

- 1 Raster-based images (also known as bit-mapped)
- 2 Vector-based images (also known as object-oriented)

3 Metafiles, images files which can contain vector or raster images

### Raster-based Images

Raster images are the most common category of image created and used within digitisation projects. All scanners and digital cameras produce raster images and most output devices (screen and print) use them. Raster images are made up of a grid or matrix of pixels. Each pixel represents a colour sample from the original analogue image or scene and is capable of being edited individually. Because raster images record information about each pixel, they tend to be quite large: a 24-bit image uses 8 bits of data for each colour (red, green and blue), giving 256 values of each colour and a total of 16.7 million colours. A 24-bit image of 600x400 pixels in size, would result in a file of around 700KB. Common raster formats include TIFF, JPEG, GIF and PNG.

### Vector-based Images

Vector images are typically created and displayed within drawing and animation programs. Common vector images include 2- and 3-D architectural drawings, flow charts, logos and fonts. They consist of lines, curves and shapes with editable attributes such as colour or fill. Vectors are defined by mathematical equations, rather

than individual pixel values, so their file size tends to be much smaller and they can be more easily transformed or resized than raster images. Common vector formats include, SVG, SWF and AI.

### Metafiles

There is a third category of digital image file known as the 'metafile'. Metafile formats are capable of containing vector or raster information - or both at once. They function as an encapsulating format, enabling image data to be consistently displayed across a range of operating systems and computer applications. Common metafiles include CGM, EPS and PDF, but vector formats like Flash or SVG can also function as a metafile, since they are capable of including raster information.

For archival storage: The need is for holding image data with highest quality and needs to be in a standard lossless format that will be readable in the future. The ability to include metadata (image data e.g. EXIF) is useful.

So what all this boils down to is that you only want to digitise something once so go for the highest quality you can, lower quality and compressed copies can always be made, not the reverse.

Filename 01 Caudale Slate - Adit West Workings.jpg  
Date Created 23/09/2004 07:04:19 PM  
Date Modified 23/09/2004 07:04:22 PM  
Image Format JPEG  
Width 1704  
Height 2272  
Color Mode RGB  
Resolution 180.000000  
File Size 761K  
Color Profile sRGB IEC61966-2.1  
Make Canon  
Model Canon PowerShot G2  
Orientation Normal  
X Resolution 180.0  
Y Resolution 180.0  
Resolution Unit Inches  
Software Adobe Photoshop 7.0  
Date Time 2004:09:23 19:04:21  
yCbCr Positioning Centered  
Exposure Time 1/60 sec



### Naming and annotating your images –

Fortunately with the latest digital cameras your images are tagged with the information below – EXIF Data - The Filename you have to give yourself. I know there is no scale object but Alan Westall had

gone round the other way to the main workings.

Regardless of where the image originates the file name is all important as this is the means by which you can find the image using the windows file search facility ( Go to START and then using the SEARCH Pop up. )

Work out a strategy for your archive e.g. Main directory Caudale, then subdirectory West Workings, then the image file itself. Other file structures may occur to you. One of the biggest problems folks have with computers is not finding their files – If you cannot find your images you might as well not have bothered!! By the way the number in front of the file name is so that in a photo gallery the images arrange themselves in the right order.

**Note** that there was nothing on the image to indicate where what, etc, so one should put information on the image itself – time consuming I know, see below.



The image of Stank No 1 Engine house taken on a CATMHS evening meet earlier this year was taken with the Canon G2, so in addition of the EXIF data we now have integral with the image the where and what.

**Positional information** – The easiest way is using a Getmapping Aerial CD that gives grid refs on cursor positions. I bought one for Cumbria and it is good down to 1/2500. In open fell you will need a good GPS as well.

For further information see *Where on Earth are We - The Global Positioning System in Archeological Survey*, by English Heritage.

GPS comes in 3 grades of best accuracy – Navigation Grade - 10m

Map grade - 1 m -- good down to 1/2500 and Survey Grade -- 100mm

**GPS cameras** – These do exist – and the EXIF standard does allow for coordinate inclusion and direction and height (bearing mind the quality of gps the camera is attached to) Very few digital cameras exist that have integral GPS cards or the means of connecting a GPS unit to it. However the development of the Bluetooth computer communication protocol may speed things up.

Cameras - Kodak DC 290 used with a Garmin GPS 111 and a Nikon D1X. were models I found some time ago

For further information go to [EXIF.org](http://EXIF.org) and also *GIS Camera's*

It seems at the moment that you can have quality and gps E.g top of the range Kodak and Nikon or low quality 3Megpix and GPS. I have found nothing in between.

You have saved your images in your primary archive, and as in all primary data you do not work with original material.



Make a copy and work on that. What happens next depends what the images are going to be used for

**Commercial Printing:** TIFF, EPS, PDF with images converted to CMYK rather than RGB

**Desktop Publishing:** JPEG (highest setting) TIFF

**Web Delivery:** JPEG, (the more compression the lower quality the smaller file size). GIF PNG all converted to 800 x 600 pixels

(standard web page size) Note: Your monitor displays at 96 dpi.

Also coming in is JPEG 2000, known by its extension jp2.

My considerations are:  
To enable anyone to be able to access the images without specialised software. Most people have Internet

Explorer and Acrobat reader. pdf's have the added bonus in that you have a blow up facility, a search facility, and security.

This means that I convert all to a decent (medium to high compression ) Jpg still at 300 dpi - also I save a another set as Adobe PDF's using Zip save option

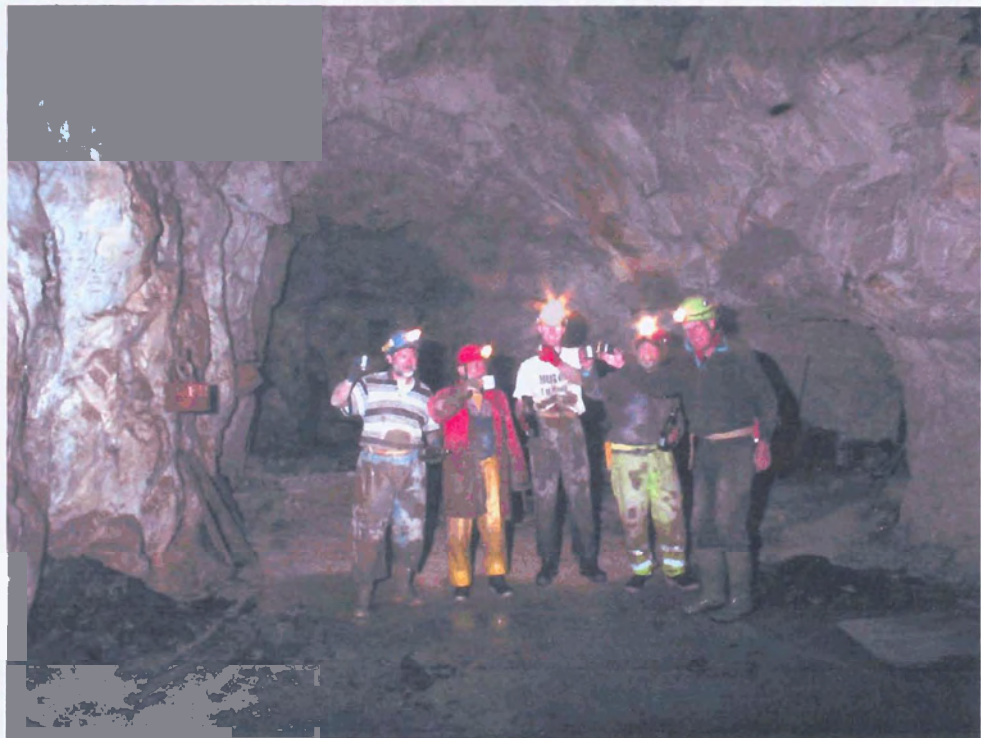
For distribution of your images a web gallery can be used that uses low quality images, something like 100 dpi or less.

Also using thumbnails makes searching for the right image easier.

As you can see having a digital camera may seem to be the best thing since sliced bread and underground they are marvellous – you can see your flash results in real time. Providing the proper filenames and the Where, What, Why, Who info on the image is another matter

All I have to do is to put what I have said above into effect !!

Mark Simpson



*Greenside 13<sup>th</sup> June 2004 Canon G2 – Smiths Shaft – Celebration*

For further information see the Technical Advisory Service for Images (TASI) at [www.tasi.ac.uk](http://www.tasi.ac.uk)



**Edward Jones Schollick,  
Polymath, 1825 – 1908**

In Aldingham church, to the left of the altar is a stone commemorating the life of the Rev John Stonard. He was born in Surrey in 1769, ordained 1794, became rector of Aldingham in 1814 and died in 1849. The Rev Stonard was a wealthy man, he was building Aldingham Hall when he died, a place that would have been fit for an ironmaster, if ironmasters had better taste. He had a reputation for charity and scholarship, having published several books on theology and spent money freely on his church. In the last year of his life, he was awarded the North Lonsdale Agricultural Society's prize for the best field of mangold wurzels, (again), he was painted in oils by Edward J Schollick, and he saw EJS married to Margaret Jackson of Waterhead, Ambleside.

The story goes that the butler, Edward Jones Schollick had saved his master's life when they were out on the sands, but in the court case of 1861, EJS said that he was adopted by John Stonard. The estate passed to E J Schollick, then aged 24. The estate included Aldingham Hall, land at Scales, Newbiggin and at North Scale on Walney. The Scales estate was rough grazing on the edge of Birkkrigg Common. It included a limestone quarry, which was leased to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests from 1869 to 1902.

EJS subscribed to every public appeal in the next decade. His name appears below the Dukes, Ainslies and Wadhams and above the rest. The contributions include the Hoad monument, Walney church, Pennington parsonage, Lindal school and many more, but that did not prevent him from falling out with the

churchwardens. He wanted five pews in Aldingham church, to see that his household was all present, but the churchwardens would only allow him three pews, seating eighteen. EJS took it to Carlisle court and lost.

Soulby's Ulverston Advertiser reported a burglary in January 1851: "...a small detached room at Tarn Cottage, Urswick, the residence of E J Schollick Esq was burgulariously entered and a quantity of fine apples taken away. It is supposed that the thieves had been attracted to the premises in the hope of obtaining something better than apples. Mr Schollick had slaughtered two pigs the previous day...". In June, Tarn Cottage was up for sale. The butler, artist and butcher had moved into Aldingham Hall.

In February 1851, Samuel Schollick, relationship unknown, began shipbuilding at Greenodd in a shipyard previously owned by the Ashburners. The first, perhaps the only vessel from the yard was the *Edward and Margaret*, a 90 ton schooner, delivered to EJS the same year. 8 shares were sold, EJS held on to the other 56. Samuel Schollick opened a second shipyard at Canal Foot, Ulverston, in partnership with E J Schollick. *Thrifty*, a 45 ton schooner, was launched on August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1854. When EJS advertised that a few shares in the *Thrifty* were still available, he was not telling the whole truth. 8 shares had been sold, and they went to her master, William Tyson. Mr Schollick sold his 56 shares to William Blaycock in 1859 and the ship was lost with all hands off Liverpool Bank in November 1861.

The partners fell out in 1855. Edward paid Samuel £200 and advertised that the Canal Foot shipyard was now under his sole control. Bills signed by Samuel Schollick would not be paid,

and the yard was to be sold, along with the unfinished schooner. That did not happen. Instead, Mr Schollick employed John Wilson as foreman shipbuilder and set about building himself a small fleet. Mr Schollick had eleven children. They all had the middle name of Stonard and the first six had ships named for them. The yard turned out eight vessels under his ownership:

*John Stonard*, an 86 ton schooner in 1856,

*Edward Stonard*, a 97 ton schooner in 1857,

*William Stonard*, a 109 ton schooner in 1858,

*James Stonard*, a 146 ton brigantine in 1859,

*Alfred Stonard*, a 159 ton brigantine in 1860,

*Frederick Stonard*, a 123 ton schooner in 1861,

*Ulverston*, a 61 ton schooner in August 1862.

The only vessel built for other owners, the *Ulverston* survived until 1926. Her career is recorded in newsletter No 64. *Margaret*, a 124 ton schooner was built in November 1862; she was named for Mrs Wilson. John Wilson was now the yard manager and about to buy the shipyard. 32 shares in the *Margaret* were sold.

After the *Margaret*, the yard was sold, and remained in use until 1870. Edward Stonard bought 16 shares in the next vessel, *Annie Ripley*, a 205 ton brigantine and that holding continued after 1875 when James Fisher became managing owner. The *Annie Ripley* was wrecked in 1881.

Until the loss of the *Alfred Stonard*, EJS still owned 7½ ships. The *Alfred Stonard* left Cardiff on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1867 with a cargo of small coal. She was not seen again. E J Schollick sold

his fleet soon afterwards. *Frederick Stonard* was sold to Thomas Morgan of Cardiff in March 1870. She was abandoned at sea in 1890.

John Wignall of Fleetwood bought *William Stonard* in August 1871 followed by the *James Stonard* in January 1872 and the *Edward Stonard* in February 1872. The *William Stonard* was wrecked in 1889 and the *James Stonard* in 1890.

The *John Stonard* and E J Schollick's half of the *Margaret* were sold to William Postlethwaite of Barrow in 1871. The *Margaret* was wrecked in 1871. *John Stonard* was sold again in 1888 and wrecked in 1893.

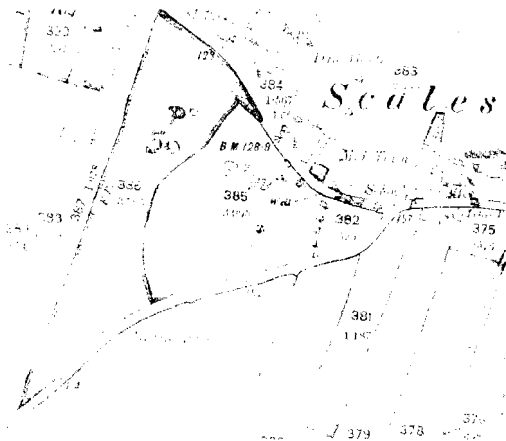
Edward Schollick was not entirely concerned with ship owning during this period. The services of his pedigree bull, Cambridge Barrington 1<sup>st</sup>, were advertised at a guinea a time, and he backed the wrong horse in the iron industry. The Low Furness Iron and Steel Co Ltd was set up in April 1857 to expand and modernise James Davis's ironworks at Canal Head. E J Schollick was a director, but the company was short-lived. They stopped advertising their iron and brass castings the following year.

After shipbuilding, ship owning, and iron working, EJS turned to mining. The Mineral Statistics records Scales mine, owned and managed by E J Schollick in 1872 and 1873. No ore was produced, but Aldingham mine, owned by the Aldingham Iron Ore Co produced 400 tons in 1873, and filed an abandonment plan in August 1874. The rest is speculation. The dates suggest that Aldingham mine and Scales mine are the same. EJS might have built the engine house and head frame and sold out in 1873, or he might have been a partner in the Aldingham Mining Co. Either way,

the engine house has survived as a barn for 130 years after it's brief working life.

Edward Jones Schollick emigrated to Australia about 1876 and died at South Yarra on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1908 at the age of 83.

Peter Sandbach.



*1890 OS map showing Aldingham mine. It is long forgotten then because the shaft is marked 'Old Gravel Pit.'*

#### References:

The Parish Church of Saint Cuthbert, Aldingham. (Leaflet from Aldingham Church)

Lloyds Register, 1867

Lancaster shipping registers on microfilm.

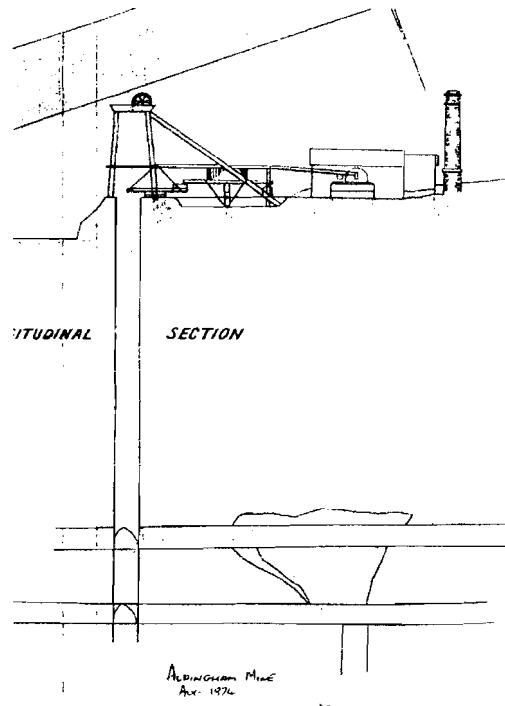
Tim Latham's website, "Through Mighty Seas"

Schollick estate papers at CRO, Barrow, BD/HJ

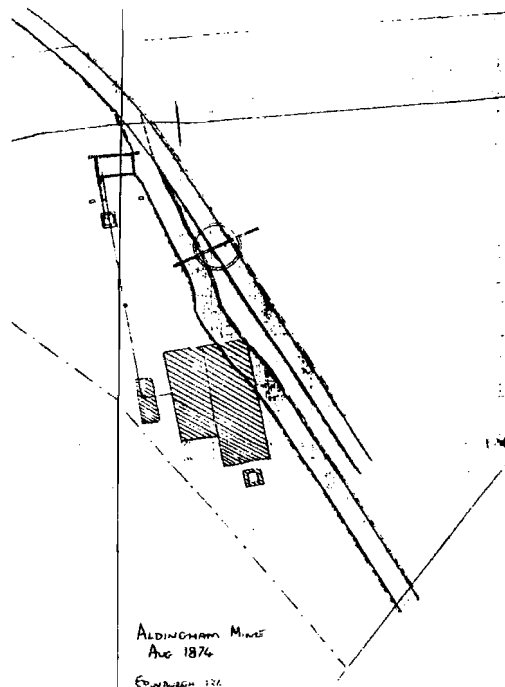
Email correspondence with the late David Bain

The Mineral Statistics, R Burt et al.

Soulby's Ulverston Advertiser on cd.



*Longitudinal section of Aldingham Mine, August 1874*



*Abandonment plan of Aldingham Mine, August '1874*

## A little known iron mine: Aldingham Mine, July 21<sup>st</sup>

Present: A Bryson, D Robson, P Timewell, P Sandbach and dog.

The walk started at Urswick. We turned left through the churchyard and headed over the hill to Scales. The engine house of Aldingham mine was photographed for the relic survey. The survey markers had not been used since April 2001.



*Engine House, Aldingham Mine. Photo P Timewell*

We returned to Back Lane and took the right branch, which led to a field containing three strange limestone structures. The one at the bottom is a garage-size oval arch. At the top of the hill there is a beehive structure that looks like a folly. Behind that is a conical thing that looks like a kiln, but with no evidence of burning.

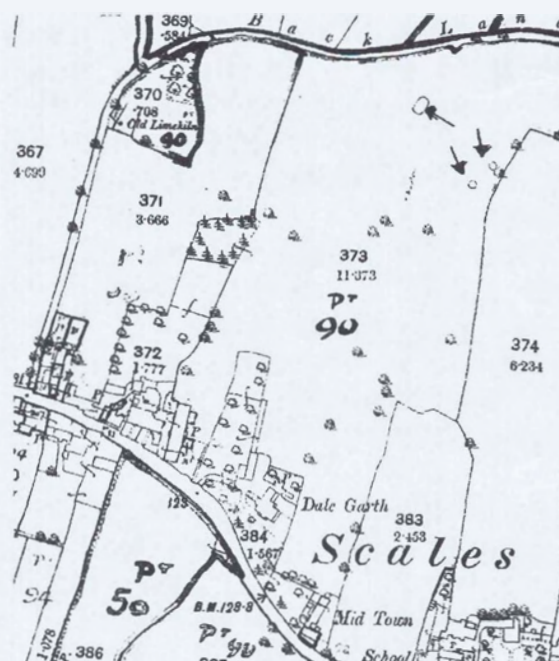


*Beehive structure near Scales*

When I asked permission to visit the site the farmer said that when work was slack an earlier owner had told his men to go out

and build something. That is the best, the only explanation that I have found for these buildings. He also mentioned that there was a fourth one in the valley bottom that was used for cockfighting. I can only add that they are not shown on the 1850 OS map.

Returning to Back Lane, we carried on up the hill. Back lane becomes a narrow sunken lane between tall hedges. It seems to go on for miles, but it was warm enough for the shade to be welcome. We emerged from the tunnel above Urswick where we admired the sunset



*1890 OS map showing the three limestone things near Back Lane, arrowed in the top right hand corner*

and a drinking trough carved from the coarsest limestone. Descending to Urswick, we were chased by excited bullocks for the third time. Then we crossed the outfall of Urswick Tarn, where we were ordered to put the dog on a lead. This was unreasonable as my dog was on a lead and the mad collie, Fly, had not been invited to join us. The events of the day were reviewed in the General Burgoyne.

Peter Sandbach

## **Eagle Crag Mine, 16<sup>th</sup> May 2004**

Members attending: Angela Wilson, Alan Westal, Dave Bridge, Mark Scott, Roger Ramsden, Ian Matheson, Peter Sandbach, Peter Fleming, Dave Robson.

Nine members and a dog gathered at the old Patterdale School on a beautiful, sunny morning, ready for the walk up into the Grizedale Valley. A car was sent ahead to carry the bulk of gear and parked, with permission, at Elms Farm.

Eagle Crag Lead Mine was extensively worked possibly from Elizabethan times through to the 1880's from no less than nine levels starting near Grizedale Beck and reaching up to 1800ft above the summit of the crag. The buried entrance to No.2 Level was pointed out. This was first entered some 30 years ago by Eric Holland, Alan Westall, and me, when a bold attempt was made to climb the connecting rise up to No.3 Level. This proved too dangerous due to the unstable condition of the stope. The rise is no longer accessible from No.2.

We then looked at the dressing floors below No.3 level and the large ruined mine building where we took our lunch break. There was no sign of the anvil or mortar stone which is featured in Alen McFadzean's book "Wythburn Mine" (1987).

The entrance to No.4 Level would be almost impossible to find without prior knowledge of its location, however, Roger Ramsden, one of a group that found it some time ago, was present and most of our group scrambled up to it and followed the tunnel in solid rock to a point where it enters a stoped area that connects with No. 3 Level 160 ft below, whilst overhead there is unexplored ground. Some contemporary graffiti was seen on the walls.

No one seemed keen to abseil down to No.3 Level so we returned to daylight and made way up to the dressing floors below No.5 Level, where there are several interesting structures and a mortar stone. Whilst we looked around here, Roger and Dave Bridge cleared the entrance to No.5. With the aid of a hand line most of us went in to have a look. This level is also stoped overhead and has a sump or two in the floor. Whether or not this is in fact No.5 Level is thrown into doubt by the existence of another level lower down the steep face of the crag midway between No.4 and No.5.

After re-covering the entrance we went to the old open working on the top of the crag. These consist of a 60 ft deep stope accessed by a crosscut further down the hill, a flooded trench, two pit workings and a mine building minus its roof. The situation is dramatic being overlooked by Nethermost Pike, Helvellyn and Striding Edge.

We carried on over the ridge and down to Ruthwaite Mine where only one tunnel, next to a waterfall, was entered which extended for 450 ft. Most of the other workings here are only trials and small open cuts on a weak vein. Some discussion took place on whether or not the recently restored climbing hut nearby was originally a shooting lodge belonging to a large estate or was a mine building. We then returned down the Grizedale Valley, still in sunshine, some of us stopping off for a refreshing pint. Where were you?

*Peter Fleming*

## **Ulpha Coppermine, 11<sup>th</sup> August 2004.**

Members attending: Alan Westall, Angela Wilson, Anthony Bryson, Anton Thomas, Dave Bridge, Peter Sandbach, Maureen Fleming, Peter Fleming (Leader)

This Wednesday Evening Meet was attended by eight members. A storm during the late afternoon had cleared to give a pleasant, sunny evening, which is



precisely the sort of weather people have become accustomed to on any meets I lead!

Within yards of where we parked in Stonegarth Wood is an open shaft. Many years ago this was descended during a CAT meet. The shaft descends some 60 ft, landing on a pile of rubble consisting of miscellaneous rubbish, dead sheep and a pile of documents thrown down from Butler's Solicitors of Broughton, possibly including the deeds to Angela Wilson's house, which she told us went missing whilst in their care. Twenty feet lower down, a tunnel was entered which led off in a NW direction and contained rails. 700 ft of tunnels were explored. The shaft itself shows evidence of two partitions forming three compartments, one for rising ore, one for lowering, and a man way. This theory was supported by the evidence still on the ground at surface, pointed out to us by Anton Thomas. Next to the shaft is a horse gin ring, a cutting for the shaft drive, and substantial mountings for the gearing and winding drum. This area is very overgrown and is asking for a working meet to clear it. The potential for what could be revealed might be very rewarding.

We then had a look at the ruined blacksmith's shop on the other side of the road and followed the track down through the woods to Holehouse Gill which was formerly spanned by a bridge. Only the abutments now remain. On the other side of the river are two levels but because of time constraints and the verdant tangle of midsummer undergrowth we did not try too hard to find them. One is still believed to be open. On our side of the river, however, another level, which we did locate, is still open with a sizeable spoil heap outside. No one was keen to enter and get wet feet (after all it was only a Wednesday evening social meet!), so we retraced our steps then went south towards Long Garth Wood. Whilst crossing a rough pasture two horses came over to see what was going on. They became quite

excited and were charging around becoming increasingly closer and faster. I suddenly felt a mighty thump on the back and I was sent flying through the air, landing in some deep grass. Apart from being a bit shook-up and disorientated no harm was done, but we were very wary of them until we reached the wood.

A few years ago, when doing some voluntary work for the Lake District National Park Authority in the Wood, Alan Westall came across an old powder magazine. This is what we had come to see. It is remarkably complete and in a good state of repair. After a good look and some discussion it was decided that it had been sympathetically restored in recent years. Only the wooden flooring had deteriorated. The magazine has an outer door but no inner, secondary, door in the porch, as might be expected. It was also considered that the powder store may have been used by both the Ulpha Coppermine, 1 km away and the larger coppermine at Logan Beck 2 km away. Certainly both mines were worked intermittently by several lessees between the 1820's and the late 1880's.

We returned to our cars in gathering dusk and retreated to the High Cross Inn for a debriefing session.

Peter Fleming

### **Smallcleugh Mine meet, 23rd August.**

Listed as a 'Tourist Trip' it did not attract any, only a small select group of members. So it was Peter Fleming, Karen Beer, Tim Oulton and Sheila Barker who set off in sunshine to walk up through the site to Smallcleugh Mine.

We followed the sinuous course of Smallcleugh Level, driven on the course of an earlier level by the LLCo's agent Thomas Dodd in the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, past the so-called Waterblast Shaft to the junction with the Horse Level. Here

continued along the Hard Crosscut to North End Flats, where we examined the flat mineralisation (it looked as if somebody had been trying to remove a section of mineralised rock with a drill). The Smallcleugh Flats were developed in the horst (upfaulted tract) between the Smallcleugh Cross Vein & Great Handsome Mea Cross Vein. According to Wallace the flats were discovered in 1795. Progressing through the flats, first we visited the Incline Flats, had a good look around and looked down a very interesting large square wood lined shaft, but I am told this does not go anywhere and it is a mystery why it was sunk.

We had lunch in Wheel flat, before struggling through Hetherington's crosscut and along Middlecleugh 1st Sun Vein to Gypsum Corner, examining the old graffiti as we went. The Ballroom was quite tidy and we replaced the full visitors book with a new one. There had been over 1000 visitors in the last two years (and these were the ones who had signed the book), amazing. Turning left out of the Ballroom and along the level to see how the dig at the junction with Longcleugh Vein was progressing. This appears to be ongoing, a low roof support has been placed at the end of the dig leading to a very narrow unsupported passage which might be inviting to a slim person.

Returning by the Old Flat Cross Cut and the Horse Level, where the Smallcleugh Cross Vein was worked from sumps and a sub-level. After passing several crosscuts, which connect the Horse Level to the flats, we exited back into the sunshine, finishing the day with tea and buns in the Heritage Centre café.

Sheila Barker

#### **Caudale Slate Meet, 19<sup>th</sup> September**

This turned out to be a very elitist visit, there was me and – there was Alan Westall, was it something I said, or was it the weather, which, it has to be said was not brilliant. Anyway after giving anyone else the opportunity to be edified we set off up the sled ways to the West workings. We

were nearly there and the track became uncertain and I found that I was alone. Alan elected to go back to the main way up to the east workings. After ascertaining that all was well I continued up had a wander round the West workings, took some photo's and made my way round the hill to meet up with Alan



*Part of the West Workings*

The weather improved and we made our way south up through the site. There is not much underground that is easily accessible although there are possibilities. e.g. Grisenthwaites.



*The East workings North riving shed and mine office*

We ended up at the Great Grey Opencut and then made our way down. A good day, made better, by a pint at the Brotherswater Hotel.

Mark Simpson



*Reays Level, looking inbye.*

### **Eskdale Iron Mines, 21<sup>st</sup> March**

Present - Mike Mitchell, Peter Fleming, Mark Scott, Angela Wilson, Alan Westall. As a bonus we were joined by Peter van Zeller, a leading light in the Ravenglass and Eskdale Railway Company.

Starting from the Stanley Gill car park the aim was to visit some of the smaller iron workings in the valley, the first objective being Gill Force Mine on the south side of the Esk. From the gap in the forest boundary wall we scrambled up to the extensive No 3 level which is still open. Not being properly equipped for a mud bath in red oxide and with Peter van Z's only light being hand-generated which required frantic bursts of handle turning we decided not to push beyond the first collapse. It gets a bit hairy at that point as the roof has noticeably pinched-in during the last ten years. From No 4 level we contoured across the fellside to Gate Crag mine that extends up the slope almost to foot of the crag. There are three levels here but now only the middle level provides easy underground access, and that only for about 15 metres. Gate Crag mine was noted for its specularite and small

crystals can still be found on the tips. Returning to the valley floor we then inspected Gill Force No 1 level which 40 years ago could be explored to its full extent of 90 fathoms but is now deep in water. I have dim recollections of a wagon or wagons being removed from that level in the early 60's.

The 2ft gauge railway up Eskdale that terminates at Dalegarth Station was originally of standard gauge and extended to Nab Gill Mine just short of which there was a passenger platform serving the village of Boot. In about 1880 without Parliamentary consent a branch line was taken across the river to Gill Force Mine when that mine was re-opened by Messrs Donaldson and Allport who had connections with the Midland Railway. They eventually called the concern the South Cumberland Mining Company and worked the mines to the south of the river (also collectively known as Birker Moor Iron Mines) intensively for about four years. Remaining features such as a loading bay for the ore from No 2 level, a substantial rock cutting which latterly was used for shunting wagons and the line of the trackway to No 1 level are still there to remind us of the activity of past years, not to mention the girder bridge across the Esk that used to provide a sporting way of crossing the river until the NT put a proper footway along it.

After lunch we crossed the valley to Christcliff where a breathless Peter van Z who had disappeared earlier in the day suddenly re-appeared from the direction of the Woolpack Inn - his excuse- he'd forgotten to bring a packed lunch!. Two veins have been tried here by the South Cumberland

Mining Company though not very successfully. The most extensive working consisting of four levels, all now closed, was on the Great Barrow Vein or Lode which extends from a little above Christcliff almost to the col to the east of Great Barrow Fell. It is said that this vein was up to 30 metres wide with haematite along the footwall. The hanging wall was tried by driving crosscuts through the vein. Although the ore was generally of poor quality and mixed with dolomite in 1882 the prospects must have appeared good as the company invested in an inclined tramway or "gig road" from No 3 level down to a loading platform behind Christcliff. Two years later the plant was up for sale. This included a brake wheel and frame, eight bogeys, steel rails, steel wire rope and rollers.

A friendly resident at Christcliff let us use his field to reach the upper part of the mine on the open fell, but I was keen that we should also see the workings on the Little Barrow Lode which are hidden away behind Paddock Wray farm in trees completely enclosed by high stone walls. From the upper end of the incline we made a somewhat ungainly entrance into the quiet seclusion of this deciduous wood on the steep lower slopes of Little Barrow. Here there are three run-in levels on the main lode with a considerable amount of spoil and a loading stage at the bottom. Again the vein is very wide and here the levels have been driven along the hanging wall, but the ore was poor and intermixed with quartz. Had the mines been more productive it is almost certain that the Ravenglass-Boot mineral railway would have been extended up the valley to this point. High up in the wood we inspected a trial level on another quartz vein

known as Intermediate Lode. This level is hard to locate, still open and very wet. No-one volunteered to check it out! A nearby charcoal burner's platform gave further evidence of past activity in the wood.

After returning to the Great Barrow workings we climbed over the col and headed for a small working beside Whillan Beck about a kilometre to the north across the boggy ground of the upper valley. The vein here is thought to be a continuation of the Great Barrow Lode and was also worked by the South Cumberland Mining Company as one of the sett known as the Eskdale Moor mines. Where the vein diverges from the beck a shallow level has been driven along it for nearly 100 metres. About 50 metres of the level was explored in knee-deep in water and it appeared that little if any ore had been extracted.

We had planned to cross the upper valley at this point and head for the Blea Tarn workings but with the beck in spate we were forced to descend to Boot. This gave us an opportunity to visit the disused Gill Bank mill on Whillan Beck about one kilometre up the valley from the better-known working mill at Boot. According to Mike Davies-Shiel the upper mill was employed at different times as a woollen mill and a saw mill.

Despite rain setting in our curiosity led us on to look at a horse gin that Peter Fleming had previously spotted by the lane leading to St Catherine's church. The axle and gearing of the gin now form a unique central feature in the well-kept garden of a converted building which may have been a corn mill at one time.

Dave Bridge.

**CUMBRIA AMENITY TRUST MINING HISTORY SOCIETY**

**Committee Meeting held on the Monday 5th July 2004 at the BMSC Hut at Coniston, starting at 6pm.**

**Agenda.**

- |    |                       |    |  |
|----|-----------------------|----|--|
| 1  | Apologies for absence | 2  | Minutes of the last meeting              |
| 3  | Matters arising       | 4  | Secretary's Report                       |
| 5  | Treasurer's Report    | 6  | Membership Secretary's Report            |
| 7  | Meet Report           | 8  | Newsletter                               |
| 9  | Publications          | 10 | Library                                  |
| 11 | Coniston Coppermines  | 12 | Hudgillburn                              |
| 13 | NAMHO 04              | 14 | Date and venue of next committee meeting |
| 15 | Any other business    |    |  |

**Present** M. Simpson (MS), S. Barker (SB), J. Aird (JA), I. Matheson (IM), D. Bridge (DB), J. Brown (JB), P. Fleming (PF), M. Mitchell (MM) & M. Scott (MSc).

Members S. Dickinson & A. Westall also attended.

The meeting commenced at 2.30 pm. 9 members attended.

**1 Apologies for absence from:** A. Wilson (AW).

**2 Minutes of the last meeting**

The minutes of the committee meeting held on Monday 10th May had been previously circulated to members. It was **PROPOSED** by MM and **SECONDED** by IM that the minutes be signed by the chairman as a true and correct record of the proceedings. This was carried unanimously.

**3 Matters arising**

- 3.1** Item 3.2 several members had attended the LDNPA Mines Forum Meeting on 14th May (see report in next NL). The fate of Kepple Cove Dam was discussed (The Nat. Park has to decide whether to repair or demolish the dam). After the meeting IM had sent old slides and a letter to J. Hodgson (JH), putting points forward why the dam should be repaired. JH replied that Capita had been commissioned to look at a full range of possibilities.
- 3.2** Item 4.2 SB had informed R. Newman (CC Archaeologist) of Mr. Beck's decision regarding Woodbine Chimney.
- 3.3** Item 9.5 JA had received a receipt for the books he had delivered.
- 3.4** Item 10 MS had researched digital cameras, but it was decided to defer this decision.

**4 Secretary's Report**

Received since last meeting:

**4.1** LDNPA - a CD of the Management Plan.

**4.2** The next NAMHO council meeting will be held at the Coniston conference and the November meeting will be held at Killhope.

**5 Treasurer's Report**

JA presented his report and the balance sheet covering the period to the 5th July, the current a/c stood at 2009.71 and the Scottish Widow a/c at 12100.00. Expenditure included: Newsletter 231.36 & Greenside Mine safety work 1889.40. JA reported that the work at Greenside had exceeded the expected cost £2417.00 In all, the work was now complete.

**6 Membership Secretary's Report**

It was decided that the subs renewal date would remain at 31st October. A re-newel notice to



go out with the August NL, and a final reminder with the November NL. Details to be put on the website.

## **7 Meets Secretary's Report**

The next meets list was discussed, IM would complete the list and send it out with August NL. IM emphasized the need for somebody to take on the post of meets secretary. He did not intend to compile the next meets list. It was decided to cancel the winter Wednesday evening social events.

It was decided that the subs renewal date would remain the 31st October. A renewal notice to go out with August NL, and a final reminder with November NL. Details to be put on the website.

## **8 Newsletter**

IM needed copy for next addition immediately after the NAMHO Conference.

## **9 Publications**

9.1 MS had done more work on the Furness Survey CD, he had given copies to various members and awaited comments. The Lindal & Marton Residents Association now has a website, which relates the tale of the Daylight Hole boggy.

## **10 Library**

SB would buy I. Tyler's latest book for library in time for the next committee meeting.

## **11 Coniston Coppermines**

MM reported that work was going well at Levers Water Mine. JB and P. Blezard had taken measurement for the gate at Levers Water Mine. The estimated cost of the gate, plus three sets of steel head trees was £ 1175 .00. JA **PROPOSED** that this work should go ahead, **SECONDED** IM, all were in agreement. Some repair work was required on a hopper in the level.

## **12 Hudgillburn Mine - Nothing to report.**

## **13 NAMHO 2004**

Some of the trips were full, but there was still places left on others. Some safety work still needed to be done. 150 booking forms had been returned. The conference folders and contents were discussed. A date was fixed to test equipment.

## **14 Date and venue of next Meeting To be held on 27th September 2004 at the BMSC Hut, Coniston, at 6.30PM.**

## **15 Any other business**

15.1 AW had been involved in a RTA, SB to send her the committee's good wishes.

15.2 Member S. Dickinson (SD) ( archaeologist) told the meeting about his involvement in a archaeological community project at Urswick. This project is being funded by the Local Heritage Initiative and the CSA. He suggested CATMHS may like to think about following the same path, with regard to our planned project, to identify the mining origins of sites in the Levers Water area. SD would produce a proposal for the project. It was agreed to look at this proposal and plan a site visit.

15.3 An offer to - Student geology project, Ground Penetrating Radar, Prof Phil Meredith, Imperial College, explore the Elizabethan 56 fathom Level,- Simons Nick, must be a clear cut project , Initial proposal must be ready by Oct, to be done next year. Invite ADC to next C meeting.

15.4 IM reported on the progress of the Newland Furnace Trust. They have been awarded a grant of £29,000 to carry out work on the charging barn. See report in NL.

There being no further business the meeting closed at 9.30pm.

## **CUMBRIA AMENITY TRUST MINING HISTORY SOCIETY**

<b>Honorary President:</b>	Lord Egremont
<b>Vice President:</b>	Major J.W.B. Hext
<b>Chairman:</b>	Mark Simpson, 3 South View, Leeming Lane, Burton in Lonsdale, Lancs, LA6 3LE. Phone 01524 262824
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<b>Meets Secretary:</b>	Vacant!
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<b>Librarian / Archivist:</b>	Vacant!
<b>Committee members:</b>	John Aird      Sheila Barker      Dave Bridge John Brown      Peter Fleming      Ian Matheson Mike Mitchell      Mark Scott      Mark Simpson Angela Wilson
<b>Honorary Members:</b>	Sheila Barker, Peter Fleming, John Marshall, Mike Mitchell, Dave Bridge.