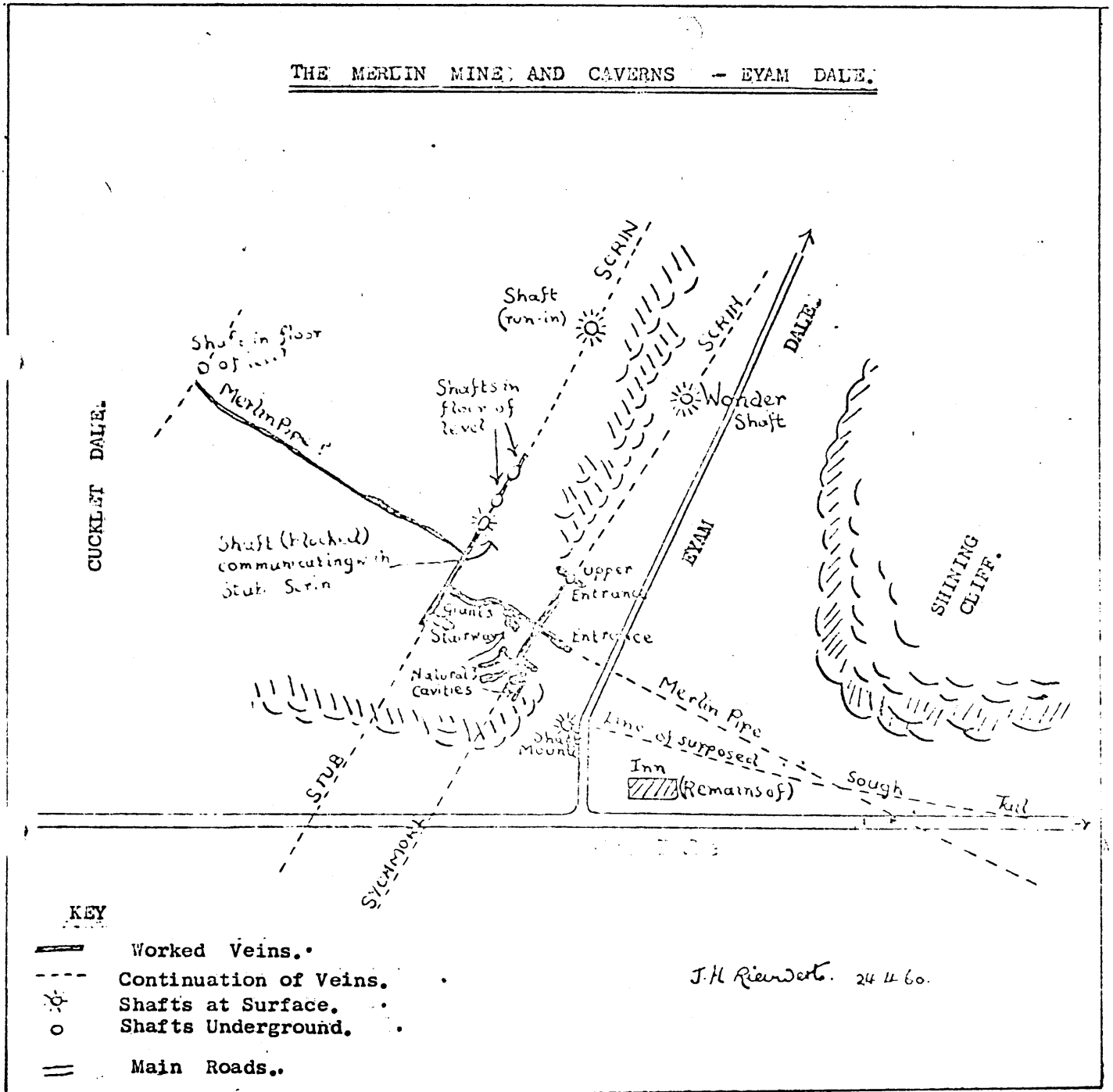


OM.2.9. The Merlin Mine, J.H.Rieuwerts. 1960.

THE MERLIN MINE AND CAVERNS - EYAM DALE.



This is the first mine which the Society has had the opportunity of preserving. (Peak Bistrict Mines Historical Society). Owing to the unfortunate accident at Peak Cavern (The Neil Moss Death), the owner of the mine requested that it should be permanently sealed so as to avoid such an accident on his property. However after a somewhat lengthy correspondence the Society were eventually given permission to put a gate on the entrance and also to have the sole right of access..... Caving enthusiasts amongst us should not ignore it either as there are several natural chambers and almost certainly others not yet discovered, possibly a connection at depth with the Carlswark Cavern.

....Access to the mine is gained by a drive along Merlin Pipe, and this continues as far as Stub Scrin, a small vein at right angles to the pipe about 70 yards from the entrance. Another small vein running parallel with Stub Scrin, called Sycamore Scrin is intersected about 10 yards or so from the entrance. Some 50 yards from Daylight there is a curious twist in the passage and it appears as though miners lost the pipe hereabouts and did not find it again as a workable deposit until they got into new ground on the west side of Stub Scrin. If this is the case then the pipe has been moved horizontally from its original course. This immediately raises the question whether Stub Scrin is a fault made by horizontal movement. No evidence of this has yet been seen. Nowhere along the whole range of the pipe do the miners seem to have had much success. Odd worked out pockets can be seen, some of these have been filled with deads, but now they have fallen leaving cavities in the roof. Probably the best example of this is to be seen just inside the entrance. The continuation of the drive along the pipe, past Stub Scrin is even scantier in evidence of mineral working. Here, as in the first part of the drive, stacked deads can be observed, and many of these have also fallen leaving empty cavities. There are several natural openings along this passage some being in the region of 50 feet high. There are possibilities in these caverns for extensions. For the most part it looks as though the miners were hoping to find cross veins similar to the two main scrins rather than find any rich ground in the Pipe itself. At the far end of the passage there is a small vein, and a shaft has been sunk on it but there are no workings at the bottom. (D.A.N. note: This was Cowlshaw Vein and it is now known that a 'raise' was being put up from the Merlin Streamway to meet this shaft, but they were never connected.).

On an old plan drawn about 1850 the Pipe is shown from the south side of the Middleton Dale Road, running behind where the inn was, and straight up the woodside cutting the two scrin veins. If the Pipe was rich, then it must surely have been in the lower workings which are now inaccessible.

Sycamore Scrin has been worked both sides of the Pipe and below the level of the present passage. The left hand or south-west level leads within 20 yards or so into cavernous ground. About the year 1893 a Mr Wilmot Parkin opened Merlin as a Show Cave and presumably the visitors were brought to this part. Farey writing in 1811 speaks of Merlin Mine containing caverns with beautiful stalactites, and another old plan dated 1819 marks Stub Scrin or Merlin Caverns. Of late years they have been despoiled by youths from Sheffield and neighbouring towns. (D.A.N note: It is now known - partly from Puttrells records in Sheffield - that probably only adventurous people were taken since some climbing was necessary, there was at least one accident and the caves were often flooded. From the above it seems likely that the "Merlin Streamway" was part of the caves, "Gimli's Dream" we do not think was known to the miner and it is possible that there was more cave not yet found by the modern explorers of the 1970's.)

Digging is in progress along here and also on the right hand passage. At the former place the drill holes are seen to be pointing towards the entrance and this obviously indicates that the miners came into these workings from underneath what is now a pile of boulders on the floor of this cavern. At the latter spot it is assumed that a connection may be made with the upper series in Carlswark Cavern, as the shaft in Eyam Dale known as "Wonder" is in fact along the line of Sycamore Scrin. (D.A.N. note: The Eyam Dale Shaft is not Wonder Shaft, Wonder Shaft lies on top of the cliff in Stoney Middleton Dale, above Carlswark Cavern of which Wonder Cavern is considered to have been a part.)

Stub Scrin has been worked to the surface and above the deads

which are seen where the Pipe level intersects the Scrin is an old shaft covered by gritstone slabs. This shaft must be very old as a stone wall on the surface is built more or less across the top of it. The Enclosure Act for Eyam is dated 1803 so presumably this shaft was made and abandoned long before then. There is another shaft at the very top of the cliffs a little higher up the dale towards Eyam, and this is also Stub Scrin, although it is blocked and exploration is therefore impossible. There are shafts going deeper than the level along Stub Scrin but they are run-in and it is difficult to say how deep the vein has been worked. (D.A.Nash note: Four shafts are now known (1978) on the line of Stub Scrin on the west flank of Eyam Dale, one has been dug out to a depth of 50 feet + and a second is currently 170 feet + and still going down, this second shaft is now in the "shell bed" on which Carlswark Cavern is formed.) It is reasonably safe to assume that it has gone down to the water level, this level herabouts is determined by two factors, the Carlswark Cavern, which is in turn connected with Moorwood Sough, and possibly by an old sough in Middleton Dale, which if it exists and this is doubtful, I cannot imagine drains anything but Merlin Mine and the veins in Eyam Dale. Just below Merlin in the wood about 20 feet above the road is a shaft mound and this could well be an old shaft mound on the sough. In 1818 mines at the bottom of Cucklet Dale are recorded as "standing in 8 fathoms of watter." (D.A.N. note: It is now known that the "Merlin Streamway", rising, it is believed as an overflow from the Watergrove basin, crosses Cowlshaw Vein at right angles, turns North-East at Stub Scrin, runs parallel to it, overflows in times of flood via "Big Dig" into Carlswark, but more generally flows to and enters Glebe Mine at "Wynn's Water Inlet" beyond the third dam on the 240's. This streamway is natural, the west continuation of "Eyam Passage" in Carlswark. Somewhere between "Big Dig" and "Wynn's inlet" the water from "Waterfall Swallet" joins the system and also flows into Glebe Mine, where ~~xxxxxxx~~ the combined streams form the major water source of Moorwood Sough. It has been observed that between "Shags Sump" and the "5th Sump" in the Merlin Streamway, ~~xxxx~~ the stream does disappear in times of drought to a lower level. At Glebe neither "Wynn's Water Inlet" nor the western accessible end of Moorwood Sough has ever been known to run dry.)

The left hand passage of Stub Scrin also gives access to cavernous ground and here a water enlarged joint jammed with large boulders, and at right angles to the vein, was christened "The Giants Stairway".

The mineralisation of the mine is typical of this area of North Derbyshire. Several parallel veins running roughly S.W.-N.E. are intersected at right angles by pipe veins. These pipes are old water worn cavities, formed by water moving under hydrostatic pressure.

Hall, S.C. Life & Death of Llewellynn Jewitt, 1889 .

Refers to Mr Longsdon of Eyam, and his opening Merlin Mine as a 'show cave'. It was all gone by this date 1889.

N.Kirkham field notes XVI.SE.G10. p.11.

P.D.M.H.S. Newsletter. April 14th 1964.

Merlins Mine, Eyam Dale.

Those familiar with Merlin's Mine (Grid Ref: 218759, will know of an adit a little above and to the right of the main entrance, bricked up a few yards inside. In 1958 a shallow depression was noted by the author (Dr D.R.Thornton) in front of this wall. If this were a filled shaft it was proposed that a possible link between the surface, and the supposed "lost show cavern", Stub Scrin or even Eyam Dale Sough may be found by excavation.

Laborious work has extended the shaft to 42 ft, and has joined with a level in Merlin's Mine and has entered a much older square-cut shaft that is "heavy going" to dig but is still going.

N.Kirkham field notes. XVI.NE.H6. p.10.

Extracts from Simmy's (Eli Simpson) letters in answer to mine.

I am not too sure about this being a connection of the Waterfall cum S.Middleton drainage system. I say this with an open mind, but the elevation of its entrance appears to me to be too high an elevation to have had connection with the above system. This drainage may have had its source on the Cucklet Dell side. (D.A.Nash note: 1980. Merlin has now been proven to be an integral part of Carlswark/Waterfall complex.).

October 1931.

XVI.SE.A5. p.11. Notes from H.Yates diary.

Mine, not a cave, series of mine galleries on various levels, breaking through in two places, into small natural caverns. Natural cavern near South extension contained fairly good stalactites, also chert, feel certain that if stones were removed from end of southermost passage a natural vertical pitch would be found, the East natural cavern reached by a step ladder cavern is a small affair stretching back towards the entrance. The two holes shown as No.1. and No.2. on plan are shafts left in the making of the floor, on the east and west sides of these holes are living rock, on north and south sides have been built up. In lower part of No.2. hole is a crack through which one can see a passage going east and west, but crack too narrow to get through. Passages 6' high for most part and well formed, but in several places roof fallen a bit.

October 1931.

Revisited Merlin, to explore the southerly passage, unexplored Oct, led to good stalctite chamber, narrow passage joining two parts very narrow and not at all obvious, chamber into which it leads has some good stalactites and is worth visiting.

N.Kirkhams field notes XVI.SE. A6 1.

"Tour of Derbyshire" Bray 1777 (edition 1783) p.178. "Where the road turns off to Eyam, Mr Longstone has placed a seat on the summit, has planted some trees, and made a grotto with spars etc...One Benneson earns a living by collecting them, and has a number of specimens at his house.....there are here some remarkable caverns.

"Present State of Derbyshire" Pilkington 1789. Vol.1. p.23. Says rocks of Middleton Dale are everywhere naked and unadorned except near entrance

to Eyam Dale. Here Mr Longsdon has raised a beautiful plantation, and in the midst of it formed a grotto, which he has furnished with some of the most elegant fossils collected in that part of the county.

XVI.SE.A6. 19g. NEWSLETTER NO:4 1959 October. Orpheus Caving Club. Derbyshire.

The Merlins Cavern. A steel gate has been erected by the Peak District Mines Historical Society with the owners permission. Access to the cave is at present restricted.

(D.A.N. note: This gate has since been removed and the adit left open.)

N.K. Field Notes: XXIX.N.W. general. 80Z155.

Brooke Taylor documents before Records Office had them.
Book. 9.

May 9th 1857. George Maltby for Eyam Mining Company, applied for 'Gift of Mineral Ground' in the Merlin Pipe, namely from intersection of Shining Cliff Scrin, West to the Rock Garden and Spath to Hazard property.

May 16th 1857. George Maltby applied for Outram Scrin, Nut Scrin, Wonder Scrin, Shining Cliff Scrin, Tub Scrin 'From the Rock in Middleton Dale, Eastwardly and Westwardly, crossing Middleton Dale road into Middleton Dale Pasture, also Charleswark Pipe northwardly and southwardly from the Rock. Merlin Pipe from the intersection of Shining Cliff Scrin crossing the Eyam Dale road northwardly and the Middleton Dale road southwardly.

N. Kirkham Field Notes. XXIII. S.W. D6 15d.

March 29th (year not stated) Walked from Brightside Mine through Middle Engine (Harrybecca) up to White Coe. It now seems to me that Harrybecca is not exactly Middle Engine, but that the latter is above, higher up the hillside.

DERBYSHIRE SHEET XVI.

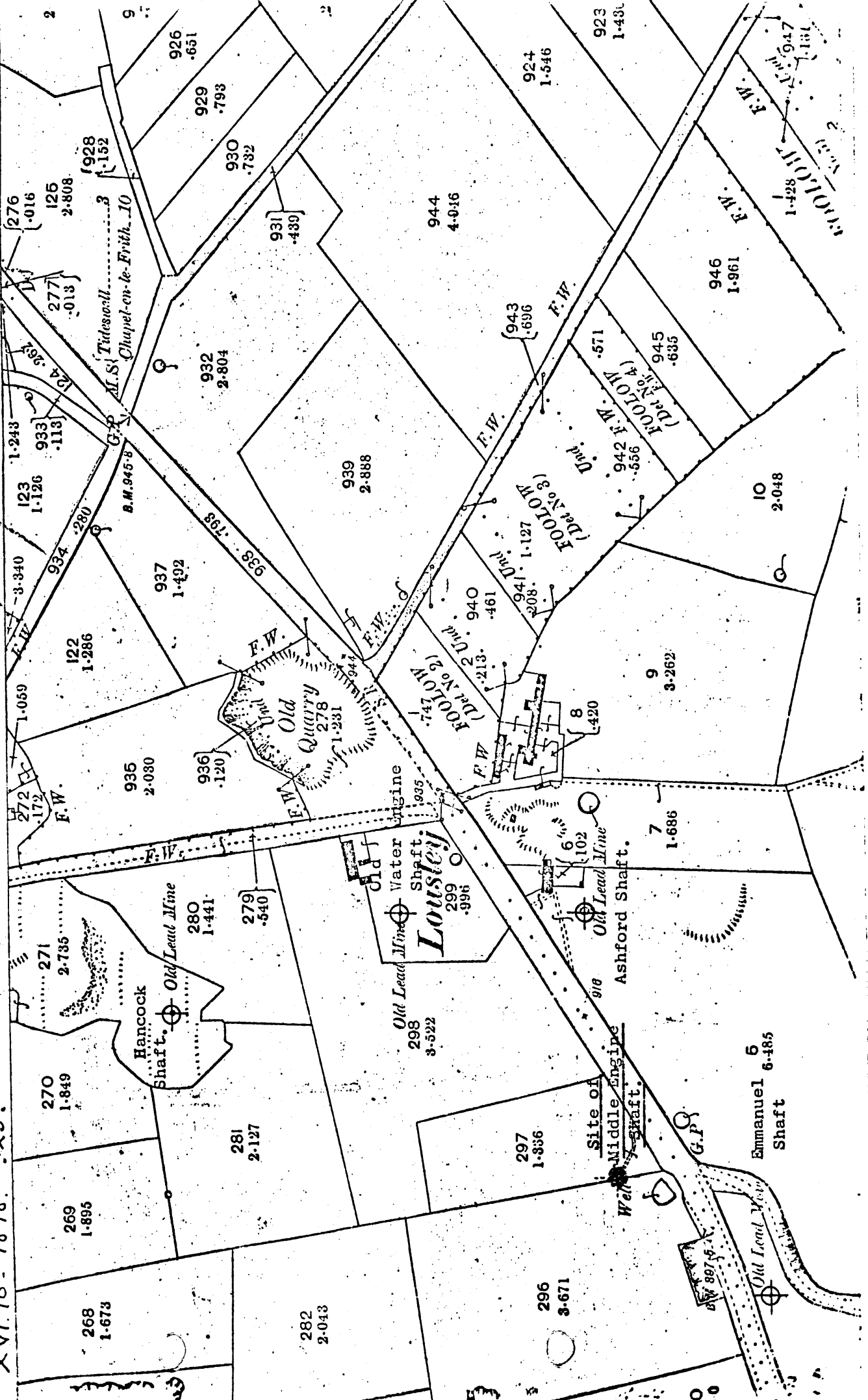
Key Plan.

XVI. 10 - 1898. 23.

FOOLOW PH
241 To Chesterfield

FOOLOW PH
245 To

Fieldend Gate Lane



See Watergrove Sough.

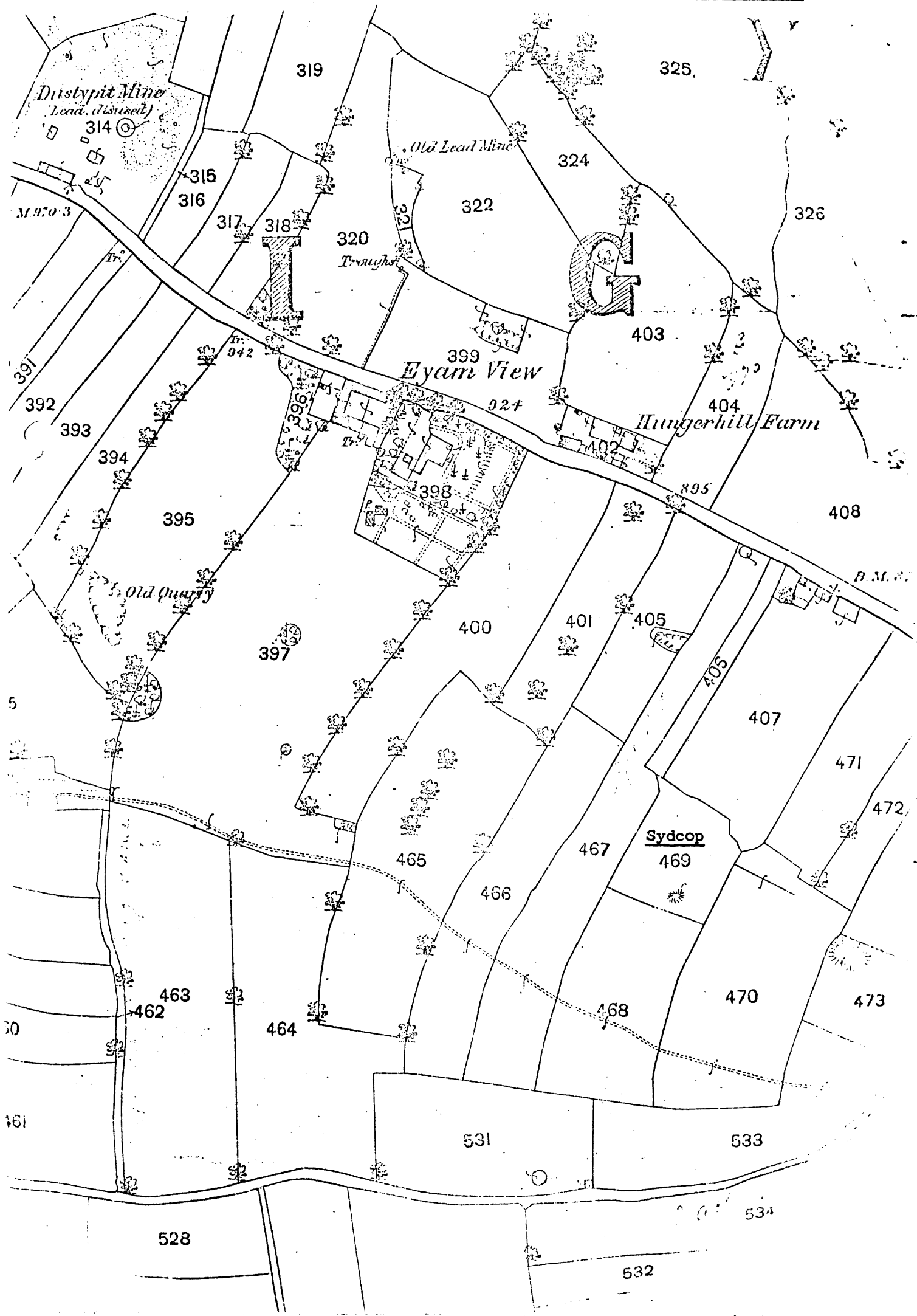
.1.

MIDDLE ENGINE SHAFT-WATERGROVE SOUGH.

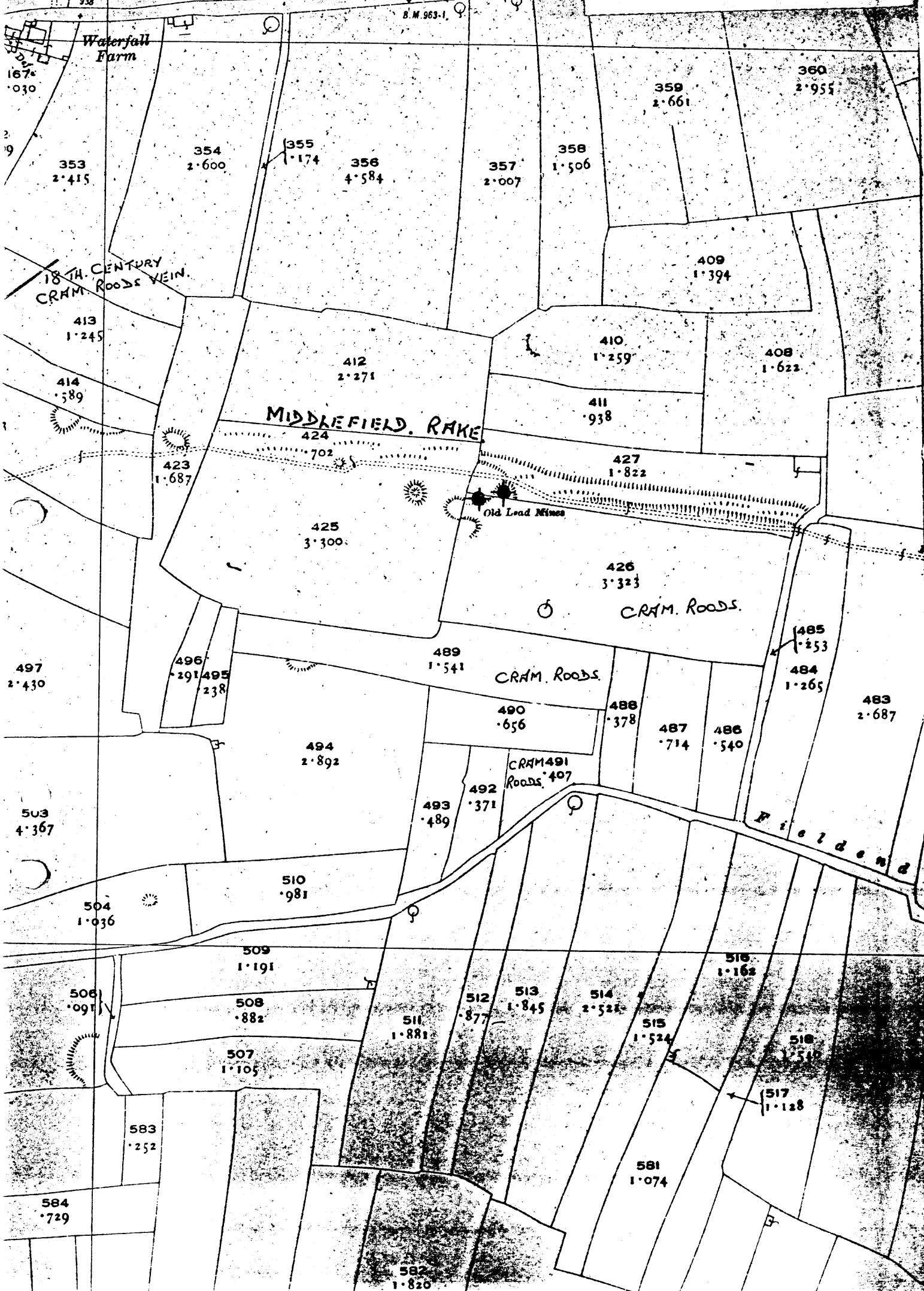
Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

Observations: Shown on Ordnance Survey as a 'well' is now a small walled enclosure. There is no sign of a shaft? The 1968 O.M.R.&.E.G. explorations also failed to reveal an observable shaft underground - only a square hole in the wall of the sough near this position, going into a silted up space with no way on.

MIDDLEFIELD RAKE SHAFT



MIDDLEFIELD RAKE



MIDDLEFIELD RAKE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on Middlefield Rake (General)

Bull.P.D.M.H.S.Vol.2.Part.5.Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs.Part.1. Miss N.Kirkham.

In his interesting historical articles on the Eyam Edge Mines (Hopkinson G.G., Lead Mining in the Eyam District in the 18th Century. Derbyshire Archeological Journal. LXXX. 1960) the late Dr Hopkinson quotes from manuscripts in the British Museum, and in the Bagshawe Collection, and he describes trouble which arose between the freeholders and the miners when the Hucklow Edge vein was followed into Foolow and Eyam, the former holding that the miners had no right to mine under their land. Dr Hopkinson quotes correctly that the common and waste land was open to the search for lead ore. But it is misleading to state that "the remaining freehold land was 'closed' in that the miner was compelled to obtain the consent of the owner before prospecting for ore and to pay him a royalty to mine any vein found". And it is incorrect that "the Liberty of Stoney Middleton & Eyam..... had its own Barmaster, this official had no power to allow the miner to search for ore there, his duties being limited to measuring the ore and to holding courts".

The usual Derbyshire Mining rights of lot and cope, Lords Meer, etc., in the whole of this liberty belonged to the Lords of the Manor, not to the owners of the soil, and the right of search obtained. There is no mention of mining rights in the enclosure act for Eyam Pasture in 1702. The only limited exception to the mining rights are "ancient freeholds", which were still exempted in the Mineral Act of 1852.

Much of this "old land" is shown on several mine maps, and the most northerly of these enclosures are along the north edge of the Eyam to Foolow road.

Most of the places mentioned in further documents are in the area of ancient freehold land, in or near Eyam.

J.C. Smith
4-9-73

J.V.Stevens Manuscript 1939/40. Derbyshire Mines. Leeds.I.G.S. see OM.4.13.
Middlefield Rake.

This vein runs a little North West from Eyam village from about 100 yds. WNW of The Hall, to a point in Linen Dale (197768) 300 yds. SW of Waterfall Farm, a distance of just over a mile.

While it is close to the shale outcrop, the horizon at the surface must be near the top of the limestone in cherty beds.

Several old shafts occur at intervals along the rake, but none has been of importance. The hillocks show fluorspar and caulk.

OM.4.18.Geological Institute.Mine & Quarry Eng.February 1949. Earth Resistivity Measurements. J.T.Whetton & J.O.Myers.

(D.A.Nash note: Only details of the traverses are given on the following pages, for the whole article see the file referred to).

Traverse.1.

The important points of this profile are at stations 4.18-19, 32, 50 and 67-68. The interpretation of these profiles is that the traverse crosses veins at 4, 18-19 and 32. Points 50 and 67-68 are doubtful as is the curve between 50 and 70, this probably..... see over.

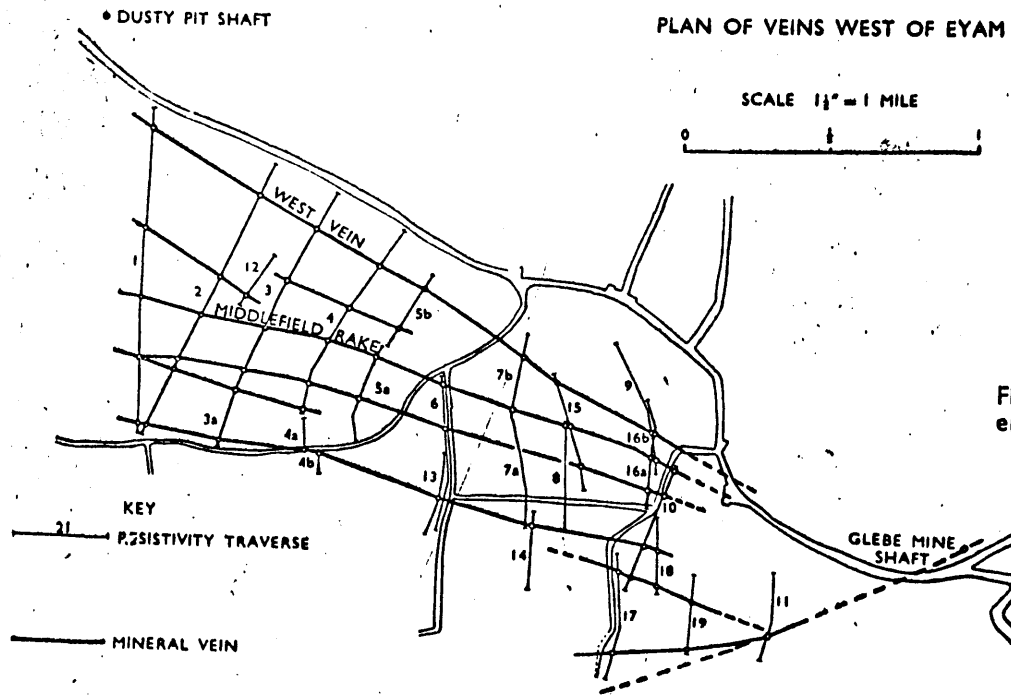


Fig. 5 Showing traverses and their relationship with veins

being caused by an increased cover of drift in the park adjacent to Eyam View. The cover is very thin at the north side of the park, but appears to increase in thickness towards the road. This gives the area of general low resistivity between 50 and 70. In conjunction with Traverses 2, 3 and 4b, it was decided to accept Stations 50 and 67-8 as sites of veins.

Station 25 is a single very low reading in a peak section of the profile. This may be due to some local feature near to the surface rather than to a mineral vein.

Traverse 2

The chief points on the profile are at Stations 3, 16, 19 and the area between Stations 30 and 47. It is considered that the indications at Stations 3 and 16-19 show the continuation of the veins crossed in Traverse 1 at Stations 4 and 18-19, respectively.

The wide area of low resistivity between Stations 30 and 47 is due to the same cause as the similar feature in Traverse 1. In this case, however, the drift exceeds 20 ft. over the whole of the low area.

Traverses 3 and 3a

This profile shows well marked low points around stations 6, 19-20, 32-33 and 44. The traverse crosses ground with very little drift cover, hence the high sharp anomalies in between the minima. The soil is very thin indeed and in many places limestone rock comes through the grass. Traverse 3, Station 6, picks up the vein crossed at Traverse 1, Station 4 and Traverse 2, Station 3. At Stations 19, 20 the profile crosses the Middlefield Rake. Station 44 lies on the West Vein.

In profile 3a there is a low point at Station 8.

Traverses 4, 4a, and 4b

Low points occur at Stations 2, 8-9, 14, 24-26 and 41-42. In profile 4b there is a low point at St. 5. Stations 25 and 41-42 lie over the Middlefield Rake and West Vein respectively.

Traverses 5a and 5b

The effect of increasing drift towards the south can be seen in the two profiles, the peak areas between the veins being less in 5b than in 5a. It is again interpreted that veins are crossed by the profiles at Stations 11, 21 (Tr. 5a) and 6-7 and 16 (5b). At Station 21, Tr. 5a, pieces of barytes were found in the soil of the ploughed field. This point is on the Middlefield Rake as indicated on the Mining Company's map. The West Vein is again confirmed in Tr. 5b, St. 16.

Traverses 6 and 13

Traverse 6 was first surveyed on the 20-ft. electrode interval indicating veins at Stations 25 and 35. Station 35 checks the position of the Middlefield Rake. The section of profile lying between Stations 1 and 16 indicates low resistivity due to a thickening of the boulder-clay cover with no suggestion of the vein crossed by the south ends of Traverses 1, 2, 3a and 4a. Traverse 13 was surveyed at a 60-ft. electrode spacing to overcome this difficulty with the result that the vein was apparently picked up at Station 8 on a well-defined curve.

Traverses 7a, 7b and 14

Traverse 7a shows similar characteristics to the south portion of Traverse 6, indicating that the layer of drift extends in an easterly direction down towards the valley of the Delph. In Traverse 7b there are

Stage 4

indications of veins at Stations 3-4 and 14. These are the Middlefield Rake and West Vein, respectively. The vein shown in profiles 3, 4 and 5b lying between the Middlefield Rake and West Vein has apparently pinched out before reaching the position of Traverse 7b. Traverse 14, surveyed with a 60-ft. electrode interval partly overlaps the south end of Traverse 7 and there are indications of a vein at Station 8. This appears to be a continuation of the vein shown in Traverse 13, Station 8.

Traverses 8 and 15

In Traverse 8, as in Traverses 6 and 7a, there are no pronounced anomalies in the curve except for slight indentations at points 8 and 33. A partially overlapping traverse, No. 15, surveyed with a 60-ft. electrode spacing indicates continuity of veins at Stations 3-4, 11-14 and 20. The anomaly at Stations 11-14 passes through the small one on Traverse 8, Station 33.

Traverses 9, 16a and 16b

Traverse 9 was surveyed on the 20-ft. electrode interval and results appear to give satisfactory indications at Stations 4-5, 9 and 21-25. The anomalies between Stations 21 and 25 are not repeated on any of the other traverses and as the area was built up it was not possible to continue the traverse beyond this point. The two veins on the south of this traverse are the Middlefield Rake and the West Vein. They were again checked by Traverse 16b which crosses them at stations 3-4 and 10. These veins are converging and presumably coalesce somewhere between this point and Glebe Mine Shaft. Traverse 16a crosses the vein at Station 3-4 which runs nearly parallel to the Middlefield Rake throughout the area surveyed.

Traverse 10

This traverse crosses the Middlefield Rake and the anomalies also indicate three veins to the south of it at Stations 2, 11, 17 and 25. The first two veins to the south appear to be continuations of veins picked up by the other traverses to the west, but the third does not occur in any other traverse to the west. This vein is subsequently checked by Traverses 17, 18 and 19.

Traverses 17, 18, 19 and 11

There are indications of a minor vein on Traverses

17, 18 and 19 at Stations 15, 5 and 6, respectively. A vein conjectured between Glebe Mine Shaft and an old working south-west of the south end of Traverse 17 appears to be crossed in Traverse 11, at Station 12, and a probable branch from this vein may be at Stations 5 and 2 in Traverses 17 and 19 respectively.

Traverse 12

This was surveyed to check an important point between Traverses 2 and 3, where there appear to be two small veins lying between the Middlefield Rake and West Vein.

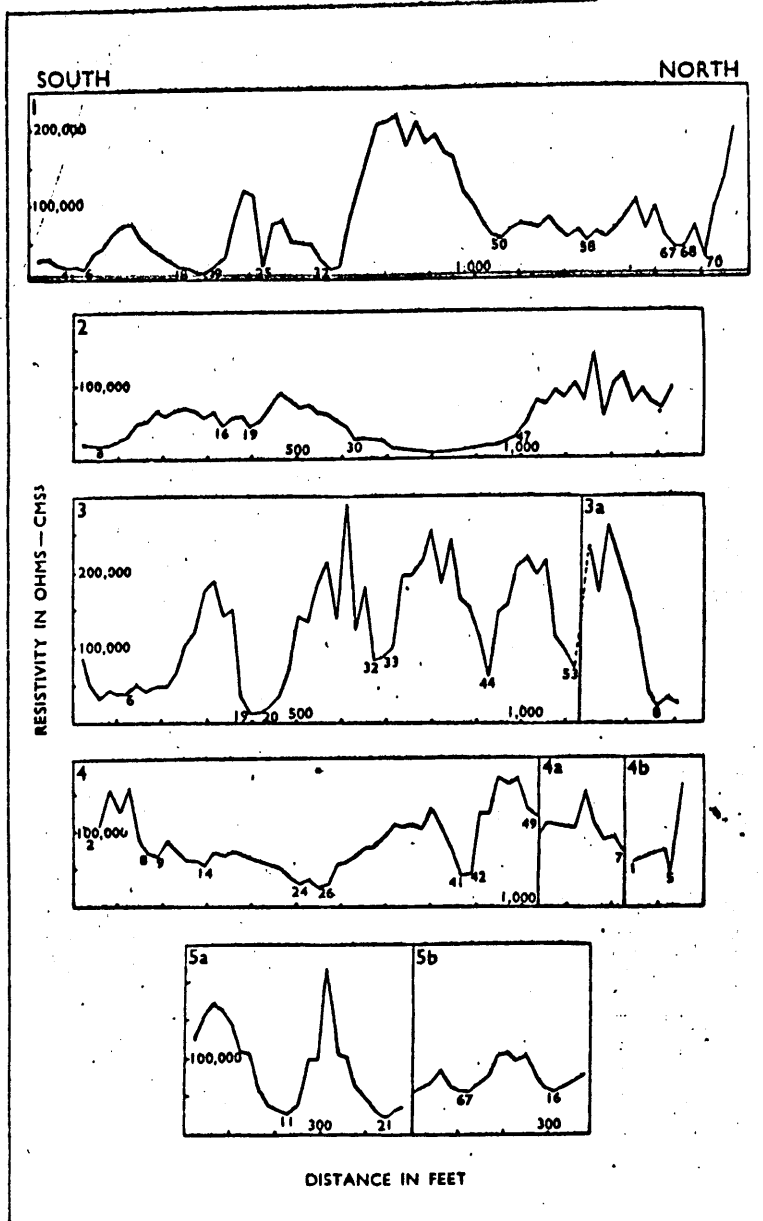


Fig. 7 Resistivity traverse profiles 1 to 5

Summary

The application of the resistivity method of geophysical surveying to stratigraphical problems has made some progress in this country in recent years.

The amount of moisture in very compact rocks is small and, provided this water is not highly mineralised, the resistivity of the rocks is high. Granite, gneiss, marble and similar compact rocks invariably have a high resistivity, but clays, limestone and marls, containing highly mineralised water content, show a low resistivity.

In the series of investigations for the tracing of concealed mineral veins in the Pateley Bridge area of Yorkshire and Eyam district of Derbyshire, the veins are indicated by low points on the resistivity curves. The ground water and its degree of mineralisation in the vicinity of a vein may be considered to provide sufficient change in resistivity, compared with that of the adjacent strata, to enable the vein to be traced.

The work in the Eyam area shows that with a relatively simple apparatus a good deal of valuable information may be gathered about the mineralisation without recourse to a great deal of expensive boring. The conditions in the Eyam area were fairly straightforward and, therefore, the interpretation of the profiles was not rendered difficult, but complications may be introduced in some areas which will make the results more difficult to interpret. Wherever possible in the investigation and prospecting of a new area, test traverses should be made over outcrops or exposures of the minerals which have to be traced over concealed parts and a set of master curves obtained. These can then be used for comparison in the interpretation of curves from the concealed areas. Although fluorspar is of high resistivity and should therefore be difficult to distinguish from the surrounding limestone, it is found that, *in situ*, veins have low resistivity characteristics. This shows the necessity for practical field tests in all cases as well as theoretical or laboratory considerations.

This survey was carried out under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and the author is indebted to that department for permission to publish the data discussed in this article. Figs. 5 to 7 inclusive, and the observations thereon, are incorporated by the kind permission

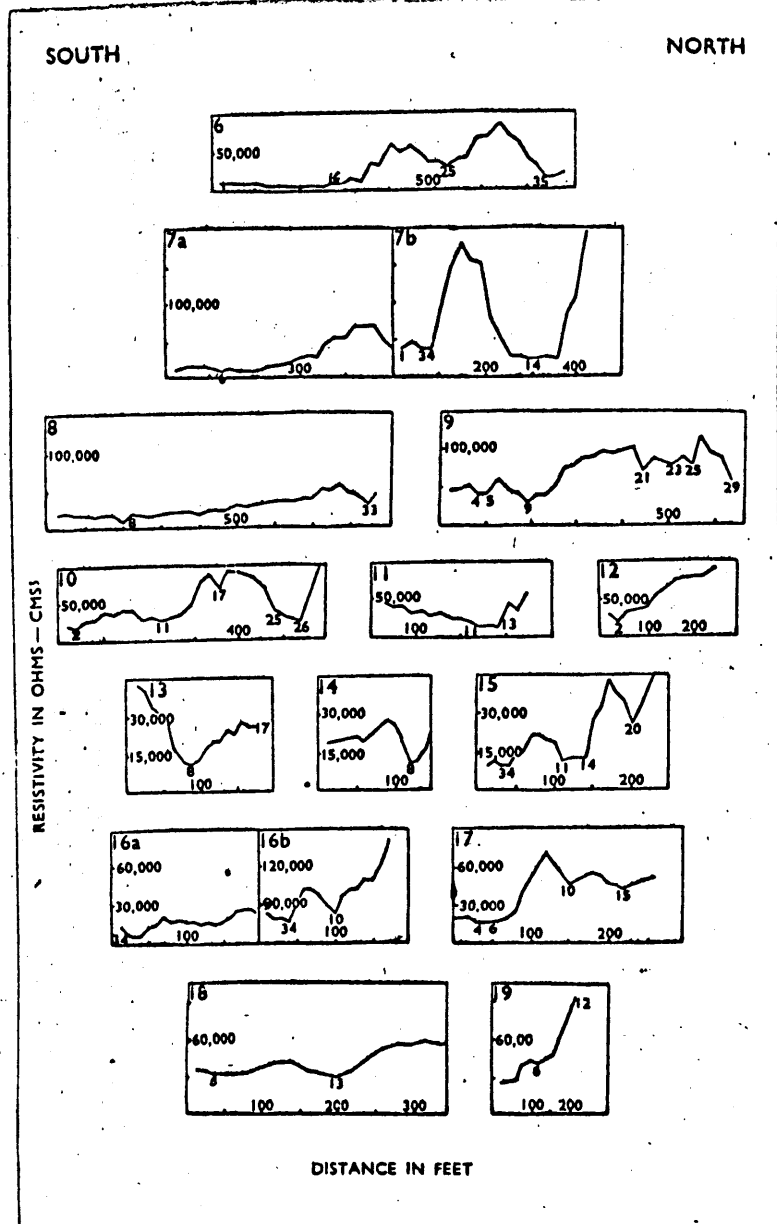


Fig. 8 Resistivity traverse profiles 6 to 19

of the Editor of the proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical Society.

- GISH, O. H., and ROONEY, W. J., *Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity*, 1925. Vol. XXX. No. 4.
 HUMMEL, —, *Handbuch der Experimentalphysik* 25, Dritte Teil, *Angewandte Geophysik*.
 LEES, G. M., and TAITT, A. H. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.* (1945).
 POOLE, G., WHETTON, J. T., and CARR, T. *T.I.M.E.*, lxxxiv., 198-221 (1932-3).
 WENNER, F. *U. S. Bureau Stands. Bull.* No. 258 (1916).
 M. KING HUBBERT. *Geological and Geophysical Survey of Fluorspar Areas in Hardin County, Illinois. Part 2. United States Geological Survey. Bulletin* 942. 1944.
 F. W. LEE and S. J. HEMBERGER. *A Study of Fault Determination by Geophysical Methods in the Fluorspar Areas of Western Kentucky. U.S. Bureau of Mines. June, 1946. Report of Investigations.*

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll.Antiquarian.(a) Eyam.2875, Sheffield Central Library.

Abstract of an Indenture between Peter Hardy, miner of Eyam and George Evans, miner of Eyam concerning a ninth part of closes known as netherfields and the lead mines within them, 24th August 1805.

D.A.Nash. note: Might be important if Netherfields is identified - suspect it to relate to Middlefield Rake but no evidence to support.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam & Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

Nov.13th,1773. Crosslow, gave Mr John Waine on behalf of Mr ~~Simp~~ Simpson and Co, 12 meers on a rake called Middlefield, the westward meer at wall side that parts Mr Milnes land called Burre and Mr Swards land.

Dec.4th, 1773. Crosslow from Thomas Poundall and partners 18 possessions for 18 meers by a stake put down on the discovery in John Waine Close called Flatt, one pair for the first two founder meers and 6 ranging west and 11 ranging east from the founder, also 12 for 12 meers on an old rake ranging east or south east from the corner of James Blackwell Close called Bower Close also 13 for 13 meers as takers at Burrs Pipe the most S.W. pair of these fange stand on the south side of Middlefield Rake and range N.E.

January 25th, 1766. Two pairs of possessions for Middlefield Rake in Lords Close and two pairs for a vein on the south side.

.....

OM.4.35.Craven A.E.U.North Derbyshire Lead Mines. MSS 1959. I.G.S. Leeds.

Middlefield Rake

(1-inch N.S. 99; 6-inch Derby 16. N.E.)

This vein runs a little north of west from a point /216765/ 100 yards west-north-west of the Hall at Eyam for a distance of a little over a mile to a point in Linnen Dale /197768/ 300 yards south-west of Waterfall Farm. Several old shafts occur along the vein, but these appear to have been of little importance. Fluorite and barite are to be seen on the hillocks (J.V.S.).

BULL.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. No.2. N.Kirkham. 1966. Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs. Part.IV.

According to present-day naming Cram Roods are enclosures between Middlefield Rake and Fielding Gate Lane (O.S.field No's 426, 489,491. 1922 edition) approximately 1,700 feet south-east of Waterfall Swallet, and there was a vein crossing the north-west corner. But at the beginning of the 18th century Cram Roods Vein was a break from Middlefield Rake, ranging north-north-east beginning about 100 feet east of the Foolow boundary at Linnen Dale (O.S.Field No's 416, 413 and west end of 415. 1922 edition.) Yart Close Mine and Roods Mine are mentioned among Foolow Mines in the 1760's. In 1742 there was a freeing of a vein in Cram Roods. Davids Yart was evidently nearby as their reckonings were together in 1769. (B.C.206-2; 181; 182; 735; 737. Brooke Taylor *ibid.* Information from Mr Gladstone Davis. Oakes Coll. 1159.)

Middlefield Rake ranges west to east from the Foolow boundary at Linnen Dale for about a mile and a quarter, and for a good deal of the way it can be followed by a footpath which is at least as old as the opening of the 18th century, Cram Roods Vein and Litton Laneside Vein branch from it.

Where the footpath joins the rake, on the south west of Eyam View,

it appears to have been a main dressing ground, although now the hillocks have been removed. Baryte seems to have been the main vein-stuff.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to its eastern range. In the 1720's and 1730's it continues in the same range across Litton Lane at New Close Head (see New Close Vein), and across New Close to Cussey Grove Shaft where it ceases. A note on an 18th century map says 'Middleton Rake never seen beyond Eyam Town Street'.

But later it was worked on the east side of the main street, and the 19th century range was different. Middlefield Rake Shaft IS shown about at the mounds indicated on Ordnance Survey maps 1,350 feet south-of-west of the Royal Oake Inn, at a place called Sydcop. Crooked Acres (about O.S. numbers 468 and 466 - 1922 edition, 470, 473 1880 edition.) is between here and New Close Head. Another mine map shows 'Middleton Rake now working' beginning about 200 feet south-east of Hawkhill Road, ranging west to east across the cricket ground (Townside Field) with West Vein breaking out of it north-east into North Croft (parcel 446) so that this must give a different line from that of about 1720. A map in Mr. Whetton and Mr. Myers articles (1949) has Middlefield Rake ranging much more south-east, from about New Close Head across the bottom part of New Close and under the Saltpan to Delf View (15 - B.C. 182; 206-2. Mine & Quarry Eng, Feb.1949, pp.37-44). All three cannot be correct, but I am inclined to accept the oldest, which is nearer to the time when the vein was first worked, and when the underground workings would be accessible.

West Vein. (i) see Middlefield Rake. (ii) Another West Vein is shown on the map in the article on earth resistivity, ranging from the south-east wall of the grounds of Eyam View, almost parallel with the road, then diagonally across New Close approximately to Cussy Grove Mine. It seems as though this might be a continuation of Redfern ~~Vein~~ Pipe from Dusty Pit.)

Gr. 1.48. "Barium Minerals" in England and Wales - Geological Survey Wartime Pamphlet No.46. Sept 1945. K.C.Dunham - F.S.Bingo.

Middlefield Rake.

This vein runs a little north of west from Eyam village, 300 feet N.N.W. of the Hall, to Linen Dale, 900 feet S.W. of Waterfall Farm. Small hillocks along its course contain fluorite and 'conk'.

.1.

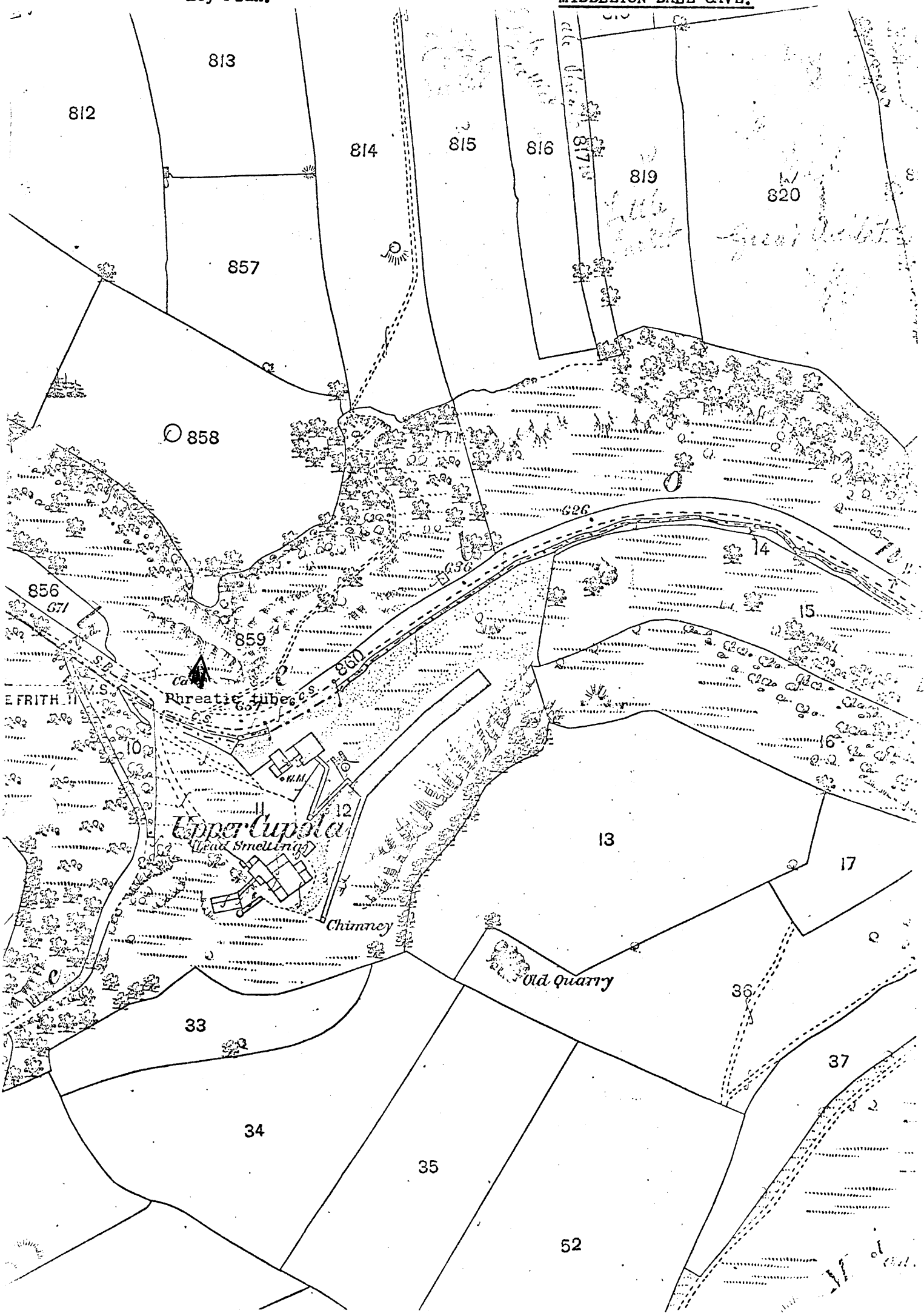
MIDDLEFIELD RAKE SHAFT

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. No.2. N.Kirkham 1966.Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs.Part.IV.

Middlefield Rake Shaft is shown about at the mounds indicated on Ordnance Survey Maps 1,350 feet south-of-west of the Royal Oak Inn, at a place called Sydcop.

Key Plan.

MIDDLETON DALE CAVE.



.1.

MIDDLETON DALE CAVE.

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

Observations: March 1978. A well developed phreatic tube - totally silt filled a few feet in - must run out under the cliff to somewhere northwards.

Is not known to have any name.

.Key Plan.

MIDDLETON DALE ROCK SHELTER

583

584

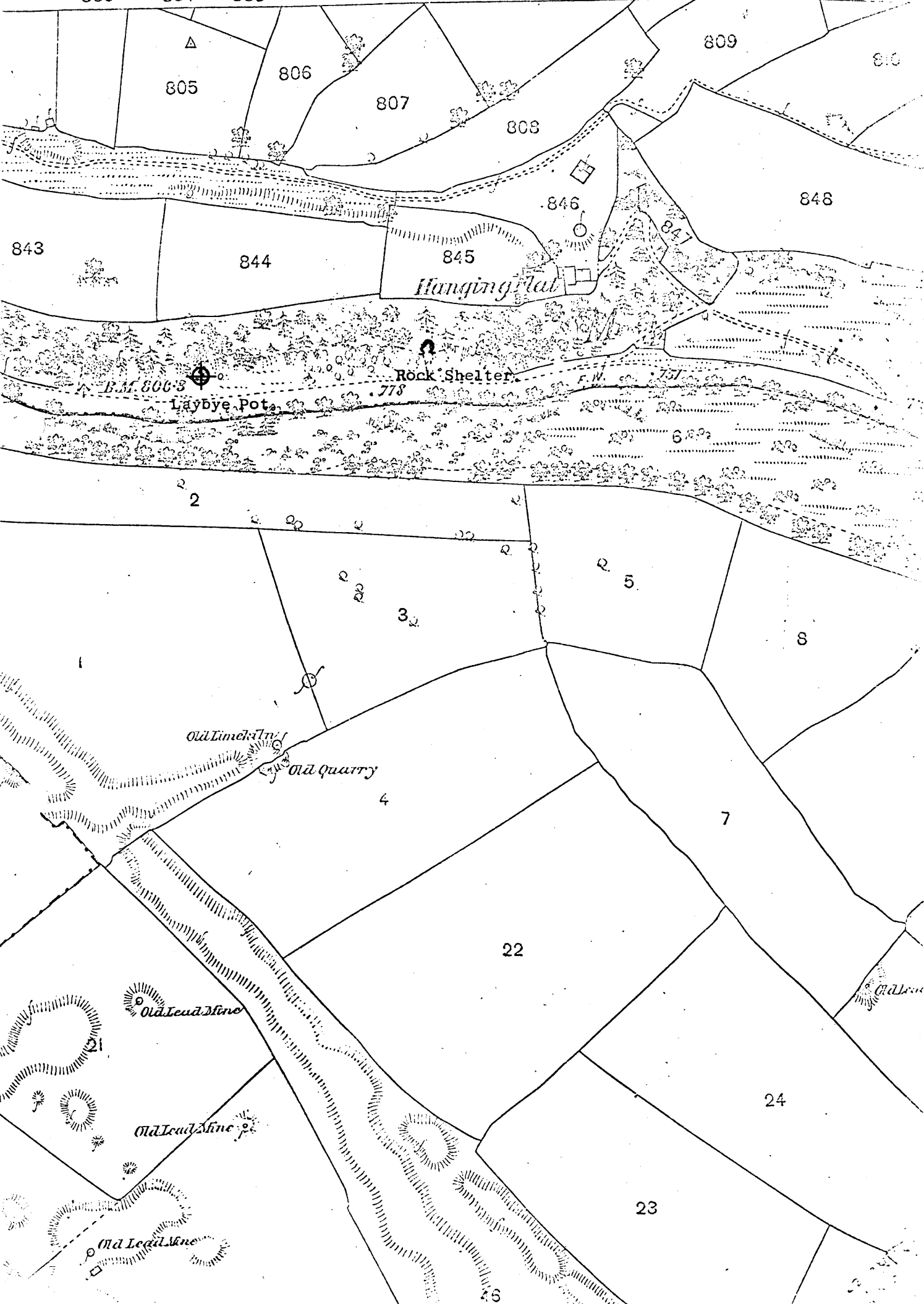
585

586

588

591

592



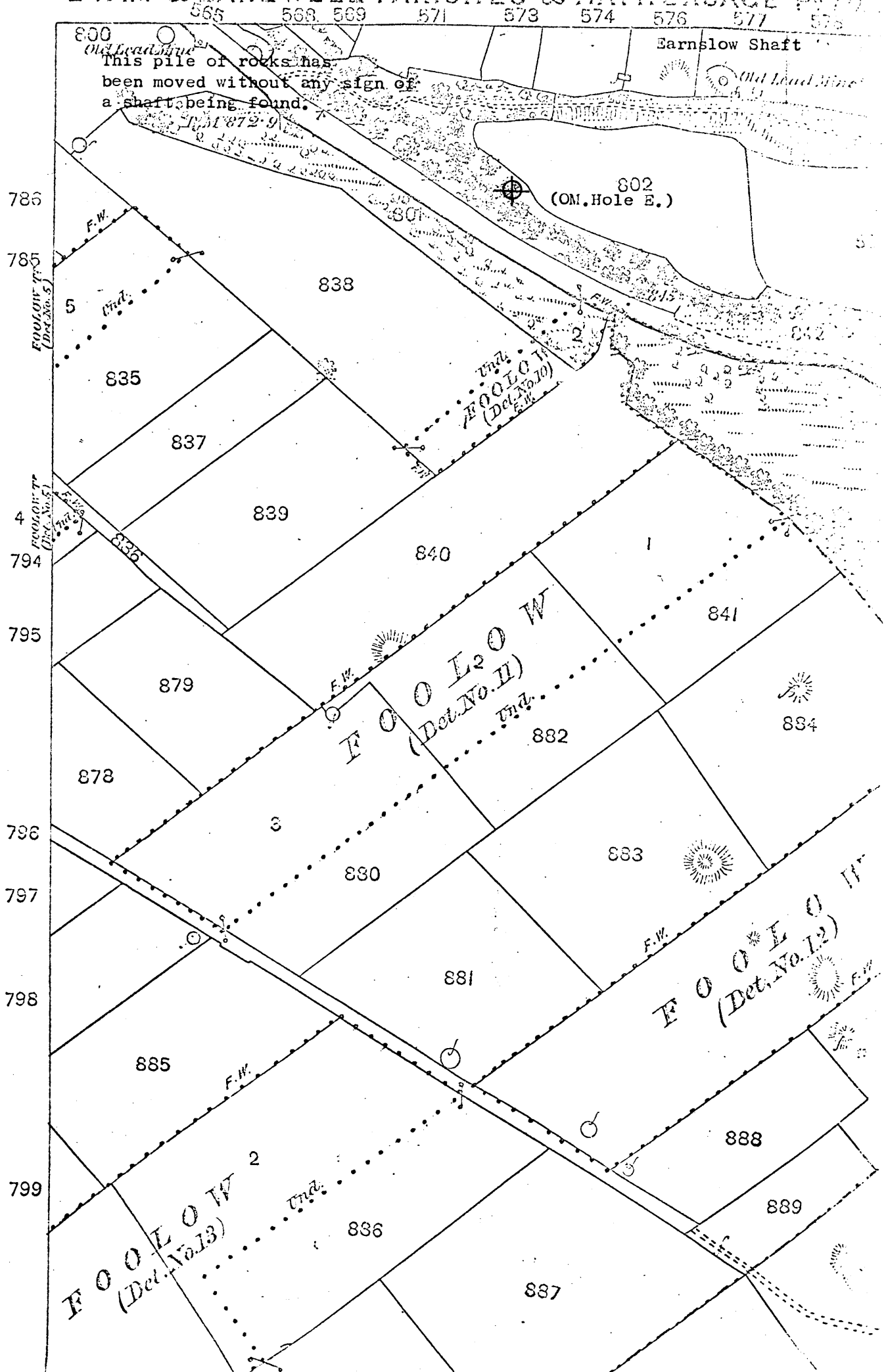
Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

March 1978.

Observation: A well known and prominent rock shelter -
it is considered to have bedding plane
connections with 'Laybye Pot'. Has been
excavated in by cavers.

Note: OM.2.9. Layby Pot. q.v.

EYAM & BAKEWELL PARISHES & MATHERSAGE P¹⁰



.1.

MIDDLETON DALE SHAFT (Hole.E.)

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

Observation: A small shaft - was designated 'Hole.E.' on the
1950 survey by Op Mole Speleo Group.

610

The Delf

614

616 DFRBY

318

819

W 820

821

Great Gullet

Auton Cross

822

823

824

861

863

W.75/2

R.M. 612-2

14

15

Rock Gardens

865

862

Hawkenedge Well

595

864

Limetank

R.M. 521-9

Hawken Edge

19

17

36

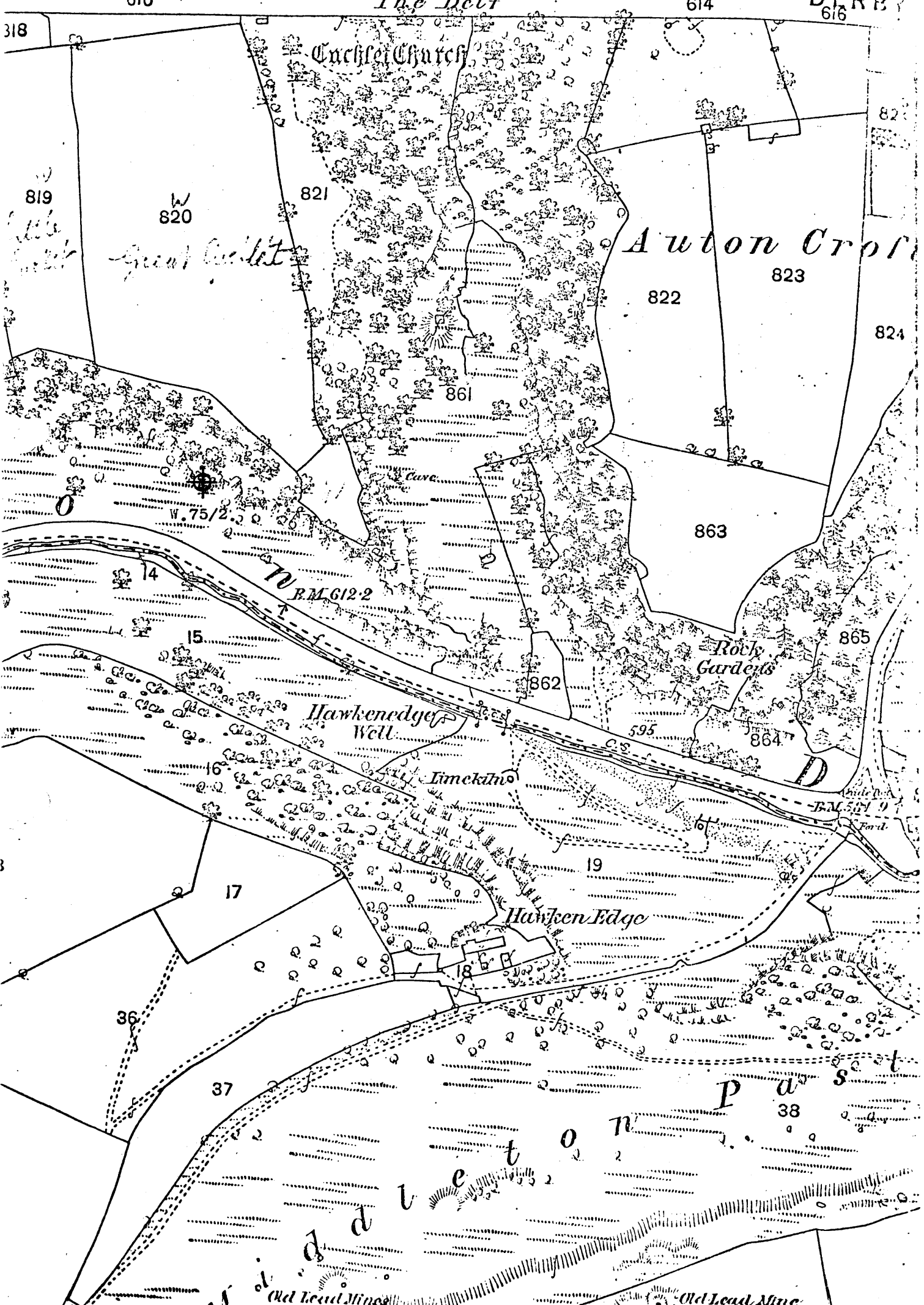
37

P a s e

38

Old Lead Mines

Old Lead Mine



.1.

MIDDLETON DALE SHAFT - W.75/2.

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook and Observations. D.A.Nash.

3rd June 1975.

W.75/2. Small Shaft - Very Inaccessible.

610

The Delf

614

616

818

Eachley Church

821

819

820

Great Gullet

Auton Cross

822

823

824

861

863

865

Rocky Gardens

862

595

864

Hawkenedge Well

Timekin

Hawken Edge

14

15

16

17

19

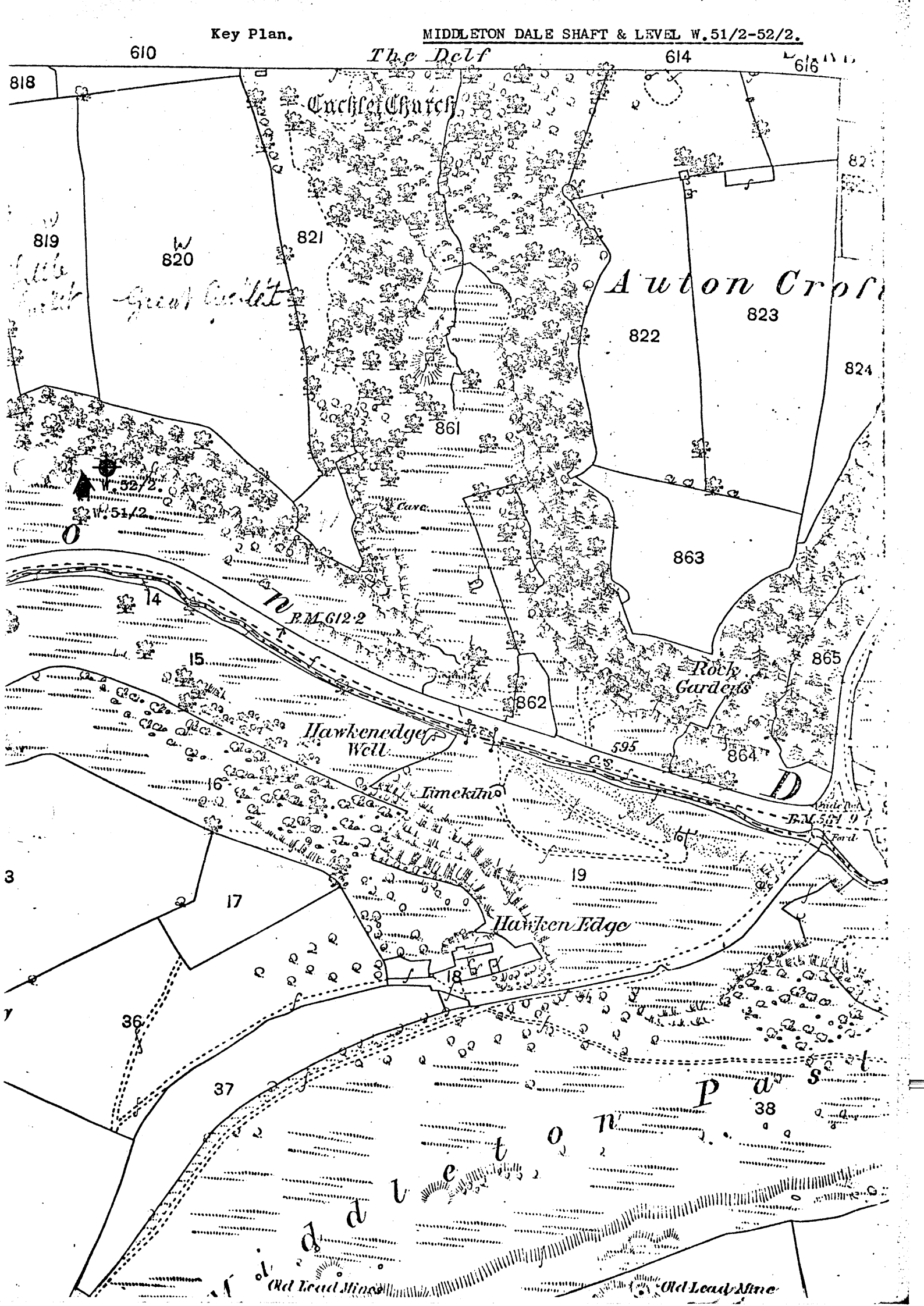
36

37

38

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine



Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.3rd June 1975.

W.51/2. Middleton Dale - small level - dug by cavers - safe.

W.52/2. Shallow Shaft into W.51/2 - covered with scree.

Observations: Cavers were digging in the level, off and on over ten years. OM.M.R.&E. located a shallow shaft which entered the level beyond the blockage and a series of mine workings and a deep winze were found.

OM.2.9. Merlin Access Site Investigation.22nd June 1972.

Recce' on the north flank of Middleton Dale, from "Monkey Rock" on the Delph corner to the sharp incurving turn in the main road, west of Hawkenedge Well. A little way up the bank from the curve I found a small mine level with a little pile of excavated material outside the entrance. (I later found out that this 'dig' took place six years ago and was abandoned by Mr T.Barber.).

A few feet west of the above and a little higher, I found a most interesting embayment in the hillside formed by a wash-out of scree by a now unused series of small phreatic tubes on a ledge controlled by a bedding plane. At some stage in the past a high level, underground, water flow, controlled by the differential solubility of two beds of limestone, cut a series of anastomosing tubes across the bedding plane which on emergence to the valley flank at several points close together poured out as a water fall which started to cut a typical recessional gorge before its water was 'pirated' and the feature became abandoned.

Higher on the hillside again, on the path along the base of the cliff I found a fair sized 'fracture cave' formed by the tensional fracturing of an unstable slab of cliff face, cut by an oblique joint, moving out under its own weight from the main cliff which virtually overhangs the extremely steep valley flank.

24th June 1972. Saturday.

Excavating in the small mine level referred to above, this was 9.0 metres long to a choke of rock and soil. It was soon apparent that if we continued on this level we had a long way to go but a sudden roof fall revealed a cavity several metres high which could not be far from the surface. The bearing of the level was 83° mag and laying this out on the bankside we found a small scree-run at the topside of a small tree.

25th June 1972. Sunday.

A bar was driven into the scree and a hole into a shaft leading down to a small mine level was opened up in half an hour. Descending this we landed on a pile of debris 2.7 metres high, fortunately the continuation of the level was high and we were easily able to break through into it from the top of the debris. The level ran ~~virtually~~ virtually straight and, at a distance of 12 metres from shaft centre we came to a winze in the order of 10.0 metres deep, over this the level continued a further 8.5 metres to a 'raise' 5.3 metres high. The level continued again at the top of this for 12.0 metres where it narrowed down and ended somewhat indefinitely either in broken and unremoved rock or backfill.

2nd July 1972. Sunday.

Proceeding down the shaft into the old mine as above, we laddered and descended the winze to a depth of 10.0 metres from where we went south into a stoped out area 9.5 metres long and in which we descended a further 5.54 metres, we then turned north from the bottom of the stope to end in a flooded pocket 5.0 metres forward and 3.0 metres deeper. To summarise we had descended to a depth of 24.49 metres from our shaft collar, this collar was found to be 15.24 metres above the Stoney Middleton Dale road, so we had reached a level 9.25 metres below this without finding any appreciable quantity of water and certainly no sign of the water-table.

610

The Delf

614

616

318

819

820

821

82

Castle Church

Great Gullet

Auton Cross

822

823

824

861

863

865

Rocky Gardens

862

864

Hawkenedge Well

Limekiln

Hawken Edge

BM 519 9

14

15

16

17

19

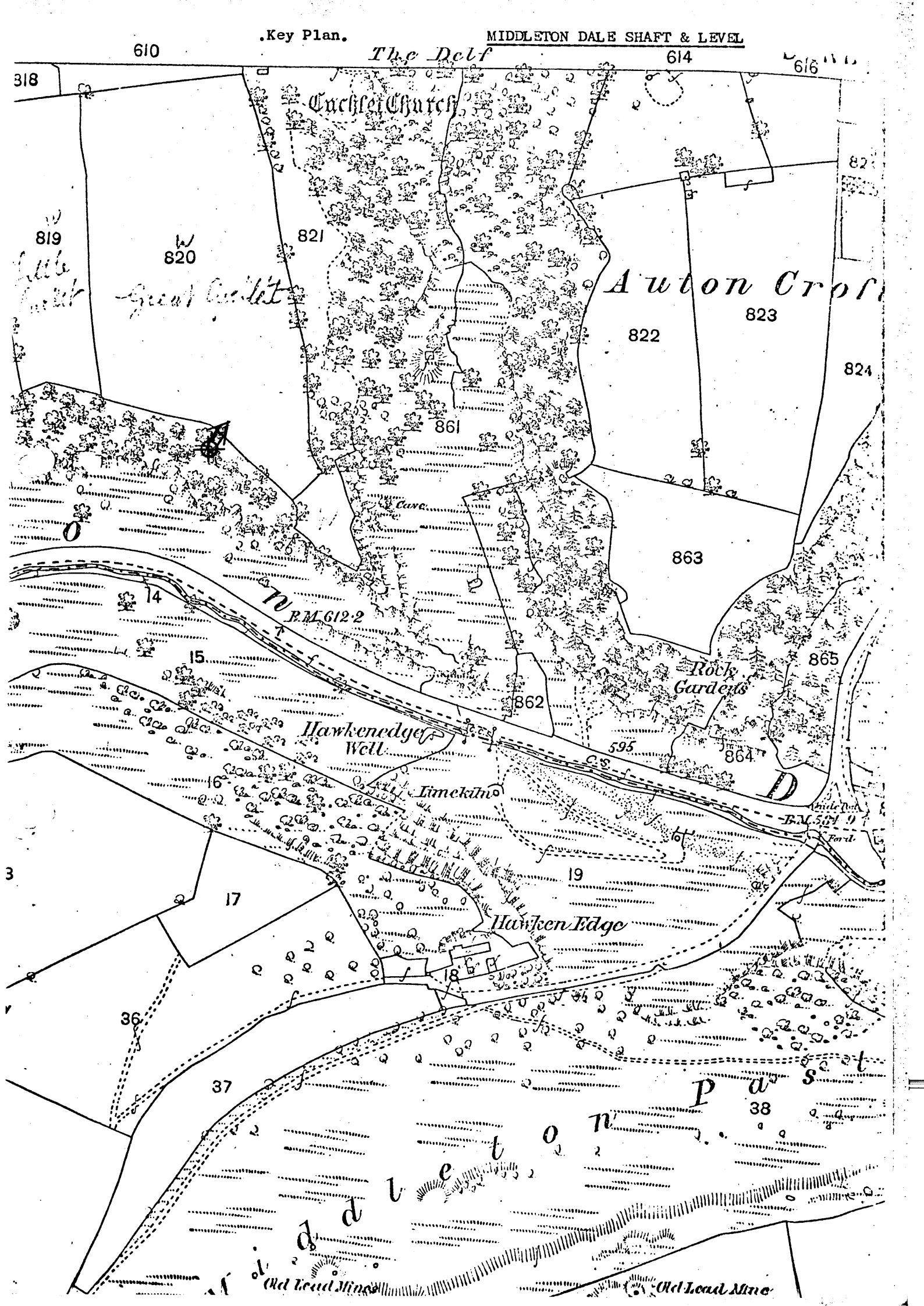
36

37

38

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine



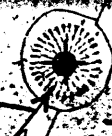
.1.

MIDDLETON DALE SHAFT & LEVEL.

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

Observation: 23 feet (deep) shaft & short level.

1 197
MIDDLETON ENGINE MINE
(Lead, Disused)



EDGE OF PASTURE VEIN
HUGKLOW. EDGE

NAULS END 87 4 441
1861 VEIN - STANNAGE. No

SITE OF DENNIS BAGSHAWES ENTOMBMENT

Middleton Engine Mine
(Lead, Disused)
152 4 906

REPUTED POSITION OF CLIMBING SHAFT 153 1 732

LORDS MEER END VEIN

APPROX.

MR. BRADSHAW'S LAND
204 1 826 "LONG PART?"

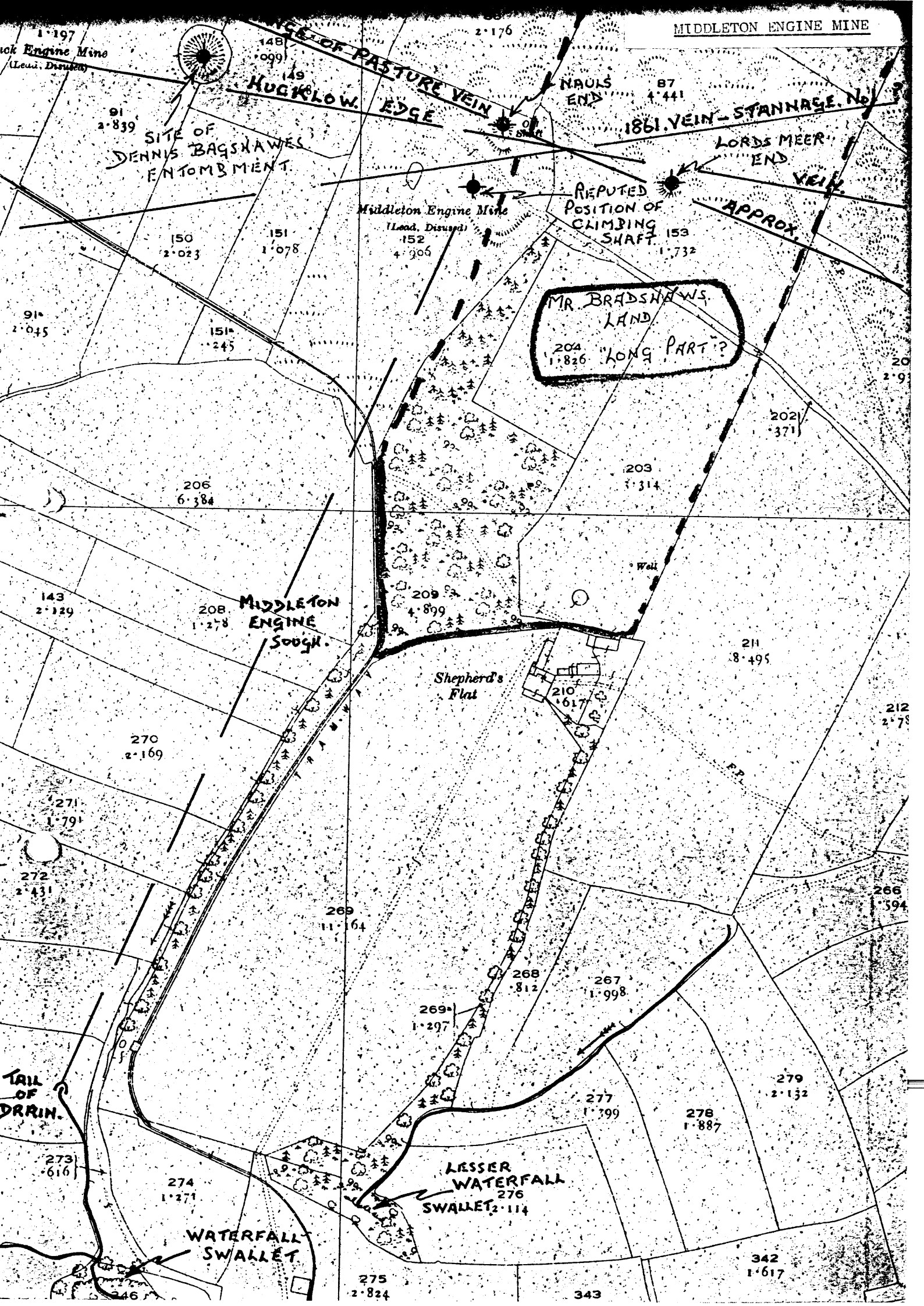
MIDDLETON ENGINE SOUGH.

Shepherd's Flat

TAIL OF DRAIN.

LESSER WATERFALL SWALLET 276 2 114

WATERFALL SWALLET



D.A.Nash.

MIDDLETON ENGINE MINE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on Middleton Engine Mine.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S.Vol.2,Part.5.Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs.Part.1.Miss N.Kirkham.

Starting in 1899. Mr William Robinson took 50,000 tons of spar gravel from the Middleton Engine Mine hillocks.

From the early 18th Century Milnes (Black) Engine and Middleton Engine titles were worked together, and were still so held in 1937 when the title was held by the Cupola Mining Co. In the 18th Century their titles in the Hucklow Edge Vein was 24 meers 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

The tail of Middleton Engine sough was about 290 ft north of Waterfall Swallet, on the west side of the trackway to the mine, in the second field from the swallet, where a small trough and spring was visible. It drained to Waterfall. The sough ranges under flattish land, and cannot have been at great depth until it came to rising ground.

A surface stream runs in a channel along a strip of trees, down from the mine hillocks, by the side of a tramway. These trees were planted by the late Mr William Robinson when he was removing tens of thousands of tons of fluor gravel from the hillocks, for the water from the dressing ground was ochry and brought alum off the shales and this was bitter for cattle, and the trees were planted to keep them off the ground.

Middleton Engine shaft mound is still visible at the top of the workings, and the 1733 water-mark was about 459 ft. (140 m) below this, at this time the deepest soles were about 14 ft deeper. This was Nalls End (Naw, Naule), about 350 feet to the east is another shaft mound which fits with what was called Lords Meer End. At the first attempt of the Barmote Jury to go down the mines and make the water-marks in October 1733, against Middleton Engine is the word "prevented", and another document mentions the jury being "denied going down". But they got down later in the month, and again in the same year, and in 1734 and 1735. By the last date the water was lowered and arrests were made at Middleton Engine and Morewood Engine for their refusal to pay composition to Stoke Sough.

In an undated document, but after 1749, the deepest soles were 60 ft below the first water-mark, and Magclough Sough, being driven in opposition to Stoke Sough, was expected to lay it dry by 72 feet (22 m) presumably below the first water-mark, but this is not certain, and it was believed that Magclough sough "comes in on the toadstone". In 1797 an old level was opened, which was a windgate at the top of the vein, at 288 feet (88 m) depth, but as both Milnes and Middleton Engines are referred to together, it is not clear whether this was the depth of the vein at Middleton, but I rather think so, as another document says that it was 240 ft to the top of the limestone at Black Engine.

In 1714 Richard Bagshawe and partners were given title in a vein which they called Middleton Engine Vein (to the east at that time it was sometimes called Little Pasture, and also Brookhead Vein), but which was found to be the Hucklow Edge Vein. At the same time they took title to an old vein or pipe, and in 1720 a vein ranging more on the south was measured for them.

In the 1730's and 40's Middleton Engine ore was the best got in the Hucklow Edge Vein, and Black Engine the worst.

In this Liberty, the Barmaster did not act alone as coroner, the Jury assisted him, and in 1731, they gave their verdict that Francis Barker of Grindlow was killed at Middleton Engine by the fall of a rider, and the next year that Edward Barker of Abney had been killed by a fall coming down on him.

After 1749 the main proprietors of the Edge Side Mines, as far east as Middleton Engine, appointed George Outram to be their joint overseer, this was signed by fourteen partners, including Richard Milnes, Francis Hurst, James Mower, and Thornhill Twigg and Son.

In April 1750 there is a bare mention of "Middleton Engine Firehouse", but no explanation.

In 1751 there were Chancery proceedings, Grant v. Langstaff, over the sale of lead from Middleton Engine and other mines.

Bull. P.D.M.H.S. Vol. 3. Part. 1. A List of the Soughs. 1966. J.H. Rieuwertz.

Middleton Engine Sough. Another shale gate sough to the Middleton Engine Mine on Eyam Edge Vein. The tail is a bolt. Shown on 1736 plan.
SK.198773. N. Kirkham, May 1965.
Bag. Coll. 587(63).

The Geology of the Carboniferous Limestone, Yoredale Rocks & Millstone Grit of North Derbyshire. Mem. Geo. Survey. A.H. Green. C le Neve Foster & by A.H. Green. J.R. Dakyns. 1887.

-At Middleton Engine the vein divides again, one branch running south of east through the Old Twelve Meers Mine, the other running nearly east through Twelve Meers, Broadlow, Lady Wash, and New Engine Mines.

The British Caver. Vol. 24. 1953. "Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam, Stony Middleton and Calver." by Miss. N. Kirkham.

MIDDLETON ENGINE SOUGH. app 1¼ miles N.W. of Eyam Church, near Waterfall Swallet. O.S. 6" Map Derbyshire XVI. N.E. 43/198773. Contour 930'

About 250 feet northwards up the small lane from Waterfall Swallet, on the West side of the lane is a small stone trough and a spring in a field, and this is the tail of the sough, which is red like Red Waters. The Mine is about 2,000 feet to the North. The sough runs under flattish land and must be fairly near the surface most of the way.

A surface stream runs in a channel along a strip of trees down from the mine, by the side of a tramway. These trees were planted by Mr W. Robinson when he was removing thousands of tons of spar-gravel from the hillocks, and the water from the dressings floor was ochery and brought alum off the shales, which is bitter for cattle and the trees were planted to keep them off the ground.

(Re Middleton Engine Vein see Old Pasture Mine Sough). It is of interest to cavers to learn that in 18th century documents it is stated that this vein was very "shackey" (swallows and caverns or open holes in the vein) and it is said that Dusty Pit Pipe extends through Black Hole Mine to Middleton Engine Mine.

The Mine was being worked before 1714, for in that year Robert Middleton gave the Barmaster a freeing dish of ore for a new vein, and another for an old pipe vein at Middleton Engine, four jutymen went down the mine and said that there was a fine vein, and the next year a "range of stowesses" were set for a new vein.

In three months of 1729 the "Proffitts" of ~~Middleton~~ and Middleton Engines were £593.8.4d. Water Marks were made in this mine at the time of the Stoke and Magclough Soughs, and ore obtained below them, so that, at that time, anyway, the underground flow from here, in ~~next~~ part, anyway was East to Goatscliff Brook, near Grindleford.

J.C. Smith 28-6-73

Brooke Taylor Coll. (Derby Records Off, Matlock). 504B/L313.

see photocopies.

Mrs Harper, Stockport to A.G. Taylor, Barmaster.

Estate belonging to Carter, Could you tell me if they were Sarah Buxtons Mines that Henry Beely sold. Glebe Mine, Black Engine & Middleton Engine, Henry Beely sold in 1886. Whose mines were they.

A.G. Taylor to Mrs Harper, Stockport. October 13th, 1915.

The Middleton Engine Mine in 1873 belonged Mr Benjamin Bagshaw but I have no record of how he became possessed of it. I have no record of anyone of the name of Beely or Carter connected with these mines.

.....

Letter Benjamin Bagshawe to Mr Shinwell assistant Barmaster. 17th April 1873. requesting a consolidation to be called Bretton Edge Consolidated Mines.

.....

Letter Benjamin Bagshawe to Mr James Longsdon, Barmaster.

Details for the Bretton Edge Consolidated Mines title including "The Milnes & Middleton Engines Title in the said vein which extends eastwardly for a distance of 798 yards or thereabouts from the termination of the said Morewoods Engine title is bounded on the east by the Miners Engine or Twelve Meers title.

.....

A.G. Taylors notes in 190 ?.

He gives a little diagram of the various titles for the above consolidation but under Milnes & Middleton Engine he says "not in the consolidation". He states that the Bretton Edge Consolidated Title was awarded to Benjamin Bagshaw on May 2nd 1873 and entered on page 609 Book.C.

.....

Letter from William Robinson to Arthur G. Taylor, Barmaster. Feb. 23rd 1906.

..... "I understood Mr Blackwell to say that he desires to take up the (Hucklow Edge) vein in one length.....he then names the mines including Middleton Engine.

.....

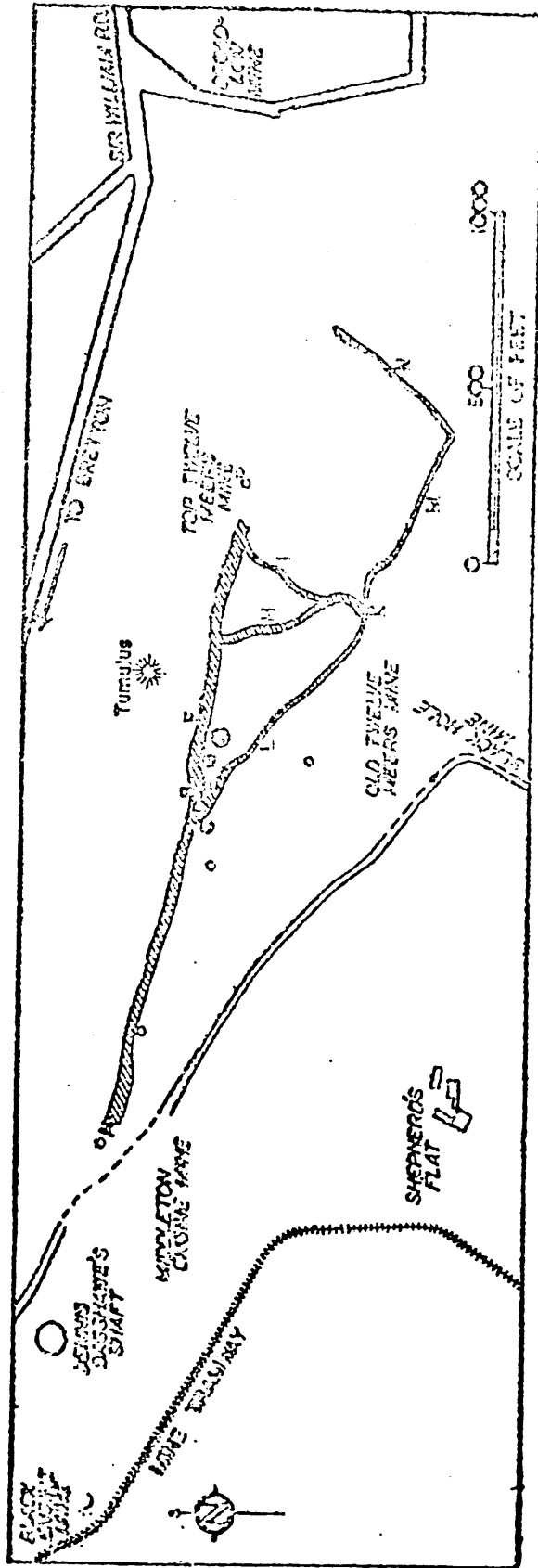
BARMASTERS NOTICE. for the mines from Ladywash to New Grove, including Middleton Engine, which will be, "Forfeited at the expiration of three weeks from the time of affixing this notice, if not duly and reasonably worked". dated 26th day of February, 1906. Arthur G. Taylor.

..... *J.C. Smith 3-9-73*

EXPLANATION OF THIS PLAN. The Mapp to which the Answer hereunto annexed doth refer.

- A. The West end of Commencement of Twelve Meers Title in the Middleton Engine Vein as Takers at Middleton Engine Founder. No's 1.2.3.4. 5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12. The Complainants Taker Meers in the Middleton Engine Vein.
 - B. Part of the Vein on the North Side left uncut, described by the yellow colour.
 - C. The pretended Rider Point, where the Complainants rose ten ~~feet~~ fathoms to the top of the vein, and cut a gate along the North side of it for two Meers of Ground or thereabouts, and then sunk a sump down to the level of their Old Gate, and worked back again to within six yards of .C. where they first rose up.
 - D.
 - E. The real Rider Point.
 - G. The end of the Twelve Meers Title, and Commencement of Little Pasture Title in the Middleton Engine Vein as Takers at Twelve Meers.
- From C. to F. The two pretended Founder Meers and Lords Meer in the pretended Break. 1.2.3.4. Under the Vein represents the four pretended Taker Meers in the Complainants Supposed Break. No's ~~xxxxxx~~ 1.2.3.4.5.6.7., the first, second, etc Meers, claimed by the Defendants, as Takers in the Middleton Engine Old Vein.
- H. The first cross-cut driven by the Defendants, partners at Little Pasture, whereby they first found Middleton Engine Old Vein.
 - I. The second cross-cut driven by Francis Drable (an Agent for the Defendants at Little Pasture) about Eighty Yards, above twenty years ago, in order then to discover Middleton Engine Old Vein.
 - K. The Defendants Little Pasture founder in Ladywash Vein. No.1. the west founder Meer in the said vein. No.2. the Lords Meer in this said vein. No's 3.4.5. the three West Taker Meers in the Vein.
- From 5. to L. Odd Yards of ground given to Little Pasture in the said Ladywash Vein.
- From L. to C. Three Meers in the said Ladywash Vein worked by the Complainants as the 11th, 12, and 13th taker Meers in the Twelve Meers Title.
- M. The Division of ground betwixt Little Pasture and Highcliff in the Ladywash Old Vein.
 - N. The Cross-cut begun by the defendants, at High Cliff within their own length of ground.
 - N.B. The blue colour in the Miners Engine Old Vein represents the breadth of the same, the Black lines within the vein signifiys the dialling lengths taken by the Twenty Four. In the Ladywash or Little Pasture Vein, the Yellow signifiys the barren parts of that vein and the blue colour the places that have been filled Chiefly with Ore.

Reproduction of the plan is by the kind permission of the Public Record Office. The plan is attached to Chancery Proceedings 1758 - 1800 (C12) Bundle 1131. No.2. The plan is attached to bills and answers of 1741 - 3.



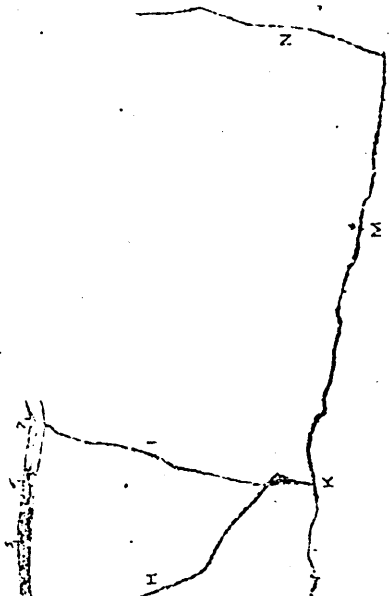
Chiswick to which the Survey accounts amount to 2000

The Explanation of this Plan

A Plan of the Veins of the Middleton Engine Mine, as they were discovered in the Year 1740, and as they were afterwards improved, and as they are now situated, in the County of Middlesex, England.

The Plan is divided into three Parts, to wit: 1. The Veins of the Mine, as they were discovered in the Year 1740, and as they were afterwards improved, and as they are now situated, in the County of Middlesex, England. 2. The Veins of the Mine, as they were discovered in the Year 1740, and as they were afterwards improved, and as they are now situated, in the County of Middlesex, England. 3. The Veins of the Mine, as they were discovered in the Year 1740, and as they were afterwards improved, and as they are now situated, in the County of Middlesex, England.

The Plan is divided into three Parts, to wit: 1. The Veins of the Mine, as they were discovered in the Year 1740, and as they were afterwards improved, and as they are now situated, in the County of Middlesex, England. 2. The Veins of the Mine, as they were discovered in the Year 1740, and as they were afterwards improved, and as they are now situated, in the County of Middlesex, England. 3. The Veins of the Mine, as they were discovered in the Year 1740, and as they were afterwards improved, and as they are now situated, in the County of Middlesex, England.



" Plan of the veins in the dispute (1740's) between Twelve Meers & Little Pasture." With thanks and acknowledgement to the Public Record Office for the use of the mine plan. (Chancery Proceedings C12/1131/2).

.7.

Transcript. Kings Bench. 12 Meers/Little Pasture. (Brooke Taylor 504B/L313. 1746)

George Young, the younger: Believes Middleton Engine Vein goes to the Haycliff on the South and that the North vein is a different one.

William Wyatt: Middleton Engine. Good ore leads the vein and there is caulk, Kibble, Spar and Mallion in the vein.

Joseph Drabble: Middleton Engine: vein kinder (softer ? DN.) but some Blasted.

John Sellors: Middleton Engine - the vein more stark than in Black Engine.

Brooke Taylor Coll. 504B/L62. Edwin Martin, Barmaster. 1718. Accounts.

April 6th. 1718. Roger Shore for a 9th taker from the Founders East at Middleton Engine.

Aug. 13th.
June 28th. 1718. Roger Shore for a 10th taker East at Middleton Engine.

Oct. 30th. 1718. Robert Shore for an 11th taker at Middleton Engine East.
21

Brooke Taylor Coll. 504B/L62. Edwin Martin, Barmaster. 1719. Accounts.

May 20th 1719. Roger Shore at Middletons Engine for the 12th taker at Middletons Engine East hardy had it.

Brooke Taylor Coll. (Derby Records Office, Matlock. 504B/L291.7.

Note: Photostat Copy in the Brooke Taylor File: OM.4.11.

A copy of the Barmasters entry of the Bretton Edge Consolidation as mentioned in correspondence in 504B/L313, quoted on page .3. herewith, the relevant section reading as follows:

"The Milnes and Middleton Engines Title in the said Vein which extends Eastwardly for a distance of 798 yards or thereabouts from the termination of the said Morewood Engine Title and is bounded on the East by the Miners Engine or Twelve Meers Title.

Brooke Taylor Coll. (Derby Records Office, Matlock. 504B/L55.

March 22nd 17/ $\frac{5}{4}$ Then Isaac Wilde and Mr Edward Martin, Barmaster set 40 possessions for that vein that was freed in March 10th 1775 in Eyam Pasture called Middleton Engine Groove Vein on Eyam Moor for they masters that belong to the Bruckhead, Soogh in Eyam Liberty which Mr Richard Bagshawe and Mr Benjamin Ashton and the rest of their partners at the Bruckhead as abovesaid.

Edward Martin, Barmaster.

Brooke-Taylor Coll. Derby Records Office, Matlock. 504B/L240.

(D.A.N. Note: There are a number of entries concerning work in a shale gate from Little Pasture to Middleton Engine ground - see under Little Pasture Mine.)

January 5th 1816. Set to Benjamin Cooper, Mr Ward, Mr Bradshaw and Thomas Daniel and Mr Wood a Bargain to rise up in the place that I have this day shown them at Middleton Engine until they come to top of limestone at 35/- per fathom.

June 26th 1817. Let to William Wood & Co., 4 men, a bargain at Pasture Middleton Engine to cut room for a sum head, called 3rd sump, for the sum of £3 and 3/-, likewise to sink 2 fathoms in the 3rd sump at £3 3/- per fathom, the room at sump head to be cut to my satisfaction and to affix stowces ? in the same bargain at Sump head.

August 25th 1817. Let to William Wood & Co, a bargain from this day to one month after the 11th October 1817 at £19 per fodder, they are to have all their ore dressed ready for smelting at the same time.
(D.A.N.Note: presumably the entry above relates to Middleton Engine since the shale gate from Little Pasture appears to be completed by this date and several sumps to have been sunk from it).

(D.A.N.note: elsewhere in the same notebook) Manor & Liberty of Stoney Middleton & Eyam.

November 30th 1815. Then I Mathew Frost Junr' Deputy Barmaster with William Redfern and bery Cooper two of the Grand Jury or 24 the Manor and Liberty aforesaid, gave to Richard Turner, for Major Shuttleworth, the possession of the Mineral Ground old veins belonging to Middleton Engine lying within the Manor and Liberty aforesaid, beginning at the East fence of a field called Milnes field in the possession of Joseph Elliott ranging Eastwardly and crossing the Middleton Engine hillocks, likewise over the Gorse Edge fields belonging to the executors of the late Mr Smith and Mess'rs John and Peter Wright to the East fence of Mr Wrights field to a stake put down for the partition of ground between the said Middleton Engine and Twelve Meers - The Middleton Engine ground being acted on according to the Mineral Custom and forfeit for want of Workmanship.
as witness etc etc.

Cusworth Hall Museum. Notes from several small reckoning books.

1746. 28th June. as per reckoning correction slip, WOOD
1750. April. Reckoning at Middleton Engine as part of Stoke Sough Consolidation.
1755. December. Reckoning " " " " " "
1742 March June 26th. Reckoning " " " " " "
1748 December. Working both West and East ends.

Bagshaw Collection Ref:511. Sheffield Central Library. OM.4.25.

Note at beginning of book.

Middleton Engine Mine freed -- 10th March 1714.

Miss N.Kirkham to D.A.Nash.(letter)Aug.22.1970.

NK.ref:XXIX.N.W.80Z159.Brooke Taylor Documents (prior to them going to Matlock Records Office. Jury plumbing shafts in the sough troubles. 1733,1735,1736. Middleton Engine 76 fathoms (456 ft) east end 80 fathoms (480 ft). NK.ref: 80Z68. 1733 Middleton Engine Shaft top to level water 76 fathoms (456 ft). East side Grove 80 fathoms 11 inches to level water (480 ft 11 inches). Two of the twenty four went down Middleton Engine to deepest soles at Nawles End to view old watter mark. The sole was 3 or 4 yards deeper.

Lead Mining in the Eyam District in the 18th Century.OM.4.23. G.G.Hopkinson.

Further along the edge were the 25 meers of Milnes & Middleton Engine, Middleton Engine freed its first founder or came into production on the 10th March 1714. In 1733 the forefield of Stoke Sough was three quarters of a mile from Middleton Engine. In the period from September to December 1729 Middletons Engine produced 869 loads at a profit of £580. From 1st February 1734 to 31st March 1739 8,731 loads were mined at Middletons Engine, and from 1740 to 1747 3,569 loads from Milnes and Middleton Engines. The profit at Milnes and Middleton Engines from 1748 to 1759 was £3,814. By 1764 production at Milnes and Middleton Engines had almost ceased, the partners in both mines held a meeting

in Chesterfield in 1771, at which the Overseers were ordered to make every reckoning show a profit. As this proved to be impossible the two mines were closed in 1772

OM.2.31. A State of The Mines for 1761 - 1762, by William Hodgkinson, O.D. 1161. Middleton & Milnes.

Copes at the apposite mine have for two years last sett on an average at about £1 1 9½ per load and sinking and driving North in the flatts at about 55/- per fathom -- This work is very poor all the old vein being cut out and nothing got but by plundering in the flatts; Their present hopes lie in the South Vein now on trial at the joint expence, of this, Moorwoods, and Old New & Bradshaws Partnership, in which they have sunk upwards of 20 fathoms upon wage, mostly without discovering much ore, the measures are now firmer and sink at 30/- per fathom.

N.B. A copy of the above has been shown to Dr J. Mason, Chief Geologist and a copy of it has been given to Mr J. Hedges, assistant geologist. on 22nd September 1975.

OM.4.13. Stevens J.V. 1939. MSS I.G.S. Leeds.

Middleton Engine Mine. disused Derby 16 N.E.
Shaft, 220 yards South of the Inn, Bretton.

OM.4.35. Craven A.E.U. MSS. 1959. North Derbyshire Lead Mines. I.G.S. Leeds.

Middleton Engine Mine.- /201777/ (1-inch N.S. 99; 6-inch Derby 16 N.E.
This is situated 220 yards south of the Inn at Bretton.
Production: no records have been found.

OM.4.25. Bag. Coll. 380. West End Reckoning Book. 1753 -

- NB: The west end comprised:
- Milns Engine.
 - Middleton Engine.
 - Moorewoods Engine.
 - Old Engine.
 - New Engine.
 - Bradshaws.

29th Sept 1753. Milns & Middleton.

Sinking 8 fathoms in the cartgate.
Timbering in ye run place.
Working 42 days in ye run place.

6th April 1754.

13 weeks timbering 2 men.
Driving & sinking 8 fathoms 1 yard in ye upper cartgate.
Driving 3 yards in ye Nether Shale Gate.
Repairing the west cartgate.

6th July 1754.

Middleton Eng. Driving 2 fathoms in the northside in the Nether Shale Drift.
Driving 4 fathoms in ye flats.
Clearing the level and sump and gates down to it.

6th October 1754.

Milns & Middleton.

Driving 4 fathoms in South Flat.
 Making a gate to Giberalter Sump.
 Clearing a sump head and sinking 4 fathoms to mee the
 forefield of (thornelcat).
 Repairing the North Cartgate.

6th October to November 25th 1754.

Milns & Middleton.

Earnest at 5 copes.

January 4th 1755.

Milns & Middleton.

Sinking 2 fathoms in the flats.

April 6th 1755.

Milns & Middleton.

Driving 11 fathoms west.
 Sinking 4 fathoms in ye flat.
 Mending the Coe and setting ye trough.

July 6th 1755.

Milns & Middleton.

Repairing the east end drift.

October 5th 1755.

Milns and Middleton.

Driving 5 fathoms North.
 Driving 8 fathoms West in ye vein.
 Sinking to ye water.
 Bdn Wiatt clearing ye deads to Royles opens.

January 3rd 1756.

Milns & Middleton.

Driving in the under flat.
 Driving and repairing in ye cart gate.
 Sinking a sump.

Bag.Coll: C.539.Ore Reckoning below the Water Mark. OM.4.25.~~29th May 1754~~ 22nd September 1746.

Middleton Engine Shaft sumps and gates to water level.

Engine Shaft depth:-	202 feet	0 inches.		
1st sump.	57	2		
Little Sump.	25	1½		
3rd Sump.	24	5		
4th Sump.	36	2		
5th Sump.	30	3½		
6th Sump.	24	9		
7th Sump.	26	1		
			feet	inches.
Dip of Gate.	5	0	Rise of gate. 4	1
Dip of Gate.	door 3	8	Rise of gate. 7	8
			Rise of gate. 5	5½
			Rise of gate. 5	1
Gibberalter Sump.	31	6	Rise of gate. 2	0
9th sump.	41	11½		
10th Sump.	35	3	Rise of gate. 3	3
11th Sump.	14	3½	Rise of gate. 4	7
	557	8	Rise of gate. 2	11½
Rise deducted:	37	4½	Rise of gate. 2	3½
			<u>37</u>	<u>4½</u>

From Middleton Engine shaft top to the standing water in the 11th meer from the Founder Meer is 520 feet 3½ inches.

NB. at the head of the last or 11th sump in the roof of the flats is a mark made thus + which mark is 19 feet above the standing water and is in or about the 11th meer east from Middleton Engine founder.

High Water & Low Water.

The 24 men levelled at the following mines to the standing of level water at Ladywash and also at the other mines on other days.

	High Water.			Low Water.		
1st Nov. 1733.	Fathoms	Feet	Inches.	Fathoms	Feet	Inches.
Middleton Engine	76	0	0			
East end-Royls End.	80	0	11½	84	5	9½

The varyance from high water to low water.

East end Middleton Engine. 4 fathoms, 4 feet, 10 inches.

Now upon the letting off water at Stoke Sough water mark made lower at:

East end Middleton Engine 1 fathom 4 feet 6½ inches.

item.43.

Bag. Coll. 587/14. B.B.'s ref to Edward Mortens Barmasters Book. photocopy OM.4.25

& Edward Mortens Barmasters Book. 1711 - 1730. (OM.2.7.)

D.A.Nash note: Benjamin Bagshaw in B.C.587/14 appears to have copied from one version or another of Mortens Barmasters Book probably that in the Brooke - Taylor Coll.L.55. The entries below are from OM.2.7. where checked against an entry in BC,587/14 they are marked with an * and where BC,587/14 is the sole reference by +. The entries here are summarised and abbreviated.

~~March 7th~~

March 7th 1714.

2 of the 24 went down Richard Bagshaw's and Robert Middleton & their partners Engine in Eyam Pasture, viewed and agreed that there was a vein and further viewed and accepted 44 possession stowes, 18 pairs West and 26 pairs East.

March 10th 1714.

Robert Middleton gave 2 dishes of ore for New or Old for an old vein or pipe at Middleton Engine. The Barmaster and others then went through 44 possession stowes, 18 west and 26 East. (this must be the confirmation of the above entry).

April 19th 1715.

4 of the 24 went down Middleton Engine Grove and confirmed that it was the same vein for which 2 meer dishes were ~~xxx~~ given on the 10th March last and then the same 4 and the Barmaster drew over and staked out the founder one stake from the founder or pee for the miners. They then viewed the 44 possession stowes again.

May 18th 1714.

2 of the 24 and Edward Moften, Barmaster laid out the Lords Meer next to the founder meer eastwardly for Middleton Engine Grove Vein.

* June 16th 1720.

4 of the 24 went down a shaft in Mr Bradshaws land called the "Long Part" and their opinion was there was a vein with covill a handfull thick in the shaft and then set 33 possessions for John Bradshaw and Richard Bagshaw. (Note: "Lords Meer End Shaft" was situated in Mr Bradshaws Land, it is not known whether this was known as "Long Part" but the next entry seems to confirm that it was this field they were talking about. By the Key plan to this section it can be seen that the shaft may be on "Pasture Vein").

* June 16th 1720.

Then Roger Shore set 12 possession takers at those 33 possessions above said for Richard Bagshaw. (Note: Benjamin Bagshaw translates these 12 possessions as being for Miners Engine or 12 meers but it is ambiguously worded).

* July 5th 1720.

Then Roger Shore set 33 possessions for a vein that (breaketh ?) forth of Middleton Engine Old Vein and rangeth more Southwardly than their old vein, set for Richard Bagshaw and John Bradshaw upon the agreement that was made at London. (Note: this agreement would seem to be that of 26th May 1715, see section "Associated Information" page 10.).

* July 8th 1720.

Then Roger Shore possessed 12 taker meers set at the East end of the 33 possession above mentioned, these for Miners Engine or 12 meers.

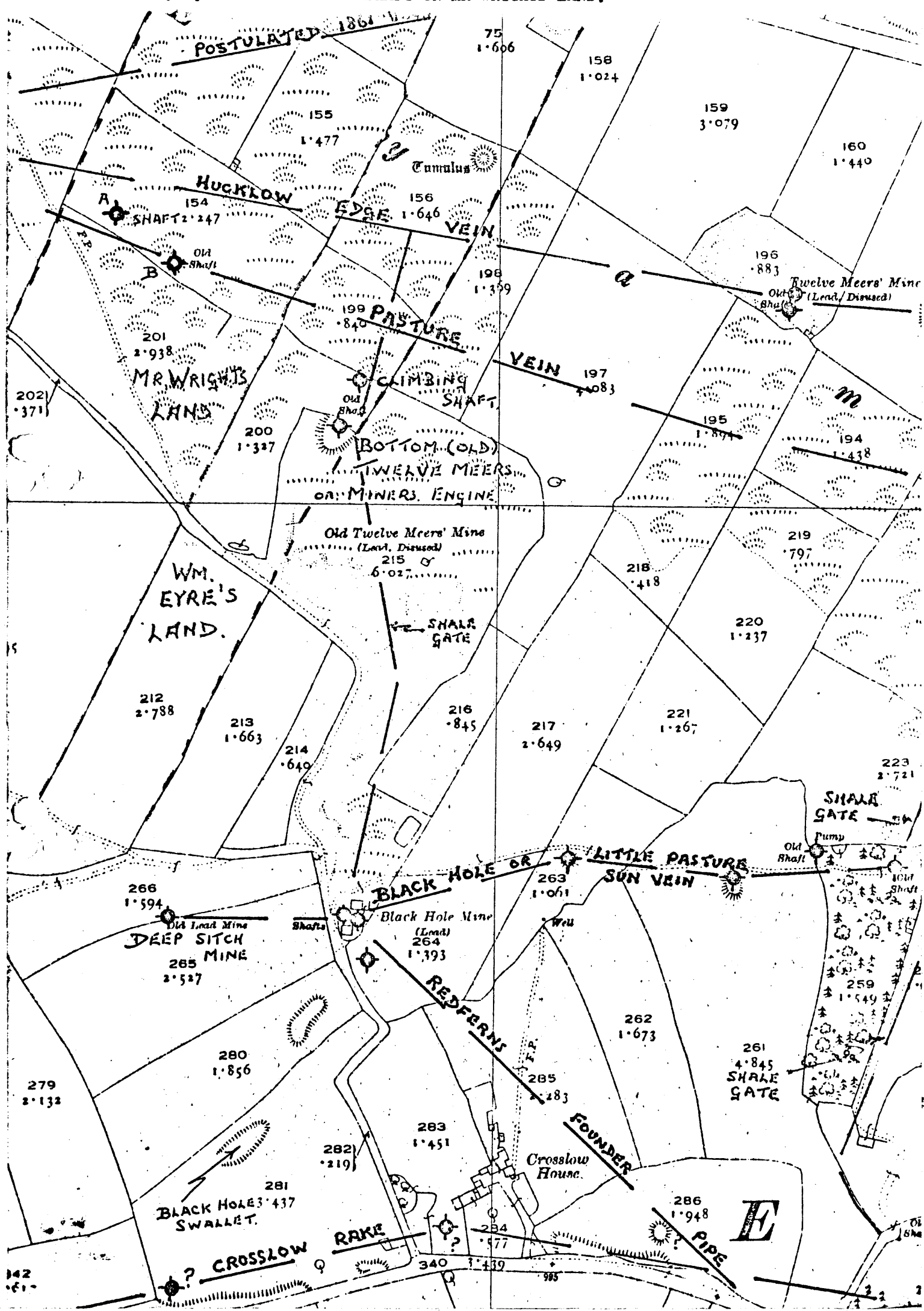
November 10th 1720.

William Milns and Roger Shore desired me (Edward Morten, Barmaster) to draw over the meers of ground, belonging to Middleton Engine Grove of Richard Bagshaw and John Bradshaw and their partners which was 14 meers of ground from Middleton Engine Groove Founder stake which said 14 meers had been freed and staked out before to the East end of the said Middleton Engine ground and the west end of 12 meers (of Miners Engine). (Note: Benjamin Bagshaw has an entry dated November 20th 1720 in which he say's "Middleton & Milnes Engine and Miners Engine ground drawn over by the Barmaster & Others for the division of the ground between Miners Engine and Middleton Engine". This 14 meers is more in accord with the number of meers quoted for Hucklow Edge Vein though 16 meers is the usually quoted figure for Middleton Engine. This now raises two questions, 1) when ~~WERE~~ were the 14 meers first claimed and possessed, was this before March 7th 1714 and 2) what vein were the 44 possessions claimed on that date laid out for, were these on the 1861 vein.

- + August 12th 1720 (an entry by Benjamin Bagshaw BC.587/14. not in Brooke Taylor L.55.) "Roger Shore freed the said vein with 2 dishes of ore for Milnes and Middletons partners and had set out 33 pair of stoves for it". (OM.2.7. has an entry August 12th 1720 "Then Roger Shore gave me one dish of ore for a new vein in a mine in Eyam Liberty called Milns Engine - 33 meers set .

July 11th, 1730. James Moor of Grindleford sold to Benjamin Moor of Baslow one 96th part of Middleton Engine Mine.

- + 27th February 1723. 29 pairs of stoces for the same vein (Little Pasture South Vein) by Middleton Engine partners. (Note: there is no comparable entry in OM.2.7. but in Brooke-Taylor L.55. the following entry appears "February 27th 1723/4 Then Isaac Wilde and Joseph Hallam, Shopkeeper ----- went with me through a row of stoces within the liberty of Eyam 24 pair set for the Little Pasture Groove Masters and 12 pairs for the Myners Engine Masters and 29 for the Masters belonging to Middletons Engine all for the Little Pasture Old South Vein".
- + 28th February-1723. 21 pairs for Middleton Engine partners in the same vein. (Little Pasture for a vein ranging more North than the old Vein. (Note: here again no entry in OM.2.7. but in Brooke-Taylor L55. "February 28th 1723/4. Then Isaac Wilde and Joseph Hallam and John Hall went with me (Edward Morten) through a range of stoces titled for a new vein at the Little Pasture, ranging more North than their Old South Vein, this vein was freed January 25th 1723 (This entry does not appear in any of the three sources) 29 pairs to Little Pasture, 12 to Myners Engine and 21 to Middleton Engine.
-



Bag.Coll.587/14 (11) & C.377 Sheffield Central Lib. Photocopy OM.4.25.

In B.C.587/14 (11) There is a note signed by Robert Young headed "Depth of some of the Edge Side Mines" and dated September 18th 1747. :-

Sir/	I find	Middleton Engine	yards	deep	Faths	Feet	Ins.
		Middleton Engine	72	"	36	0	0
		Middle Engine	73½	"	36	5	6
		Morewoods	80	"	40	0	0
		Bradshaw's	81½	"	40	5	6
		Slaters	80½	"	40	5	6
		Old Engine	100	"	50	0	0

If you be considering to sink the Engine Shaft deeper, remember the shaft in Mr Wright's land, which, if sunk down, would fall in the best part of Middleton Engine Ground; Where we are sinking down to find the water, will require 30 lads to draw the Boose; Mr Botham gives account of it.

Yours. Rob't Young.

D.A.Nash note: The identity of Middle Engine is puzzling, it cannot be Middleton Engine since that has its own mention. Following the order of sequence of the mines mentioned it could well be Milnes Engine, Misspelt by Rob't Young. A depth is given as 73½ yards = (220 feet 6 inches) in 1747. Now in a document B.C.587/14 (8) date 1796 the Old shaft was being reopened and looked at and by calculating the legs down the climbing shaft used for entry a depth of 210 feet is arrived at, the missing 10 feet could have been a sump which would be full of rubbish in 1796 since they mention that 30 feet of the old shaft was also full of rubbish.

Benjamin Bagshawe has noted on the above document that it is "to be preserved carefully". Bag.Coll.C.377 seems to have been a copy by Bagshawe of this same document with certain parts, including the Middle Engine reference, omitted.

Bag.Coll.587. (13).OM.4.25. pencil notes.) Sheffield Central Library

item.7. Meers belonging to Mines by John Hall, Castleton.
Middleton Engine. 15 Meers.

Given (to B.Bagshawe) by George Heyward.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.159. Brooke-Taylor Office.

Jury to plumb shafts (for Stoke Sough composition) sent by George Langstaff. Oct.1733, 7th Feb 1735, Oct.1736.

Middleton Engine 76 fathoms. East end 80 fathoms. Middleton Engine Lords Meer End, 80 fathoms 1 yard. ? end 76 fathoms 1 yard. ? end, 3 or 4 yards deeper than watermark.

80.Z.164.

December 3rd 1741 (end of book reversed) by request of George Heyward, Thomas Garton & John Eaton went to Middleton Engine where G.H. and Rodger Shore told them that meer stakes of Miners Engine were conveyed away, and desired them to take a chain and put new meer stakes down.....to do with freeing 4th taker and 5th taker in the vein they called a breck.

80.Z.164. Entries not in Barmasters book. see (XVI.SE.A6(23d)).
March 22 17 5/4 Edward Morton, Barmaster. 40 possessions Middleton Engine, Bruckhead Sough.

80.Z.165

February 27th 172 $\frac{4}{3}$ Then Isaac Wild and Joseph Hallam shopkeeper '4 & 20 men' went with me through a row of stoces within the Liberty of Eyam, 24 pair set for the Little Pasture Groove master & 12 pair for the Miners Engine master and 29 for the master belonging to Middleton Engine all for the Little Pasture Old South Vein, all in good and lawful possession.

Edward Morton.

February 28th 172 $\frac{4}{3}$ Range of stossesses titled for new vein at Little Pasture ranging more north than their Old South Vein, this vein freed January 25th 172 $\frac{4}{3}$ 29 to Richard Bagshaw and Benjamin Ashton and partners at Little Pasture, 12 pairs to Myners Engine Groove, 21 to Middleton Engine, Richard Bagshaw and John Thornhill partners.

80.Z.166.

Summary by N.K. of depths.

Middleton Engine.

	76 fathoms to water.	= 456 ft.
Nawle End	3 to 4 yards deeper than water mark.	
Naus End.	76 fathoms 1. 12.	= 460 ft.
Lords Meer End.	80 fathoms 1. 12.	= 484 ft.
	76 fathoms to water.	= 456'
East Side Grove	80 fathoms 11 inches to water.	= 480 ft.
Lords Meer End	80 fathoms 1 yard 12 inches.	= 484 ft.
Naus End.	76 fathoms 1 yard 12 inches.	= 460 ft.
Lords Meer End	80 fathoms 1 yard. other end 76 fath. 1 yard.	
	76 fathoms to 1st water mark. deepest sole 10 fath	
	Total 86 fathom.	below = 516 ft.
Magclough will lay it dry by 12 fathoms.		= 588 ft.
supposed 85 - 90 fathoms to toadstone.		= 540 ft.

80.Z.166 (a).

Third book. (loose sheet) Grand Jury sent down by George Langstaff, Barmaster, to plumb Hucklow Edge Vein.

Oct. 1733. Middleton Engine. prevented.

November 1733. Middleton Engine. 76 fathoms = 456 ft.

East end. 80 fathoms ^{yds} 0. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. = 480 ft.

November 1734. Middleton Engine.

Lords Meer End. 80 fathoms 1. 12 inches. = 484 feet.

Naw's End. 76 fathoms 1. 12 inches. = 460 feet.

February 22nd 1734 $\frac{5}{5}$ Middleton E. Nawle End. 3 or 4 yards deeper than water mark.

80.Z.167

March 10th 1731. Frances Barker of Grinlo, killed at Middleton Engine by fall of a Rider as appeared by the Jury's opinion. (12 names)

May 4th 1732. Ed Barber of Abney killed by a fall at Middleton Engine as it appeared by the opinion of (the) Jury.

October 8th 1733. (Major part of the 24 instructed to go down Middleton Engine Mine to plumb the water level) 'was denied going down'.

October 30th 1733. Middleton Engine. Shaft Top to levell water 76 fathoms. At East Side Groove., 80 fathoms 11 inches to levell water.

November 23rd 1734. Plumb to the levell from the Day. Middleton Engine at the Lords Meer End 80 fathoms 1 yard 12 inches. At.....

At Naws End 76 fathoms 1 yard 12 inches.

March 17th 1734. Two of the 24, Middleton Engine go down to Deepest Soals, at Nawles End to view the old Watter Mark. The sole was 3 or 4 yards deeper.

80.Z.170.

December 15th 1736. 27th taker meer from Middleton Engine (freed ? D.A.N).

XVI.NE.F7. 4. Sheffield. Crewe Muniments.

Account signed by William Milnes.

Proffits. Midland & Middleton Engine. £593. 8. 4d.

(D.A.Nash note. Aug.1980. the above almost certainly should read 'Milnes and Middleton' Milnes = 'Black Engine'

Date given at start of account: Sept.27th 1729 - Dec 27th 1729.

XVI.SE.A6. 87.

Lent to me by Mr W Robinson, Beech Hurst, Eyam. December 9th 1953. A large ledger, bound in parchment, with six narrow leather thongs at binding. (Mr Horrox, of Savoy Hotel said it was handmade paper).

In Mr Robinson's handwriting: Eyam Mines:- "West of the Twelve Meers is the Middleton Engine Mine from which we have moved some 50,000 tons of very excellent spar gravel, it is said that the Dusty Pit pipe extends through to this mine via Black Hole Mine.

N.K. Field Notes. XXX.IV.S.W.D11.

86

Chancery Proceedings.
C11/214/12

1714 - 58

Abstract.

Grant v. Langstaff

25th June 1751. Orator Sir Archibald Grant of Monymask co. Aberdeen. N.B. Bart. That Orator in 1742 and for many years before was and is proprietor of several lead mines or shares of lead mines, at or near Eyam, co.Derby. particularly of.....1/34th part ofNalls and Middletons....&c.

EDWARD MORTON. Barmasters Book. 1713 - 1730.

March 1st, 1728/9.

Then Joseph Brand bought one 6th parts of a groove and all possessions in Middleton Pasture of William Benison for £6 6/-

March 1st, 1728/9.

Then Benjamin Hallam bought one 6th part of a grove and all possesskions in Middleton Pasture of William Benison for £6 6/-.

March 1st, 1728/9.

Then Richard Swan of Tideswell bought one 24th parts of a groove and all possessions of William and George Benison in Middleton Pasture for £3 3/- and 10/- and 6d more when it hath made him a saver..

March 5th, 1728/9.

Then Richard Hardy of Tideswell bought one 24th part of a groove and all possessions in Middleton Liberty of Joseph Brand for £3 13 6d.....

March 11th, 1728/29.

Then John Boden bought one 24th parts of a groove and all possessions in Middleton Pasture of William and George Benison for £2 12 6d.

March 27th, 1729.

Then James Moor of Grindleford Bridge gave me 4d to arrest William Benison Ore in Middleton Pasture for £1 13 4d he had lent him upon ore account.

May 10th, 1729.

Then William Frogatt of Calver, Blacksmith, bought one 24th part of a groove and all possessions as far as any partner at that groove is concerned of George Benison in Middleton Liberty for £3 10/- paid in hand and one pound more when the said 24th parts hath made him a saver.

May 26th, 1729.

Then John and Benjamin Hallam put in arrest against William and George Benisons Groove in Middleton Pasture for £8 19/- lent them of a mineral debt.

.1.

MIDDLETON PASTURE VEIN.

or Main Rake. q.v.

.4.

MIDDLETON TOWN GATE MINE

March 1749. Middleton Town Gate freed a founder.

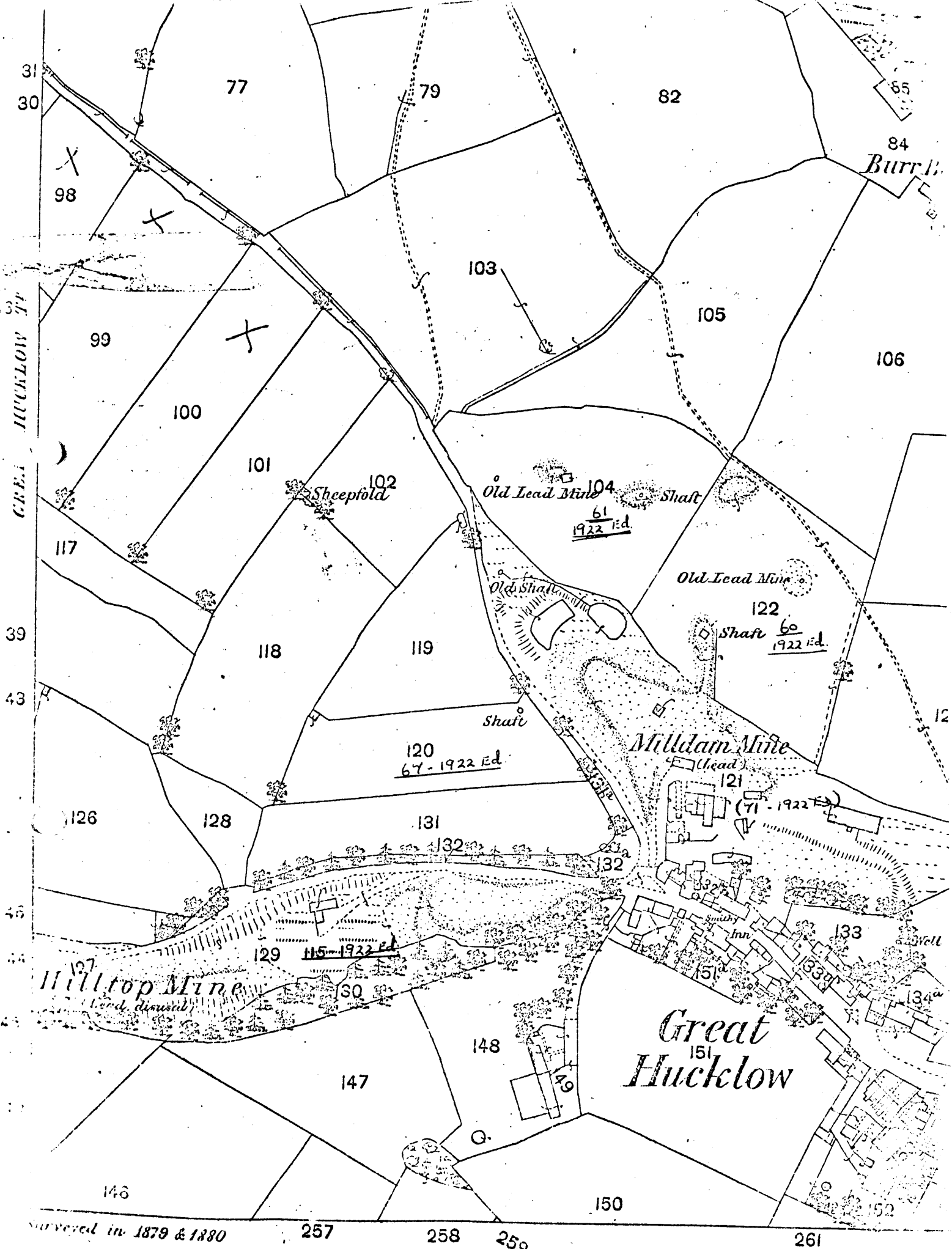
MILESTONE SCRIN.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam and Stoney Middletn - 1756 - 1775.

Gave November the 4th 1768 one dish of Lead Ore to the Lords Deputy Barmaster, Anthony Beeley to free a founder meer in a Scrin or Mine called Milestone Scrin in Eyam Dale inthe Liberty of Eyam.

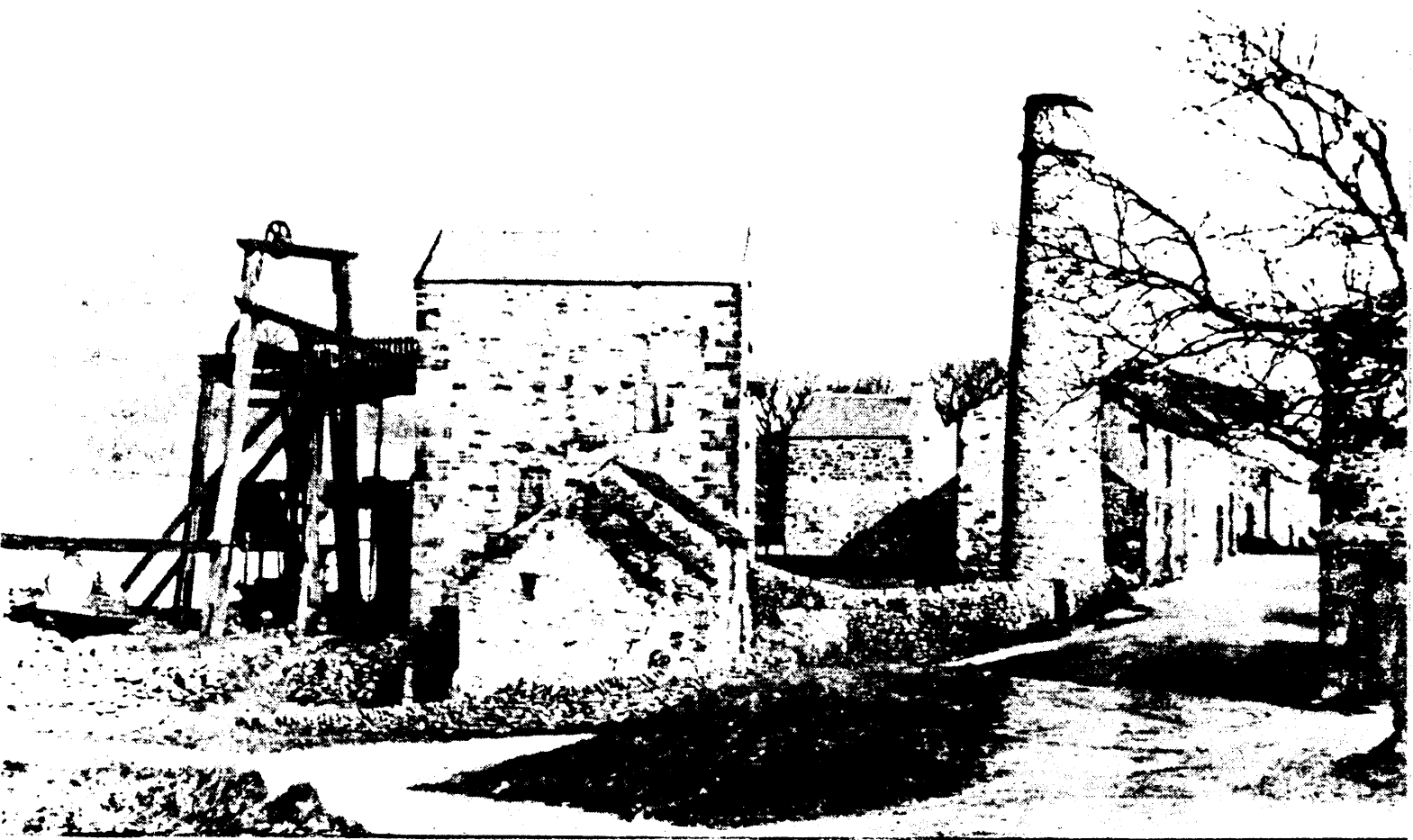
Hucklow Edge.

MILLDAM MINE.



Surveyed in 1879 & 1880

Scale 2500 or 2534 Inches to a Statute Mile



opposite -

The Engine House, chimney and winding gear at the Milldam Mine. Great Hucklow, about 1880-1900. No details of the engine are known, but the pumping shaft was 75 fathoms deep. Tenders were invited in 1870 for the erection of an engine house, boiler house and other surface installations, so presumably these buildings are from that date. The greater part of the mine was abandoned in 1884, but the buildings were still standing early this century.

below -

Old tools and equipment recovered from the Hilltop Mine. Great Hucklow, during mid 19th century mining operations. Some were discovered over 70 fathoms below the surface. Along with these tools were several silver coins dating to the reign of Charles 1st, and two tokens dated 1667. The illustration is taken from "The Reliquary", vol.4, 1863.



OM.1.17. D.A.Nash to P.G.L.Vipan. Report June. 1969. OM.M.R.&.E.G. Project. History.

At the Milldam Mine the lode passes the boundary of the Yoredale Shale. The pumping shaft proved the following section:

	Fathoms.	
Black Shale.....	5	(30')
Limestone.....	70	(420')
Toadstone.....	--	
	75	(450')

Horatio Bradwell, the secretary of the Milldam Company in 1880, stated that at this mine, and just to the west and east of it, there were many powerful veins, which were very rich to the covering of shale, and that there were three main parallel veins, and others intersecting, also pipes and flatworks, and that the "ancients had cut out the best", but leaving good quality lead ore still on the cheeks of the veins, and there were good virgin veins left in the floor. The Company had taken title to the mine about 1855.

The vein at Mill Dam was 150 feet wide at the surface, and was faulted, with a throw of 72 feet and through the broad vein ran irregular strings of galena varying from 1" to 5" thick. By the 1860's it had been worked down to the toadstone. The first toadstone was met on the south side of the vein, 372 feet below the surface. A level 24 feet lower was driven west but no toadstone was found. A level at 450 feet was driven in the toadstone. The gangue was mainly Calcite, with a little Barytes, and the vein contained blocks of Toadstone and Limestone.

There is still an open shaft on the main hillocks, and a small shaft (climber) in what has been a coe, on the west edge of the lane, believed to have run-in. According to the plans these shafts were to the north of the Hucklow Edge Vein.

In the 1950's, the Derwent Water Board and the Stoke on Trent Pothole Club went down a shaft on Mill Dam Mine. The vein ranged West to East, there was slickensides and at the bottom a slight hade to the north. The shaft was about 200 feet deep, and they went 30 feet lower.

In the 1850's and 1860's the mine had protracted drainage problems, eventually they closed down in the 1880's.

The above was extracted from the Geological Memoir of 1887, papers by Miss.N.Kirkham, and others.

Descent of "Cockerfield Shaft" by OM.M.R.&.E.G. 1969.

(The shaft mentioned above as descended by S.O.T.C.C. 1950's.)

Lying in the enclosure (parcel:71.) of the Old Mill Dam Mine, and no doubt at one time worked by the Mill Dam Mng Co, also later worked by Mr K.Park's father and subsequently by Mr Eric Fisher; this later working almost certainly for barytes. The shaft lies on an offshoot vein and seems latterly to have been called "Cockerfield Shaft".

The workings are, essentially, an overhand stope working, from 40/50 feet of surface to 170 feet, below which, a number of small underhand stopes, of up to 30 feet in depth, to an horizon 200 feet below collar.

Workings running approximately 50° West of North and 50° East of South, (130° - 310° magnetic)., and ranging for upwards of 250 feet; the ^{Westerly?} easterly; in all probability, to a small shaft in parcel:61.. The

lower horizon of the mine, to the West of the shaft, is at the present day interrupted by the collapse of a large block of stone 20 feet square and 6 feet thick, this may predate the mine; the higher level passes over the area of this faulted block.

Below the 40 feet of ginging (at the top of the shaft), assumed from the history to conceal some 30 feet plus of shale, constructed of dressed gritstone and supported on iron arches in the longer axis of the shaft, no rock other than limestone was encountered in the mine.

Both the shaft and the workings lie in the vein which fluctuates from - 3 feet to 6 feet +, in width, and which has been left where it narrows much below this. There is a slight hade to the North noticeable on the 130 feet levels, but this is very slight, dipping upwards of 5° to the South.

The make up of the vein is interesting, no sign of galena or zinc-blende was at any time seen, either in situ or lying about. The main part of the vein consists of clay, calcite and inclusive limestone, whilst upwards of 6 to 9" of barytes lies on the cheek of the footwall. The hanging wall was rarely visible but appeared barren where seen.

The 130 feet levels are narrower than those below and run in the solid, and what was at first thought to be a "rider in the vein" was later found to be the vein itself the level being cut in the solid and a 'gate' driven out to the stope.

Synopsis from Report in Detail.

Shaft Collar:- 8' x 4' Below the ginging enlarging to 10' x 5' (See fig.1.) - Ginged with dressed gritstone blocks to a depth of 40' - assumed to pass through 30/35' of Shale. Ginging supported on iron arches on the ends of the major axis. There appears to have been a slight inward shift of some of the blocks. (of the ginging).

Timber work, iron ladders, guide cables, and guide cable wires in the shaft are all unsafe, as possibly bad-ground in the shaft previously supported by now rotten timberwork. (The above has been installed since at least 1959 probably earlier).

There is a level eastwards at about 60 feet, in which timbers and ironwork are piled, there are also one, possibly two vague opening westwards which probably enter (worked out) stopes. These were not entered.

At 130 feet, levels run out at 130° and 310° magnetic. The westerly level is cut in the solid for some 100' (then in vein for a total distance of 180'). At 80' a gate runs for 5' northwards and leads to a small worked area in the vein (shown by dashed lines on fig.2.), little over a foot in width, back filled westwards and plunging eastwards below the level, for (a distance) 15 feet and 8/10' in depth. At 100' (from the shaft) the level widens and (includes) the vein and (looking east from below the level floor) the other end of the back filled working at 80' is seen. (See fig.2.). From 100' to 120' there is considerable breakdown, beyond which the level is again 6' x 3'. Collapse holes leading to a stoped out area below show the remaining sections of floor to be only 6" thick. On the far side of the holes at 150' from the shaft there is more collapse rising to the roof at 180'; the unsafe floor was not crossed over.

The Easterly level runs for (250'). At 120' passing over one fall to the foot of a 'raise', which is packed on its east side. A shallow pit and a way downwards too tight to follow were passed over, until the foot of another 'raise' was encountered at 200' from the shaft; the level and working ended at 250'.

.3.

Parcel: 71. Derbyshire Sheet XVI.2.

MILL DAM MINE.

Fig.1.

"COCKERFIELD SHAFT"
MILL DAM MINE AREA.

Gritstone
Ginging.
Shale 30/35 feet.

Limestone.

vague openings probably
into stopes.

West

East

debris.

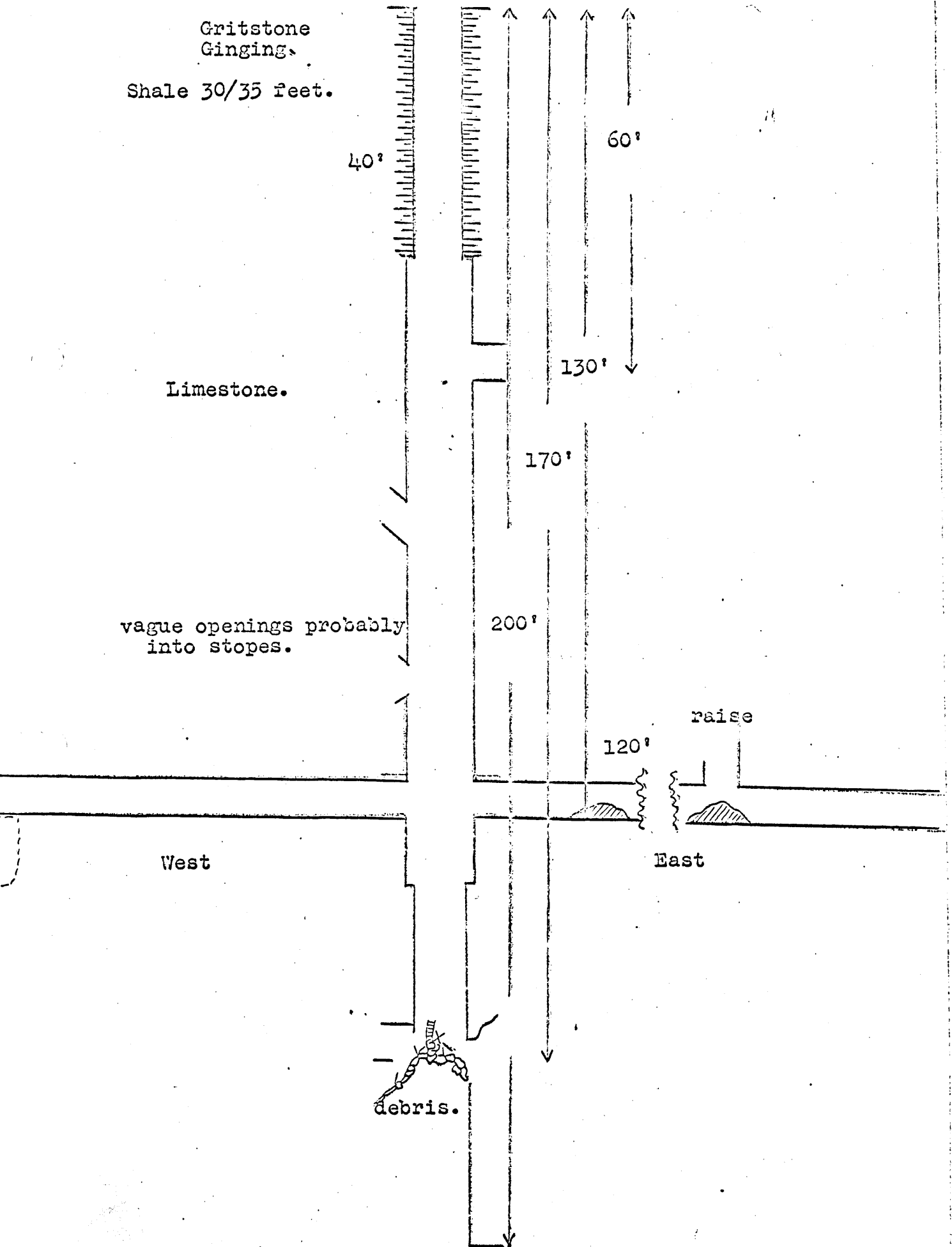
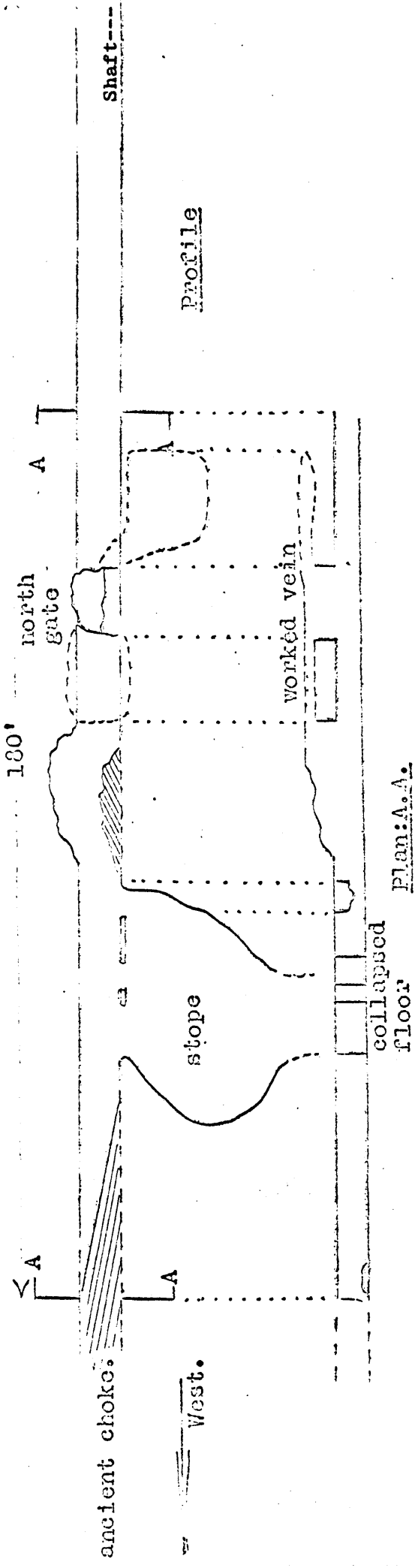
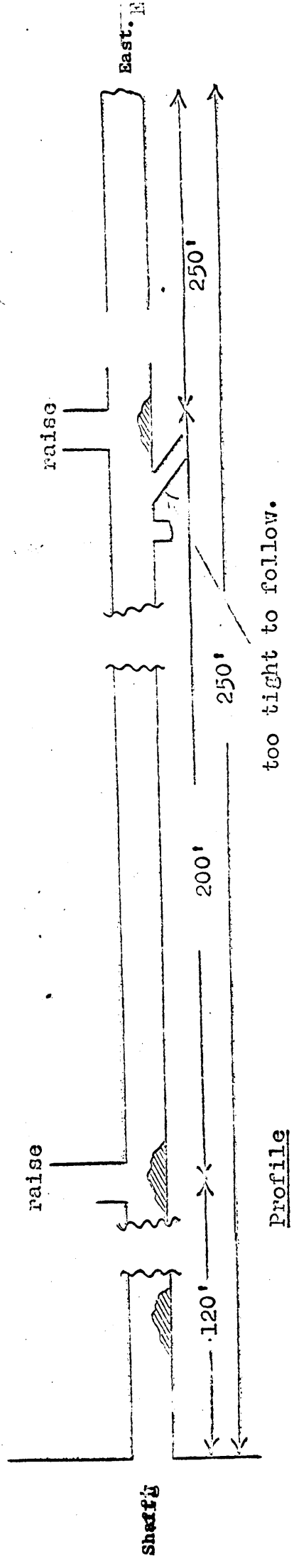


FIG. 2.

"THE 150' LEVELS OF COCKERFIELD SHAFT - MILL DAM LITTLE AREA"



Plan: A.A.



too tight to follow.

At a depth of 170' (Fig.3.) the foot of the shaft is reached, a tangle of debris through which it is still possible to reach levels on the vein, oriented as those above at 130'.

Westwards (from the shaft bottom) the debris descends directly into an underhand stope but this can be climbed round to reach the floor of the level beyond. 10' further on a small hole leads (down) into the same stope which is (approx) 30' deep and 25' long. The vein appears to have locally thickened in the centre of this cavity (as at its) western end a pack of deads is 15/20 feet high by 6/7' wide, a small hole at the base of this pack leads into a 7' extension of the stope only 6' high.

At 90' (along the level from the shaft) there is a collapse from the roof and the hanging wall, over which it is possible to proceed back into the level again where, at 100' (from the shaft) the head of a largish winze lies 4' south of the level itself and descends into another underhand stope 25' deep and 10 to 15' long.

Immediately beyond the winze timbers are holding back an entire block of veinstuff in the hanging wall in which the nature of the major part of the vein, here upwards of 6' thick, can be seen. A matrix of clay, fragmented limestone and inclusions of calcite, whilst upwards of 6" of barytes lies on the cheek of the footwall.

At 120' a large 'raise' in the roof with a pile of debris at its foot. It is assumed that the raise leads upwards into a stope which extends to the 130' level above.

Just beyond the raise it is necessary to slide down the debris into undoubtedly 'Old Man' workings, lower than the preceding level and roofed with stemples and bunnings, these now rotten and collapsing with roof packs above them extending as far as we were able to see. At 140' from the shaft a large winze (was) driven several feet into the hanging wall and occupied the full width of the level; it was completely full of water with what remains of two planks crossing it below the surface. Below the water some large timbers were visible crossing the winze - we were unable to ascertain the depth of the winze.

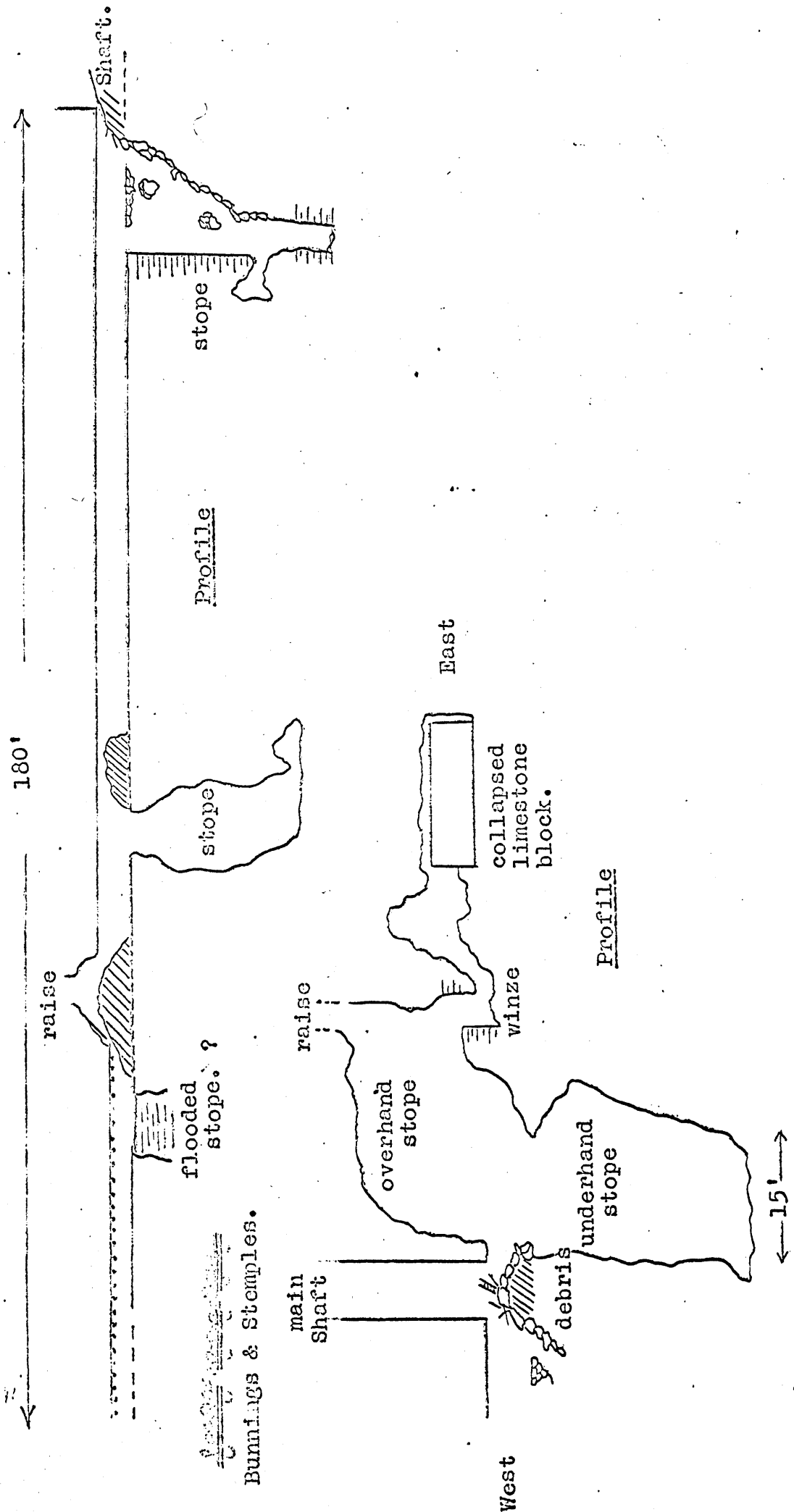
Beyond the winze, the level became flooded and at 160/170' it was not feasible to continue owing to the risk of (bringing the roof down) but so far as could be seen the level continued. Later, checking on the surface showed a small shaft in parcel:61 with which, it seems likely this level connected.

Easterly from the shaft at 170' deep, direct from the shaft an underhand stope 15' long descends 25' and whilst both ends are packed at the bottom there is no indication that a level ever existed here. This stope is exceptionally narrow, barely a foot in width; it closes eastwards right to the top of the stope.

Above the stope there is virtually no roof only a narrow joint, little more than 9" wide running upwards into a stope above. It proved possible to ascend this at the east end where the lower stope ended, and 10' up we were able to proceed eastwards again, the stope itself rising 20' above. 15' further on we passed under another raise in the stope, presumably again up into the 130' level workings.

30 feet from the shaft (almost directly under the above mentioned raise) a pack lined winze descended 8/10' from which a crawl eastwards led 5' up debris and then down into a shallow mud coated hollow. Squeezing through the side of the level northwards, we entered an apparently 'natural' area where, wriggling through a 10" high flatting between blocks we looked over a 20' square block which had sometime dropped from the roof, this was 1' to 18" clear of the walls, and it proved possible to drop into this crevice

"THE 170' LEVELS OFF CO. AIRLIFT SHaft - MILL DAM MINE - PA"



Bunnings & Stemples.

main Shaft

West

debris

underhand stope

overhand stope

winze

collapsed limestone block.

East

Profile

Profile

stope

stope

Shaft.

180'

raise

raise

flooded stope. ?

15'

5/6' deep and to traverse down one side of the block and halfway round the back of it where it became too narrow to follow; there was no sign of vein or mine work in this area.

There were signs of periodic flooding in the underhand stopes below the 170' level.

As mentioned at the beginning of this report, this shaft was not the Mill Dam Mine proper, but lay on an offshoot vein, not on the Hucklow Old Vein.

The Milldam Pump Engine Shaft appears to have collapsed at some time, and we were informed had been filled in by one of Mr Park's ancestors. (It was implied that its site is not on the bit of ground fenced off by the Council.

Lib Ref.9/6. Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1. July 1966. Rieuwerts Soughs.

Milldam SK172786 Mentioned by Miss Kirkham as a probably old sough to Sough. Milldam (1), but in view of what is now known about Milldam drainage from Bagshawe documents doubtful if it exists (2).

1. N.Kirkham, 1954.
2. Personal conjecture.

Lib.Ref. 9/33. P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.1. N.Kirkham. 1963.

Great Hucklow.

At the top of the old roadway to Little Hucklow, on the east side, now there are only foundations of buildings and a large shaft-hollow, where there were two chimneys within living memory. At one time Mill Dam Mine was pumping by gin-pumps. Winding and crushing machines were installed by 1855, and a large pumping engine later raised water to the dressing floor. It is said that this engine was only removed after 1900, although the mine had closed a number of years previously. There is a photograph of an engine at the Little Theatre, and discussing this with Mr Rennie Hayhurst, it was agreed that this is a winding engine, though it may have been adapted from a pumping engine, and the engine house looks like a pumping house.

It is said locally that there is a shaft under the small triangle of grass at the top of the old road, and that here, and also Rake Road, has sunk several times. The shaft under the triangle is said to be the one which led to Mill Dam Cavern, "as big as Tideswell Church".

Part of the Little Theatre is one of the mine buildings in which ore was smelted.

Horation Bradwell, the secretary of the Milldam Mining Co in 1880, stated that at this mine, and just to the west and east of it, there were many powerful veins, which were very rich close to the covering of shale, and that there were three main parallel veins, and others intersecting, also pipes and flatworks, and that the "ancients had cut out the best", but leaving good quality lead ore still on the cheeks of the veins, and there was good virgin veins left in the floor. 1-2 oz of silver per ton of galena was obtained, and 75-76% of lead was smelted from the ore. The company sank the main shaft to the depth of 450 feet. He added that the vein had been worked from as far away as Peak Forest to the depth of 210-420 feet in places, and deeper in a few cases. The company had taken title to the mine about 1855.

In the 1850's Gateside Mine, Mill Dam Mine, and Smith Coe Mine below 150 feet, were worked by the Mill Dam Mining Company. The Mill Dam Mining Company, by gin-pumps, were lifting the water in their mine up to a level approximately on the contour of the Hill Top swallow, this level ranged to the Hill Top cavern and swallow, which was taking the water from both the mines.

The beginning of the trouble between Hill Top Beech Grove Mine and Mill Dam Mine is not quite clear but the Great Hucklow Mining Company closed their Hill Top swallow so that not only was the connecting level under water, but Mill Dam pumps were lifting the water of both mines. It is not positively stated, but it appears as though their pumps were not sufficiently effective to lift all the water to the surface and evidently they had no efficient swallow of their own, and they had no sough. Local tradition says that Mill Dam had a swallow underground about where the stream from Burrs Mount sinks, this could be correct, but if so, apparently it must have fallen in, or become silted up or choked and by this time was no longer functioning.

So a typical lead mine underground-war started. Mill Dam Mining Company fixed an iron door underground near to their pumping shaft, across the westwards level to the Hill Top swallow, to stop water from the latter mine from coming back to them and pouring into their shaft, as it had done after the way to the swallow was stopped up. Then water, which had risen in Mill Dam to the east, was brought along a level 42 feet higher than the original water level to Hill Top swallow. Troughs were fixed across Mill Dam pumping shaft, and this water carried in them to a short west level, and then turned down an old sump 42 feet deep into the lower level, so that Mill Dam water was now deliberately turned into Hill Top Mine to flood it. That meant that so long as the latter kept their swallow closed, their waggon gate and lower workings were under water. But that also meant that Mill Dam water was not being taken away, and in their mine the water was standing 42 feet above the lower water-gate.

In Smithy Coe Mine, east of their gin shaft (the depth is not clear, but some way above the bottom of the shaft which was 288 feet deep) there were "old workings where water sinks and is lost", and at, and below, the contour of these workings a swallow was known to exist about 300 feet east of the gin shaft. Also there was another "supposed" swallow in Smithy Coe Mine, and the Mill Dam Company considered either continuing their level (at about 300 feet in Smithy Coe Mine) eastwards through, or under, the old workings, to the east swallow, or sinking Smith Coe Shaft lower to find the other supposed swallow, and turning the water down one of these.

The Great Hucklow Mining Company and the Mill Dam Mining Company were at law by November 1860(when) the Court of Chancery had ordered an engineer to inspect the latter's workings, and he was to be the arbitrator, the award being expected any time. In January 1861 the Mill Dam Company cut into their Sun Vein - the vein crossing the southern part of their ground - and had come across a very rich vein 6 feet wide, producing great quantities of ore, and there were also other good veins.

By March 1861, the right of Mill Dam to pour water into the swallow had been established by the decision of the arbitrator, but there was a threatened further action at law re the right to use the swallow.

Petherick, a lawyer, on being consulted, found that the swallow

was situated in the property of the Great Hucklow Mining Company, and that Mill Dam had cut through solid ground to enable their water to reach the swallow, so, they had not been following a vein in mineral manner. Also they had raised the level of this water and caused it to flow into the mines of the Great Hucklow Company, both companies were raising ore and doing well.

Besides installing more than one iron door, both companies made mid-feathers (underground dams) on several of the veins, and there are details of the Great Hucklow mines considering the pressure which would be exerted when the east end of the mine filled with water, and that they must add bricks and cement and planks. Mill Dam said that if the others raised their mid-feather any higher, they would raise theirs 42 feet higher, so presumably this is what happened.

Apparently no attempts to drain by swallows were successful for Mill Dam, for they installed a large pumping engine which was not successful, and a sough was started from Bradwell, but eventually the company failed and the mines were closed. No date has been confirmed for Mill Dam Sough, which never reached the mine, and is said to have been abandoned because the company went bankrupt.

...there is definite information of the position of the junction of the Pic Tor End and Mill Dam Soughs, which have a mutual mine-drain to the tail. Pic Tor End Sough Agreement is 1770, before the main shaft on Wortley Mine was sunk, so the line may have no relationship with the large mound of the main shaft. Pic Tor End Sough ranges slightly west of south, and Mill Dam east of south, and there is a sinking dirt mound by the southern wall of the field which is in right ~~walk~~ line and position for the latter, as one can see it is in line with the next known shaft, 650 feet to the south east, in what is known as Square Field, 400 feet south of this shaft, Edge Cot is built on a sough-shaft hillock, and from here Mill Dam Sough ranged southwards for just over 1,000 feet to a shaft off the east end of Hills Rake, then 700 feet to a shaft just before the stream which comes down from Deadman's Hollow, this was the last shaft.

At one time, although the date does not seem to be known, Mill Dam water is said to have burned towards Duce Hole in Grindlow. There is a probability that the flow of water in the Grindlow area may go in differing directions, according to the amount of water in different seasons, possibly to Bradwell in wet weather, and to Waterfall Swallet in drier weather.

Last shaft on Mill Dam Sough SK/177.802.
Mill Dam Mine. SK/177.780

N.Kirkham field notes: XVI.SW.A11.....p1.

N.Kirkham & Gladstone Davies. December 1950. (First meeting).

"Under the Great Hucklow Theatre, on Mill Dam Mine, there is said to be a great cavern 'you could near put Tideswell in it'".

Lib.ref: 9/33. P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.1. N.Kirkham. 1963.

Apparently no attempts to drain by swallows was successful for Mill Dam, for they installed a large pumping engine which was not successful, and a sough was started from Bradwell, but eventually the company failed, and the mines were closed. No date has been confirmed for Mill Dam Sough, which never reached the mine, and is said to have been abandoned because the company went bankrupt.

The tail of Pic Tor End Sough is a main-drain joining the Bradwell Brook on the south bank, 850 feet north east of Bradwell Bridge. Wortley Mine is in the field south west of Bradwell vicarage, and there is no definite information of the position of the junction of the Pic Tor End and Mill Dam Soughs, which have a mutual mine-drain to the tail. Pic Tor End Sough agreement is 1770, before the main shaft on Wortley Mine was sunk, so the line may have no relationship with the large mound of the main shaft. Pic Tor End Sough ranges slightly west of south, and Mill Dam Sough east of south, and there is a sinking dirt mound by the southern wall of the field which is in right line and position for the latter, as one can see it is in line with the next known shaft, 650 feet to the south east, in what is known as Square Field. 400 feet south of this shaft, Edge Cot is built on a sough-shaft hillock, and from here Mill Dam Sough ranged southwards for just over 1,000 feet to a shaft off the east end of Hills Rake, then 700 feet to a shaft just before the stream which comes down from Deadman's Hollow, this was the last shaft.

There is a local tradition that the sough was made by "a gentleman from Banner Cross". This house, near Sheffield, belonged to the Bagshawe's of Ford Hall, and William Bagshawe (1763-1847) spent the last thirty years of his life there.

Lib.ref: 9/6. Bull. P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1. July 1966. Rieuwerts Soughs.

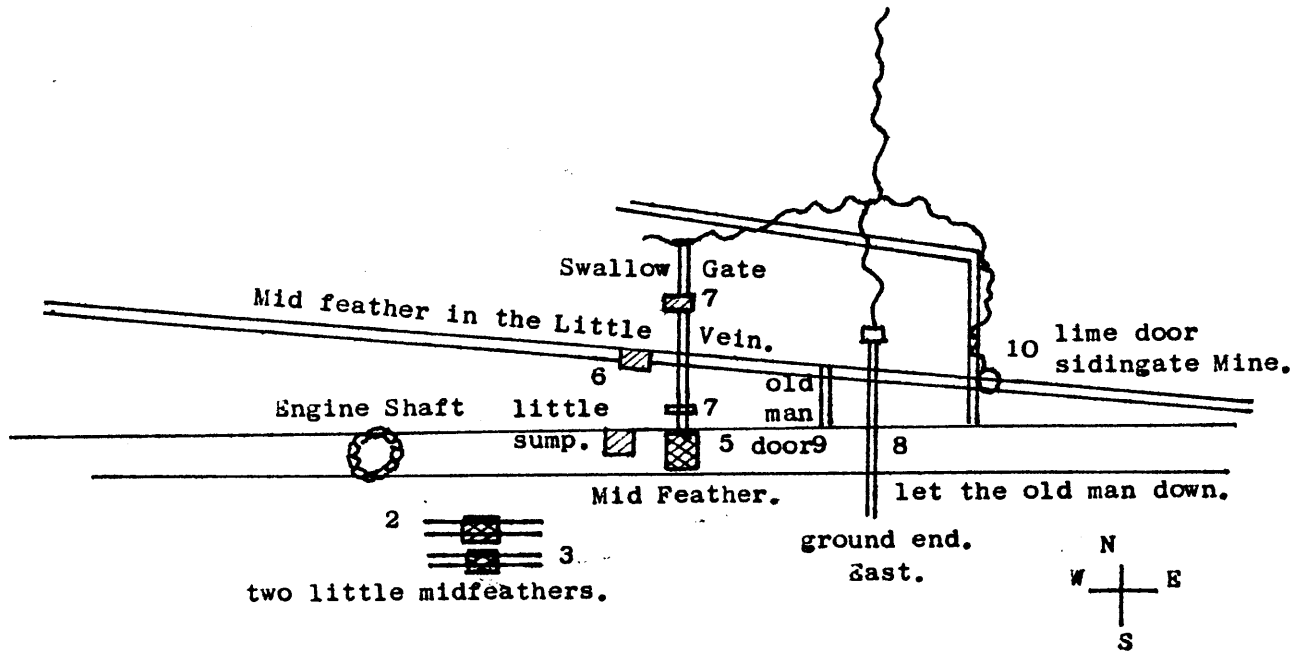
Milldam Sough.

SK/172786.

Mentioned by Miss Kirkham as a probable old sough to Milldam (1), but in view of what is now known about Mill Dam drainage from Bagshawe documents doubtful if it exists (2).

1. N.Kirkham. 1954.
2. Personal conjecture.

See page.12.



Tracing from Thomas Hall's
notebook.

Hucklow Mines.
(1861).

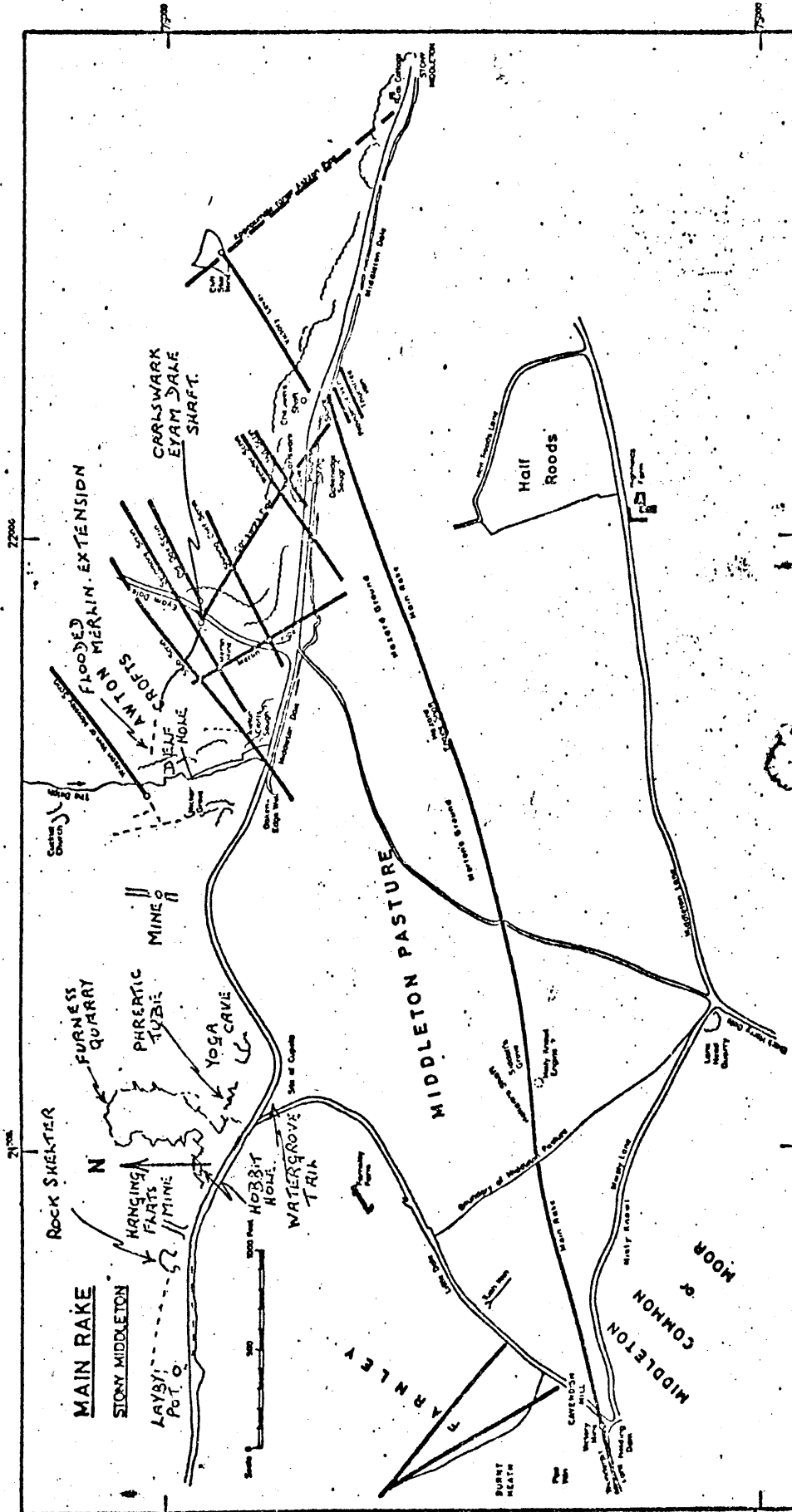
Explanation to plan in Thos Hall's notebook, page is torn in half.

1. The Engine Shaft west.
2. Midfeathers Sun Veins and Marks.
3. Sump covered with Bricks etc.
4. Lawyer sump round the corner.
5. East Midfeather.
6. East Midfeather in the little vein.
7. Swallow Gate.
8. Grounds End going East.
9. an old Man Door going North.
10. A lime door in Sidngate Mine.
it is said a little north vein.
12. Let the Olad Man down.
at the ground End.

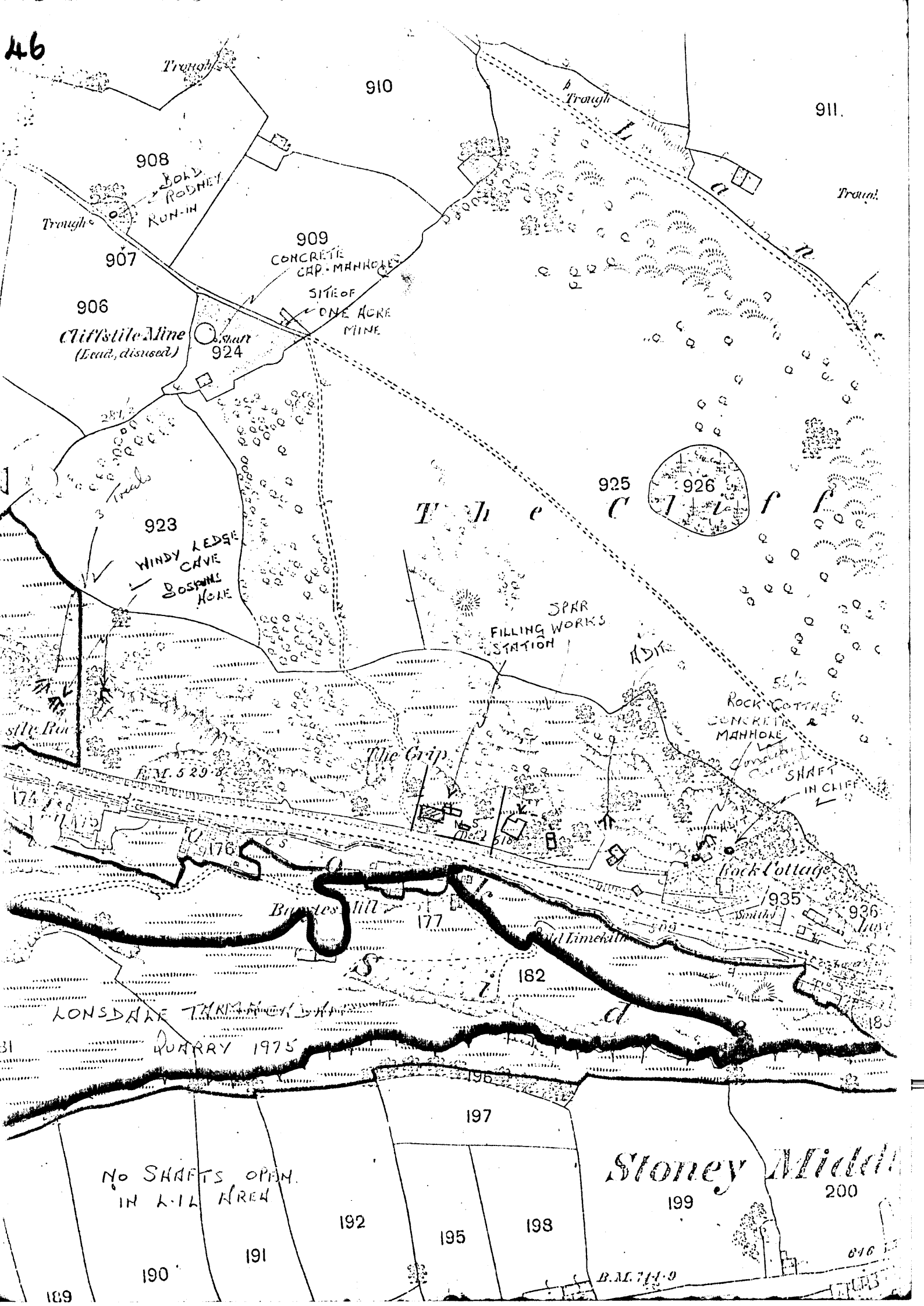
See original if necessary.
N.C.

.....

SKETCH - LOCATION. PLAN.



2nd JANUARY 1974
 A. Neal



910

911

908

JOHN ROBINET RUN-IN

907

CONCRETE CAP. MANHOLES

SITE OF ONE ACRE MINE

906

Cliffside Mine (Lead, disused)

Shaft 924

923

WINDY LEDGE CAVE BOSWELL HOLE

925

926

The Cliff

SPAR FILLING WORKS STATION

The Grip

Rock Cottage CONCRETE & MANHOLE

SHAFT IN CLIFF

Rock Cottage

Burton Hill

177

182

LONSDALE TUNNAGE QUARRY 1975

197

NO SHAFTS OPEN IN L-12 AREA

Stoney Middle

199

200

192

195

198

190

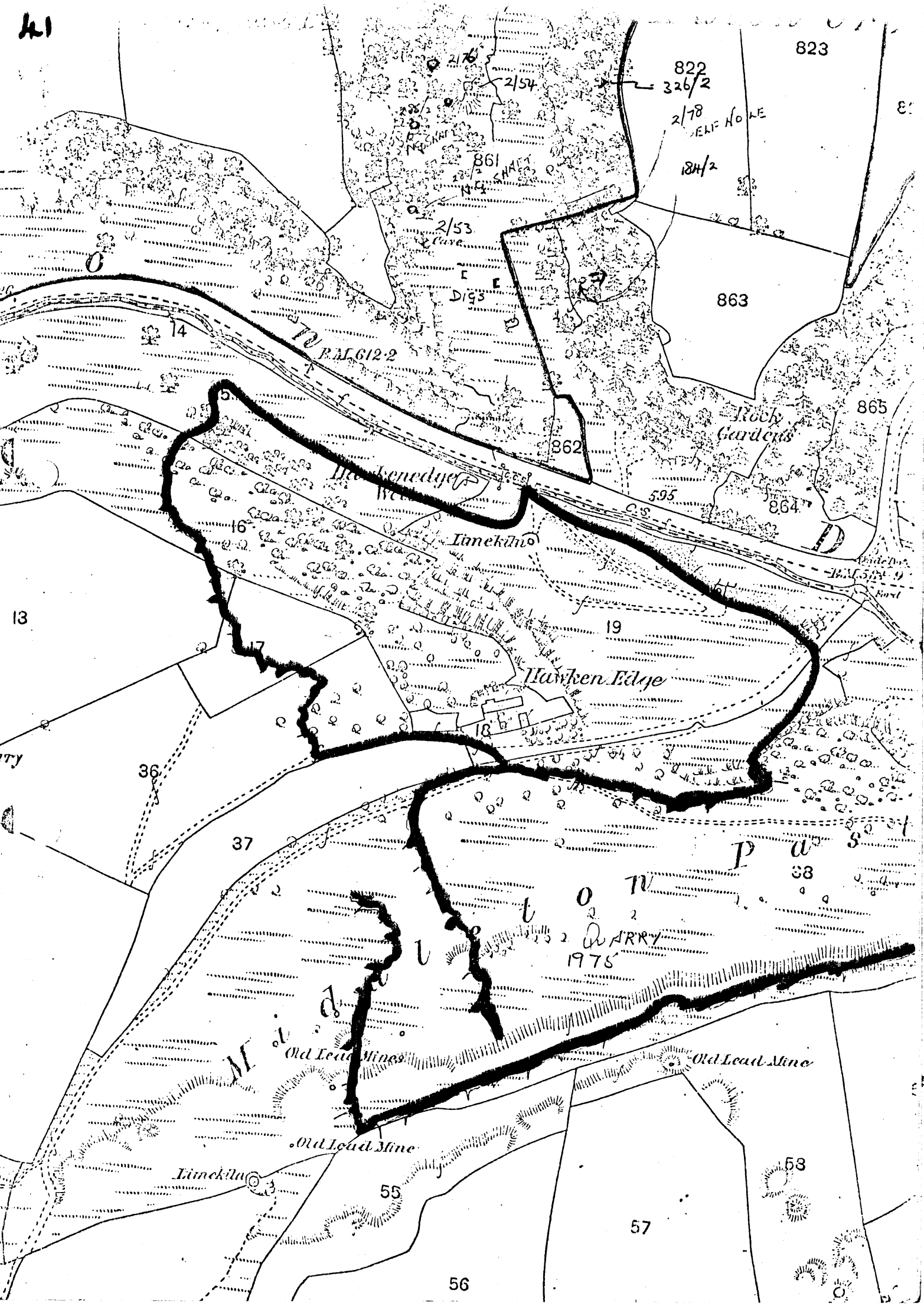
191

B.M. 711-9

189

816

41



823

822
326/2

2/18
ELF HO AE

184/2

2/16

2/54

861
SHAES

2/53
Cave

DIGS

863

865

Rock
Gardens

864

862

Länckilä

Hawken Edge

13

14

16

17

19

Hawken Edge

36

37

38

DARRY
1975

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine

Länckilä

53

55

57

56



Cuckley Church

Aulton Croft

ON RAIL 823 LEVEL

23' shaft
7 1/2' shaft
level

NICK GROVE

DELPH HOLE
78 1/2
SHAFT MERLIN
18 1/2
CAVE

SYCAMORE
SCRIN
LEVEL

Rock
Gardens

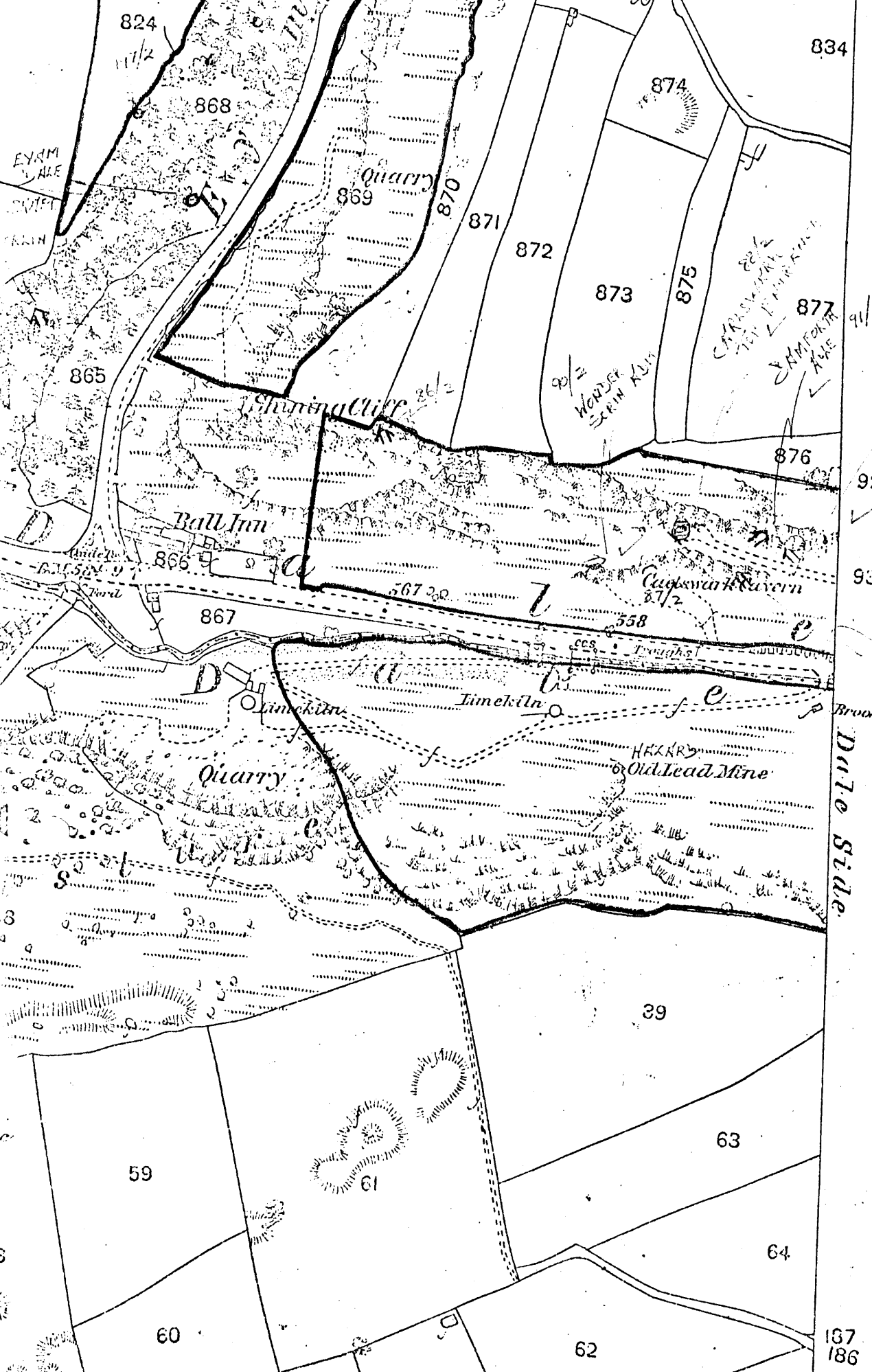
Kenedge



44

Crofts

823



92/2
 TRIP
 10/15
 (70-347-342)

89/2
 TRIP
 10/15
 (70-347-342)

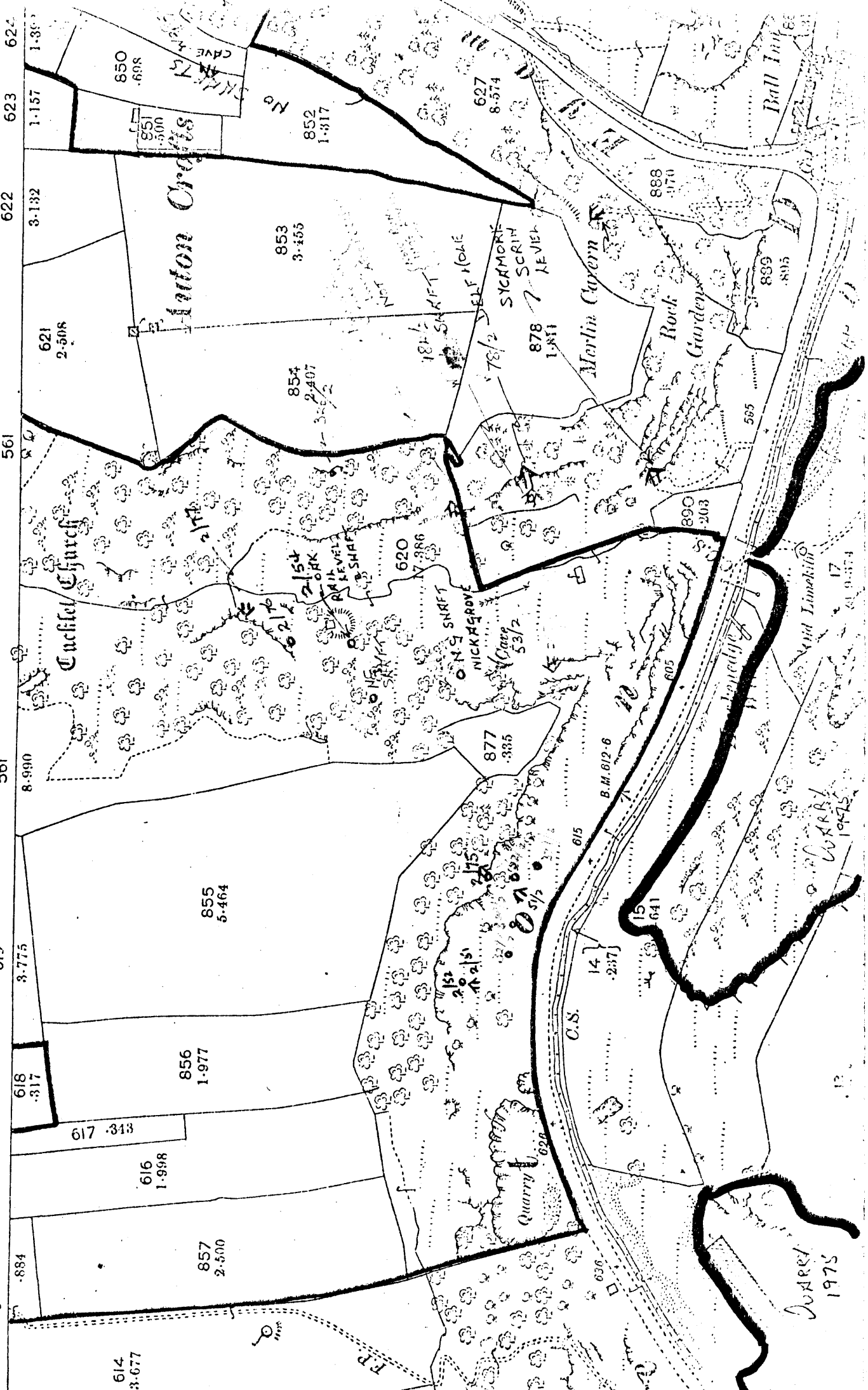
Brook
 Dale Side

137
 186

XVI. II. - 1898.

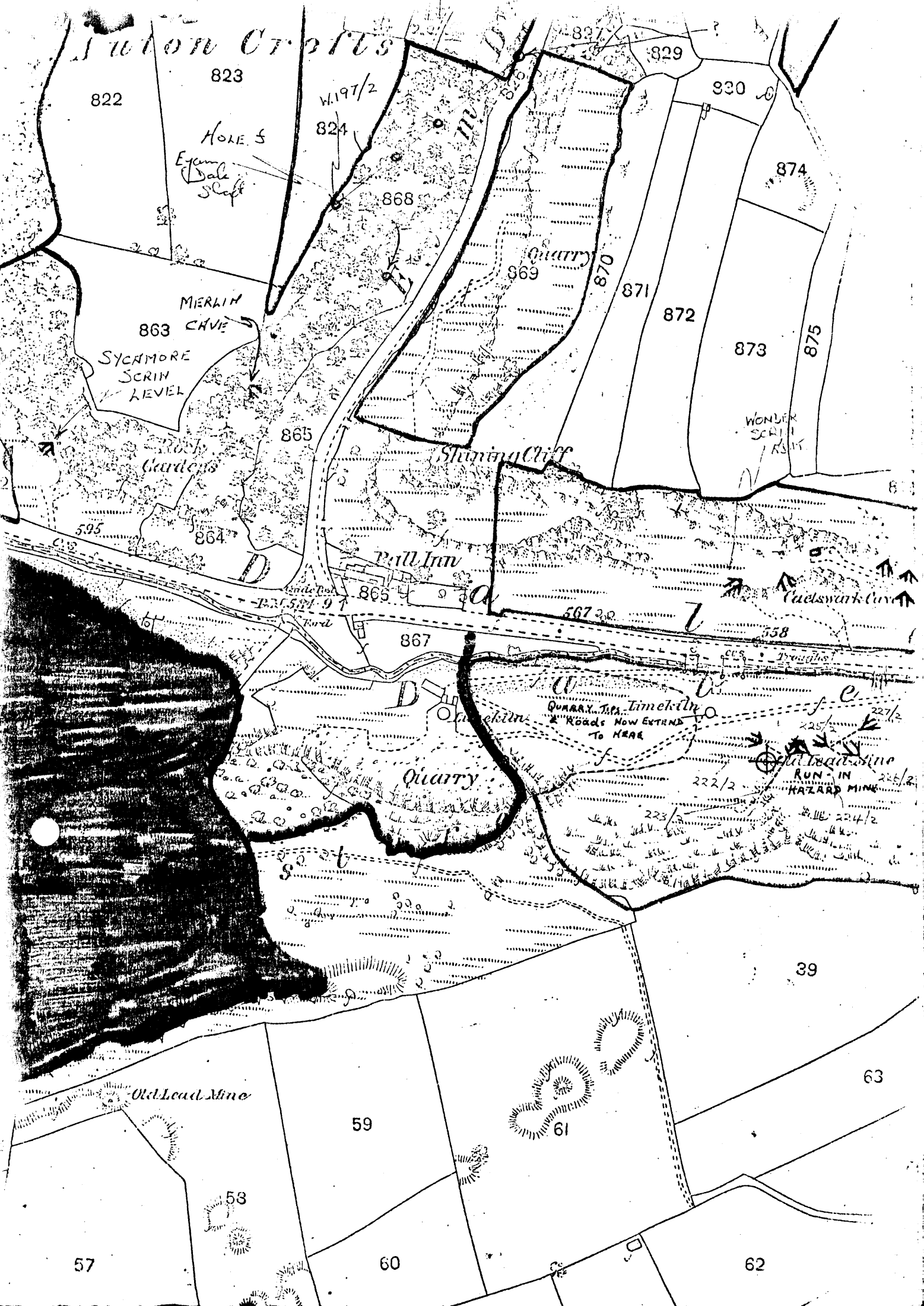
.49. 615

The Delf



Quarry 1975

Sutton Cross



822

823

W. 197/2

824

HOLE 5
Eggs Dale
Slip

868

Quarry

829

830

874

MERLIN
CAVE

863

SYCAMORE
SCRUB
LEVEL

869

870

871

872

873

875

WONDERS
SCRUB
KSPIT

Rock
Gardens

865

Shining Cliff

Pall Inn

865

Cuckswark Cove

867

567

558

Quarry

QUARRY. See Timekilly
Roads NOW EXTEND
TO HERE

Run-in
HAZARD MINE

Old Lead Mine

59

61

63

58

57

60

62

813

814

815

816

817

819

820

LEVEL & SHAFT

23' SHAFT LEVEL

YON
CAVE
PHREATIC
TUBE

856
671

859

860

13

14

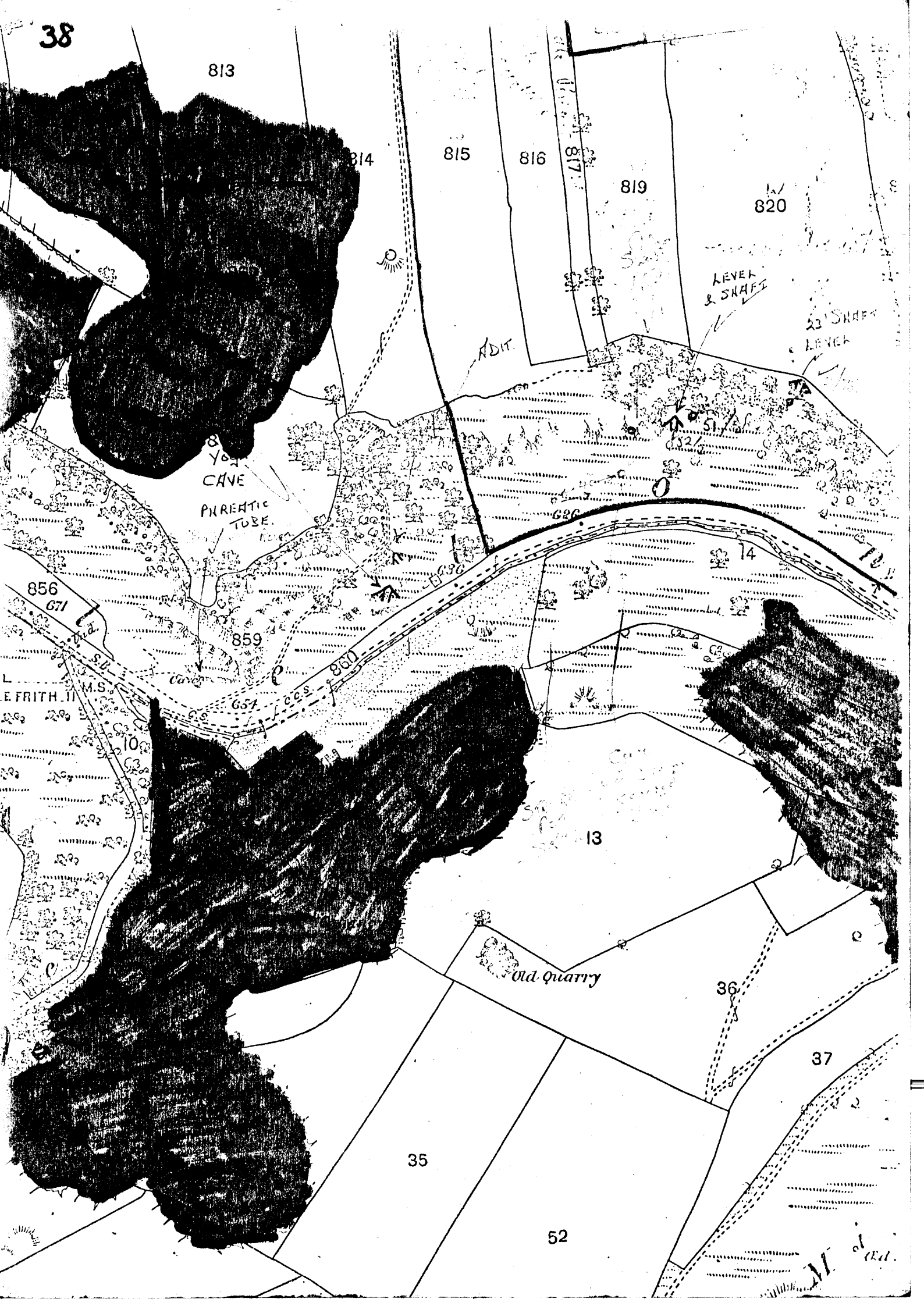
Old Quarry

36

37

35

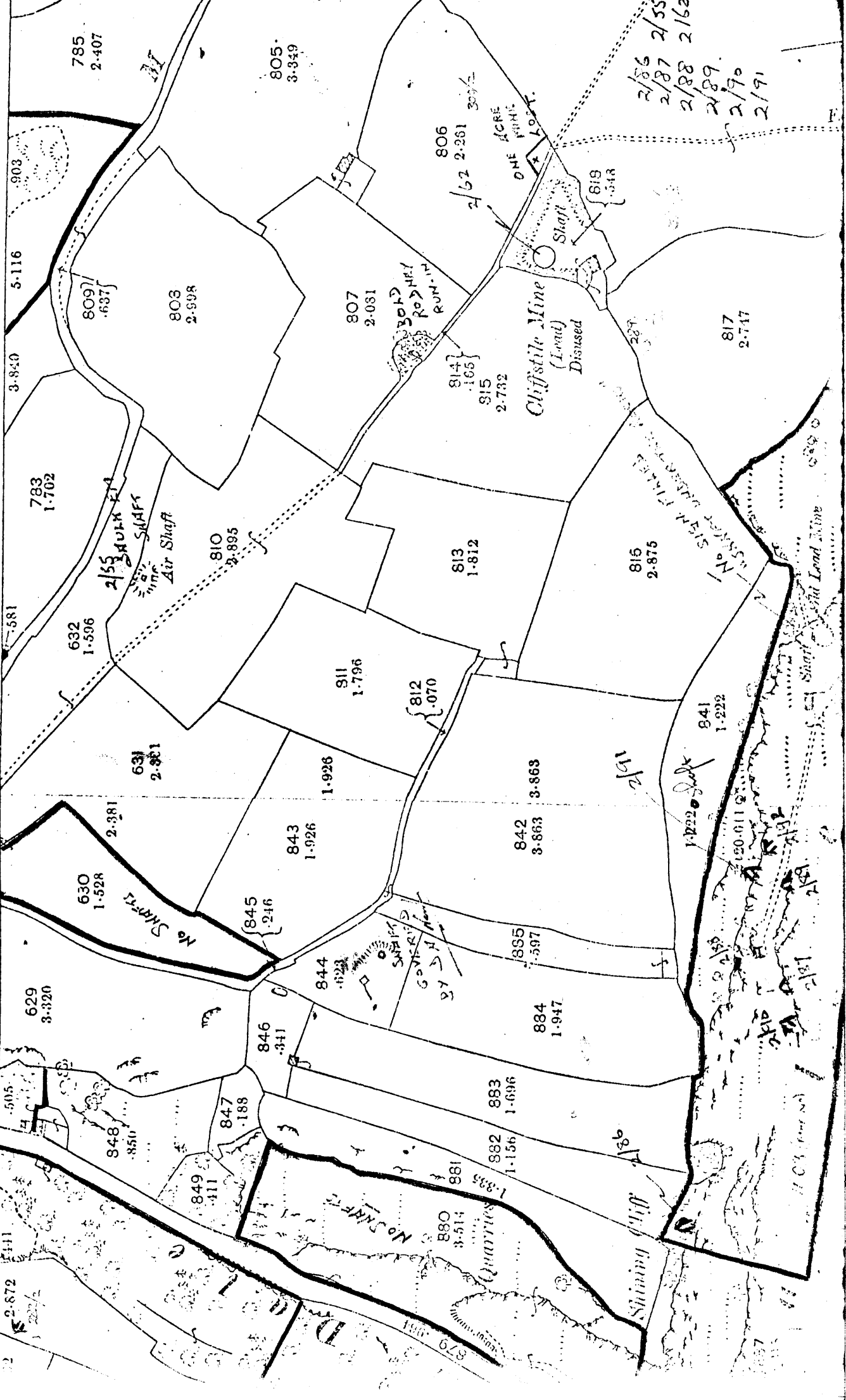
52



DERBYSHIRE SHEET XVII.II.

1898 - 58.

G r e e n L e y s
780 779 784



Milns Old Grove.

.1.

MILLNS GROVE

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.
June 3rd 1767.

For John Millns one dish for a meer of ground in an old vein lying North of the Great Vein called Millns Grove.

D.A.Nash. Note: The Great Vein is part of Main Bake across Middleton Moor.
See. 1.D.3. (Working Rights)

July 19th 1771.

One dish to free a first taker meer East from the founder lying North of the Great Vein called Milnes Old Groove by Jhn Milnes - October 3rd 1771 The Barmaster then staked and laid out the founder above - that Anthony Beeley had received ore for - and the first taker.

October 3rd 1771.

One dish from John Milns for a founder meer on a mine called Milns Old Grove, in Eyam Dale and in the Great Vein ranging East and West. N.B. The Founder Stake is fixed on a Great Hillock at the top of the hill in Mr Moorwoods Land.

February 6th 1773.

Received of John Milns one dish of ore for the freeing of a second taker from the founder lying North of the Great Vein called Milns Old Grove.

3rd June 1767.

Then John Millns gave Anthony Beeley, Deputy Barmaster one dish of ore for to free a meer of ground in an old vein lying North of the Great Vein called Millns Grove in the Liberty of Eyam.

February 6th 1773.

~~Received of John Milns one dish of ore for the freeing of a second taker from the founder lying North of the Great Vein called Milns Old Grove.~~

.1.

MILLNS GROVE

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.
June 3rd 1767.

For John Millns one dish for a meer of ground in an old vein lying North of the Great Vein called Millns Grove.

D.A.Nash. Note: The Great Vein is part of Main Rake across Middleton Moor.
See. 1.D.3. (Working Rights)

July 19th 1771.

One dish to free a first taker meer East from the founder lying North of the Great Vein called Milnes Old Groove by Jhn Milnes - October 3rd 1771 The Barmaster then staked and laid out the founder above - that Anthony Beeley had received ore for - and the first taker.

October 3rd 1771.

One dish from John Milns for a founder meer on a mine called Milns Old Grove. in Eyam Dale and in the Great Vein ranging East and West. N.B. The Founder Stake is fixed on a Great Hillock at the top of the hill in Mr Moorwoods Land.

OM.2.7. Barnmasters Book for Eyam and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

September 4th 1772.

We viewed and entered four pair of possessions for four meers of ground on a new vein discovered on the North side Middleton Dale..... called Smiltere Venture ranging Northwestwardly and Southeastwardly the most southeast pair of these said possessions stands on the Northwest side of Milnes Old Vein. Also we viewed and entered five pair of possessions for five meers of ground on a Scrin lying on the Northwest side of the said Milnes Old Vein and rangeth parallel with the said Milnes Vein, the most southwest pair of their said five pair of possessions stands at the roadside and rangeth northwestwardly.

XXXXXXXXXXXX.

July 19th 1771.

Recieved of John Milnes one dish of ore for the freeing of a first taker meer of ground east from the founder lying North of the Great Vein (D.A.N. Main Rake) called Milnes Old Grove.

MINERS ENGINE MINE

The original name for the mine now known as Bottom Twelve Meers Mine.

See BOTTOM TWELVE MEERS MINE.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam & Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

October/November 1769. for Edward Hallam & partners at Miners Venter ten pairs of stoves for Main Rake the first pair beginning under the east fence in Middleton Pasture joining to the Dale, the most westerly pair joining to James Timperleys stoves being but two pairs from his founder shaft and also to enter 9 pairs for a vein lying more north.

November 20th 1769. One dish to free a meer of ground in the Main Rake belonging to John Hallam & partners in Middleton Pastures for an old vein.

(D.A.Nash Note):- The above entry appears to reasonably relate to the workings on the south side of Stoney Middleton Dale almost opposite Carlswark Cavern lower entrance, and recently worked by Henry Quinton.

OM.2.9. Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.6. 1968.Soughs in Middleton Dale. N.Kirkham.

The Founder shaft of Main Rake was on Misty Knoll (Misty Know, Moisty Knoll) on Middleton Moor, so, as it was not in Middleton Pasture, it was within 1,600 feet of Victory Mine. From a number of entries there can be no doubt that Misty Knowl was a larger area to the north down the sloping land than its name on present maps. The position of Misty Knowl Engine Shaft (gin) on Main Rake can be suggested, but not fixed with certainty. The most likely position is about at Siddalls Grove, approximately 1,900 feet east of Victory Mine. An account of levelling in 1742 gives 364 feet for the depth which they calculated would be drained by the sough at the gin shaft. Walking eastwards down Main Rake ten years or so ago (1958), the hollow of a large run-in shaft, with a gin race on the S.E. side of it, could be seen here, and this had every sign of being the main drawing shaft in several thousand feet of vein

....Various veins connected with Main Rake are mentioned in documents, unfortunately generally with little, or no indication of their position. The most significant is Willow Pits Rake, close to Misty Knowl Engine Shaft. In 1751 two of the 24 went down the gin shaft through workings to Willow Pit Rake "which is poor at the level", and the use of the word level seems to indicate that the sough had reached here. This raises geological problems with regard to the toadstone.

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

20th April 1976.

W.181/2. Open slot on vein - 5 feet deep - level runs S.E. 8 feet and ends - half full of rubbish.

W.182/2. Small hole drops 4 feet to floor - crawl connects with rubbish filled hollow to N.W. - is now filled in with rubbish and rocks.

Observation: Just over the wall, east from W182/2 there is a small open shaft (not on Laporte holdings).

W.195/2. Shaft uncovered in making a mining road on Moisty Knoll at Cavendish Mill. 0'6 m in diameter - 5.6m deep on narrow scrin - vein trending 75° - 32.4° magnetic - filled in by Engineers on 22nd December 1976.

Observations: There have been two holes which have appeared on joints in the floor of the stockpile area near the logwasher - they do not appear to have been shafts but rather holes in the roof of narrow stopes now largely filled up with rock and debris. Both holes have been filled with rock. South hole appeared in 1977.

A hole marked 'see 5.B.2.' was a collapse on the mill floor in 1969 and the reference relates to drawings concerned with it in the rolafile system.

Broken line circles are either grassy hollows or shafts shown on Ordnance Survey maps all trace of which has been lost. There may be shafts on these sites, choked, filled or well concealed.

.1.

MOISTY LANE AREA

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook and Observation. D.A.Nash.

The shafts on this land have not been physically inspected, they are on quarry ground and many of them are presumably lost under hillocks of waste, tracks etc.

.1.

MOLEWAYS HILLOCK MINE.

N.Kirkham Field Notes: XXIX,NW.General. 80.Z.170. Brooké-Taylors Office.

1736. Moleways Hillock Mine in Highfield.

The British Caver. Vol.23. 1952. Miss N.Kirkham. Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam, Stoney Middleton and Calver, Derbyshire.

Moll's Drain: So far as any information has been obtained up to date, this is non-existent, but, as a draining problem it must be mentioned.

On Moll's map of Derbyshire 1724 there are the words "A Drain" and two parallel lines, stretching $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by his scale. It commences at the River Derwent, $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the distance between Baslow Bridge and Stoke Hall. On a modern map the direct distance between these places is 2 miles, by Moll's scale it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The line of his "drain" runs 15° N. of W. to the words "Rich Lead Mines". Working this out as accurately as possible, it begins approximately 43/248.736, south of Calver, roughly between Bramley Farm and Stanton Ford.

Of the known soughs west of a line drawn N. to S. from Stoke Hall to Baslow it cannot be (1) Northcliffe, or (2) Red Rake Soughs, they are too far from the Derwent, (3) Backdale Sough is not on the Derwent and runs S.W., (4) Calver Sough runs East, then N.W., S.W. and possibly N.W., (5) Morewood Sough is the only one running in the right direction, but it is hopelessly out of position, being too near Stoke Hall, and the earliest date given for its commencement is 1750.

So either (a) Moll is exceedingly inaccurate and it applies to one of these known soughs, or (b) he was totally misinformed, or (c) he refers to some sough now lost.

A number of careful examinations of the area on the west bank of the Derwent from Bubnell to Calver do not make the possibility of a lost sough very promising. There is high land between here and the mines like Brightside along the Hassop road, and quite deep ventilation shafts would be required. There are some eastward extensions of Red Rake vein (43/240.739) running up to the 700 ft., contour where Bramley Wood once was. On the east side of the shoulder of the hill, in St. Mary's Wood, there is some disturbed ground, not a definite shaft mound, but there are pieces of limestone ~~lying about~~ and shaley limestone lying about, and on the top wall there are a number of pieces of limestone, while limestone must be far below the surface, and there seems to be no reason for anyone to carry limestone to the top of this high hill, unless it was brought up a shaft sunk to the limestone; about 100 ft. below this there is a spring and trough. But all the signs are very faint and there is nothing convincing of a run-in sough.

There is one other point of interest, and this is in the right position as indicated on Moll's map. On the 400 ft. contour at 43/247.733. on the north side of a bend in the Bubnell to Bramley Farm lane, in a flat field, there is an unusual and interesting spring sunk below the level of the ~~field~~ field. It has a stone built opening 2 ft. 6 ins high and 10 inches wide, from which the water flows into a sunk trough. The whole appearance of this is far more like a lead miner's work than a farmer's. But if this is a lost sough tail it is impossible to imagine that it drained anything except mines in the Harrybecca or Backdale, on the west of the Hassop road, and the sough would have to be driven $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to these; in fact the whole appearance of the surface topography is most unconvincing for any drainage of these mines.

But Moll's "Drain" must be recorded, in case further information about a lost sough in the area should ever come to light.

Lib.Ref.9/6. Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1. July 1966. Rieuwert's Soughs.

MOLLS DRAIN (Approx. Calver-Stony Middleton)	A problematical old level, shown on some 18th century maps of Derbyshire, and name by Kirkham "Molls Drain" by virtue of its being shown on Molls map dated 1724. It does not readily fit any known sough and is at the moment an unsolved problem. N.Kirkham, 1951-56.
--	--

N.Kirkham's Field Notes. XVI.NE.F7.

p.11. Letter from Edwin Maltby December 11th 1952.

I think that Molls Sough was an idea that some one had which was not carried out. If this is so the idea was not a bad one if it related to the veins on the North side of Eyam in preference to the Moorwood or to the Stoke. The tail of it would have been lower than the Stoke, and considerably lower than the Moorwood. It was always said that the Stoke lost a good deal of level.

N.Kirkham's field notes. XVI.SE.F12. p.p.4f.

May 26th 1964.

Walked down Bramley Lane past the farm, at various points one gets very good views of Bramley Dale. There is not the vestige of any sign of any sough driven from this side of the ridge, and altogether I think it most unlikely, almost impossible.

Then walked along trackway along the boundary, Bramley Wood, Bank Wood, now gone. Very good 'aerial' view of 16. 18. 20. Spring (now the source of brook at N.E.wall of 20/21. slight signs of past surface stream across 20, with possible low bank to confine it. At this spring unlikely for sough tail, flattish ground. Slight signs of this stream course continues approximately to 3b (diagram on page 4e) All this now dry. See no possibility of a sough until here, and if here, water flowed from entrance on surface. Or this slight sign of surface stream is natural stream. Breachside treated as a field name, could be a sough to Backdale Mine etc., Breachside could be Brightside Pastures.

Wonder if the 'Drain' on Moll's map could be the first Calver Sough, not accurately placed.

.....

.1.

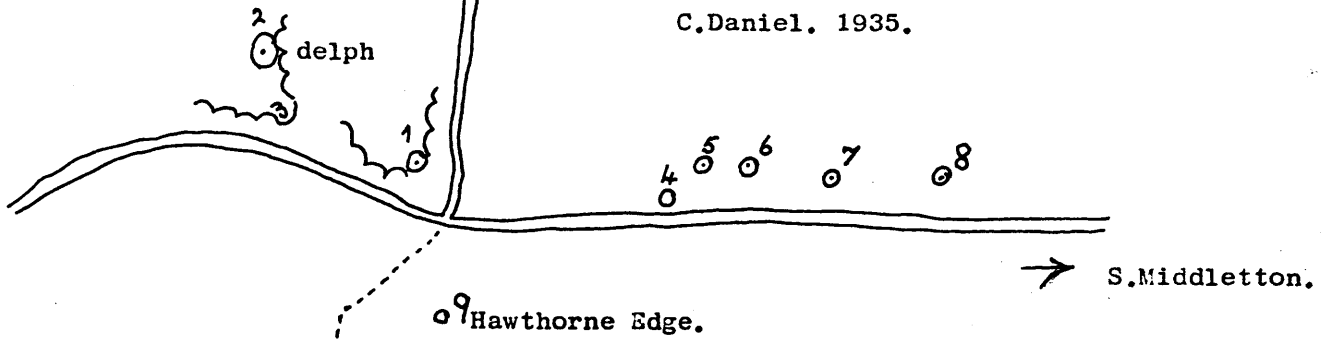
N.Kirkham field Notes.

Eyam

MONKEY ROCK.

XVI.SE.A6. 21.

C.Daniel. 1935.



1. Merlin. 2. Nickergrove. 3. Monkey Rock. 4. Carlswark.
 5. Giant's Cave. 6. Cave with stemped entrance. 7. Bosson's Hole.
 8. Cliff Cave. 9. Hawthorne Edge Cave.

XVI.SE.A6. 22. Cave Notes. Edit. Platten. XXIX.

Monkey Rock Cave. Natural rock shelter.

.....

D.A.Nash.

MOORS HAYCLIFFE

MOORS HAYCLIFFE MINE

See HAYCLIFFE MINE.

.1.

(Mr) MOORWOOD FIELD

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book of Stoney Middleton and Eyam. 17₅₆ - 1775.

December 14th 1768

Jasper Hall and the rest of his partners gave one dish of ore to
free the third taker meer westwardly in Mr Moorwood field.

MOORWOOD SOUGH

Note: During the period September 1967 - 9th July 1972., Moorwood Sough, hitherto choked by falls and backed up water to a point of being inaccessible either from the tail or Glebe Mine, was opened, cleared and traversed by OM.Mines Research & Exploration from Stoney Middleton Hall to Glebe Mine, following which work on access shafts, sumps and maintenance of the sough level has been continued.

It is assumed that the sough was reasonably clear in September 1888 when the Eyam Mining Company wound up its activities but it was certainly partially choked and flooded by 1927 when opened up and explored by H.G. AND W.M.Sissons.

For the full account of the 1967-1972 re-opening see files OM.2.14., OM.3.1.-.2.-.3. and .9.

The future of Glebe - Ladywash and associated mines is to some extent dependant on the maintainance of Moorwood Sough. Glebe Mine carries a post 1927 history of flooding and in 1966 its history was being looked into by Mr J.Mort, Barmaster, on behalf of Glebe Mines Ltd.

Survey Office File ST.7. J.Mort Barmaster - R.J.Ridgeway Esq.

December 1843. ~~xxxxxxx~~ James Sorby is referred to as "James Sorby and Partners of the Moorwood Sough.

December 1843. Mr M.M.Middleton and James Sorby and partners were put into possession of a considerable amount of mineral ground in Ashtons Pipe, Cliffe Stile, Paul Pipe, Milnes Vein, Rodney alias Wonder, Shining Scrin, Sycamore Scrin, Stub Scrin, Thorntree Scrin, Chitterlin Venture alias Chitterlin Scrin, Old Groove alias Throstle breast, Green Scrin, Newdale Scrin.

Note: In the above, Middleton and Sorby, appear to have some agreement between them because Middleton is given some meers in a vein and then Sorby is given some following those given to Middleton, the number of meers given to each is not alike nor do they constitute and (an) exact proportion to each. Note. December 1846.

December 1843. James Sorby and partners of the Moorwood Sough alone are put into possession of meers in Milnes Vein, Bullhole Pipe, Simeon alias Marsden Vein, Strawberry or Brookhead New Vein, White Rake Fault or Rushbed Vein, Townend New Vein.

Note: The above appear to be a seperate ownership to the Moorwood Sough proprietors in which Mr Middleton has no share or part.

February 1844. is the first entry of a sale by James Sorby of two one hundredth parts of his mines and "in a certain Sough or Drain known by the name of Morewood Sough.

December 1846. is the notice of a sale by auction by order of the assignees of James Sorby a bankrupt of 69 one hundredth parts of his Moorwood Sough and other mines in the entirety and parts: of the Moorwood Sough the title is an abstract of a certain indenture of lease dated 13th December 1843 between James Sorby and Mr Marmaduke Middleton Esq.

January 1847. William Unwin, Solicitor, Sheffield purchased the above by 6th auction for £647.

September 1847. is the first entry which refers to the Eyam Mining Co 5th viz:- sale of two one hundredth shares or parts in or belonging to the Morewood Sough or Eyam Mining Company.

January 1888.....over.

In January 1888 Ebenezer Hall of Sheffield Trustee on behalf of Eyan Mining Company sold to Thomas Gregory of Eyan View for £20 the Old and New Ladywash etc. mines and Moorwood Sough (see copy of transfer)

In May 1926 the Probate of the Will of Thomas Gregory was registered giving the names of the trustees as Walter Henry Foster 5 Little College Street Westminster and John Redmayne Gregory and Hugh Graham Gregory of 34 Montague Mansions Portman Square London.

The above is the last entry concerning the Sough
Jm

Jm

I Ebenezer Hall of Sheffield in the County of York Silver Plate Manufacturer as Trustee for and on behalf of the Eyam Mining Company in consideration of the sum of Twenty pounds paid to me by Thomas Gregory of Hill View Primrose Hill Road Regents Park in the County of Middlesex and of Eyam View Eyam in the County of Derby Esquire do hereby grant transfer and convey unto the said Thomas Grggory all those several and respective lead Mines hereinafter mentioned that is to say The Old and New Dusty Pits or Dusty Pits The Haycliffe The Morewood Sough The Cliffe Stile The Glebe Shaft The Brookhead The Little Brookhead and Old Ladywash all situate within the Liberties of Eyam and Stony Middleton in the County of Derby and the rights works and appurtenances respectively connected with the said several mines and also all rights and interests whatsoever to which the said Eyam Mining Company or the said Ebenezer Hall as such Trustee as aforesid are or is entitled of and in and to all lead ores and other pres and all or any metal or minerals and nillock stuff now or hereafter to be found or got from or out of the said several mines hereditaments and premises or any or either of them or any part therof together with the full benefit and advantage of all Conveyances Leases and Agreements granted and Made in respect of the said several mines or any of them to facilitate mining and the making of Soughs and levels in connection with such mines or any or either of them subject nevertheless to the reservations terms and conditions of such Conveyances Leases and Agreements respectively TO Hold the said several mines and premises unto the said Thomas Gregory his heirs and assigns subject as aforesaid and to the provisions of the Derbyshire Mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act 1852 AND I the said Thomas Gregory do hereby accept and undertake to hold the said several mines and premises subject to the same provisions And I the said Ebenezer Hall do hereby request the Bar-master to make the necessary entry of the said sale in his book of Mineral Records AS WITNESS the hands and seals of the respective parties this Sixth day of January One thousand eight hundred and eighty eight.

Signed sealed and delivered
 by the above named Ebenezer Hall
 in the presence of Benjn. Bagshawe
 Solr. Sheffield.

Ebenezer Hall

Signed sealed and delivered
 by the above named Thomas Gregory
 in the presence of

Thomas Grgeory.

William Edmund Gray
 212 Regent St.
 London W. Clerk.

Jm

Lewin Gregory & Co.

2 Millbank House,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Chas. Gregory
C.B. Marshall
R.C. Dodds

10th. November 1923.

Dear Sir,

T. Gregory, deceased.

Morewood South, Stoney Middleton.

We act as Solicitors for the Trustee of the Will of the late Mr. Thomas Gregory of Eyan, who owns the Morewood Sough. This sough cannot in any way be nicked under the Derbyshire Mining Customs Act, and any persons working any mines which this sough drains cannot do so without paying to our Client, the owner of the sough, a royalty for the draining of their mines.

We shall be glad to know whether you have had any applications for the above sough or any notification that any veins of lead are being worked or are intended to be worked in such sough. If so, we shall be glad to receive the names of the party or parties making application to you for such sough, or working mines drained by such sough.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd) Lewin Gregory & Co.

The Barmaster,
Bakewell.

Copy

Lewin Gregory & Co.

2 Millbank House

Westminster S.W.1.

4th Nov 1923

T. Gregory dead.

Morewood Sough, Stoney Middleton.

Dear Sir,

We are much obliged for your letter of the 13th. instant and note you have not had any application for the Morewood Sough or any veins of lead being worked in the Sough. So far as we are aware, our Client has no interest in the ground supposed to contain galena referred to in your letter.

We shall be extremely obliged to you, should you have any application for the Morewood Sough or to work any veins of lead in such Sough, if you will notify us as solicitors for the owner of this Sough.

Yours faithfully,

Sgd Lewin Gregory & Co.

COPY

A.Hodgkiss Esq.

Leam Hall

Grindleford

by Sheffield.

Barnmaster,
Bakewell,

30th. April 1926.

Dear Sir,

Moorwood Sough.

Reference our conversation the other day over the above, and your saying that you had no records to show that the above belonged to the Eyam View Estate.

I wrote my brother Mr. Charles Gregory of 2 Millbank House Westminster and had a line from him this morning.

He says I have in my possession a Conveyance dated 6th. January 1888 from Mr. Ebenezer Hall to the late Thomas Gregory of of the Moorwood Sough and mineral rights.

On the before mentioned conveyance is a certificate by Mr. Isaac Shinwell the barnmaster on the 20th. January 1888 that the Conveyance to Mr. Gregory was entered on page 731 of the Barnmaster's Book pursuant to the provisions of the Derbyshire Mining and Customs and Mineral Courts Act 1852.

He concludes if it is necessary for the Trustees of the Eyam View Estate to have their names registered with the Barnmaster I will, if you will kindly let me have the Barnmaster's name forward him particulars of the Trustees names.

Will you kindly let me know if this will be necessary?

With kind regards

Yours truly

COPY

G.G. Rose-Innes.

Veins Associated With Moorwood Sough - from J.Mort. Barmaster. ?

Merlin Pipe. Founder is in a lime kiln quarry near the New Kiln in Middleton Dale with 4 meers N.W. from the founder and 4 meers S.E.

Streaks Vein. Founder is where it crosses Merlin Pipe with 5 meers N.W. and 3 meers S.E.

Hazard Vein. The founder is where it crosses Merlin Pipe and has 8 meers ranging west from the founder and 1 meer for the founder.

Main Rake. With 7 meers beginning at the Merlin Pipe and ranging West into Middleton Pasture.

Providence or Eppinstone Mine. Founder is on Merlin Pipe with 5 meers ranging West from the founder and 6 meers East from the founder.

Vein on the South side & parallel with Providence. The founder is on Merlin Pipe with 8 meers ranging West from the founder meer.

Main Rake. An additional 15 meers from the West end of the 7 meers ranging Westerly.

Paul Pipe. Beginning at where it crosses Milnes Vein (about 16 yards on the West of Cliff Style Engine Shaft) and ranging Northwardly 5 meers to the boundary of Wellclose field, and 19 additional meers to a shaft called Minga in the plantation in the Glebe Land.

Milnes Vein. Beginning at the Cliff Style Engine Shaft with 9 meers Westwardly from the shaft and 2 meers eastwardly from the shaft.

Nutt Scrin. With 1 meer East from where it crosses Ashton Pipe and 3 meers ranging West from the same place.

Rodney or Wonder Vein. From where it crosses Ashton Pipe with 1 meer East and 1 meer West.

Shining Scrin. Beginning where it crosses Ashton Pipe near Baulkem Shaft with 6 meers ranging West and 1 meer ranging East from the same point.

Sycamore Scrin. Beginning at where it crosses Ashton Pipe (at the 12 th meer from the founder of Ashton Pipe) with 1 meer ranging East and 1 meer ranging West.

Stubb Scrin. Beginning where it crosses Ashton Pipe (in the 13th meer from the founder of the latter) with 1 meer ranging East and 1 meer ranging West.

Thorn Tree Scrin. Beginning where it crosses Ashton Pipe (in the 14th meer of the latter) with 1 meer ranging West.

Chitterlin Venture. Beginning where it crosses Ashton Pipe in Upper Low Field with 1 meer ranging West and 2 meers ranging East with an additional 11 meers from the last 2 meers extending to Burgoine Plantation.

Old Groove alias Throstle Breast. Beginning at where it crosses Ashton Pipe near the Lidgate Gate with 1 meer ranging West and 12 meers ranging East to the Burgoine Plantation.

Green Scrin. Beginning where it crosses Ashton Pipe on Smithy Knowl with 1 meer ranging West and 11 meers ranging East into Thomas Burgoine Plantation.

Newdale Scrin. Beginning where it crosses Ashton Pipe on the highway near the Rodney Inn end near the road between Eyam and Stoney Middleton with 1 meer ranging East and 1 meer ranging West.

Milnes Vein. Additional 8 meers at the end of the above 9 meers ranging West over the turnpike road to within about 16 yards of the founder in Merlin Pipe.

Bullhole Pipe. Part of Brookhead title 10 meers South to Broomhead Venture and 22 meers North crossing the Eyam Edge Old Vein near the top fence of Wrights plantation.

Simeon Vein alias Marsdens Vein. Beginning where it crosses Bullhole Pipe near the end of the 13th meer North from the Brookhead Engine Shaft with 16 meers North by North West.

Strawberry or Brookhead New Vein. Beginning from where it crosses the Bullhole Pipe near the end of the 7th meer from Brookhead Shaft one meer ranging West and 12 meers ranging East.

White Rake. Beginning where it crosses the Bullhole Pipe near the Brookhead Engine Shaft 2 meers ranging East from the said shaft into Thomas Burgoine Plantation and 18 meers West crossing the highway and terminating on the west of a shaft call (called) Mingo (Mingo - Minga which ?) on the Paul Pipe in Glebe Land.

Fault or Rush Bed Old Vein. Beginning at the founder in Glebe land 1 meer ranging further North into the Glebe Land and 10 meers South from the founder over Needhams Acre belonging to Peter Wright over the Glebe Lands and across the turnpike road, over the pleasure grounds in front of Fentems House and terminating near Mr Fentems Stone Quarry. (Dr Fentem of

Town End New Vein alias Cross-low Vein. Beginning where it ^{Eyam Dale House.)} breaks out or crosses the Old Vein (in the 4th meer East from the old founder shaft) 9 meers ranging North West, crossing the road and terminating in a field belonging to Brightmore of Highlow and called "Gervase" and 8 meers ranging South East from the crossing over Shoulder of Mutton Field and terminating in Thos Burgoine Plantation near Broomhead Venture Shaft.

Bullhole Pipe. Beginning at Broomhead Venture Shaft 18 meers ranging South crossing Samuel Furness land and terminating near a barn belonging to him at the bottom of Cliff Pasture.

Milnes Vein. Additional 9 meers beginning at the East end of the 2 meers above referred to, crossing the highway at the bottom of Cliff Pasture and terminating in a field called 'Cambril' belonging to Sam Furness.

Barmasters Book No.6. pages 215,216,217. 1843. Copy by J.Mort to Ridgeway ? (ST/7)

December 8th 1843.

Then I Mathew Frost, Barmaster with William Bradshaw and George Maltby two of the Grand Jury of twenty four for the Manor and Liberty aforesaid put M.M.Middleton Esquire into possession of Two Meers in the Ashtons Pipe ranging Northwardly beginning as takers at the founder shaft known by the name of Cliff Stile Shaft and terminating at or near the boundary of a field called Wellclose. Also put Mr James Sorby and partners of the Moorwood Sough into possession of Eight Meers of ground as takers at the last two meers of ground of Mr Middleton's to the boundary fence of Mr Fenthams (Earnest Fenthams or Fentem - lived across Eyam Dale from Dr Fenthams or Fentem, his relative) and the said Mr Middleton's land, near a shaft called Baulkem in the said Mr Fenthams land. Also put the said Mr Middleton into possession of Three Meers of ground in the said Ashtons Pipe, as Takers at the last mentioned Eight Meers of ground belonging to Mr Sorby and partners terminating at or near the Highway leading from Stoney Middleton to Eyam. Also put the said James Sorby and partners into possession of Two Meers of ground in the said Ashtons Pipe as takers at the last mentioned Three Meers of ground belonging to the said Mr Middleton ranging Northwardly crossing the highway and the Glebe land to Mr Middleton's field called the Upper Low. Also put the said Mr Middleton into possession of Three Meers of ground in the said Ashtons Pipe as takers at the last Two Meers of ground belonging to Mr Sorby and partners ranging Northwardly over the said Upper Low field. And also put the said James Sorby and partners into possession of Fourteen Meers of ground in the said Ashtons Pipe as takers at the last mentioned Three Meers of ground belonging to Mr Middleton beginning at near the Lidget Gate and ranging Northwardly through the Town End of Eyam over lands belonging to Peter Wright Esquire called by the name of Needham Close and then crossing the Glebe Land. At the same time viewed and entered Thirty two pairs of possessions for the above mentioned thirty two meers of ground in Ashtons Pipe which were all in good and lawful repair.

Also put the said Mr Middleton into possession of Five Meers of ground in Paul Pipe beginning at where it crossed Milnes Vein being about 16 yards on the West of Cliff Stile Engine Shaft ranging Northwardly from there to the boundary of the Wellclose field adjoining Mr Fenthams land. Also put James Sorby and

Partners of the Moorwood Sough into possession of Five Meers of ground in the said Paul Pipe as takers at the last mentioned Five Meers of ground belonging to Mr Middleton ranging go (to) near the boundary of Mr Fenthams land. Also put the said Mr Middleton into possession of Five Meers of ground in the said Paul Pipe as takers Northwardly at the last mentioned Five Meers of ground belonging to Mr Sorby and partners over a field belonging to the said Middleton called Elliotts Pingle to the highway. And also put the said James Sorby and partners into possession of Nine Meers of ground in the said Paul Pipe ranging Northwardly as takers from the last mentioned Five Meers of ground belonging to the said Mr Middleton beginning at or near the gate leading into the said Elliott Pingle proceeding Northwardly over Blackwell Low and several gardens and buildings belonging to Abraham Slum and others then crossing the Turnpike road near Dans (Danes ?) Joiners shop to a shaft called Alinga in the plantation in the Glebe Land. At the same time viewed and entered Twenty Four pairs of possessions for the above mentioned twenty four meers of ground in Paul Pipe, ten pairs for Mr Middleton and Fourteen pairs for James Sorby and partners which were all in lawful repair.

Book No.6. pages.215,216,217.

Transfer from English Lead Mines Exploration Ltd to Cupola Mining & Milling Ltd.
October 22nd,1940, The Schedule referred to Part.I. File ST.7.

- 9. Dirty Rake Vein Running East across Middleton Pasture to a point East of Middleton Dale Road near Rock Mills. Portion of level intersecting Moorwood Sough East owned jointly by the Eyam Mining Company and Watergrove Company. (Victory Level).
- 20. Thirty Two Meers in a vein called Parallel lying South of..... Providence Vein and ranging in a North East direction from Middleton lane to Middleton Dale Road near Rock Mill. Also an old Air Shaft near to Middleton Dale Road and sunk on the Mills or Cliff Style Vein together with -
- 21. Five Meers in the Cliff Style Vein ranging from the said air shaft. (In 20. Mill should surely read Milnes).

December 23rd 1933. Alfred Hodgekiss, Barmaster made a previous gift of the above mines to William Robinson representing the Cupola Mining and Milling Co. address:- Cupola Mills in Middleton Dale.

Cupola Consolidated Mines. 3rd January 1961. J.Mort to F.W.Robinson. File ST.7.

Includes a Moorwood Vein, Ashton Pipe & Bull Hole Pipe.

Search by J.Mort, Barmaster for Moorwood Sough transactions. (File ST/7).

- 18th September 1946. see page: 10. herewith.
- page: 11. " "
- 3rd October 1946. see page: 12. " "
- 22nd November 1946.

6th January 1847. Conditions produced at the Auction Room of Mess'rs Schofield and Son the Music Hall Sheffield on the sale by auction by order of the assignees of James Sorby a Bankrupt.

Lot.1.

All those sixty nine one hundredth parts or shares of and in a certain Sough called Moorwood Sough within the Liberty of Stoney Middleton and Eyam in the County of Derby.

And also of and in the several Lead Mines hereafter mentioned that is to say Old Ladywash, New Ladywash, Magclough, New Engine, Shaw Engine, Haycliffe, (except the hillock) Shining Cliffe and Brookhead otherwise Little Brook head and of and in all other lead mines and Mineral Rights and Privileges

now held or possessed in connection with the said Sough called Moorwood Sough by the Company of proprietors thereof.

And also of and in all veins pipes rakes or scrins meers of ground and mineral possessions with the appurtenances to the said Sough and Mines belonging or appertaining.

And also the entirety of all those other mines within the Liberty of Stoney Middleton and Eyam aforesaid called old and new Dusty Pits or Dusy Pits and Fielding Gate with the appurtenances belonging.

(5th) The Vendors shall not be required to adduce and (any) title or evidence of title to this lot except an abstract of certain abstracts from the Barmasters Books of Records by which it would appear that the said James Sorby was entitled to 69/100 th shares in the said mines called the Old Lady Wash New Lady Wash Magclough New Engine Shaw Engine Haycliffe (except the hillock) Shining Cliffe and Brookhead otherwise Little Brookhead and to the entirety of the said mines called the old and new Dusty Pits or Dusy Pits and Fielding Gate and they shall not be required to produce any evidence or title to the said Sough called Moorwood Sough (save an abstract of a certain Indenture of lease dated 13th December 1843 from Marmaduke Middleton Esquire to the said James Sorby and other which is now produced and which relates to or affects the Sough or some part thereof nor to confirm any leases or agreements relating thereto the lot being sold strictly only for such estate and interest (whether for a term of years or otherwise) as the said James Sorby had therein at the time of his Bankruptcy and subject to all rents (whether in money or kind) and reservations or outgoings charged thereon or issuing and payable in respect thereof.

(The above 5th Article is the only reference in relation to the mines.)

J.Mort.

Letter accompanying states: Thomas Gregory paid £20 for the mines and Sough. The copy letters show that if there is any claim against the sough, the Gregory family are the owners.

John Mort.

.....

Westminster Buildings,
37, Brown Street, Manchester,

18th. September 19 46

TELEPHONE 4165 CITY.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|------------|
| Kings Field. | Glossop. | vicar. |
| Castleton. | Beard. | Bugsworth. |
| Bradwell. | Eddle. | Hope. |
| Hucklow. | Chapel-en-le-Frith. | |
| Taddington. | Fernilee. | Fairfield. |
| Chalmerton. | Buxton. | Warmhill. |
| Flaz. | Kingstendale. | Darley. |
| Monyash. | Part of Blackwell. | |
| Upper Hadden. | Part of Bakerwell. | |
| Winstel. | So., So. | |

John Mort, Barrister of the High Peak.

Dear Mr. Robinson,

Moorwood.

The following references to the above are what I can vouch for, :-

22nd. Feb. 1811.	Belonging to the late Samuel White, to be sold by Auction, Moorwoods 1/12th., 1/48th., 1/72nd., 1/192nd., 1/384ths., and 1/768th.
2nd. July 1852	John Roebuck sold to John Beckett 1/100th. part
17th. Sept. 1852	John Fordham " " Thos. J. Parker 1/100th. "
17th. " "	John Beckett " " " " 1/100th. "
26th. Nov. "	Fred Cooper " " James Hearbeck 1/100th. "
22nd. Oct. "	Wm. Hattersley " " Henry Unwin 1/100 " "
22nd. " "	Thos. Fenton " " " " 2/100 " "
24th. May 1853	George Harples " " Thos. J. Parker 1/100 " "
26th. " "	George Harples " " Thos. Smith 1/100 " "
28th. " "	W. Brown " " George Wilson 1/100 " "
7th. June "	William Brown " " Edward Hudson 1/100 " "
27th. " "	Thos. Hearbeck " " Edward Hudson 1/100 " "
27th. " "	Wm. Greenwood " " Thos. J. Parker 1/100 " "
1st. July "	John Roebuck " " Thos. J. Parker 1/100 " "
28th. June "	Thos. Chambers " " John Pitt 1/100 " "
5th. July "	Chas. Hartley " " Frano. Townsend 1/100 " "
28th. Aug "	Rob. Barker " " Ann Jessop 12/1400 " "
7th. Sep "	Edward Hudson) " Joseph Wilson 12/1400 " "
	George Wilson) " " "
7th. Sep "	John Roebuck " " Joseph Wilson 12/1400 " "
19th. " "	Thomas Wild " " John Maw 6/1400 " "
19th. " "	Thomas Wild " " John Walker 6/1400 " "
31st. Dec. "	Thos. Chambers " " John Carson 2/1400 " "
31st. " "	Thos. Chambers " " Frano. E. Smith 2/1400 " "
25th. Feby. 1854	Robert Mitchell " " Henry Unwin 12/1400 " "
16th. " "	Jo. B. Roberts " " Edward Hudson 5/1400 " "
16th. " "	Jno. B. Roberts " " George Wilson 5/1400 " "

From the books I have in my possession at the moment the above buying and selling of the shares in the Eyam Mining Co. carried on in the parts of 1400ths. until the year 1858, further

transactions will, I assume, be found in later books, which I will obtain.

In all the transactions, through which I have read, Moorwood Sough is referred to seperately, and the shares of the mines of the transaction are in like part to the Sough.

The ownership of the Sough at that period is definitely established as being part of the possessions of the Eyan Mining Company.

On the 24th. September 1857 a meeting of the proprietors in the Victory Level, Burnt Heath and Water Grove Mining Company was held at Baslow.

Present at the meeting were Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Smuttleworth, Mr. Wm. Milnes, Mr. Chas. Milnes, Mr Hall, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fordham Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. John Elliott and Mr. Esau.

The shares of the Company were redivided and the following became the owners:-

John Pitt, John Fordham, Joseph Smith, William Hobson Robert Mitchell and John Elliott on behalf and as Trustees of the Eyan Mining Company	648 shares
John Greaves of Matlock	216 shares
William Milnes and Charles Milnes, Matlook	56 shares
Robert Hall of Manchester	48 shares
John Sampson of Chesterfield	24 shares
John Spencer Ashton Smuttleworth of Hathersage	72 shares
W. P. Thornhill of Stanton Hall	16 shares
William Wyatt of Foolow	72 shares

Among the papers handed over by Mr. Wyatt to Mr. Fordham was a plan endorsed "Level of Moorwood Sough proposed to be driven to the Water Groove possessions on Middleton Moor".

I refer to the above because it appears that the Water Groove Company were intending to drive the extension to the Sough and not a seperate Company or landowner.

I have also an entry headed:-

"Moorwood Sough F. Gregory deceased" dated the 18th. May 1926 which sets out the Probate of Will of the late Thos. Gregory of Eyan View and the appointed Trustees viz:- Walter Henry Foster of 5 Little College Street, Westminster, Solicitor, Mr. John Redmayne Gregory and Mr. Hugh Graham Gregory of 3H Montague Mansions Portman Square, London., but no reference to any shares of the Sough or the whole of it.

In the intermediate Books I have referred to I might find some connection to the Thomas Gregory's possessions on the Sough.

Yours sincerely,

John Wood

19th. Jan. 1884.

Transfer from Abraham Farrer of Headingley Leeds and Frank Wever of Sheffield Savings Bank Actuary to Chas Nodder Accountant of Sheffield of Six fourteen hundredth parts or shares numbered 547, 548, 549, 550, 1111 and 1112 of and in a certain Sough called Morewood Sough with the like parts or shares of Old Ladywash, New Ladywash, Magolough, New Engine, Shaw Engine Hayoliffe (except the hillock) Shining Cliffe, Brookhead otherwise Little Brookhead, Old and New Dusty or Dussey Pits and Fielding Gate and of and in all other Lead Mines Veins Pipes Rakes Scrins Pieces of Ground, Machinery Materials and Mineral rights and privileges possessed or held in connection with the said Sough and Mines the same being now worked and carried on by the Eyam Mining Company.

5th. Jan. 1888

Ebenezer Hall of Sheffield as Trustee for an on behalf of the Eyam Mining Company lately carrying on the business of Lead Mining in the Liberty of Stony Middleton & Eyam transfer and convey unto Michael Hunter of Stoke Hall in the Parish of Hope all those mines and mineral possessions known as Shaw Engines, New Ladywash, New Engines, Magolough and Stoke Engines.

6th. Jan. 1888

Ebenezer Hall of Sheffield Silver Plate Manufacturer as Trustee for and on behalf of the Eyam Mining Company in consideration of Twenty pounds paid by Thomas Gregory of Hill View Primrose Hill Road Regents Park Middlesex and of Eyam View Eyam transfer ALL those several lead mines that is to say the Old and New Dusty Pits or Dusty Pits, The Hayoliffe, The Moorwood Sough, The Cliffe Stile, The Glebe Shaft, The Brookhead, The Little Brookhead and Old Ladywash together with full benefit and advantage of all Conveyances, Leases and Agreements granted and made in respect of the said several mines or any of them to facilitate mining and the makings of Soughs levels in connection with such mines or any or either of them subject nevertheless to the reservations terms and Conditions of such Conveyances Leases and Agreements respectively.

18th. May 1926

Probate of Will of the late Thomas Gregory of Eyam View Eyam received for inspection and information as to the Trustees of the Will being Walter Henry Foster of 5 Little College Street Westminster Solicitor and John Redmayne Gregory and Hugh Graham Gregory of 3 H Montague Mansions Portman Square London.

The above are extracts from the Barnmaster's Books of Entries showing the establishment of the ownership of the above Sough the only connecting link missing being a copy of the Eyam Mining Company's minute appointing Ebenezer Hall as Trustee for the Company.

John Mort.

Possession Registered in the name of William Robinson, J. Mort ?, File ST/7.

23rd December 1933. Gift after nicking to Wm Robinson for the Cupola Mining & Milling Co.
32 meers in Parallel Vein.
4 meers in Cliff Style Mine.
Also an old air shaft nr Middleton Dale Road.

13th November 1947. Gift of Ashtons Pipe and Cliff Style Shaft to Glebe Mines Ltd and consolidation of the same.

31st July 1967. Moorwood Vein, Cliff Style, Ashtons Pipe, Bull Hole Pipe. are included in the Glebe Mines New Consolidation.

OM.3.8. History of Glebe Mines by Clarrie Daniels.

(Glebe or) Townend Mine was re-opened and descended by Ken Seville and H.G. & W.M. Sissons in 1927.

A powerful petrol gas lamp was lowered on a measured line.....
Finally bottom was reached at 320 feet. As we listened a faint roaring was heard, and the glasses revealed a swift flow of frothing water moving South East. This was good news, as here our plans showed Moorwood Sough running in that direction.

....at 320 feet reached bottom, luckily coming to rest on a lime coated heap of debris ! -- the water flowing each side. After great trouble we lifted our legs from the kibble.

"We were now in the Moorwood Sough which drains several of the Eyam Mines, runs under the village square, under Cliff Stile Mine and emerges near the stables in the grounds of Stoney Middleton Hall. Owing to the accumulation of falls and old stemples, the S.E. exit was submerged under the water and its only indication was an unpleasant swirling pool, which gave out a periodic sucking noise as air was drawn in with the current of water...

"Turning N.E. (this must be N.W.) we moved upstream, the roof varying considerably, due to old stoping work. There were signs of another shaft, but this had filled in. 150 feet brought us to a full stop, a large fall closing the level, except for the passage of water. A prolonged drought might possibly reveal the main passage leading to the workings under Eyam Edge.

"Safely landing.....(on the 240' level) we moved West. On the left was a small level in the floor (D.A.N. fluor ?) vein about 40' long -- returning we found the main passage ran parallel for 60 to 80' with stoping work above. Slightly further back brought us to a four way junction. Ahead of this junction was a long passage with small cross cuts ending in vein stuff. To the left a further passage ended in a crystal clear pool of water. About 30' to the right brought us up against a clay bank, but before reaching this we came across a shaft in the floor. There was great excitement. It was a possible access to the lower levels. This was important in that it might be an alternative route to the extensive workings towards Eyam Edge and Dusty Pit Mine, which appeared closed to us by the falls at the 320' level.

"A stone thrown down 50' splashed into the water -- a weird sound followed like a series of chuckles.....(D.A.N. this was more than likely the winze down to Moorwood Sough off the 240's and beyond the blockages in the Glebe cross-cut from Moorwood).....

Mr Sisson's.....ancestors were shareholders in The Eyam Mining Co.on the 18th March, 1879, his great, great grandfather, William Sissons, silver plater, acquired from the estate of the late William Sissons, seven One thousand four hundredth parts or shares in Moorwood Sough.....(etc etc - Haycliffe hillocks excepted)...(as usual). (Copy of this transfer at end of this paper). Mr Sissons also possesses several share certificates

issued by the Eyam Mining Co on the 1st August, 1853. (photocopy of one of them at the rear of the article).

Another personal (to Clarrie Daniels), though rather dim, recollection of those early days is that of descending the shaft with "Captain" Ted Froggatt, the first manager to be appointed after the mine was re-opened. The only visual memory is of seeing wet rocks slipping upwards as the cage sank swiftly into the darkness and later having my attention drawn to the well preserved masonry of a stone-arched passage. (D.A.N. Could well be that still on the 240' level, which is almost identical with those down the soughway.)

May 8th 1723: George Cooper of Hunday bought a 6th part of a groove called the parson pippin.....

Miss N. Kirkham says that Glebe Shaft was "in part of Pippin Close and this close was distinguished in several parts as Pippin Garden, Pippin Plantation and Pippin Close. In 1723 at least part of it was Glebe Land.

April ~~21st~~ 12th 1724: James Mocr of Grindleford Bridge bought of Isaac Wilde one 12th part of a Groove called the Parsons Pippin in Eyam Lordship.

William Woods, states that "Edward Torre, killed near the Parsons Fold, 1669.

Richard Bagshaw, Castleton (Account of all my Grooves 1709-1715 - Rylands Library, Manchester) page 119 deals with the "Accounts of Parsony Close, Eyme, 1714-1715.

The name of the mine appears to have later changed to the more prosaic Wilde's Old Grove, no doubt due to its ownership by Isaac Wilde, and Miss Kirkham says that "There is quite an amount of evidence to show that Wilds Old Grove was Glebe Mine Shaft. Veins were freed in 1743, and it was being worked in 1751, 1763, and again in the 1840's and 1860's. It seems to have been first worked between 1720-1730 and there was a Lord's Meer during this periodx." The name Townend Mine was later adopted because of its situation in that part of the village, but it is now legally defined as Glebe Mine because of its territorial relationship with the benefice of Eyam Church.

(D.A.Nash. NB: For a disquisition on the name 'Pippin' suggesting guineas and bribery see the section of this paper entitled SOME PAST RECORDS. Further, prior to the 1850's Moorwood Sough had not been driven so far as Glebe Mine, it is said that about 1800 it was only at Cliff Stile Mine, which was the culmination, apparently, of its first drivage. The above earlier dates, therefore, are given to show the antiquity of Glebe Mine along with its aliases since information on it under any name is of paramount importance its being a key point in the hydrology both of the sough and the district. Whilst the Sough was driven Northwards of Glebe, NK. says to a point under 'May Cottage' some 400 yards short of its objective, Haycliffe Mine, others to Old Ladywash Mine, but with fair certainty to a one time 'Shaft under Mr Wrights land', that section Northwards of Glebe, save for water entering on the Glebe Ladywash Crosscut from the Ladywash pumps, is, so far as it has been possible to observe, now a backwater with little or no input of water. The greater majority, if not all, save for that from the pumps, of the volume of water entering the sough is that from the Moorwood - Glebe Crosscut. Mr Daniels paper continues):-

Edward Benjamin Bagshawe (Rev'd) does not appear to have had a very charitable disposition towards the Miners..... He appears to have been particularly obstructive when the Moorwood Sough was being driven under glebe land with the object of dewatering the Edgeside mines In 1841 he built a wall which the miners repeatedly pulled down, adding to these acts of defiance by building a road over his land, sinking a shaft and mining beneath (D.A.N. is this the second shaft, now lost, indicated on the Glebe site, or is there another ! ?) the disputed territory.

The argument was settled in 1851, the Rector getting £125, compensation, a full Tithe and double any land damaged.

Moorwood Sough -- was started from near Stoney Middleton Church during the second half of the eighteenth century by an Alfreton family named Moorwood. Work was suspended after it had been driven about half a mile towards Cliff Stile Mine which was reached about 1800. Work was resumed in 1843 by the Moorwood Sough Company formed by Mr James Sorby, the Duke of Devonshire and other speculators, but after being driven for a further mile was discontinued because of the enormous expense. The Eyam Mining Company was founded in 1849 and acquired the rights of the Moorwood Sough Co. A steam engine was erected to accelerate the work and the project was carried beneath the present Glebe Shaft and along Ashton's Pipe towards Haycliffe Mine, (D.A.N. the words 'the project was carried beneath the present Glebe Shaft' is misleading, it would be more factual to say 'the project was carried Northwards of the vicinity of Glebe Shaft along Ashtons Pipe') but it was abandoned within about 400 yards of this objective. The length of the sough as originally planned, was between 2½ and 3 miles.

1870, there was a Chancery suit, Wright v. Pitt & Others (The Eyam Mining Company), the Plaintiff, James Farewell Wright, as owner of certain closes of land, brought a suit to restrain the defendants from working minerals under his land, unless they made payments under a lease of 1855... Adjoining the Glebe lands were some belonging to Pater Wright, and in 1855 a lease was obtained, by the company, to raise ore.....They did not begin work there until 1866, and a piece of land was bought from Wright upon which they were to deposit the rubbish from the mine - the Barmaster having refused to lay out this ~~ground~~ land for this purpose, as he considered this land not subject to the mining customs. (D.A.N. The above may well relate to 'the Shaft on Mr Wrights land and its workings' see 2.F.1.&2.)

(Various accounts of flooding and other events are quoted...1760's many mines formerly highly productive were now flooded, included in the list being Wilds Old Grove in Eyam (not unlikely as the water table in Eyam is elsewhere quoted as around 76 feet, and Moorwood at this time had not even reached Cliff Stile). 1876 production dropped due to flooding, 1880 twelve miners were trapped in the mine because of an inundation, and even since its rehabilitation miners have had to be hurriedly withdrawn because of sudden thaws or abnormal surface rains flooding the mine.... In 1856 at the Pippin Mine, Eyam, belonging to the Eyam Mining Company, a Bellerophon was found).

....the most successful periods (both for Glebe and Moorwood Sough) would appear to be when the Eyam Mining Company....took over in 1847 and struck a rich vein of ore in 1855.....it paid £17,400 in dividends to its shareholders by 1858, but (in 1888 the Company ceased operations and folded up).

...(in 1911 a firm Derbyshire Minerals Limited was formed - see copy of their prospectus at the rear of the paper - but their work seems to have been restricted to dumps and hillocks, and there is a note that 'to satisfy their personal demands, Glebe was opened in 1936-7 by James Wilkinson & Sons Ltd, a Sheffield firm of chemical manufacturers.)

(D.A.N. NB: Following the closure of the mine around 1888 it has been related, page 13, herewith, how W.M.Sissons and friends re-opened and explored it in 1927, now the following account in Mr Daniels paper gives a quite detailed account of the continuation of events)

Mr William Braithwaite (James Wilkinson & Sons Ltd) wrote that in 1938 (at Glebe) it "was decided to make an entirely new drift in virgin ground.We discovered underground.....the thorough manner in which the old miners had sought and recovered the galena and along with it the bulk of the fluorspar. The underground workings were much more extensive than one could have imagined when considering.....the methods available at the time of working. It soon became apparent....from the condition and the

state of the mine.....that investigation upon which could be based a decisionwhether the mining project should proceed or not, would take more time than we could afford....(without production)....(and taking into account) time required to rehabilitate the old workings, with no plan or authentic guide..... (the Coy went back to the hillocks for their production but seem to have kept exploration going on a small scale until):-

Until the end of 1942 old workings had been cleaned up and prospecting done to the North, East and West of the mine shaft (Glebe). In addition to actual drifting we had carried out extensive diamond drilling. Up to the present time several pockets of mineralised ground have been discovered..... (but these were not a safe working reserve).

"Since the beginning of 1943 our prospecting operations have been, in part, in hitherto uncut ground, and the results have certainly been more encouraging. It is hoped by the end of the year....(to be able to gauge the accessibility and method of recovery down to the 50 fathom) level of our possessions.

(Brief mention of Cupola Mining & Milling Co., given in full in C.D.'s paper)developed in 1918 from the family business of J.Robinson and Son....mineral concern....founded during the mid 19th century..... (working the hillocks and dumps).....(the word Cupola derived from the old cupola at the foot of Farnsley lane belonging to the original 'J.Robinson & Son').

(By 1937 C.M.&M.C. had transferred its milling to the Cavendish Mill site).....(at which time they negotiated with the Eyam Quarries Ltd for the lease of the old cupola works).....(In 1938) the Company (C.M.&M.C) transferred its lead mining rights to English Lead Mines Exploration Company.(Ladywash Mine etc).....In 1940 .,C.M.&M.C. disposed of its mining rights at Dusty Pit Mine to James Wilkinson and Sons Ltd, who were then operating Glebe Mine as a subsidiary.

Since 1937 the operation at Glebe had been financed and directed as a subsidiary of Wilkinsons, but in 1945 a separate company was registered under the seal of Glebe Mines Limited with offices on the site.....(first Directors Meeting....Sheffield...1st February, 1946....appointments..... Mr Henry Ellison (chairman), Mr F.W.Robinson (manager of the mines and plant), Mr W.Braithwaite (sales manager) and Mr E.Humphreys (secretary). ~~Extra Extra~~

(About 1947)..An invitation to make an offer for the purchase of Moorwood Sough was declined as it was felt that drainage arrangements were adequate and ownership of the sough "seemed to carry uncertain responsibilities in regard to maintenance etc."

(C.Daniels here quotes from K.C.Dunham "Fluorspar" 1952.see direct quote after C.D.'s paper).

In January of 1953 the Glebe Shaft had to be repaired,...pointing and grouting was carried out. (How much rock and debris was dropped into the sump during this operation is not known).

Owing to floods due to excessive rains, a loss of production was caused in the mines and early in 1965 it was decided to insert a bulk-head door in the Glebe drive to minimise the effect of future inundations.

Memor Geological Survey. "Fluorspar" K.C.Dunham. 1952. (Survey Library No.74.)

Glebe Mine:The shaft is egg shaped, 8' x 5' and is 320' deep; levels at 240' from the shaft bottom gave access to workings following Ashtons Pipe, a barren leader trending north 32° west. The bottom level is drained by Moorwood Sough, which discharges into Stone (Stoke) Brook at the Hall, Stoney Middleton, at about ~~52~~ 465' O.D. The bottom level was continued Northwards along Ashtons Pipe for 2,400' from Glebe Shaft to Old Ladywash

Mine; the forehead is said to be in toadstone. An outline of recent operations (of the Company) (see previous extract) by Mr W. Braithwaite (1943), mine agent to the present owners, who in 1935 made descents of the old shaft in company with members of the Derbyshire Pennine Club, leading to the reopening of the mine in 1937. (D.A.N. NB: Appears to be a very general account not too concerned with detail, for example "from Glebe Shaft to Old Ladywash Mine". There is good evidence that the sough ran well to one side of Old Ladywash, and we know that it does not run direct from Glebe Shaft.

88

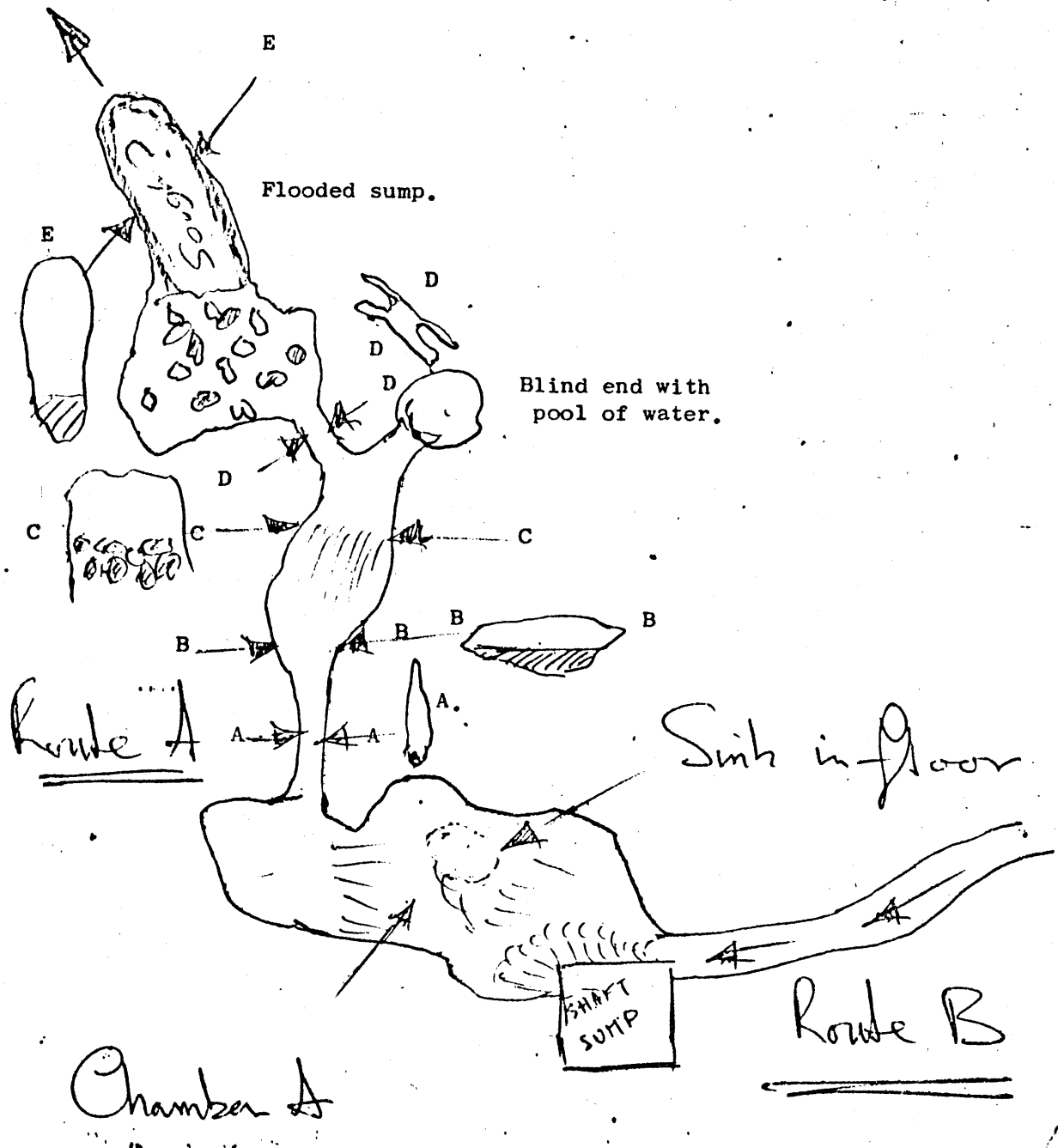
File: OM.3.1. Moorwood Sough. 1967. & D.A. Nash Personal Diary. 1967.

10th September 1967. OM. Mines Research & Exploration having been requested to go down the sump at Glebe Shaft in search of Moorwood Sough. D.A.N. did not go down the sump due to a torn dry suit and the report is by David Morton, assisted by David Townsend.

Typewritten comments added March 1974 - at time of writing this summary.

Glebe Mine Moorwood Sough
10.9.67

Direction of flow, though not visible as the cavity is roofed.



.18.

D.Morton's Report:- At the foot of the shaft, in the sump, a concrete cistern 7' 6" deep collected the water, the overflow from which supposedly enters the sough. All that could be found, in fact, was a chamber full of mud and water with water losing itself in the rocks.

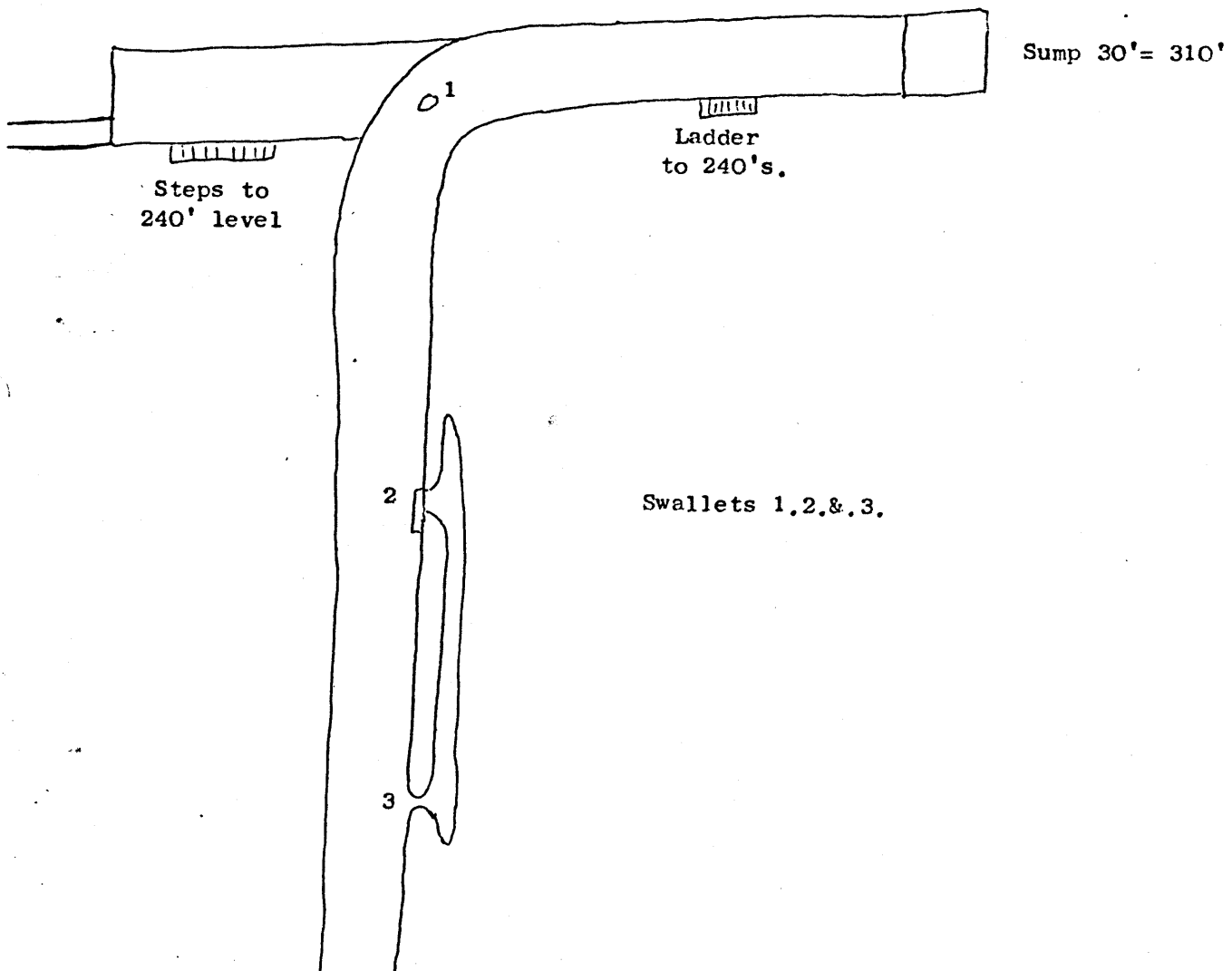
A level was located running upstream (West) about 200' with rail lines on the floor and ending at a large boulder choke.

The sump chamber was approximately 20' long, 20' wide and 15' high.

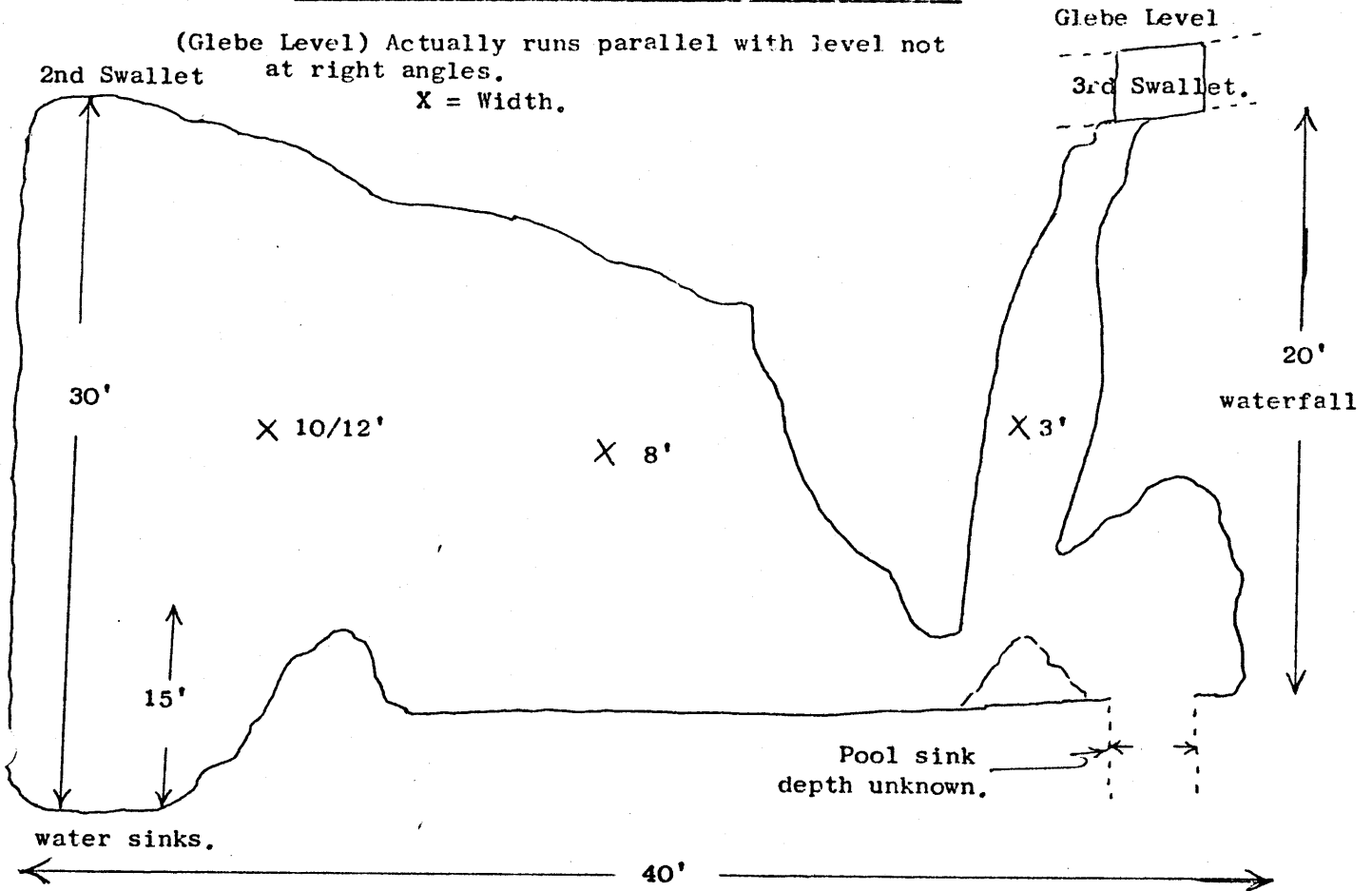
A high (upwards of ten feet above the floor of the sump chamber) level downstream route was found which acts as an overflow, described as follows:- "up mud slope into small chamber, approximately 8' square and 8' high - through chamber into rift section 2' wide 8' high, dipping into small chamber and tight sump 1'6" high with 1' of water and 5' wide - up slope into small chamber - two ways off from chamber, first, on the right, ended almost immediately in a small pool - second had to be excavated through slot - very tight crawl into final sump chamber. First half of (sump) chamber made up of a large boulder choke heavily silted - the other half, 6' lower consisted of a pool 3' deep at first, 4' wide and 8' long - pool deepened and water escaped into sump at the end. Water enters this pool down and through the boulder choke - depth of passage where water escapes not known but a roof level found to be 18" below the surface (of the water), most of this route driven in the vein and extremely unstable."

(At the same time) Swallets in the mine level (Glebe - Ladywash Cross-cut) at approximately 280' (were examined). (No account was written of this but the following sketches were made).

Copy, enlarged from D.A.N.Diary 1967.



Copy of rough sketch from D.A.N. Diary 1967.



In a letter D.A.Nash to Miss N.Kirkham 11th September 1967, I see that I did give a description of the swallet above as follows:-

"The main water swallow turned out to be of great interest..... The water from the level was seen to be cascading into a typical swallet rift section, undulating both horizontally and vertically. Unfortunately I had torn the foot out of my diving suit and was therefore, unable to descend into it myself. However (David Morton & David Townsend) informed me that it fell into a re-entrant gorge with a width of 3'. Behind the (water) fall lay a water worn cavity which is often a feature of this kind of erosional activity, unusual was a deep pool in the floor of this which may well be acting as a continuation of the swallet. A low section was then passed and they entered the main rift, natural so they lead me to understand, so probably a recessional gorge formed by a water entrant at a higher level now lost no doubt by silting up. This rift was 8' wide at the start and widened out to 10 - 12' near the far end, a distance of 40' from the waters entry. The floor graded downwards and the roof lay 30' above, a mound of rock and debris was ascended and a drop of 15' was encountered on the other side, and here the water sank in rocky debris."

"I have a sneaking suspicion that we are up against more than mines on this problem. We appear to have a water level at the moment at 310' from surface, the swallet floor must lie about 10' above this, the water presumably reaches the drainage route via the upstream passage from shaft sump (D.A.N. 1974. Whilst not proven, it is considered now that this water reaches the sough at its Northern extension, or Haycliffe drive and thus does not go anywhere near Glebe Shaft as such, but at the time this extension was unknown.). We know that in a wet period the water rises some 40 feet up in the mine, and also that it quickly recedes when the weather dries up again. How quickly it rises and falls in reaction to the weather I would like to know. To what extent is Moorwood Sough associated with natural cavities - It is said that when 'Waterfall Swallet' was treated with fluorescein, a well or trough near Eyam Church (D.A.N.1974. this must have been Stoney Middleton Church) turned green. We all know the story of Carlswark water levels being affected by Glebes pumping - I wonder if

Carlswark water turned green when Eyams did ? In other words whilst Moorwood Sough may have helped the water along, to what extent is it, itself controlled by the natural drainage of the area ?".

10th September 1967. Two letters & a tracing to Mr P.Helliwell containing information on Moorwood. extracts as follows:-

Quoting a letter from Mr Edwin Maltby to Miss Kirkham:- "(Moorwood Sough) is walled and arched for a short distance beyond the churchyard (Stoney Middleton Church) corner, it runs by the side of the brook (in Stoney Middleton Hall grounds), the sole of the sough gradually falling until it reaches the arch which carries the carriageway to the Hall. The waters joint and pass under the archway together."....."By the corner of the Churchyard a hole has been made in the roof of the sough....It is about 2-3 feet wide, but is too choked to enable its depth to be estimated, and here the water has been diverted to the brook....the original entrance has disappeared". (D.A.N. 1974. the point of this diversion is the present day twin outfalls of the sough, the continuation along the brookside remains abandoned but pressure of water in times of flood are tending to break into it again.)

The sough passes under the corner of the churchyard, and a pump nearby is on the sough.(D.A.N. 1974. not so,the pump was fed by a lead pipe from the sough in which a stone trough was installed, now removed.)

(Miss Kirkham goes on to describe the course of the sough, based on an old plan and another of 1819, mentioning such shafts as she knew.)

....re probable date of commencement of sough. It was abandoned for years. A report on it is dated 1841, in the agreement (~~xxxxxxx~~) it was to be "seven feet high and four feet wide". The Moorwood Sough Co was formed in 1843. The first part of the sough was driven much earlier, probably at the end of the 18th century, then abandoned for years, so probably the first part is much smaller in section.

(Mention that in the 1930's water test from Waterfall, neither Carlswark nor Middleton Dale water was affected.)

(Discussing springs, mention of the Kester Dale water entering the sough (D.A.N.1974. it does, directly under the Council manhole cover) Quoting Thomas Short 1743 'then we have three perpetually bubbling warm springs close by the West side of the Churchyard. These springs were cooler than the spring at the Bath.(so called Roman Bath by the roadside at the back of Stoney Middleton Hall - One of the springs mentioned is probably the source of the seepage which comes through the road in front of the cottage at the front of and across the road from Nook Farm).

.....
11th September 1967. D.A.Nash to Miss Kirkham.-& D.A.N.Diary 9th Sept.

Synopsis: Permission was obtained (From Mr Mason,Cliff Bungalow, Stoney Middleton.) to descend the shaft on his field (The Cliff), the first shaft (other than Cliffstile) located on the sough.(East of Mill Lane Shaft).

A mention that it was known that the roof of the sough was permanently below water at Cliffstile Mine during the (about 1965/66) explorations of David Morton & party, before he joined OM., and that the levels of that mine are silted up.(mention that water level rises up the shaft in wet weather).

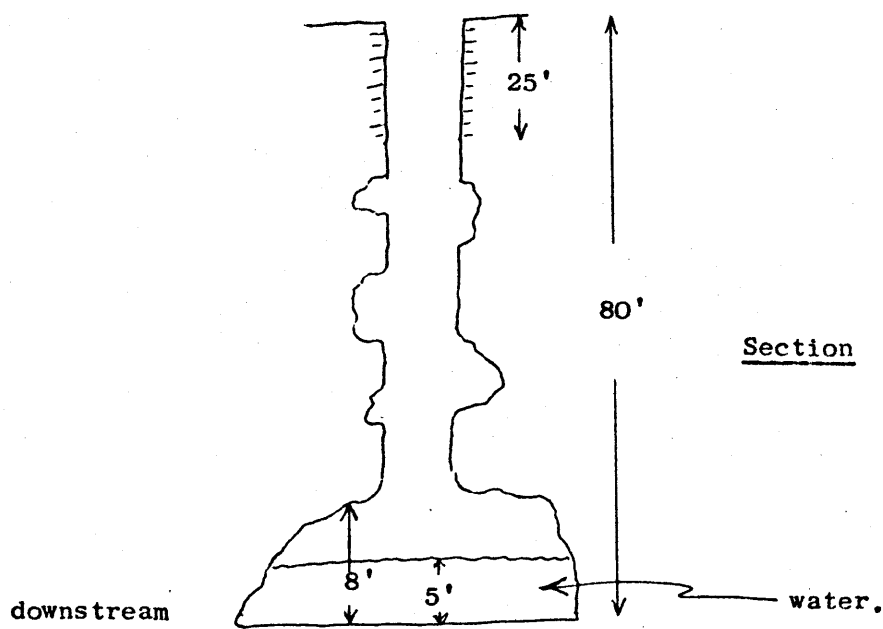
During a brief inspection of the sough tail - 'tree roots penetrating the masonry and some collapse' - not possible to get far - 'a few feet in at the tail, the floor drops 18" behind a dam which would seem to be designed to prevent the brook flowing back into the sough, (comment) that does 'nt make sence either so what was it for.

Castle Rock (Hill), Kester Dale was looked at (with the permission of Mr Fletcher at Nook Farm) but no sign of a shaft could be found here. (The area was nearly unapproachable due to brambles, undergrowth and mining activity, in conversation - not recorded - Mr Fletcher told us that someone had worked the joint along the rock face for fluorspar and had filled in the shaft in so doing, however, in wet weather Mr Fletcher maintained he could hear running water).

.....
16th Sept.1967.D.A.N.Diary & Field Notebook.

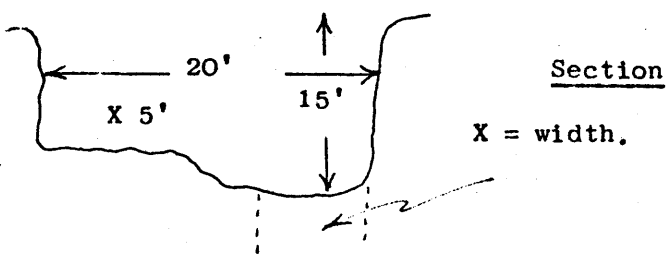
'East of Mill Lane Shaft' - 80 feet deep - limestone ginging 25', Vein worked from shaft, 20' South, 10' North on average - (at foot of shaft) 5' stagnant (apparently) water no sign of sough level. (D.A.N.1974. This shaft was on the sough, appearances in 1967 were due to 'ponding up' caused by the filled in shaft at "Castle Rock".)

EAST OF MILL LANE SHAFT



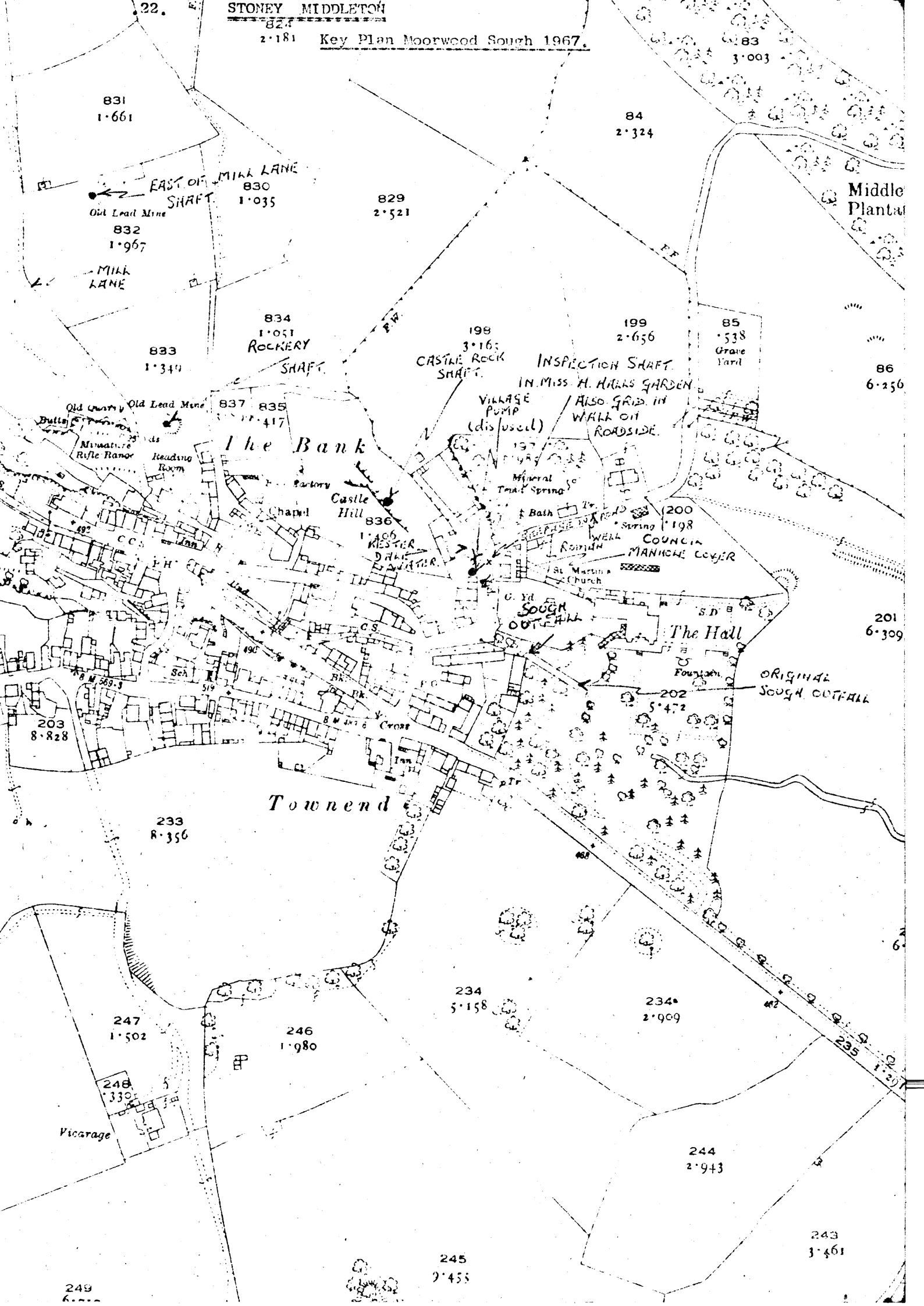
Located the site of the sough shaft at Castle Rock - (this has been opencasted for fluorspar and now has a profile as below:-

CASTLE ROCK SITE



The Council manhole (see Key Plan - page:22. was lifted (and the sough could be seen some 8' below - entry was gained by the slimmest man that could be found. (Downstream was choked to all but water by tree rootlets growing down through the roof of the sough tail section - upstream was found as follows):- Low arch (still in the tail) 12' at 310° mag. into High Arch with shaft at commencement daylight could be seen between slabs (coming from the grid in the wall by the roadside) - 30' at 310°, - In Sandy limestone 80' at 310°, start to finish of cascades over rocks from roof packs 32' at 320°, a chamber 20' at 340°, when after some reducing of falls a further 30' was gained to siphon effect at roof level.

.....



831
1.661

EAST OF MILK LANE
SHAFT
Old Lead Mine
830
1.035

829
2.521

84
2.324

83
3.003

Middle
Plantation

832
1.967

MILK
LANE

834
1.051
ROCKERY
SHAFT

198
3.165
CASTLE ROCK
SHAFT

199
2.656

85
538
Grave
Yard

833
1.349

86
6.256

837 835
1.417

The Bank

INSPECTION SHAFT
IN MISS. H. HARRIS GARDEN
ALSO GRID. IN
WALK OFF
ROADSIDE.

Old Quarry Old Lead Mine
Buttery
Minuteman
Rifle Range
Leading
Room

VILLAGE
PUMP
(disused)

Castle
Hill
836

200
198
COUNCIL
MANHOLE COVER

CCS
PH
ScA
519

1 Acre
KESTER
Ditch
Excavated

U. Yd
SOUGH
OUTFALL

The Hall

201
6.309

ORIGINAL
SOUGH OUTFALL

Townend

233
R.356

203
8.828

202
5.472

247
1.502

234
5.158

234
2.909

246
1.980

248
330

Vicarage

244
2.943

243
3.461

245
2.455

249
6.300

Permission was obtained to open "Inspection Shaft" in Miss Hall's garden for a limited period of time. This shaft was opened (Can be looked upon as the first real entry into Moorwood Sough by OM.M.R.&.E.), it was 12' down to the floor of the sough, - Probably this was the original shaft (from which) to inspect and maintain (the) sough (tail section). The sough level upstream was 6' high by 2' 6" wide, (and the depth of running) water 2' 6". (On this same day by clearing falls the run-in foot of "Castle Rock Shaft" was reached. Fortunately the shaft is slightly offset to the soughway and this latter was not choked up.

16/17th September 1967. Miss N.Kirkham to D.A.Nash. OM.3.1.

re SWALLOWS.

Note: re-read page.19. herewith.

(Mentions line of swallows from as far away at Tideslow Rake - quote here only from Waterfall Swallow):-

"To Waterfall Swallet, which took a small brook off the edge, and numbers of small soughs from the mines, Waterfall Swallet has been explored approximately 150' below its floor (Miss Kirkham quotes 738' O.D. as a possible depth. D.A.N. note: Explorations of ~~xxx~~ 1973, on plan dated 19th July, make the lowest depth with a comment "water sinks at 732' O.D." author John Beck).

"A shaft between here and Black Hole, (this must be Deep Sitch - see Black Hole Section in Safety Files) workings explored to approx' 140'.....(did) not reach water but signs of flooding occurring at times. Dry swallet at Hungerhill Farm on west edge of Eyam (Pippin or Hungerhill Swallet). Swallows in Mine Cussey Grove, above North end of Cucklet or Delph."

"In Eyam. From notes collected by someone approx late 1930's. He believed that the water travelled an old deep course....fairly clear and direct judging by the short time it takes to get into the Glebe Mine after heavy rain. The drive that let in the water was going in a westerly direction, in a vein that crosses the dell and the line of Merlin Cavern' - NK. don't know that I quite agree with this, do you? - (D.A.N. not as simple as this, see Water Testing 1973-4.). In Eyam village ' two old cottages used to stand in a small open square on the south side of the main road, facing the Edge road, a short distance from Bradshaw Hall. One of the cottages became a cobblers shop, the other a butcher's slaughter house, when this was washed out, all the water and rubbish disappeared down a chasm in the limestone. The old buildings were taken down and a new house erected. The site is on the line of Cussy Dell. (D.A.N.1974. Now Miss Alice Furness's "Edge View") Part of the Glebe Mine workings extends into this vicinity. No caverns were met with in these workings. The miners who resided a few doors from the place named could hear the shots fired in the mine. The miners going to work could tell the miners who were leaving work the times of firing the shots. The miners when at work in this part of the mine could hear the rumble of heavy traffic passing over the main road. (D.A.N. Not so heavy in 1930's). This would point to there being open ground above the workings....Did the tapping of water in Glebe dry up the Carlswark system....I gather this natural water in Glebe comes in at the 40 fathom (240's)...I am rather doubtful if the water in Glebe Mine is from Waterfall Swallet.(D.A.N.1974. It is now proven that at least some of it is, if not all)...once a door is in place in the level the waters once more are confined. So they rise to a greater head? It would be interesting to find out whether since the release of that Dammed water - by opening the spring door - any springs in the neighbourhood have dried up - I am speaking of surface springs - by the head of water in the mine being reduced."

"These (the above) notes were written about 1941 by a Yorkshire man, now dead. He did not know Eyam, so don't take all his surmises as correct.

I have a strong suspicion, but cannot prove it, that his sources for the facts in the above will almost certainly have been the late Mr E. Maltby. This is the only reference to a 'door' on the sough which I have (D.A.N. 1974. the letter goes on to discuss 'doors' in soughs, q.v. the door in question, it is now considered, was one or more of the so called 'dams' (3 of them) on the 240's level West - not likely to have anything to do with a dispute between soughers and miners - probably to divert the water down the swallows when only the 240's was being worked.)

"Pippin Swallow, east side of Eyam (see Bull, PDMHS, Vol. 3, Part. 2, 1966, p. 104.) and also the veins to the east of Glebe having a high water table - probably lowered when Moorwood Sough was finished."

"I reckon the old miner must have known of the swallows at 280' (by the 17th Century he had shafts in north Derbyshire to a depth of 300') He must have found that they took some water - probably quite a lot, but not enough to enable him to unwater Glebe and the veins to the S.E., or he would never have driven Moorwood Sough. It seems to me that evidence since the 1940's is that Glebe has kept dry by means of 1) an admittedly only partially clear sough 2) by means of the underground swallows and natural watercourse. But these were not sufficient in wet weather.

"History seems to point to much water which only got away when Moorwood Sough was kept open. Even if the swallows at Glebe Mine could be descended, I think there are probably miles of water-flow at depth - I postulate to Wren Park Mine and Calver Sough Mine for a start, in natural fissures and caverns, and ? Peakstone Rake etc."

As above, communication of 17th September 1967.

"Suggested possible underground flow for water sinking in bottom level Glebe Shaft. Nothing is known of any linking cavernous system, there are caverns at higher levels in Stony Middleton Dale, i.e., Carlswark, Bosson's Hole, Bamforth Hole etc. Or flowing by range of veins, i.e., such as Paul Pipe, Ashtons Vein etc., under the Cliff. A vein, Peakstone Vein, worked in Calver Sough Mine, and Wren Park Mine, is supposed to range to the quarry on S. side of Middleton Dale, S.W. of Rock Cottage. A vein is supposed to show in the quarry face, I have not examined it personally, it could be in the approximate range of Peakstone Vein. Wren Park Mine, at East end of Coombs Dale, sunk 135', very rich mine, supposed to have cut an underground river at about 100' depth - which I make very approximately 425' O.D. - the water is said to have flowed under Calver Peak in a fissure 'solid with water', to Calver Sough Engine Mine..this was sunk just under 150', an enormous amount of water, men drowned in mine and it was closed. Both mines had steam pumping engines mid last century, both had to be abandoned because pumps could not cope with the enormous amount of water."

"....No known strong rising for miles. Unless there are strong springs rising underwater in the Derwent...."

"N.B. a number of accounts of holes appearing in Calver. At the cross-roads when the road was widened there, and at houses between Calver and Stony Middleton, water seen in the holes, and described as with an active flow."

"You asked me re WATER TESTS (D.A.N. 1974. several vague tests and legends of tests - see Water Tests 1973/4. Dr. 1.16.).

"Re CARLSWARK flooding by water from Glebe. When I was down the mine in 1951, I was told, 'water when in flood does flood Carlswark' Have also been told this by a number of people. Never any proof given? I think probably the fact is that the water rises in Carlswark when Glebe floods simply because both on the same underground natural system. I have what is only theory why it might be Glebe water rising in Carlswark.

Fact. there was a sough 'now disappeared....' ranging up east side of the road in Eyam Dale. Its tail was about 556' O.D. in Stony Middleton Dale. It is not known what veins it was driven to unwater, not its date, but I've always wondered if it could have been driven to unwater upper workings of Glebe, as well as veins on the way there. Very roughly its contour would have come into Glebe about at the 558' Level (240's). The sough crossed veins which cross Carlswark Pipe Vein."

Interim Report (OM.M.R.&.E.G.) Project: 74/66/1967. OM.3.1.MOORWOOD SOUGH.

Issued 19th September 1967. Summarises what has been quoted already from letters and notebooks. "Note on 'Castle Rock Shaft' "this we were informed ran-in 23 years ago and subsequent spar mining took place in the joint in which it was sunk".

24th September 1967. D.A.Nash, Personal Diary. Lib 'Glebe Cott' No.104.

(A trench was cut through the debris at 'Castle Rock' Shaft and the water lowered sufficiently to enable an exploratory push to be made - it was a relatively dry period there was little actual flow from the sough).

"We proceeded to 'Castle Rock Shaft' with ease (from the Inspection Shaft), beyond, at first we had 2' of air space. On a left hand turn we entered a cross-cut which eventually brought us to a high joint, this took us under 'Rockery Shaft' (known historically - not visible on surface - under rockery at "Undercliff", Mill Lane, Mr Morton.) and ended at 'East of Mill Lane Shaft' (where we walked into what we had considered, on descent, to be a mined area off the shaft) here we took another left turn into (another) cross-cut, another left turn took us 500' then 392' (measured roughly by paces) then 108' then 132' then 188' which ended as a crawl over loose rock into a high joint with a corrugated iron sheet platform and a wooden platform overhead. (D.A.N.1974. Rock Cottage Shaft) A narrow passage to the right now took us some 310' into a chamber containing large rocks - one of which blocks the sough and creates a waterfall of 2' - 3'. Beyond this the sough swings left into a cross-cut and is roofed with water." (D.A.N.1974. this final point is 'The Great Slab').

23rd September 1967. Letter Miss N.Kirkham to Peter Helliwell. OM.3.1.

Note refers to 'Ownership of Moorwood Sough' and soughs in general, as not being part of the Mineral Custom. Deals with rectory papers which the Rev'd Turner allowed Miss Kirkham to see in 1951, and a comment on Stoke sough in Derbyshire Times, April 12th 1957.

Letter D.A.N.-N.K. 9/10/67. D.A.N.Diary 8th October 1967.

"Water level up at Inspection Shaft by 8" - divers could not reach East of Mill Lane Shaft - Lowered divers down East of Mill Lane Shaft - could not get up the cross-cut."

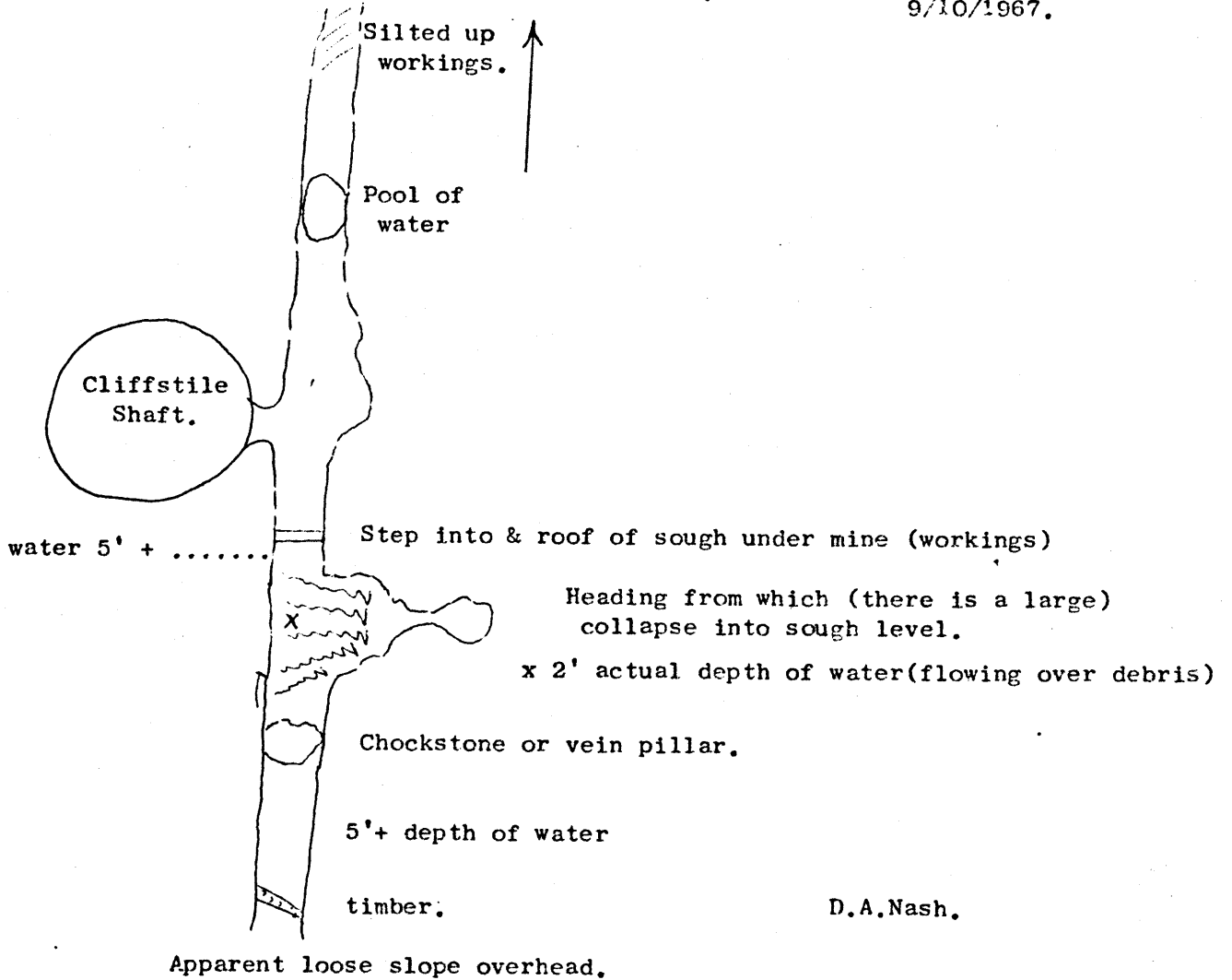
"Descended Cliffstile Shaft.....At the foot of the shaft the rake-vein or joint is offset about 4' East of the shaft, the sough comes directly under the 'sole' of the mine, (it) is open for a 30' stretch at the southerly extreme - not more than 45' from shaft bottom. The roof of the built up section (of the soughway) under the mine level is at present 2' 6" below water level. There is a fallen pack (an debris) in it from a heading East (D.A.N. ALMOST certainly Cliff Rake Vein), but this was only raising the water level by 1'. It (the soughway) is roofed where the water leaves the mine (downstream) but this point cannot be closely inspected due to

the depth of the water and fierce current. There is no doubt.....that there is a blockage or blockages downstream which are raising the level here.

SKETCH PLAN OF MOORWOOD SOUGH IN CLIFFSTILE MINE

20° West of North.

9/10/1967.



Note by P.Helliwell. re Ownership of the Sough

Telephone conversation with J.Mort. 17/10/67.

The sough is ours, viz., Eyam Edge Mines, he will contact Cockerton with a view to consolidating the sough in our Eyam Edge Title - told P.G.L.V. and J.D.

by OM, M.R. & E.G.

Ref: OM, 3.1. 20-10-67. Progress Report & Recommendations on Moorwood Sough.

- .1. It has not been possible, as yet, to penetrate the full length of the sough, due to the amount of work necessary and a rise in water levels due to increased rainfall.
- .2. The drain which presently represents the tail of the sough, has been ascertained to be partly blocked by tree roots and displaced masonry under Stoney Middleton Churchyard; the displaced masonry due to said roots forcing their way into the sough drain.
- .3. It has proved physically impossible to cut out the roots, or do anything with the masonry, owing to the maintained water level in the drain, i.e., with 3"- 4" of the roof, this due to the level of the stream bed (through the Hall grounds) being raised by 'silt and debris',

- to the fact that the present end of the tail is not the original which emerged some 60' - 70' downstream at an horizon of water level two feet or more lower. And finally, to the installation of a 'reverse step' in the false tail, believed to have been intended to maintain a reservoir in the sough from which the, now disused, village pump drew its supply.
- .4. An "Inspection Shaft" has been located, and opened up, in the cottage garden opposite the Church, which allowed access to the sough proper.
 - .5. Approximately 100' from the Inspection Shaft, where the sough enters, and makes use of, a 'rake vein' (mostly fluorspar), it is very ragged and large blocks of spar and limestone have fallen into the sough channel raising the water level 3' - 4'. Much of this has been lifted and built into a roof pack, but much remains as well as a silt bank accumulated round the blocks.
 - .6. At around 200'/250', a 15' - 20' long chamber on this vein was badly collapsed, and the water level in the sough at the driest spell, was near one foot above the level of the roof of the ensuing passage.
 - .7. A channel was excavated through this until the water level at the entrance to the low section following was reduced to two feet below roof level. This section was then traversed for some 30' being found partially blocked with loose rock and silt, at its emergent (upstream) end, under "Castle Rock Shaft", air space at best only 18".
 - .8. Castle Rock Shaft has a fair sized chamber at its foot, this was found initially nearly filled with rocks from the shaft; much of that in the 30' low stretch has been washed in from here. Beyond the shaft the level becomes a meandering cross-cut in the solid, and initially was also roofed with water held up at Castle Rock.
 - .9. A trench cut through here (Castle Rock debris) lowered the water sufficiently to allow access through the cross-cut, with only inches of air space into a high rake vein which the sough follows, under "Rockery Shaft" to "East of Mill Lane Shaft" below the bungalow, in field 832.
 - .10. This (East of Mill Lane Shaft) had previously been opened when the water level was too high for the sough level even to be found, now it represents an air access point, and an escape route for workmen in the sough.
 - .11. Thereafter, for a distance of some 1,500', the sough gallery is relatively clear save for banks of silt here and there. Then follows another low section of level with washed in rocks, extending for 20' - 30', when a high joint working with a galvanized, corrugated sheet platform and a wooden platform above it, are constructed above the sough level.
 - .12. It cannot yet be proved that there is, or is not a shaft here, and it is surmised due to the condition of the air at this point, that it may well be a 'raise' into a level visible high overhead, which could feasibly be a working out (South) from Cliffstile Mine. (D.A.N. 1974. It was in fact "Rock Cottage Shaft").
 - .13. The sough continues with a reasonably high but narrow section for a further 500' with some loose rock on the floor, then a wider section at the entrance to which, a very large slab of rock has fallen into the sough course, raising the water level some 2' - 2'6".
 - .14. The sough swings left in this wide section, lowers, and is at present roofed with water until the blockage is removed. (The Great Slab).

- .28.
- .15. At the foot of Cliffstile Mine, the sough is found apparently, to run directly under the 'sole' of the mine with an open section of 30' running west of north (upstream), and some 25' removed from shaft bottom. There is a further blockage here from a side working, but as might be expected the sough level is under water both ways. The roof of the sough level being approximately 2'6" below water level.
- .16. At "Glebe Mine", by new documentary evidence, now considered to be almost certainly on a branch of the main sough, assuming that it was the sough branch level we encountered from the shaft sump, the roof of this was also some 2'6" below water level during the dry spell. From this it is not anticipated that there are any serious blockages between Cliffstile Mine and Glebe Mine.

- .17. The Group, is prepared, if so desired, to continue with phase.1. of the Moorwood Sough project, with a view to completing the examination of Moorwood Sough as far as Glebe Mine Shaft, but if the water continues to rise this will be out of the question.
- .18. With regard to phase.2. should this proposal be ratified, there seems every reason to believe that the sough is capable of clearance by the Group, given a continued dry spell such as this year, during 1968/69.
- .19. (not relevant)
- .20. It would (a) require the dredging of the brook in Stoney Middleton Hall grounds, in order that the tail drain can if possible be cleared.
- .21. (b) Consideration would need to be given to the laying of a subsidiary pipeline under the road to the brook to cope with high water situations and prevent any continuance of the flooding between the Inspection Shaft and the brook; even if cleared, the sough tail as it stands is of much smaller capacity than the sough gallery proper, that in exceptionally wet times, flooding is almost inevitable. This, similarly applies to Glebe Mine flooding; if the take-off at ~~the~~ tail is sufficient there should be no more water rising into the mine after the sough is cleared.
- .22. (c) One of the worst blockages in the sough, so far seen, is at Castle Rock Shaft, where the best method to adopt would be the re-opening of this shaft by the Group, and the hauling of all debris out of the chamber and vicinity, and a suitable cover being installed to protect the shaft.

24th October 1967. Letter D.A.Nash to Miss N.Kirkham. Ref:OM.3.1.

Phase.1. of Moorwood project was closed on 21st October 1967.

2.00 a.m. Tuesday Morning 17/10/1967., (after exceptionally heavy rainfall) to quote Helena (Miss Hall) 'the levee burst again' and water flooded down the road. One salient feature this time, Richard (Nugent) informs me that previously Carlswark Cavern overflows before Moorwood tail, this time it did'nt so that it appears we have worsened the situation by lowering blockages.

....chatting to the Hall custodian (Mr Jepson) revealed that he walled the present (sough) tail and concealed the old continuation which had silted up - its course lies under the present bank some 2'6" off the brook, it also passes under the drive on the Hall side of the culvert bridge - where he maintains there is a slabbed over section of it which he once saw open - where it enters the culvert is still not known, but I have little doubt that it does so possibly even near the lower end as the drop off (in level) in the culvert is very sharp and could be as much as four feet.

29.
(Note: there follows a close description, (so far as was possible) of the bridge and culvert under the hall grounds - not relevant here).

The old sough tail however, must come out somewhere along channel 1. (Where the brook enters the culvert under the bridge over the carriageway it has two channels, but where it emerges downstream it has three channels, number 1. is that nearest the Hall) further up than the lads were able to penetrate - say 60', their 80' and more than 30' from the upstream end which was as far as the water would allow us to get from that end.

This could mean of course something in the order of a 3' drop in water levels between the present tail and the original. Why would they direct part of the stream thus to pass the sough tail exit? One would think to keep clear any silt-fan which might form there. At the start of phase.2. next year we will endeavour to get right through channel.1. and maybe re-connect it with the sough.

On Sunday 22nd we entered the Inspection Shaft, found the water chest deep and current very strong, we fought our way up to the 15' chamber where we found half our pack had been torn out by the water and beyond here the sough was roofed again. It is obvious, and in accord with our swallet thoughts, that the sough is dangerous to operate in; a thunderstorm might prove fatal, and we must treat it as we would a swallet.

Our last task on Saturday 21st was to ascertain by levelling how far we would have to excavate in Castle Rock Shaft to reach the sough. Taking the manhole cover (in the roadway) as a starting point we found that the top of the bank and edge of the spar working at Castle Rock was 27.8' and the depth of the excavation at Castle Rock at the shaft end was 19', so the difference is 8.8'. Allow a foot or two for error (unknowns) and we can fairly well state that we should only need to dig some 10' to get into the sough at Castle Rock.....

Note by P.Helliwell, Surveyor, 16/11/67. file:OM,3,1.

"Saw John Mort, he will prepare consolidation of Mines and Sough East of Glebe if we require - depending on what we decide for Mr Cockerton's statement.....J.Mort cannot find any claimant or any person who would in his opinion have title to the sough.

7th February 1968.Nott's Mine Research & Exp Group to D.A.Nash.File:OM,3,2b.

Note: Copy of report on Waterfall Swallet - too speculative to be used.

27th March,1968. Letter Miss N.Kirkham to D.A.Nash. file:OM,3,2b.

'Cussy Rake Sough...liberty to convey water to ye swallows....as Cussy Grove was on the flat ground above the Saltpan....and therefore about on the line of west to east swallows, it appears probable that the sough was driven to these as a Swallow-gate, and would not have had an exit to the day.'

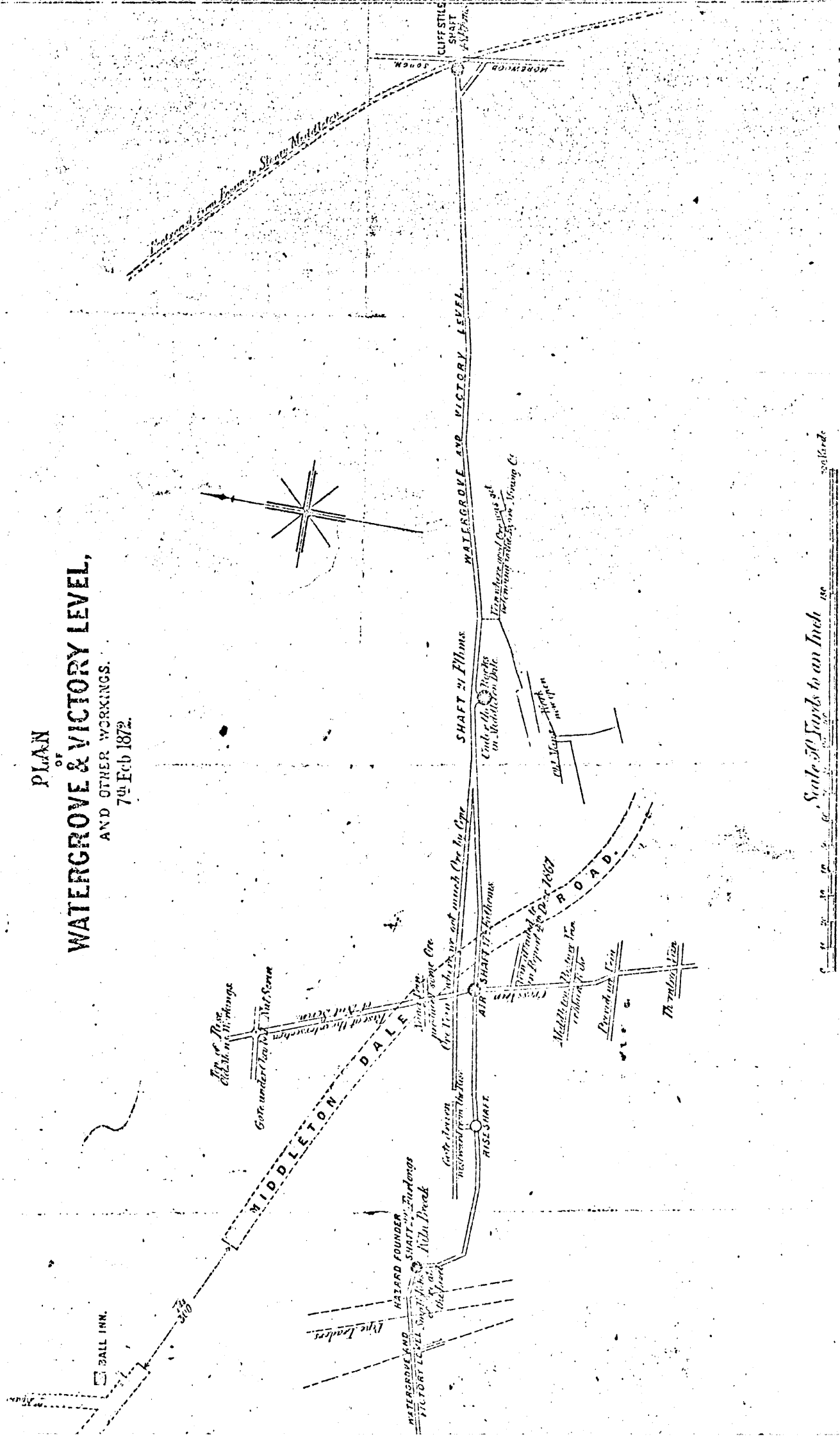
'There was a sough, for which no name is known, driven up the east side of Eyam Dale. There used to be stone troughs on the south side of the main road, nearly opposite Carlswark Cavern. These were fed by a pipe running diagonally under the road. On the North side of the main road, about 50' - 60' west of the troughs, there was a small walled recess in the bank, with water oozing out of the base, and falling into a grid at road level. Here, local information states was the tail of a sough, and a number of years ago a shaft was descended on the floor of the quarry on the south east corner of Eyam Dale, and water was found in a sough on the sole

of the shaft. A shaft-mound can be seen on the east edge of the Eyam Dale road, where the electricity sub-station is now erected, and local information says that this shaft was on the sough. Nothing is known of its subsequent direction, but it points towards Glebe Mine, and if it was driven to relieve the upper workings of Glebe (Wilds Grove as it was known earlier) it would have unwatered several veins on the way, including the range of Carlswark Pipe and the cave. It raises the query as to whether, in wet weather, when Moorwood Sough cannot take all the water above its normal discharge, and water backs up in Glebe Mine, and also flows into Carlswark Cave, if the closing of this sough affects this. (I have never found any documentary evidence which seems to apply to this sough - unless one considers that it went under Eyam Dale road and was Awton Crofts Sough - but with the evidence given above re signs of tail which could be Awton Crofts Sough, I think this is S.E. corner of Delph. Taking contour of tail at site of troughs on main road, if it goes to Glebe there should be signs of a level running South from Glebe Mine, south in upper workings but I don't know anyone who has been in upper workings.....)

'The existence of Carlswark Sough is doubtful' I discuss local information re this which places it somewhere east side of Rock Cottage (that shaft there is said to be on it) but I don't believe in it, they would have gained too little in depth of draining for driving over 2,000 feet.' The only certain draining of Carlswark Pipe was by Victory Level, the branch from Moorwood Sough....The fossil Productus Gigantus appears in Carlswark Cave, and toadstone is calculated to be in the region of 100' below this bed, so there is likely to be a depth of natural caverns and mine workings below what is known now. In Victory Level, roundabout 100' below the surface, on the south side of the main road, they had not yet cut toadstone, so there is a hope, if ever lower mine workings can be reached below in Carlswark Pipe, they may still be drained by Victory Level. Close by, on the north of the road a shaft 60' deep was sunk, and deeper workings reached, without encountering water. Nut Scrin and Wonder Scrin range to Carlswark Cave from the north-east.

'Mr Rieuwerts, in his List of the Soughs of the Derbyshire Lead Mines, gives two references to Cliff Stile Sough, one of which shows that it existed by 1739, he quotes the other reference in Bagshawe Collection 199, as referring to this sough as being 7 fathom shallower than Moorwood Sough, but this reference is to a mine map with detailed written description and has no mention of this sough, only of the water-marks of Cliff Stile Shaft....Frosts Sough to Dale Grove and Cliff Stile Mine is mentioned on a loose sheet of paper in Watergrove Minutes Book, where it states that this sough relieved the above two mines by 30'.....at a sumphead in the cartgate at Dale Grove they plumbed down 33', and then made a water-mark for the sough. The sump was 24' west from the gin shaft (it is not stated at which mine) The sump was 63' deep, and the watermark was 33' from the top.....' I have mention of Dale Sough, no proof which it is but 'it seems likely that Dale Sough would be driven to Dale Grove, but there is no proof that this sough was Cliff Stile Sough or Frosts Sough....the name of Dale presupposes that it' (the mine) 'started in the dale, and was therefore likely to be entered by a drift, which could be their cartgate. Where the vein from Cliff Stile comes down to the main road there are two possible places. On the west side of a short wall, in 1956 Mr Sam Cheuwin sank a shaft of 60' and went down below into OldMan's workings, in search of fluorspar. Just to the west of his shaft he had been told that there used to be an entrance to a drift, but so much material had fallen down the steep bank that it could not be discovered. There is further local memory of a drift here, and it is said that a gamekeeper filled it up..... On the east side of this short wall, before there was so much vegetation, a hollow cut-back could be seen, somewhat vague in shape, but raising a query in one's mind whether it had once been the entrance to a sough or a mine passage. Approximately in this position, on a plan of Watergrove and Victory Level, 1872, workings are indicated with 'Old Man's work now open', leading to a vein which ranged on the Sough side of Victory Level and parallel with the latter.

PLAN
OF
WATERGROVE & VICTORY LEVEL,
AND OTHER WORKINGS.
7th Feb 1872.



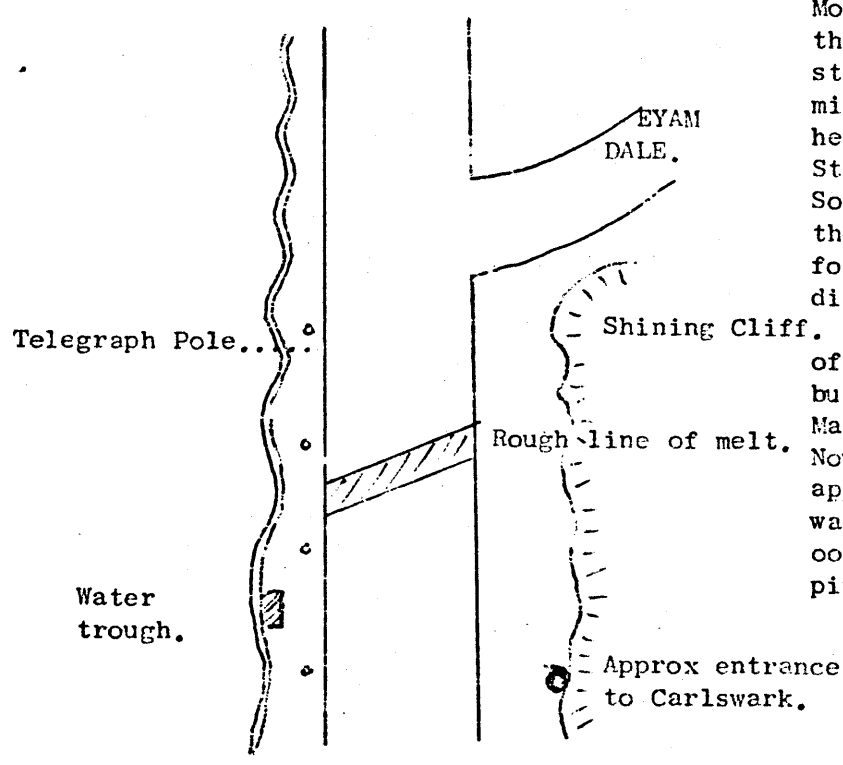
Scale 50 Yards to an Inch

George Mather

Cliff Stile shaft was 238' deep to Moorwood Sough, with its water mark 33' higher, but it seems as though Frosts Sough watermark cannot have been at this contour, as Frosts sough relieved the two mines by 30'., and that would only leave 3' for Moorwood Sough. If it was the cartgate, and not the sough, which came out near Cheuwins shaft, the sough tail must have been lower down the dale, and if Frosts sough was driven up Ashtons Pipe it may have cut Cliff Stile Shaft approximately at the watermark for Moorwood Sough, but all is supposition. Until more information appears with reference to Cliff Stile Sough, Dale Sough, and Frosts Sough, no reasonable assumption can be made regarding their position' (In the article I have omitted reference to the shaft by Rock Cottage. Richard Nugent had information that this was on Moorwood Sough, but I have heard that it is supposed to be on the (non-existent in my opinion) Carlswark Sough. On the other hand it could be on the above sough suggested driven up Ashton Pipe. I await descent of this shaft with interest). (D.A.Nash Note,1974: Rock Cottage shaft is on Moorwood Sough).

March 28/30th 1968. Letter Miss N.Kirkham to D.A.Nash. Ref: OM.3.2.B.

"From Norwood Greaves, circa early 1950's. Snow lying on Stony Middleton Road, has melted in one place possibly indicating a sough (drain) under the road."



"Monty Grainger - he can remember the troughs when they were free standing above the surface (he might mean a long time ago), he's been noting details at Stony Middleton for 30 years". So long as I've (N.K.) known the troughs they were sunk to footpath level, now they have disappeared.....I don't suppose we can find out when the tail of the 'sough up Eyam Dale' was built up (see page.2. of my letter March 27th - (D.A.N.pp.29.30 herewith). Now the troughs have gone, and the appearance of the site (built up wall on North of road with water oozing out into a grid, and in pipes under road - has disappeared).

April 22nd 1968. Letter N.Kirkham to Peter Helliwell. File: OM.3.2.B.

Summarises above and p.30 herewith.....there was a small walled recess in the bank, with water oozing out of the base.....the earliest date that I can find when I was informed that flooding in Glebe flooded into Carlswark is 1951.

29th June 1968. D.A.Nash.to L.I.L. Reccomendations on Moorwood Sough Ref:OM.3.2.B.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--|
| List
of
Priorities. | .1. | Bye-pass the sough drain (tail). |
| | .2. | Re-excavation of Castle Rock Shaft. |
| | .3. | Clearance of narrow area downstream of Castle Rock Shaft. |
| | .4. | Removal of dangerous packs " " " " |
| | .5. | Removal of large rock at approx 2,800' upstream of Inspection Shaft. |
| | .6. | Ascertain the nature of the Raise/Shaft ? at 2,500'. |
| | .7. | To clear narrow area downstream of .6. |

- .8. To push the investigation to Cliffstile Mine.
- .9. To clear the fall in Cliffstile.
- .10. To continue the investigation to Glebe or beyond.

August 3rd 1968. Various Diary entries & correspondence in OM.3.2.A.

Note: By this date an agreement had been reached between L.I.L. and OM.M.R.&E. (the word 'Group' had now been removed for legal reasons) for the latter to not only continue the exploration of the sough but also to clear it and maintain so far as they are able. Preparations were in hand for dredging the brook in Stoney Middleton Hall grounds and clearance was in hand at the site of Castle Rock Shaft.

September 2nd 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to P.Helliwell. Ref: OM.3.2.A.

..... "I am very pleased with the results of the completion of the brook course dredging programme, but would with deference submit that some form of simple dam be installed at the upstream end of the dredged channel, above the upper exit of the sough in order to prevent the stream regrading its bed when next in spate.

As demonstrated on Sunday our operations in the tail of the sough revealed that the cause of the trouble lay in a dense mat of rootlets, held rigidly in place by larger roots, which, over a distance of 30'+, had acted as a sieve in times of High water, extracting the lighter particles of silt from this and finally all the silt until a solid barrier had been formed from the roof downwards save for a sub-surface channel, approximately one foot high by two feet six inches wide, kept open by water pressure; doubtless eventually this too would have been closed and the sough would have flooded permanently.

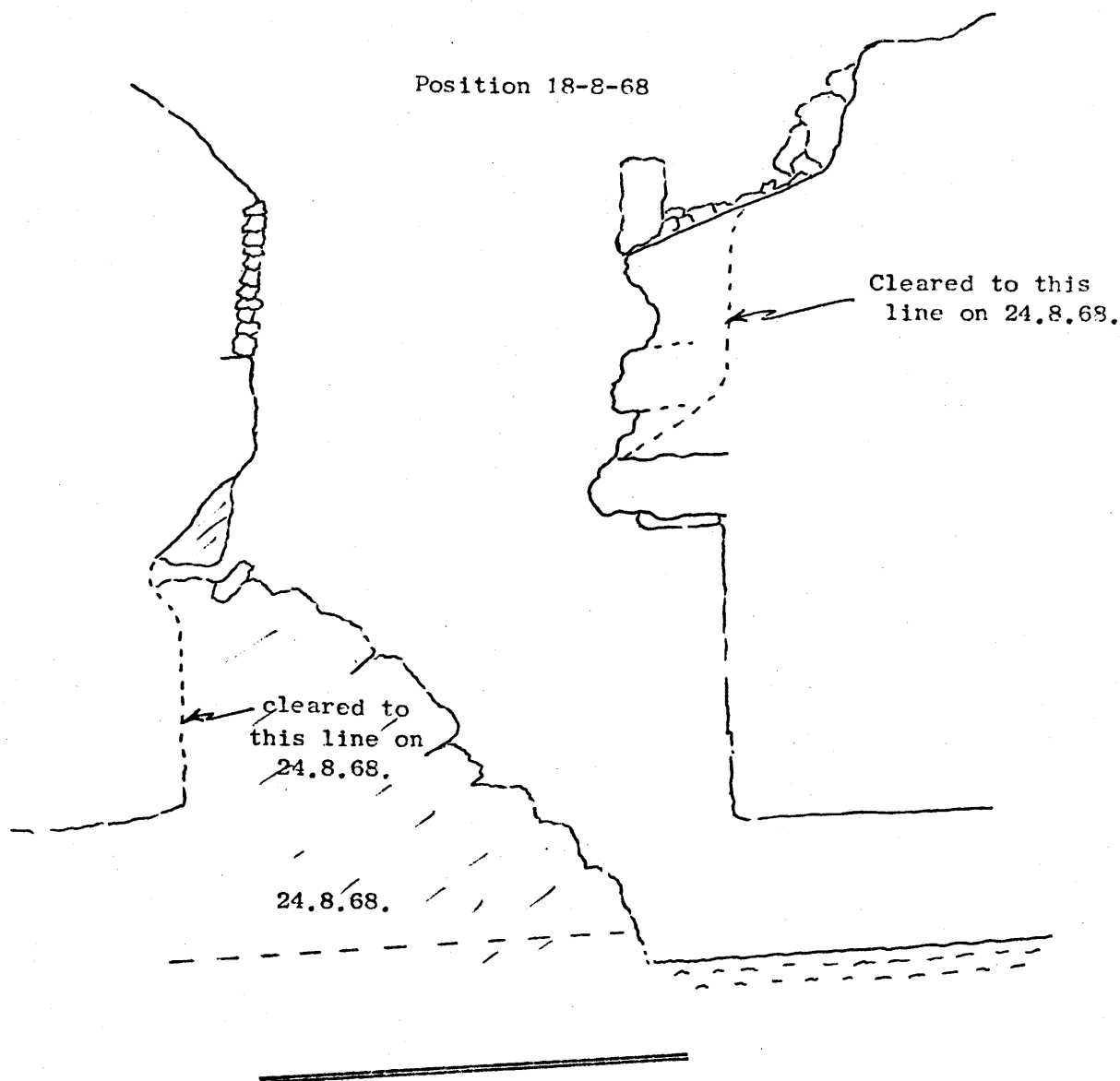
The maximum resurgence exit was therefore about 2.5 square feet in area. This mat of rootlets and silt has now been cut out and the section of the sough tail increased to approximately 4'3" x 2'6", or an exit area of 10.6. square feet.

This is greater than would be the 36" diameter pipe envisaged, i.e., 7 square feet, and I submit that the pipe may well now be unnecessary since the sough should no longer flood out at the Inspection Shaft as formerly unless we are dealing with a far greater volume of water than we at present believe.....

There are several places in the sough tail where the walls have been washed out by the water, these require re-packing with rock, and one roof collapse which may prove to be easier of repair by a hole sunk to it from surface when we have exactly located its position, and assuming as we now believe, that this is not under the churchyard. We have yet to extract the roots and some rock from the floor of the tail, we will also re-pack the wall cavities, but I may well request the company's good offices in sinking a hole to the bad roof if necessary. I would also point out that whilst it has taken many years for the tail to deteriorate to the condition in which we found it, the rootlets will eventually grow again, and something like, say, a five yearly inspection of the tail should become standard practice.

As a result of our efforts in the sough tail, the water at the foot of the Inspection Shaft is reduced from thigh to ankle level, though of course the blockages at the pack and in the short level to Castle Rock are still maintaining the old water level at the foot of the shaft there.

The shoring up in Castle Rock Shaft is making headway and will, I trust, be completed this coming Saturday, after which we will be working in the tail until priority .1. is completed, then we will move back to priority .3."



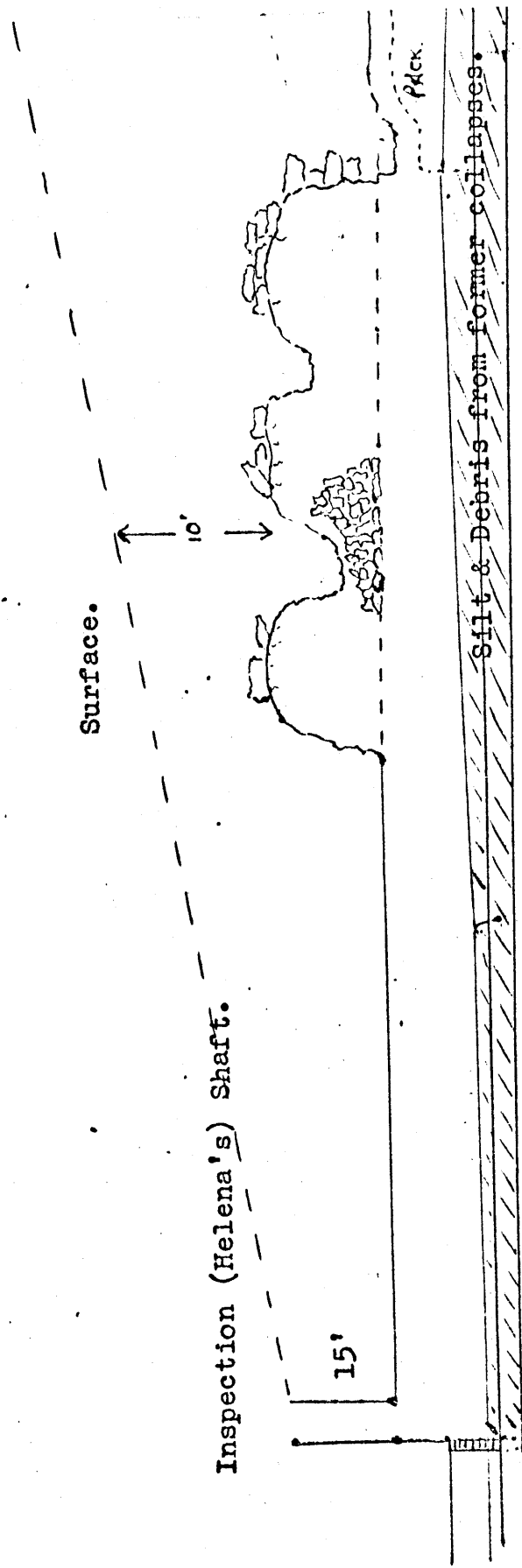
16th September 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to Dr.D.Knight. Progress Report. Ref:OM.3.2.A.

"Work, as scheduled, on Castle Rock Shaft (priority .2.) by OM, now completed. Shaft completely re-excavated and renovated by the installation of steel plates and expanding props, ground at rear of plates packed with rocks so that no movement of debris slope left in the defile is possible. The remaining work on this site, by Laportes, the installation of a concrete cap with manhole cover and the clearing up of Mr Fletcher's land, to be held in abeyance until OM. have finished using the shaft as a haulage road. Since it is proposed to completely seal the original Inspection Shaft I suggest the fitting of a 30' fixed ladder in Castle Rock Shaft for future routine inspections of the sough. (D.A.Nash. 1974. this latter suggestion was never implemented and was finally not necessary).

As first found by OM., the sough in the chamber (downstream of the narrows below Castle Rock Shaft) followed an erratic course which led to undercutting and the eventual destruction of the old (debris) pack. We now re-constructed this on the opposite side of the chamber turning the water into a direct course across the chamber reducing erosion on the new pack, which is only half the size of the former, to a minimum. A large, insecure, roof block was also dropped and cleared from the sough course. Priority .4. therefore, can now be considered as completed....."

(A sketch followed showing the position to date between the Inspection

Shaft and Castle Rock Shaft and illustrated, for the first time, the dangerous 'roof cavities' downstream of Castle Rock Shaft, these penetrating up into soil and shattered, water worn, limestone.



Surface.

Inspection (Helena's) Shaft.

15'

10'

Silt & Debris from former collapses.

P4ck

Castle Rock Shaft.

Surface.

30'

ORIGINAL
CASTLE ROCK
CHOKIE.

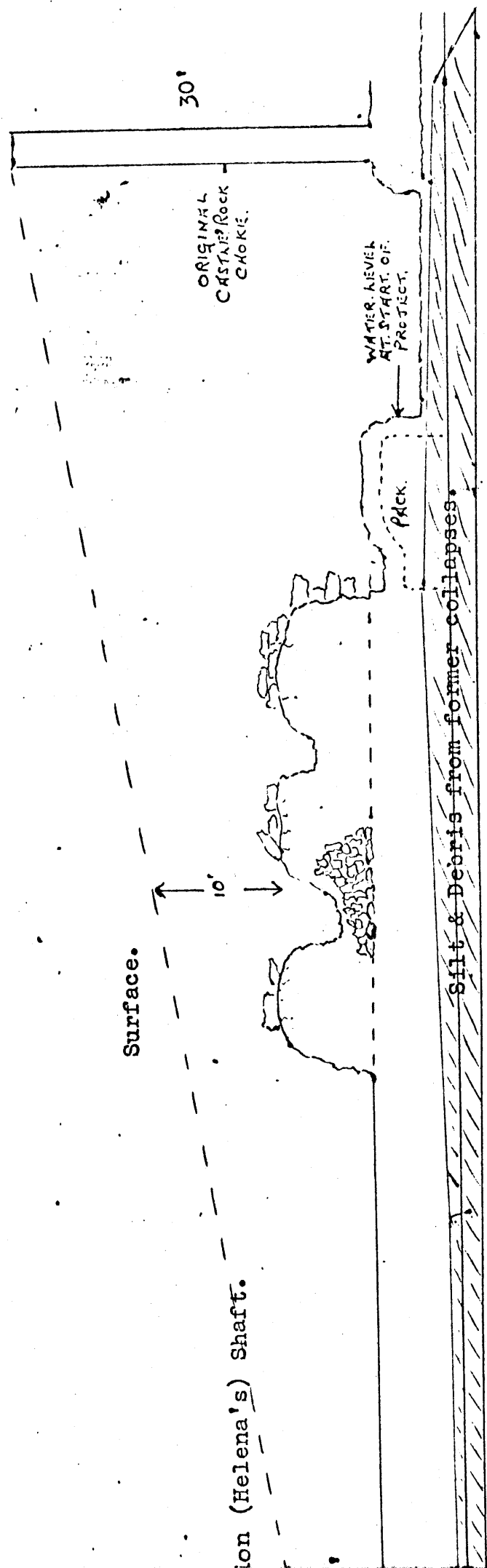
WATER LEVEL
AT START OF
PROJECT.

PACK.

Silt & Debris from former collapses.

ion (Helena's) Shaft.

10'



24th September 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to Dr D.Knight. Ref: OM.3.2.A.

....."A considerable body of surface water was reaching the sough as follows: A rising at the foot of Kester Dale, in front of the scree slope of Castle (Hill)Rock, coursing down Mr Fletcher's farmyard was joined by another rising from the bottom side of Castle Rock, and this water was three parts filling the concrete channel through the farm to discharge into a stone trough at the head of the road, this trough was near brimming over and entering the Councils drain to capacity, which drain enters the sough at the manhole cover further down the road. We were informed that it is only when this water overflows, and runs upwards of two inches deep down the farmyard, that the 'levee' (sough) rises two hours later...."

At the sough tail, whilst a considerable volume of water was coming, via the overflow, to the lower outfall, the majority racing through the upper outfall was threatening to undercut the downstream wall of this.....

It was obvious that the floor (10 to 12 feet long) of the lower outfall, had to be brought to the same level as the previously excavated upper outfall, this work was put into hand and completed over the weekend."

Note: by this stage a temporary timber and rock dam had been constructed in the brook above the outfalls (D.A.Nash 1974. this dam still remains and is maintained by OM. from time to time). In this peak of high water the tail retained at least 9" of air space.

30th September 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to Dr D.Knight. Ref: OM.3.2.A.

"It was noted between 4.00 and 4.30/5.00 pm (Saturday) that the sough rose an inch or so and became very cloudy, clearing and lowering again just as swiftly.....(No source of this extra flow was ever traced).

In the accompanying Monthly Report: "The section of passage downstream of the chamber (between Inspection Shaft & Eastle Rock Shaft) over a length of 60/80' with high, natural, roof stopings which may be as near as 6/10' to surface, can be considered as a talking point, they are quite safe at the present juncture and we have, over some of its length, roofed the streamway and packed up into the cavities as a safety measure".

14th October 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to P.Helliwell. Ref:OM.3.2.A.

....."Considering that the water level nearly reached peak in the middle of last week with the Kester Dale Rising on the verge of flooding the road and Carlswark flooded, the sough seems to have coped well with the situation."

21st October 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to P.Helliwell. Ref: OM.3.2.A.

"The whole of our time was therefore spent on the approaches to area .4.(the floor beneath the stoped-up roof cavities). Here a number of exceptionably large rocks were prised out of the stream bed and several broken by hammer and packed in the roof. Since (much or) all this material has obviously fallen from the cavities and we have now to dispose of it, we will have to roof and pack this area as suggested...."

Close inspection reveals the present roof of these cavities to be clay with loose blocks of rock between which rootlets have penetrated, a cave-in along here could be disastrous to the sough, and moreso, if it shut this off completely the water would blast out at surface on the bankside above the farm and nearby houses, but if we roof and pack, the sough should be safe and any cave-in afterwards would merely mean a hole to be filled in. The length of passage involves is 30/40' but we have

already roofed and packed some 10/15' of this using long stone slabs as cross-members.

As said in the Monthly Report, we would still welcome a second opinion of the work necessary in this area, if any technician of the company is inclined to come down with us one weekend."

21st October 1968, Letter Miss N. Kirkham to D.A. Nash. Ref: OM.3.2.A.

Following some vague questions about Sam Chewins Shaft on Middleton Moor - still trying to make ~~xxxxxx~~ sense of the 'raise-shaft?' in the sough at about 2,500' upstream of the Inspection Shaft.

"First re Cheuwins Shaft, There is not the faintest possibility of you having reached Cheuwins shaft unless you have passed under Cliff Stile Shaft first! The only connection with Cheuwins Shaft will be via Victory Level from Cliff Stile Shaft. Beyond any question Moorwood Sough was driven from its tail to Cliff Stile Shaft by 1810. Victory Level was driven mid 19th century. It is also quite definitely stated that Moorwood Sough was driven up Ashtons Pipe to Cliff Stile Mine. See my enclosed very rough sketch of known parts of Moorwood Sough and Victory Level (this sketch seems to suggest that Cheuwins Shaft was 'The shaft under the rocks?') - Miss Kirkham continued with the suggestion (as finally proved) that our 'raise' was Rock Cottage Shaft.

OM.4.25.B. Bagshawe. Index of Mines. 19th Century. Bag. Coll. 432. Sheffield.

Mentioned but no details.

Mention of a Pingle Grove. in 1687. Private Liberty of Eyam. (could this be Elliot's Pingle mine? D.A. Nash.)

4th November 1974, Letter D.A. Nash to Alan Thomas, Laportes. Ref: OM.3.2.A.

Note: an exceptionally wet weekend.

On Sunday 3rd November - following a descent of Dusty Pit Mine Shaft. - It was now decided to check on what had happened at Moorwood Sough during the weekend of floods. We found as follows:-

Kester Dale rising had flooded into the farmyard and down the road. Carlswark Cavern had overflowed and its water was running down Stoney Middleton Dale.

Moorwood Sough.

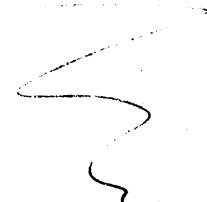
The outfalls were running high but coping with the quantity.

The Inspection Shaft was running 4' + (usual 9" to 1')

Upstream it was 5' + with a very strong current, the roof cavities (Area ~~3x4~~ 4) could not be reached as our roof packs were under water. (normally 3' 6" above it).

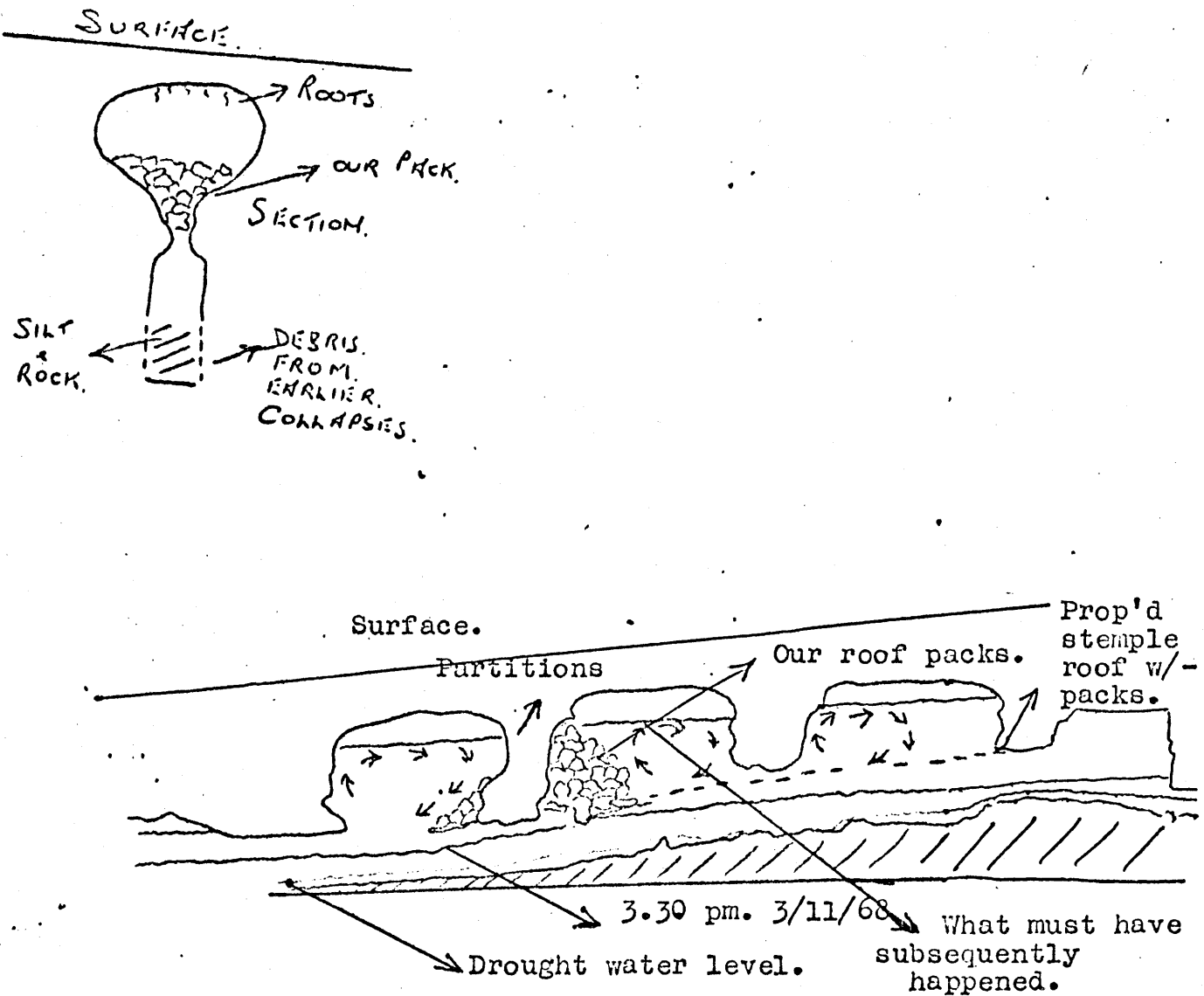
Castle Rock Shaft. A slowly swirling pool of water ascertained to be 10' deep so that area 3. was under 6' of water.

Note: Alan Thomas telephoned me twice on Monday 4th to tell me that Moorwood Sough had collapsed under the garden of Nook Farm, Stoney Middleton, i.e. area.4., and with this report I did him a sketch of the area in question - see photocopy of page.3. of this report overleaf.



.3.

During the night I am hoping to at least have a look at the collapse, which must be one of the cavities alluded to in section (b) of this report, and in former reports, where at 3.30 p.m. yesterday, the water was touching the base of our second roof-pack. The origin of these 'stoped-down' cavities is now more apparent, and another illustration of the tremendous forces of water we are dealing with on this project, they must be outwash, cavities in which the water swirls when the sough has, in earlier times been in flood, certainly at 3.30 p.m. yesterday the water had not risen into them, but must still have been rising, and once it pressurised behind the partitions between the cavities it would swirl up into them as below:-



Notd: I inspected the collapse on the Monday night, it was the upstream and largest of the stoped cavities which had collapsed. A report on this situation was sent in to Alan Thomas.

13th November, 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to Miss N.Kirkham. Ref:OM.3.2./A.

Extract following a comment by Miss Kirkham about soughs clearing their own blockages.

Area.4.

"The fall, I fear, would not have cleared itself this time, there were some gigantic blocks in the walls which came away with the roof, remember that this cavity as seen from the sough was 20' long, 12' high and 6/7' wide.

30th November, 1968. D.A.Nash - Diary.

Area.4.

1st Cavity now floored with reinforced concrete and back-packed against collapse, also upstream section of 2nd cavity (our original 3rd Cavity) also concrete floored ready for back-packing - an excellent job of work

8th December, 1968. D.A.Nash. - Diary.

"Broke up and removed the stone trough (in the sough) near the Inspection Shaft (in Helena Hall's garden)."

NB: this trough was associated at one time with the village pump on the roadside above, a lead pipe came from the pump to the trough - this pump has not worked for many years.

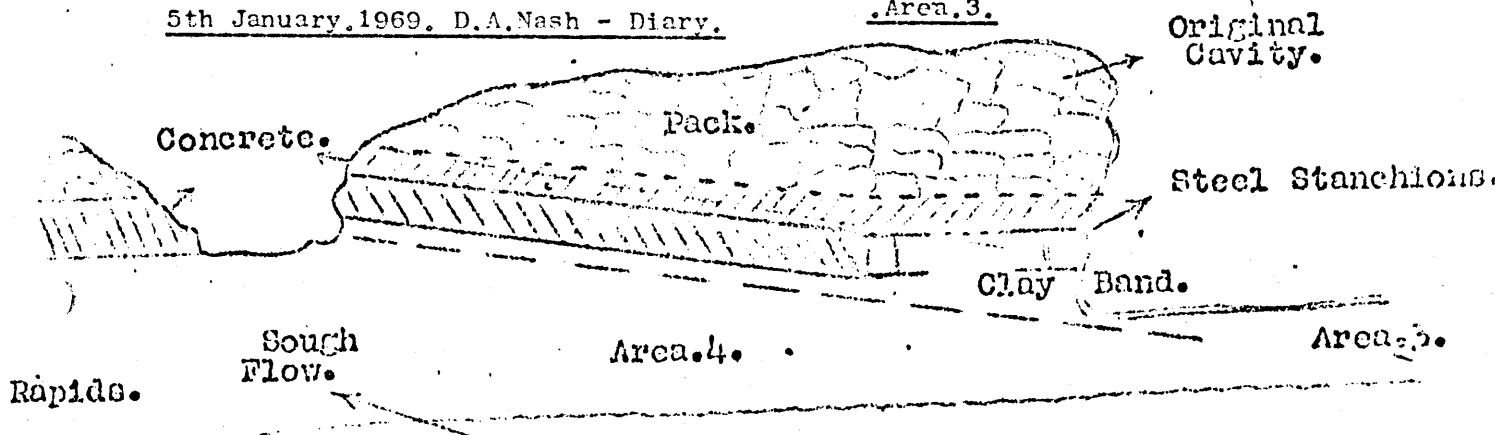
9th December, 1968. Letter D.A.Nash to Alan Thomas LIL.

Area.3.

"Some rock removal was then undertaken in area.3. (the low narrow section immediately downstream of Castle (Hill) Rock Shaft) and during this an unsuspected roof cavity was found. This lies halfway through the narrow section where a four inch wide slot, three to four feet long was noticed in the roof above, through which a solutional cavity of considerable size was visible but not accessible. Since this must lie under the 'rough' bankside by Castle Rock Shaft, it is not so important so long as it cannot collapse into the soughway".

5th January, 1969. D.A.Nash - Diary.

Area.3.



2' minimum reduction of floor required by us.

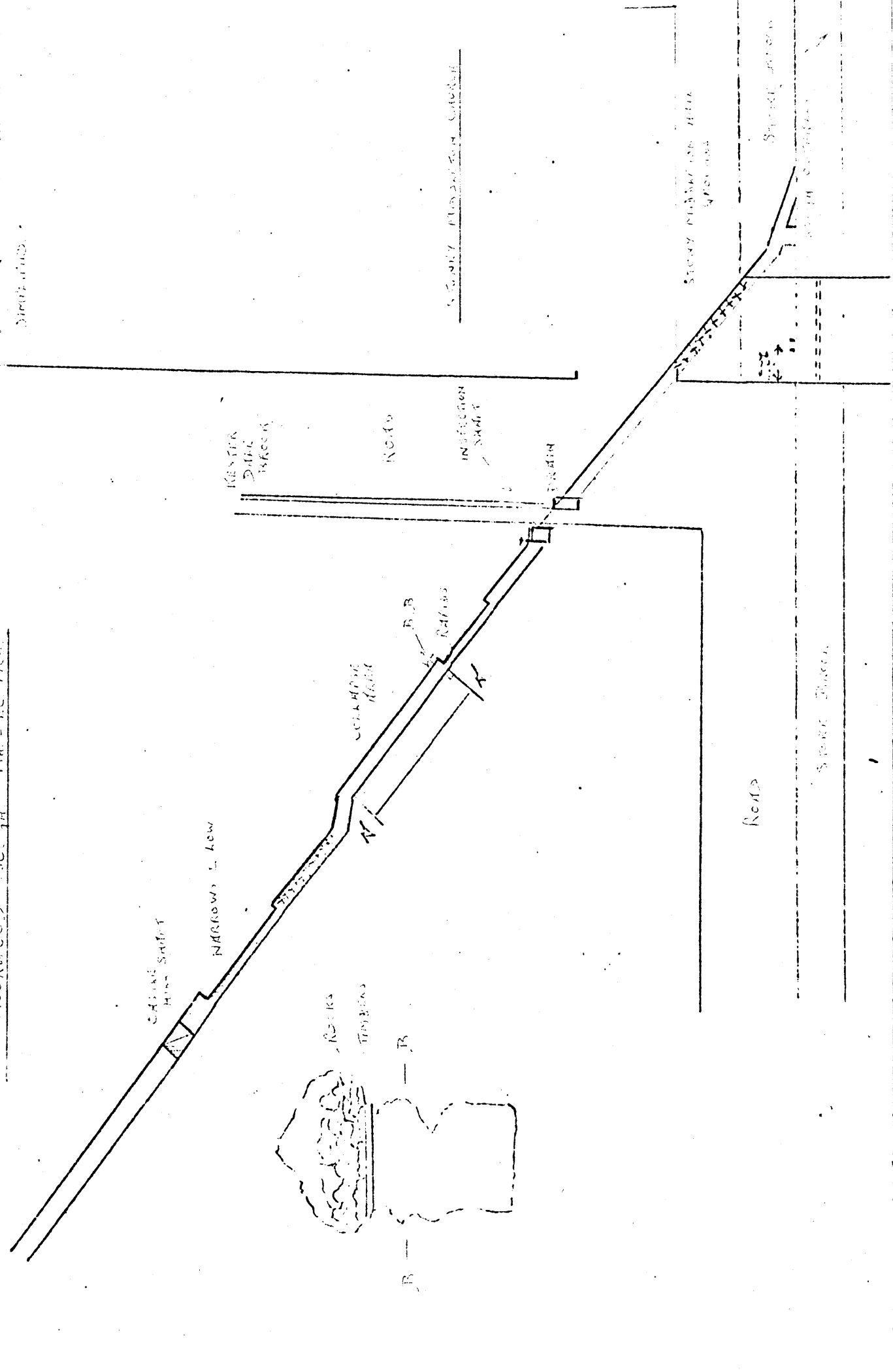
5/6' maximum if Mr Cousins wants to free the silt from the upper reaches of the sough.

True Sough Floor.

"We were amazed to find the 'Cave In' hole closed and filled - Mr Fletcher informed us that it was done on Christmas Eve - we would have liked to have taken out more of the floor and the remains of the pack" (before the hole was filled in and covered. NB: The above sketch profile shows the method used to support the area.

Mooring 1976 North of the ...
A ...
Dredging ...

MOORWOOD SOUGH ...



8th April 1969. Enclosed with letter: D.A.Nash to Dr.D.Knight.

Moorwood Sough Project - Work Priorities

1969

1. (a) The cementation & renovation of the sough outfall.
(b) To pack and cement the wall cavities and to strengthen and secure the cavity in the roof of the sough tail in the vicinity of the church gateway.
2. The removal of the large, fallen, rock, damming the passage at approximately 2,800 feet - from the "Inspection Shaft". Area.5.
3. To clear up and dispose of rock half filling the 15'/20' low, narrow section of passage immediately prior to the "raise".
4. To survey to and ascertain the position and nature of the "raise" at approximately 2,500 from the Inspection shaft.
5. To push on the investigation to Cliffstile Mine and to advise on any problems encountered.
6. To clear the fall in Cliffstile Mine.
7. To continue the exploration towards Glebe Mine and to advise on problems as encountered.

Note: Air problems can forseably be overcome as far as Cliffstile Mine but between there and Glebe Mine they are almost bound to be acute.

4th October 1969. D.A.Nash/OM.Diary. & Memo in OM.3.2.B.

In an attempt to reach Area.5. in Moorwood Sough we descended Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft at 4-30 pm. The water in the cross-cuts turned out to be lower than we had ever seen it, 18" at the lowest sections.

We broke the rock dam at area 5. dropping the water behind it by at least 2'6". We then entered a 'blockey' area almost immediately coming face to face with a huge slab completely filling the soughway with the water welling up from beneath it. We put a diver under the slab but he could not find the other side of it and so had to desist. Looking round we got the impression that this slab may have been down even at the time of the sougher but being in such unstable ground it would not be practical to mine through it in case further blocks dropped so he might well have tunneled under it, assuming that the sough was dry at the time, but if this was so which way had the miner got round the block. Searching on the right hand side of the slab a slope was found leading into a narrow joint now filled with fallen rock and sludge. At this time it was doubted if this could be excavated from this side but a little poking about 'holed through' and a current of fresh air rushed in to us so that we were able to dispense with air bottles and gags. Work was again possible in this area (without breathing equipment).

22nd February 1970. Based on D.A.Nash/O.M. Diary entry.

An inspection of Glebe Mine in very wet conditions revealed that in the Glebe - Ladywash crosscut, a) water was entering via a borehole from the Glebe Plant Site on the surface above. b) there was an increase in pumping water coming down the crosscut but not by any great amount, but there did, judging by the sound c) seem to be a considerable increase in the swallets running parallel with the crosscut but some 30 feet lower, i.e., on a 310' horizon. (see pages

18 & 19 of this section) Note: crosscut referred to 280' horizon, Moorwood Sough 320'.

On the 240's horizon, on White Rake west, this was found flooded back to the first of three dams.

On the 280's horizon, on White Rake west, a considerable volume of water was found to be descending from the 240' horizon via cavities in the vein, and this water was observed to be leaving the 280' horizon by way of a drain (well like cavity) under a built up section of the South wall.

8th March 1970. D.A.Nash/OM Diary.

Investigated the drain (well like cavity) on 280's horizon at Glebe, this led southwards for a few feet to the head of a large boulder choke in a joint. This extended above but appeared rather unstable and descended 20 feet plus to a sough like level which was followed back to Glebe Shaft sump. (see page 18, this sough like level is the west running level mentioned on the Glebe Shaft sump exploration.

8th September 1971. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary.

Following the construction of new houses, built in Stoney Middleton Hall grounds a trench was excavated to house the drainage pipe and this trench cut through the tail of Moorwood Sough. Mr J.G.Saint, the contractor, was contacted and a meeting on site was arranged with Mr P.G.L.Vipan, Mr M.Weston and Mr D.A.Nash, when it was agreed that Mr Saint would ensure that any resultant debris would be cleared out of the soughway and the soughway itself would be re-instated and a manhole set in the cover on the surface. (see OM.3.3.).

11/12th September 1971. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary. & Moorwood Sough Report OM.3.3.

And OM.Field notebook No.2.

An inspection was made from the tail of the sough to Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft:- as follows.

1. The tail was again badly choked with roots and rootlets from the trees in the churchyard; it was only just possible to get through them.
2. The bad wall cavity not far from the outfall had suffered inasmuch as the rock fill put in in 1967 had been washed out again.
3. The roof collapse cavity still remained very much as before but its position on the surface required exact location.
4. The older roof collapse, slabbed over in the forgotten past also required locating.
5. The renovated collapse cavities facing Nook Farm (upstream of the sough tail section) remain in good order and should continue to do so since an excellent job was made of this in 1968.
6. Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft also remains sound and in good order as it was stemmed and secured by OM.M.R.&.E. in 1967.

The tree roots (first cleared in 1968) were now pruned and

cleared out once more.

A survey was made on the 12th from the Inspection Shaft in Miss Hall's Garden to the contractor's hole. The following figures are taken from OM's field notebook No.2.

Station.	Foresight	Reversed bearing.	Distance metres	feet.
1 - 2	132 ^o	312 ^o	3.60	11' 8"
2 - 3	140 ^o	320 ^o	8.70	28' 6"
3 - 4	149 ^o	329 ^o	4.70	15' 4"
4 - 5	184 ^o 30'	4 ^o 30'	16.35	53' 6"
5 - 6	168 ^o	348 ^o	.70	2' 24"
6 - 7	134 ^o	314 ^o	2.20	7' 2"
7 - 8	124 ^o	304 ^o	12.25	40' 0"

The heading 'reversed bearing' means just that to help in location on surface, 'back bearings' were not taken.

The 8th station was the contractors hole. There is a small wall cavity 3.5 metres inbye of station 8. and larger, much more serious one, over 1 metre long and cutting back into the bank at least the same distance and extending halfway up the wall of the level, at 5.7 metres inbye of station.8., still under the Hall driveway. There is a bad roof cavity 1.55 metres inbye of station.5. and this lies in an unused corner of the churchyard near the gate. Another roof cavity lies at 3.65 metres inbye of station.5., just outside the Churchyard gate, appearances suggest that this at one time collapsed right through to surface since someone has laid slabs over the top which are tarmacadamed above. The rest of the sough tail section is in very good condition indeed.

14th September 1971. D.A.Nash/OM Diary.

D.A.Nash and John Elkins went down to Moorwood Sough tail where we measured and surveyed the last two legs from station 8. (the contractors hole) to the downstream outfall.

8 - 9	?	9.8 metres
9 - 10	160 ^o	1.80 metres.

The missing bearing does not appear to have been noted down at the time, it could prove to be the same bearing throughout.

18th/19th September 1971. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary & Moorwood File 1971.(OM.3.3.)

Between 1969 and 1971, contractors had installed a concrete slab with manhole cover over Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft. This was opened for the first time today to reveal that the initial plank cover was still in place and the old and new manholes did not coincide, a new one had to be cut out of the timber cover.

Air circulation still flowing freely, work commenced and a route cleared through the by-pass at the "Big Slab", in dangerous roof conditions. There are two, near right angle, bends in the soughway here and the sough runs through 'blocky' broken ground for some considerable distance, tending to give greater credence to the 'Old Man' going round the Big Slab rather than under it in the first place.

The soughway was then entered behind the big Slab and upwards of 1,000 feet more level was penetrated before it roofed again after climbing over several small falls. Cliffstile Mine was not reached.

16th September 1971. A list of relative heights put in the Moorwood 1971. file.

RELATIVE HEIGHTS IN STONEY MIDDLETON DALE AREA

16th September 1971.

Gleaned from pencil notes found lying around.

		O.D.	
.1.	WATERGROVE SOUGH TAIL.	660'	approx.
.2.	STOKE SOUGH TAIL.(Grindleford).	416'	
.3.	GLEBE SHAFT 280's.	518'	
.4.	MOORWOOD SOUGH TAIL.	460'	approx.
.5.	ROAD BY WATERFALL SWALLET.	930'	approx.
.6.	CARLESWARK (Entrance).	580'	very approx.
.7.	WARDLOW MIRES (Near Three Stags)	780'	
.8.	WATERGROVE FOREFIELD (Shaft Cover)	849'	
.9.	LUMB HOLE, Cressbrook Dale.	600'	
.10.	WESTERN END LADYWASH	550'	(15 Stope).
.11.	LADYWASH SUN VEIN.	-	
.12.	LADYWASH PASTURE VEIN.	-	
.13.	ROMAN WELL, Stoney Middleton.	460'	approx.

COMPARATIVE SCALE OF LEVELS & LIBERTIES S.M. & EYAM

Taking Moorwood Sough tail as 0' bearing in mind that the sough tail mentioned will be by the bridge in Stoney Middleton Hall Grounds and not the present tail. Say 3'.

.1.	MOORWOOD SOUGH TAIL	0'	
.2.	BALL INN. Crossing the river.	133'	
.3.	WATERGROVE SOUGH TAIL.	212'	
.4.	OLD LEVEL Opposite Hawkenedge House.	259'	above Wympey's Quarry.
.5.	CLIFF STYLE SHAFT TOP.	298'	
.6.	GLEBE SHAFT TOP.	313'	
.7.	QUARRY GAT BEHIND EYAM.	335'	
.8.	VEIN CROSSING OAKENEDGE ROAD.	395'	
.9.	ENGINE SHAFT IN HAZARD TITLE.	399'	
.10.	WATERGROVE ENGINE SHAFT TOP.	402'	
.11.	TIMPERLEYS COE DOOR.	420'	
.12.	BROOKHEAD SHAFT TOP.	465'	
.13.	OLD LADYWASH & DUSTY PITS SHAFT TOPS.	480'	
.14.	STEP LEADING TO HALLEMS COE DOOR.	481'	
.15.	OLD COE SHAFT Covered over.	525'	
.16.	VICTORY SHAFT TOP.	537'	
.17.	HAY CLIFF SHAFT TOP.	570'	
.18.	BURNTHEATH SHAFT TOP.	590'	
.19.	SHAW ENGINE SHAFT.	650'	
.20.	NEW ENGINES SHAFT.	720'	
.21.	NEW LADYWASH.	780'	

Copied by D.A.Nash.

Moorwood Sough - Resume' of known & Conjectured Information, 20th Sept. 71, OM. 3.3.

Based on Miss N. Kirkham's discussions with the late Edwin Maltby:-
 "The sough passes under the corner of the churchyard and a pump nearby is on the sough"... (incorrect the pump lies 3 to 4 metres north of the soughway and was fed by a lead pipe from a stone trough in the floor of the sough. D.A. Nash). "It ranges to a shaft on the east of Mill Lane, 750' N. of E. of the Church"..... (this confusing since the shaft referred to is known to us as "Rockery Shaft" being concealed under a rockery, the shaft we know as "East of Mill Lane Shaft" lies 440' further on and is not mentioned by Maltby. D.A. Nash)..... "and from here it continues along the floor of the valley for just over 1,000' until it meets a cross vein "True Pen Vein" when the sough makes a left hand turn almost S.W. for under 1,000' beneath the Cliff, probably passing about under the south edge of the summit clump of trees. As usual plans vary slightly. About at the wall which separates the rocks and the bushes from the open ground, it turns sharply N.W., sharp turns such as these, in a sough, often indicate that the soughers have been following veins or a junction of the strata. Again plans differ and the sough may go along shaft mounds which come down the side of the small valley which comes up from the Grip out of Middleton Dale. It goes to Cliffstile Mine".... (Here again there seems to be something wrong, firstly in that this run of the sough only runs for some 440', swinging off at right angles or sharper immediately past our East of Mill Lane Shaft, though there is a sludge and rock filled niche going straight on as though the sougher changed his mind here, but it does not look as though it went on for more than a yard or so. Secondly this run is clearly in a strong vein of calcite and fluorspar whilst at the turn, rather than following True Pen Vein, it enters a low wide crosscut with no sign of a vein. D.A. Nash)..... "It goes to Cliffstile Mine, and the small enclosure with the hillocks was once the site of One Acre Mine, although on another plan this was just on the Stoney Middleton side of Cliffstile Mine. From here the main sough was driven N.W. up "Ashtons" or "Phillip's Pipe". The next shaft is Bold Rodney Shaft, on Nut Scrin, and this is now a mound on the east side of the walled footpath (parcel 810). 1,000 feet from Cliffstile Mine there was a shaft called "Sheldon's Shaft" or "Baulk Em Shaft". The long narrow enclosure, with Mill Lane on its east border, through which runs the last part of the footpath (parcel 632) is Elliot or Rakey Pingle and there was a shaft in this, supposed in 1819, to be about 120' deep and quite drowned out. There were several shafts and mines between here and Eyam Townend, but the veins, at least before Moorwood Sough, were never seen below 72 feet deep, but 'very rich ore got in ye water'".... (The low wide crosscut would seem to be that referred to in the letter as "a left handed turn almost S.W. for under 1,000 feet" With all its meanderings I would say that it was over 1,000 feet. The Sough then swings N.W. True, and here we met with the foot of a shaft, raise, or sump?..... protected with a timber platform and corrugated zinc sheets. It has been suggested that this is "Rock Cottage Shaft" but Mr J. Rieuwerts who has been down the shaft supplied evidence that this cannot be so, since they found a passage roofed with water. Even if their exploration took place before we lowered the water, and at the time the wooden platform and sheets were under water, they would not have been able to distinguish the existence of a level, which they claim was quite clear. D.A. Nash.

"The sough continued to Glebe Mine, and on one plan the sough and Ashton Pipe are shown ranging about 150 feet to the East of what it calls Glebe Shaft, but some plans call this Wilds Old Grove. Moorwood Sough then continued along the bottom level of Ashtons Pipe, directly under May Cottage, with an old climbing shaft in North Croft Head (field 396)".... (It needs to be clarified that Glebe Shaft is drained by a branch or crosscut and is not the sough proper, though it is considered that most of the present day water is coming from there. D.A. Nash.)

Other Plans etc.

Plan (2.F.4.) of the sough upstream of Cliffstile, and including

Victory level in detail, is unsigned and undated but is tentatively assumed to be one or the other of the Maltby's who did a vast amount of work on the soughs of the area, clearing them out and maintaining them over a long period of time. Ignoring Victory Level, no sign of which has yet been found in the sough, or at the bottom of Cliffstile Shaft. In the sough itself, the plan suggests, we can expect an interesting crosscut between Shining Cliffe Scrin and Tub Scrin, though there is no indication of where it goes to ?. (Ref:2.F.4. see pages: 48.49.50. herewith). Trouble can be expected in an area marked 'soft ground' between a point just prior to Chitterling Venture Scrin and the branch off to Glebe Shaft.....

Another plan (2.F.2.) undated but signed by a D.Nickols has been proved to be more diagrammatic than accurate. The shaft positions do not fit. It suggests that the crosscut, opposite the one to Glebe Shaft, may go through to Brookhead Mine, if it was ever completed. It shows another crosscut further upstream cutting Middlefield Rake on the 13th September, 1873 - this is impossible as Middlefield Rake lies South and West of Glebe, there is evidence on another plan that this should read Middleton Rake, not Middlefield. A forefield on East Vein on the next crosscut was reached on June 14th 1873, a sump shown on this is explained on a section (2.F.1.)

A further plan (ref: 1.F.5.) a rough tracing of of a Bagshaw document No:206.11., suggests that the Brookhead crosscut went right through to Brookhead Mine, and also clears up the Middlefield - Middleton Rake problem. (page 51.)

A series of plans of the various levels in Glebe Mine were made by L.C.Wynne, Surveyor, in March 1939, page 52 is a composite of these plans. The crosscut to Moorwood Sough is shown on the 300' level but the showing of a sump at the end of it gives rise to the interesting possibility that the crsscut is higher than the sough. This would make sense out of the little mystery encountered when we descended Glebe Shaft sump in 1967 and recorded that the top of the arch, of what we considered could well be Moorwood Sough branch, was 18" below the water level, inferring that this indicated that there was no great head of water anywhere in the sough from here to the tail. Nonsense was made of this when it became appreciated that we were lowering the level of the water in the sough, as we cleared upwards from the tail, anything up to ten feet and possibly more. If however, the Glebe crosscut discharges into the sough from a higher level then the head of water at the foot of Glebe Shaft becomes 18" plus the depth of the sump.

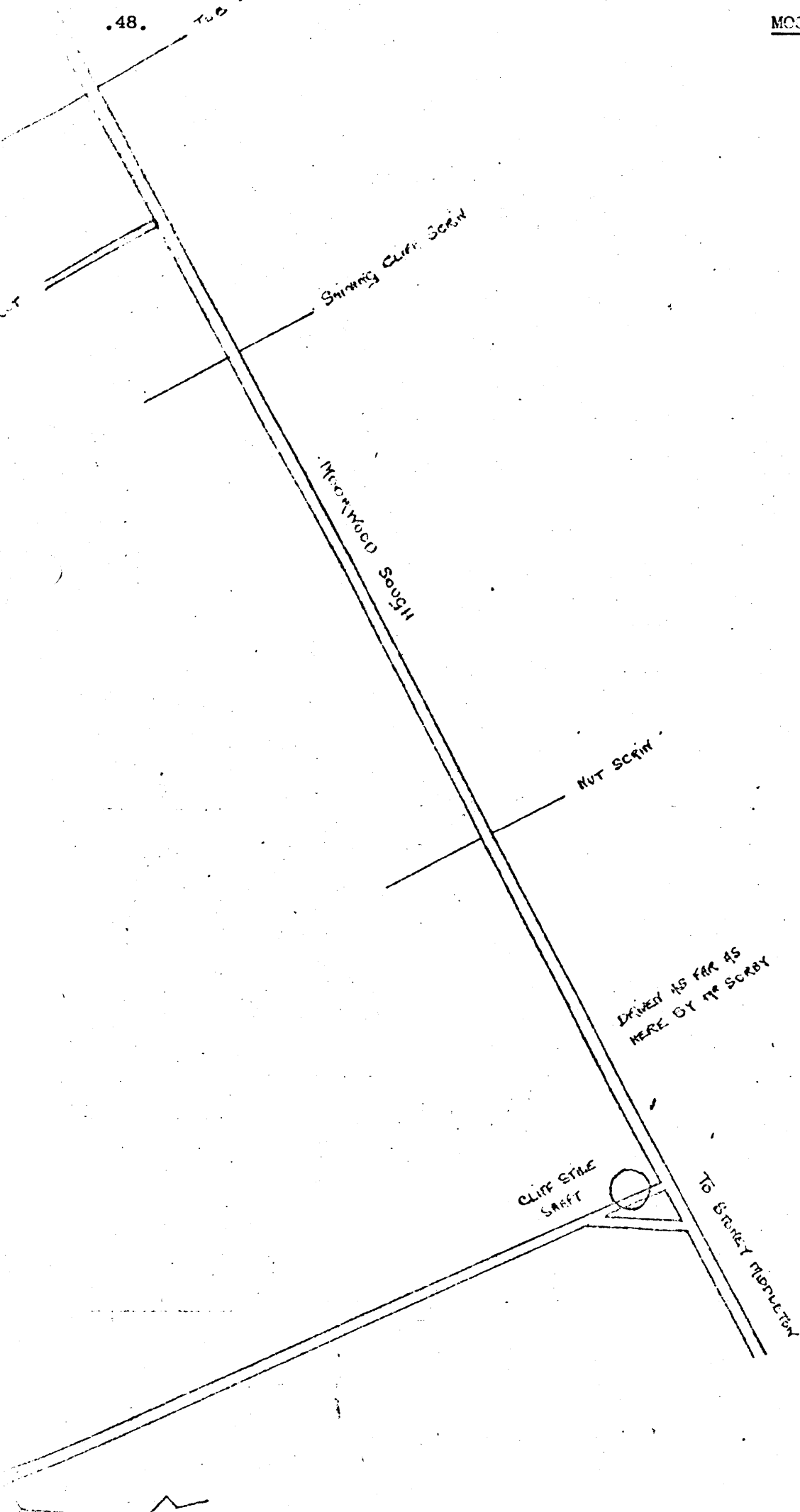
A further, hitherto unsuspected crosscut to the sough is shown as coming off the 280's level with a sump at either end of it.

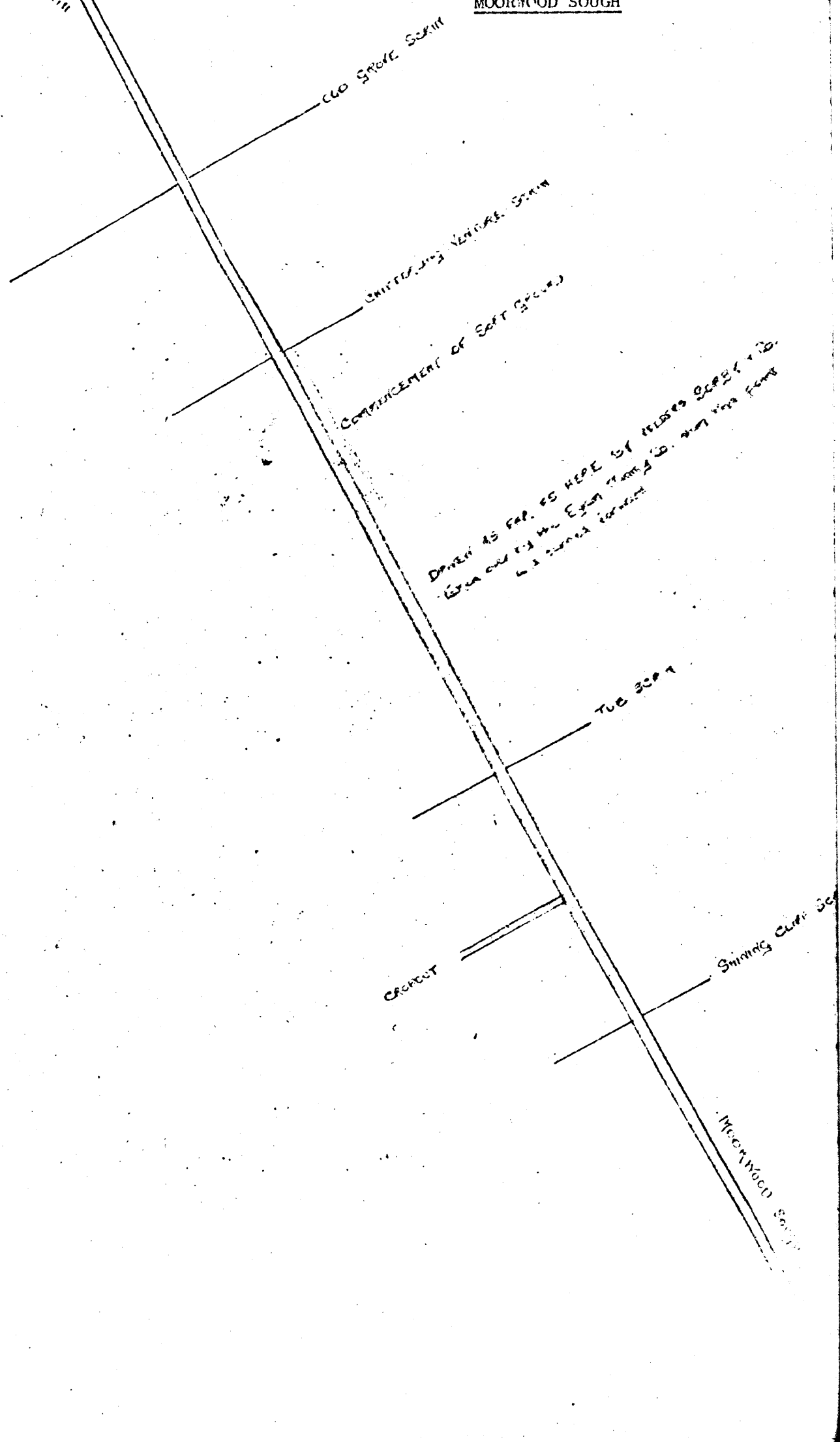
Plan No.7. appears to be a foreshortened version of the Bagshaw document 206.11 and its reference is 206.1. (page.53).

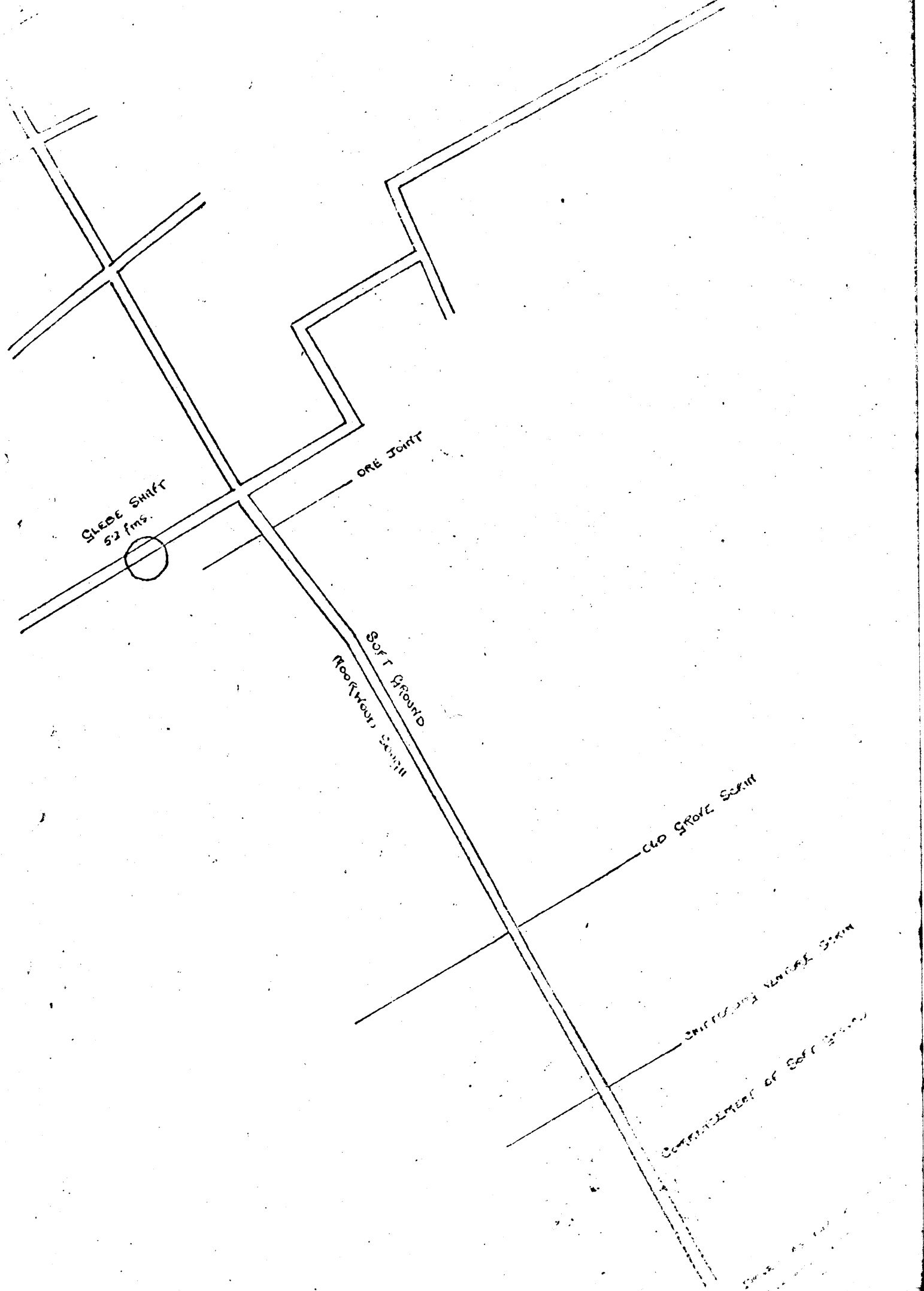
A plan Bag.Coll.206.7 is a very simplified version of Moorwood to Glebe, with Victory gate shown relative to it, but it adds little to the plans already seen. (page.54.)

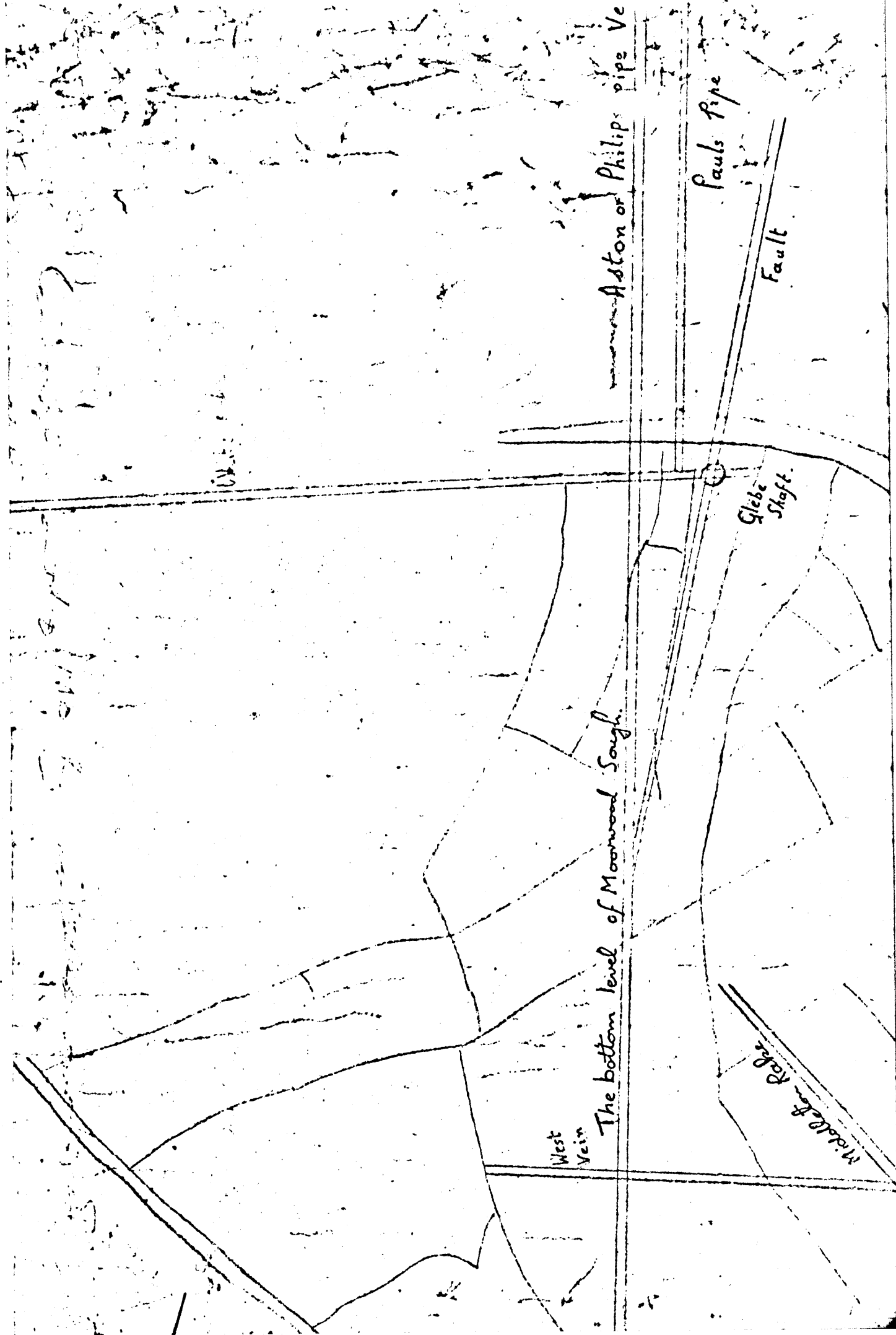
On page 55 is a sketch plan of O.M.'s findings at the foot of Glebe Shaft in 1967, with additions added from the text. In particular it shows what we considered to be the sough with its archway 18" below the water level.

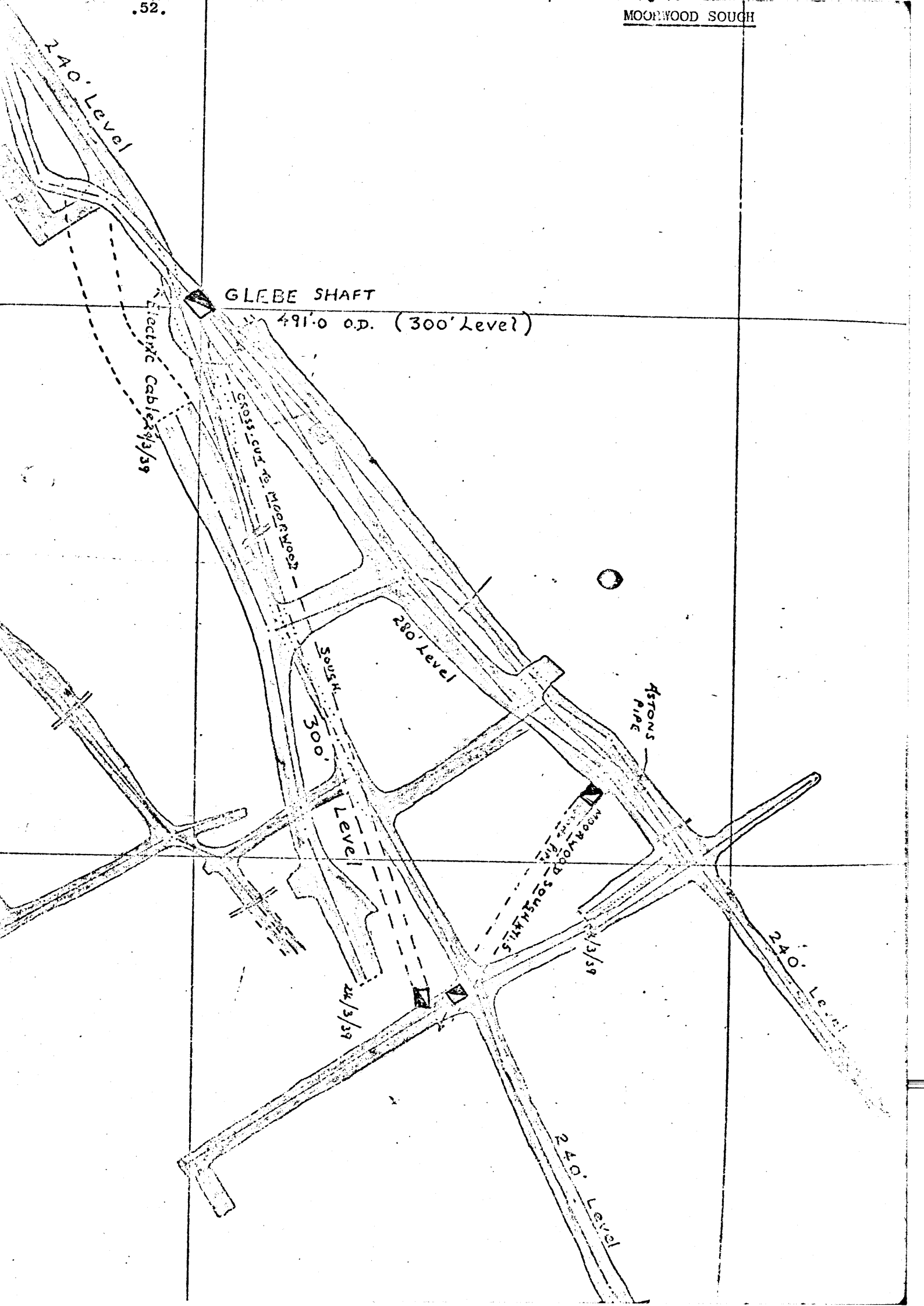
On page 56 is an undated plan by P.Helliwell, this is little more than a sketch but it does indicate where the Ladywash crosscut leaves the old 280's levels and that these workings also later developed a West drive. Of paramount importance is the showing of a winze some 76 feet east of the first crosscut from Glebe Shaft level to the 280's West drive. On comparison with Wynnes survey of 1939

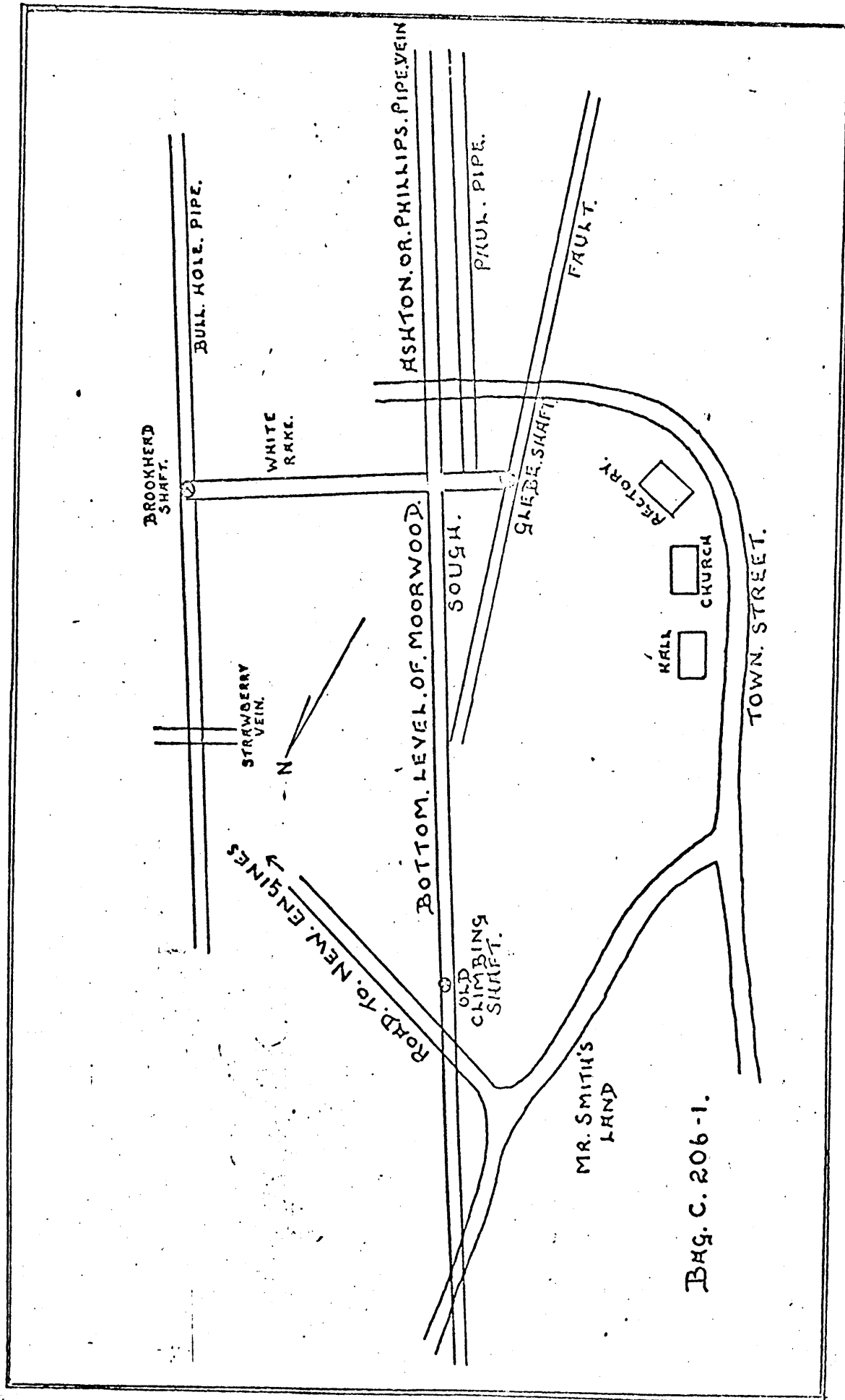












.54.

MOORWOOD SOUGH

MILNES. VEIN. ~ WATERGROVE ~ VICTORY LEVEL. CLIFFSTILE SHAFT & HILLOCKS

BOTTOM OF ROCKS. SKIFFENDER. ROCKS.

MOORWOOD. SOUGH.

PAUL. VEIN.

FOOTPATH.

GATE. AT. ELLIOT. PINGLE.

N.

EYAM. DALE ROAD

BRG C. 206 - 7

1863

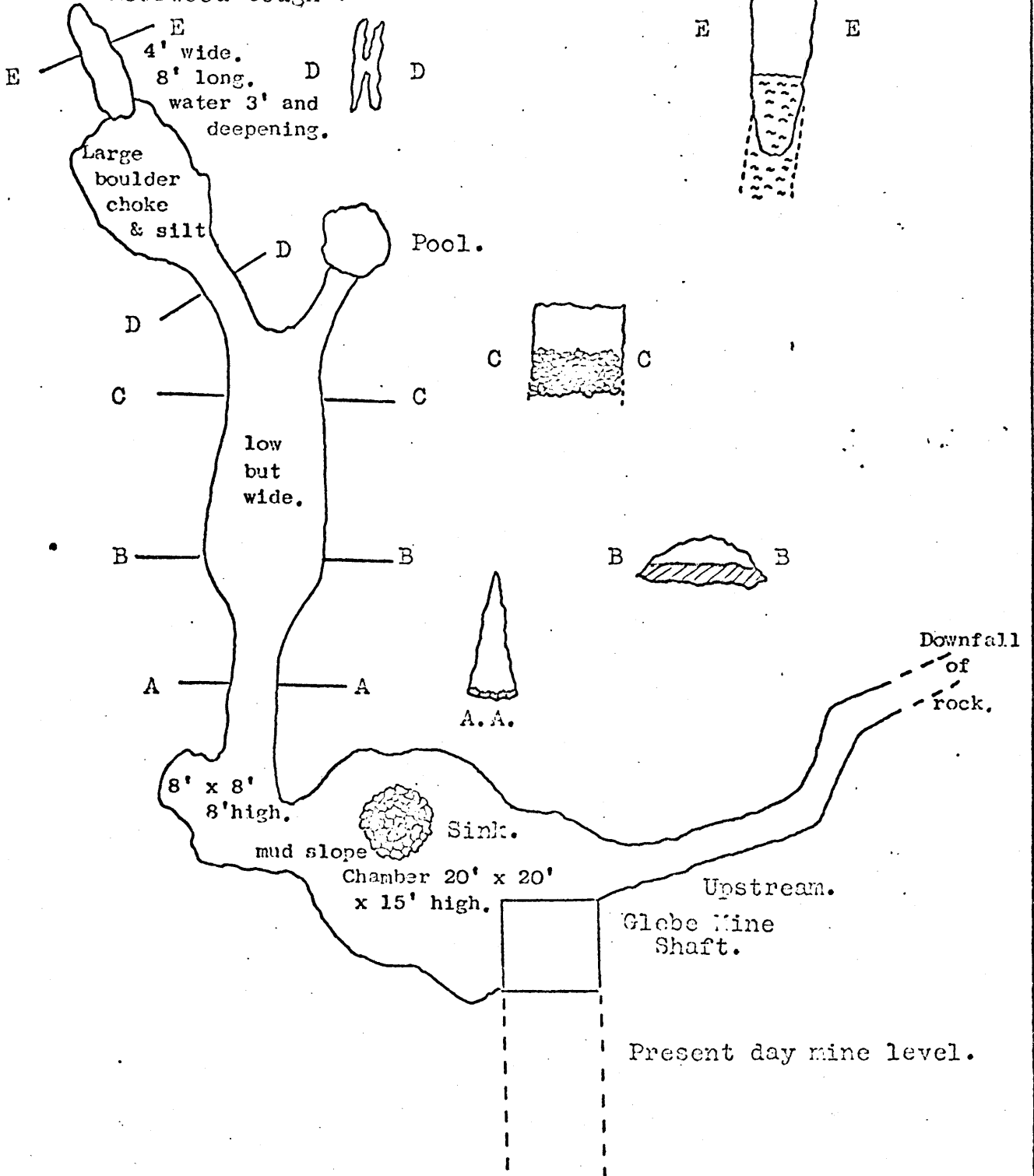
GLEBE SHAFT

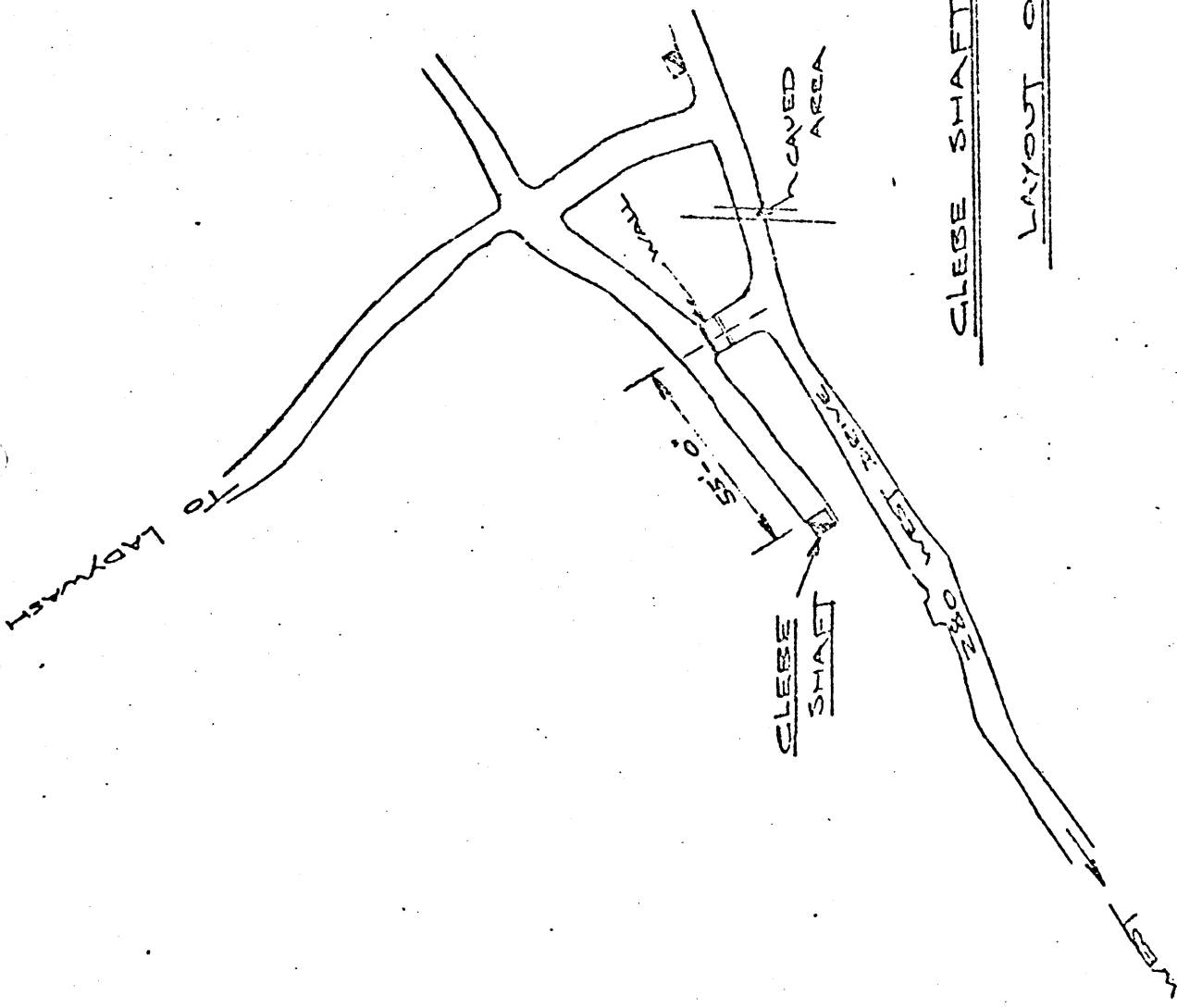
TOWN STREET

WHITE. RAKE. VEIN.

"Cliffstile Mine - Glebe Shaft - Victory Level - Relationships."

(Water Level 18" above arch)
Moorwood Sough ?





CLEBE SHAFT BOTTOM - 280 LEVEL

LAYOUT OF DRIVES.

5011 1/100

this winze is almost certainly the inbye winze on the 280's drive on the line of Moorwood Sough proper as it runs up Ashton's Pipe. On the 10th August, 1971, when Paul Deakin and myself did a check up on the old Glebe workings we stumbled across this winze, now partially covered with a large slab of rock but otherwise appearing to be relatively clear. It was our opinion at the time, that this winze could well be associated with Moorwood Sough and should be further looked into.

.....As well as being a point of access perhaps the greatest importance of this winze lies in its ability to supply fresh air to the sough once the water level has been dropped below the roof. To illustrate this, in 1968, when we first opened Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft we had a bad air problem until we lowered the water all the way to to East of Mill Lane Shaft over 1,000 feet away. After East of Mill Lane we again had air problems, extremely severe, until we broke a hole through which must be connecting with Cliffstile Mine. We anticipate having the same problem once we have passed Cliffstile and an open air duct would be essential if it is found that we can get through the 'soft ground' area.....

A plan of Cliffstile Mine by R.Taylor, 1967 is given on page 58.

2/3rd October 1971. DAN/OM Diary. & File OM.3.3.

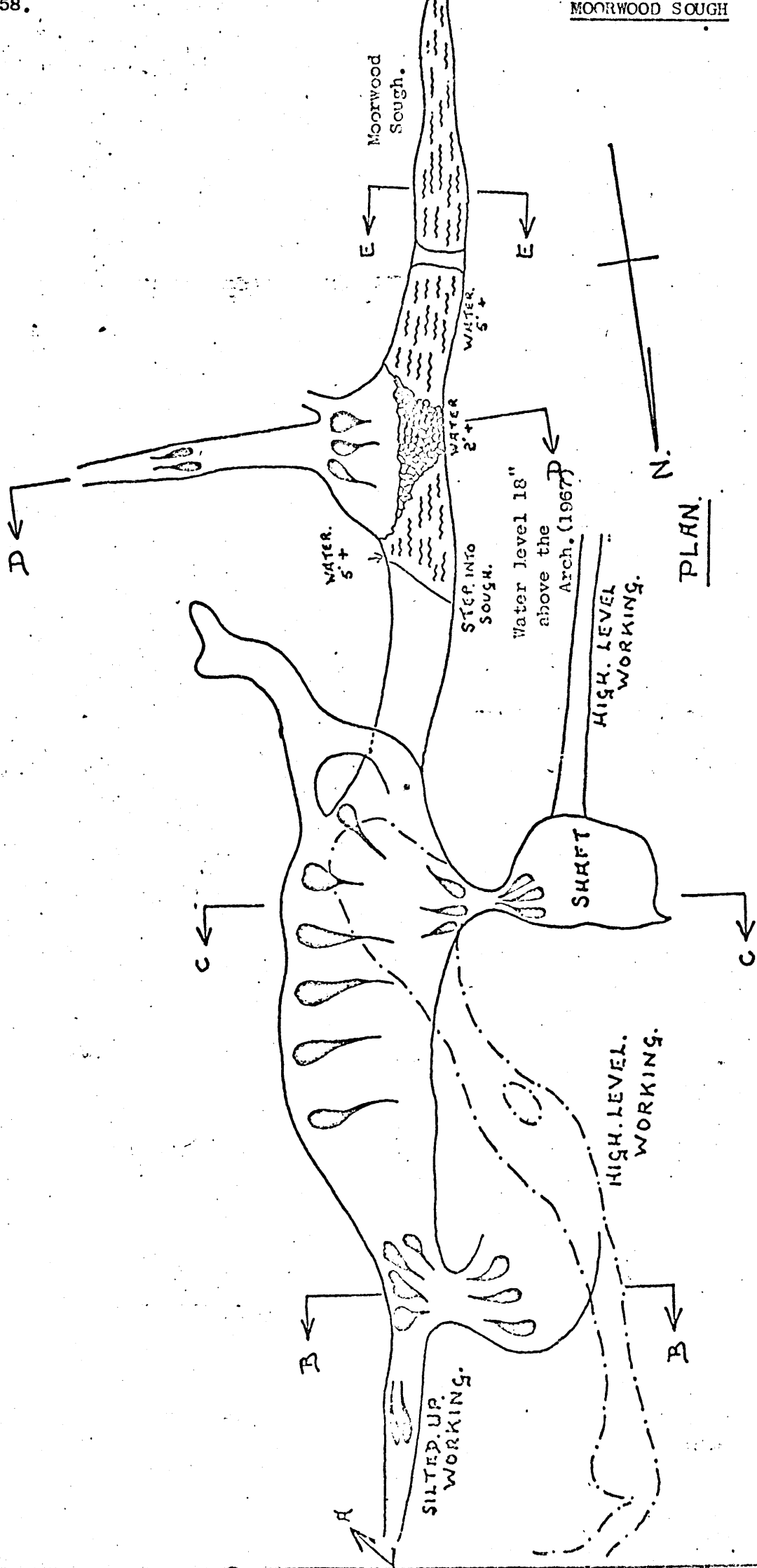
The fall on the upstream side of the Big Slab was reduced but care has to be exersized in this area since the whole passage is through detached blocks.

A blockage several hundred feet upstream of the big slab, due to the collapse of a series of 'gables' and the packs above them which may have been brought about by a fall of rock from a stope which rises to an unknown height above, was designated Area.8. and was somewhat reduced by halving the width of the passage and stacking along the walls; this can only be a temporary measure as the first high water will wash them in again.

In thigh deep silt and neck deep water the Cliffstile Mine stope was reached and work was commenced on a big fall out of a cross joint there. Some rubbish was cleared out and a way made to the foot of Cliffstile Shaft, the collar now has a concrete cap and manhole cover installed.

The continuation of the soughway is now visible but the reduction of the water level by four feet has, so far, only given us an inch of airspace, sufficient to reveal that, presumably Mr Maltby, on his clearing of the sough around 1840, also met trouble in this area since the roof is supported by iron bars.

The first or downstream entrance to Victory level (see copy of 1872 plan on page .59.) was located some twenty feet downstream of Cliffstile Shaft, silted to within a foot or so of the roof with a small flow of water coming out of it. Conditions in this may improve when we have lowered the water some more, or we may find better conditions in the upstream entrance which should be found almost directly under Cliffstile Shaft.



10th October 1971. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary. & OM. 3.3.

Clearance of debris at the cross joint in Cliffstile Mine lowered the water~~fall~~ level on the upstream side of the sough by six inches and we were able to pass under Mr Maltby's work in the Cliffstile Shaft area. On the far side the sough opened up again and we were able to proceed, the silt was still deep and the going difficult.

We could find no trace of the upstream entrance to Victory Level and came to the conclusion that Mr Maltby may have walled this off as he passed under the shaft.

Upstream of Cliffstile we entered an arched section in bad ground. A minor fall brought about by a large slab of stone revealed workings above in the form of a narrow stope but we were able to move this and clear the fall which was about 300' upstream. We eventually reached a point about 400' upstream of Cliffstile, but here, in a narrow passage, arched all the way, we met with a fall nearly to roof level, consisting of very large blocks, timbers and all sorts of debris. The water level was two feet or more above us. We could not climb up the fall since the passage was almost totally blocked, nor at this time dare we disturb the fall before we have further reduced the water level at Cliffstile. This area must be very close to Bold Rodney Mine and Shaft.

17th October 1971. D.A.Nash/OM Diary & OM.3.3.

The Fall in the Vicinity of Bold Rodney Mine.

By excavating a hole in the floor immediately in front of the blockage we were able to bar down one of the large blocks which we got right back out of the area, a second, larger block was then barred down and lost in the hole we had dug after which we were able to climb up on top of the blockage from where we could see that the level ahead was roofed with water.

From the top of the blockage it was seen that there was a sizeable cavity both above the arching and to one side of it. The third large block was too big to move so we concentrated on removing the smaller rock and debris from behind it when we found that the water could get round this quite adequately.

A considerable head of water was released in this way and the air space in the arch downstream getting dangerously small, we retreated.

24th October 1971. D.A.Nash/OM Diary & OM.3.3.

More work in area.8. The fall in the cross joint at Cliffstile is designated area.9. The fall in the vicinity of Bold Rodney Mine is now designated area.10. and the head of water here was found to have largely subsided so that an hour or two of work here gave us a foot of air space upstream.

The air was found to be good and a push was made upstream of area 10. The route alternated between long arched sections and open areas and as a number of high spots caused by debris were passed the air space in the arches got less.

At an estimated distance of 280 feet upstream of area 10 we came to an outwash of debris from an arched section which lifted

the water level to within an inch or so of the apex of the arch.

We cleared enough of this outwash to gain another inch in the archway but we could only see some 15 feet to a bend. We were left in no doubt of the situation though since a powerful roar of falling water could be heard. We also ascertained that there was little more than 18" between the roof of the arch and the outwash debris which suggests that we have a major fall on the far side of the arched section which at the moment we can neither reach nor see.

This point is some 700 feet upstream of Cliffstile Mine and to reach this fall it is necessary to regrade the sough floor as far back as area.8.

On the Ordnance Survey sheet an air shaft is shown very close to the point reached, this was Sheldon's or Baulk Em' Shaft.

26th October 1971. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary & OM.3.3.

On this day, Paul Deakin, Clive Westlake, Gordon Parkin and D.A.Nash did a tape and compass survey from Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft to Cliffstile Mine. (See Notebook "Moorwood Sough 1971".

Of interest, the distance between the two points, underground was found to be 3,334.5 feet. The temperature of the sough water was taken on this occasion and found to be 50^of.

The Shaft or raise ? in area.6. is shown to be almost certainly "Rock Cottage Shaft". Its foot lies at station 46. 584.3 metres from Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft.

7th November 1971. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary & OM.3.3.

Area.11. Baulk Em' Shaft reached and the water lowered on the upstream side.

The stream of water flowing out of Victory Level, downstream of Cliffstile Mine has cut down the floor and 200 feet of high stope was passed through. Bad air stopped further progress.

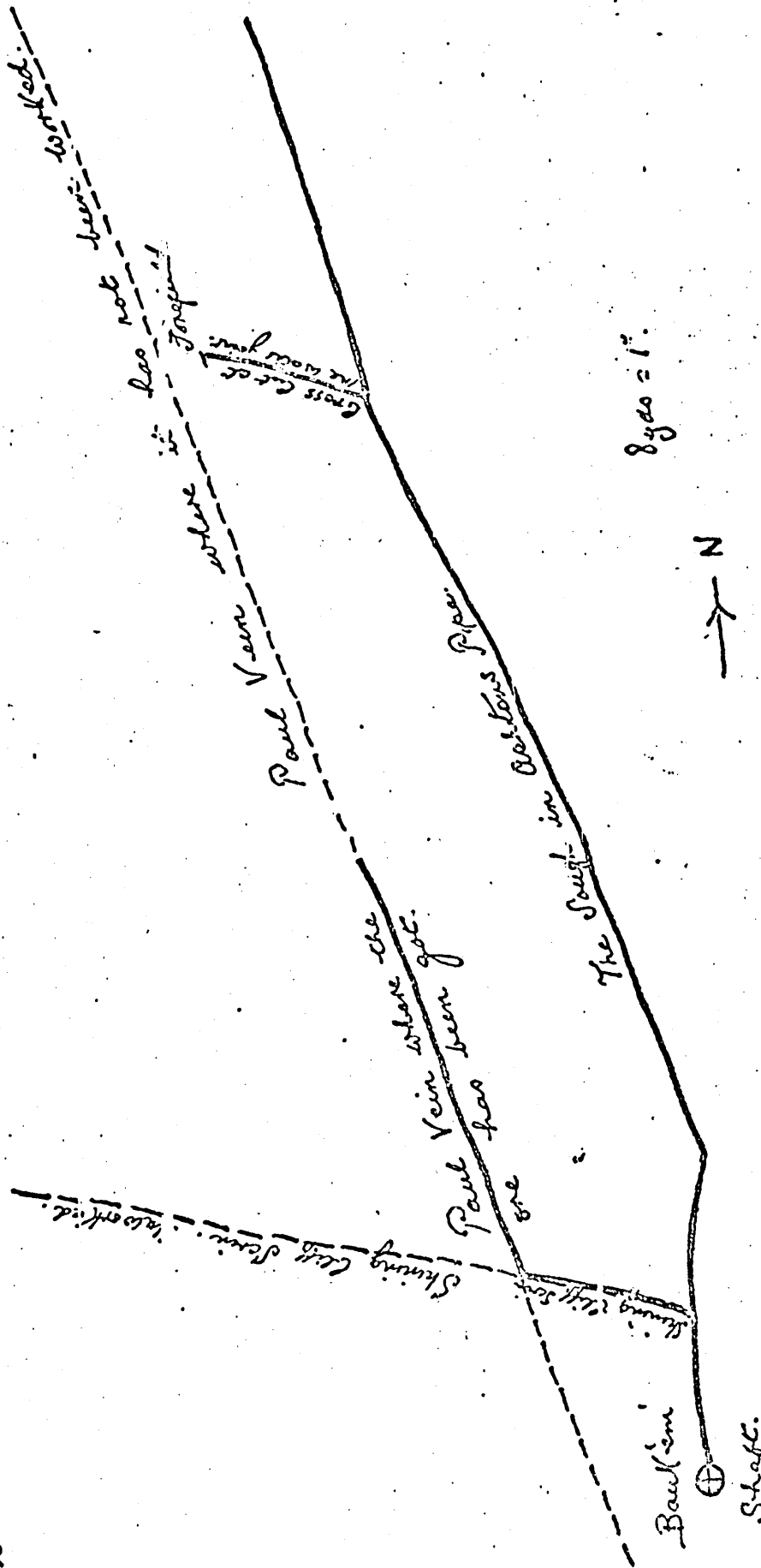
9th - November to December 4th. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary. & OM.3.3.

During this period contractors were brought in and holes were sunk onto the Moorwood Sough tail section. a) one in the corner behind the main gate of the Churchyard to find and repair the roof cavity. b) the wall cavities were reached by a hole in the hall grounds. This work was completed as well as some renovation of the outfalls themselves.

10th November 1971. OM.3.3.

Plans brought in by J.Rieuwerts.

Bag.Coll. 206.(b) This plan (page.62.) is of considerable interest as it shows the sough immediately in front of the exploration to date which has just reached the foot of Baulk Em' Shaft. It appears to indicate that within the next 30 feet we may reach a crosscut on Shining Cliff Scrin, leading to workings on Paul Vein, running parallel to the sough. Also we should reach the 'water joint' in some 56 feet. It is of interest that a forefield is



ESTHARVE COLLECTION.
 206. (b)

shown on the 'water joint' after only 8 yards.

Bag.Coll.206 (c) This plan is a bit vague , it represents Victory Level rather than Moorwood. see page. 64.

Bag.Coll. 206 (5). see pages 65 & 66. A very general plan of Moorwood sough in two parts, vaguely indicating Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft, omitting Rockery Shaft, showing East of Mill Lane Shaft (in the right place) and Rock Cottage Shaft shown here as not necessarily being connected directly to the sough.

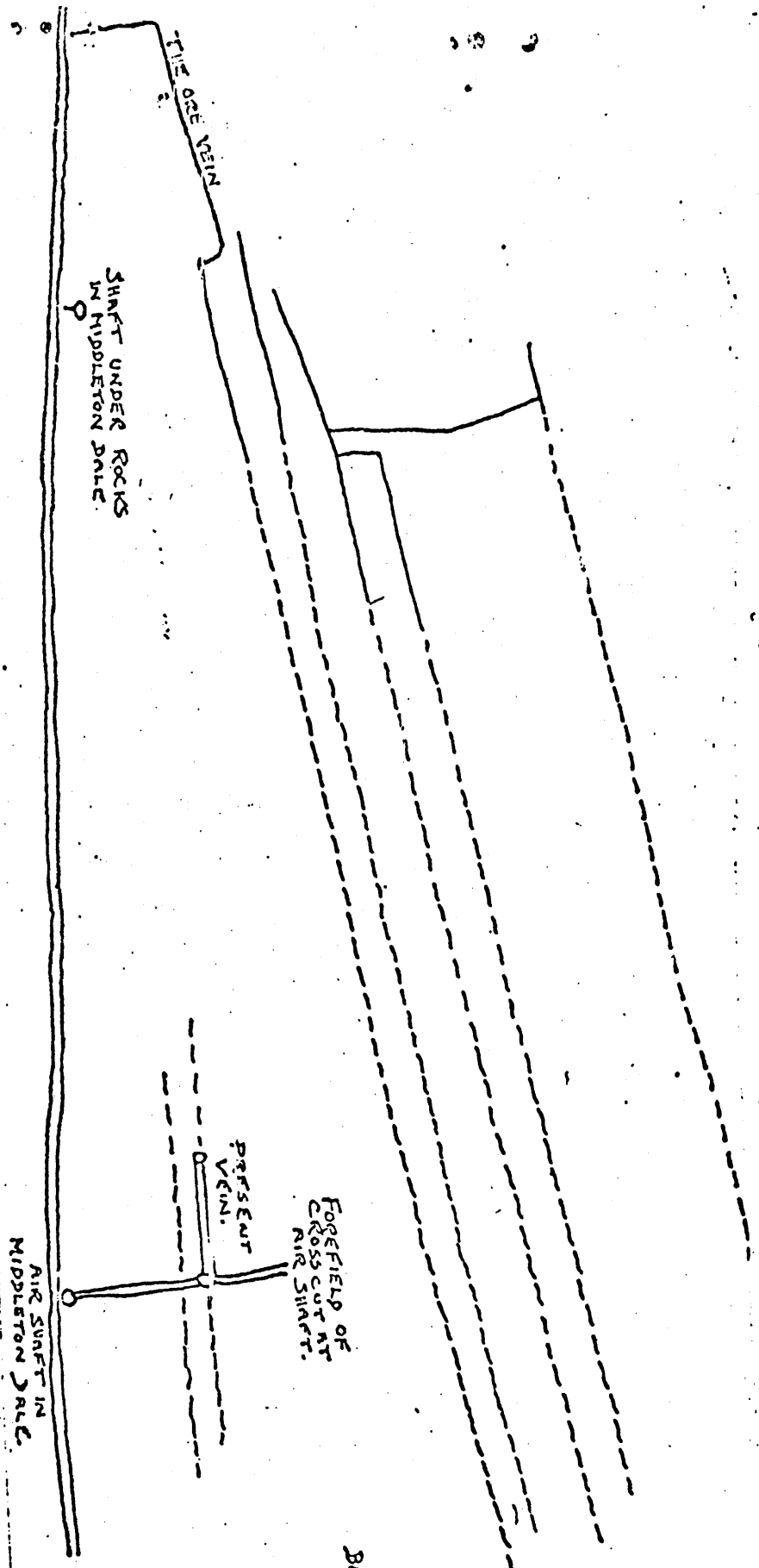
16th November 1971. OM.3.3.

Document Bag.Coll.199. "T.B." 1819. brought in by J.Rieuwert.

This sketch plan, drawn up by "T.B." in 1819 appears to show the sough as driven to this date, i.e., as far as the top of Rakey Pingle only. (page:67)

There are omissions in that Castle Rock Shaft, Rockery Shaft and East of Mill Lane Shaft are not shown, and the first shaft indicated, Rock Cottage Shaft is not named.

In the case of No.6. "Phillip Sheldon's Shaft" the author does give us the christian name of this man but makes no mention of the alternate name of "Baulk Em' Shaft. The text regarding this shaft is enlightening:- "Phillip Sheldon's Shaft (say) 25 fathoms (150') in Ashtons Pipe and where a cross-cut was driven across in Paul Pipe, 14 yards all mineral, driven to Paul Vein or Pipe at 15 fathoms deep which bore". This account is somewhat garbled but I take it to mean, a cross cut was driven to Paul Pipe at 15 fathoms (90') deep, and that this was driven on Paul Pipe for 14 yards all in mineral. This account appears to refer to the cross cut and working shown on Bag.Coll.206 (b) (pp.61 - 63) and this would explain why no sign of this crosscut has been seen at sough level. The shaft foot seen at area.11. in the sough may well be a sump sunk later, to sough level, and some distance away from the surface position of the shaft.



FOREFIELD OF
CROSS CUT AT
AIR SHAFTE.

PRESENT
VEIN.

AIR SHAFTE IN
MIDDLETON DALE.

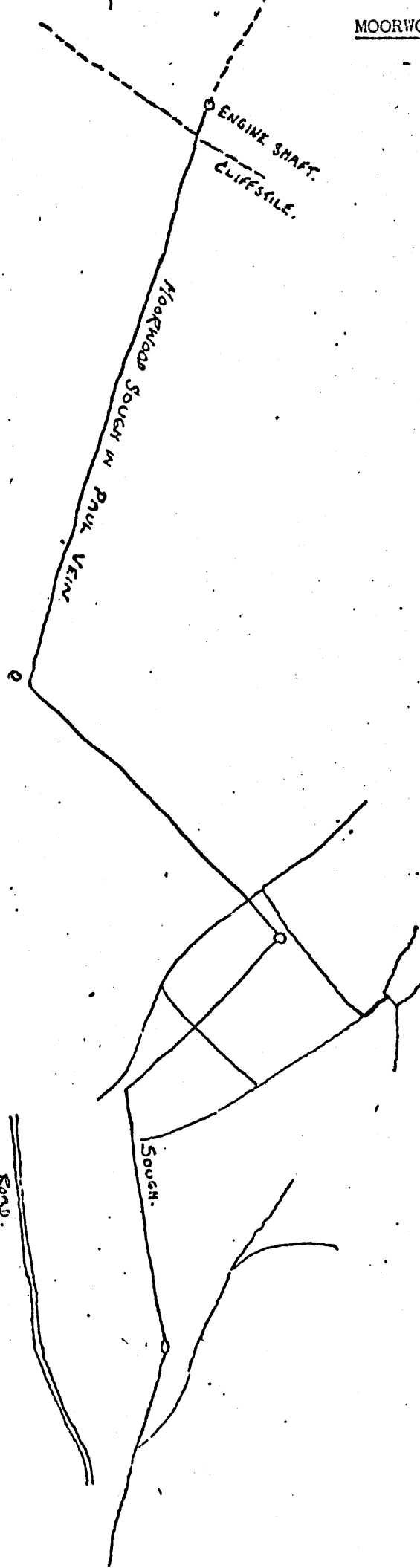
SHAFT UNDER ROCKS
IN MIDDLETON DALE.

THE OCE VEIN

BAGSHAW COLLECTION.

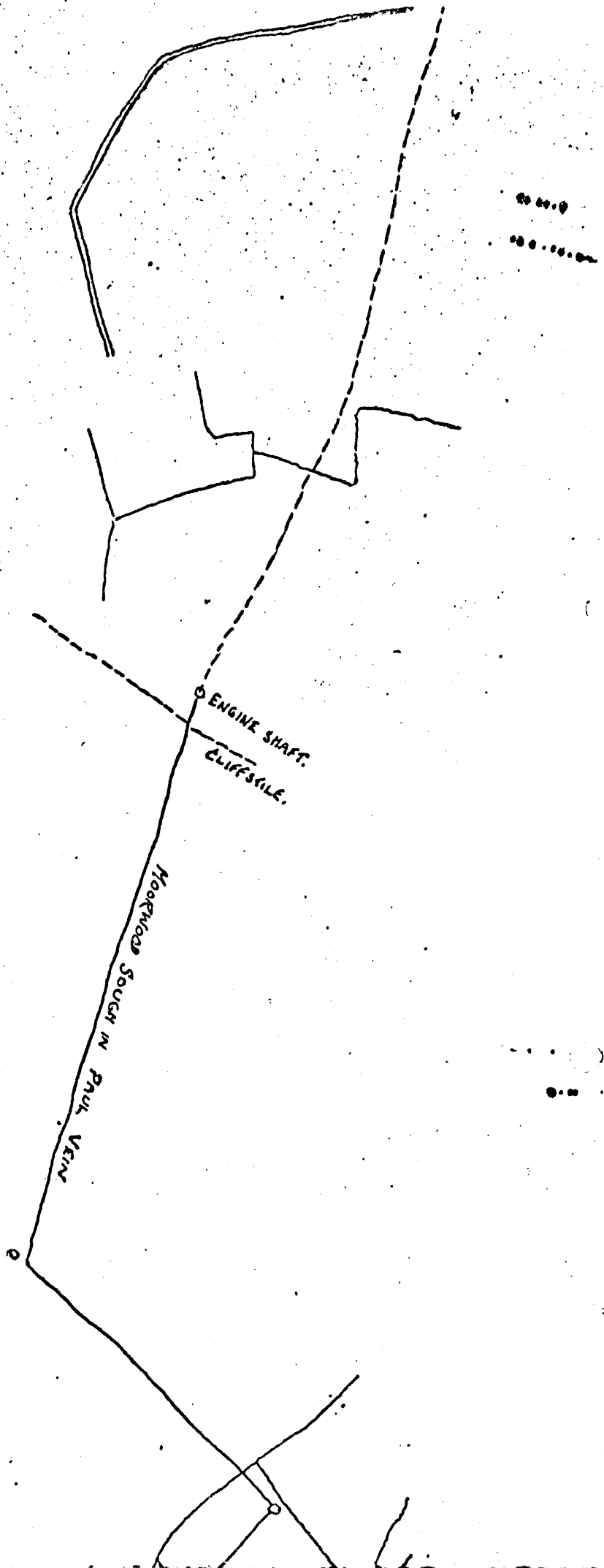
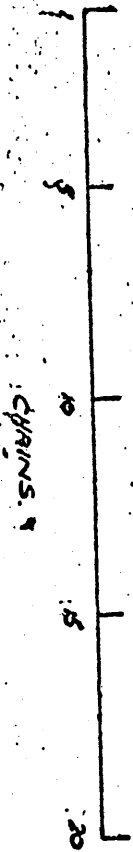
2-6 (c).

12-8-1867.



BAGSHROD COLLECTION

206 (5).

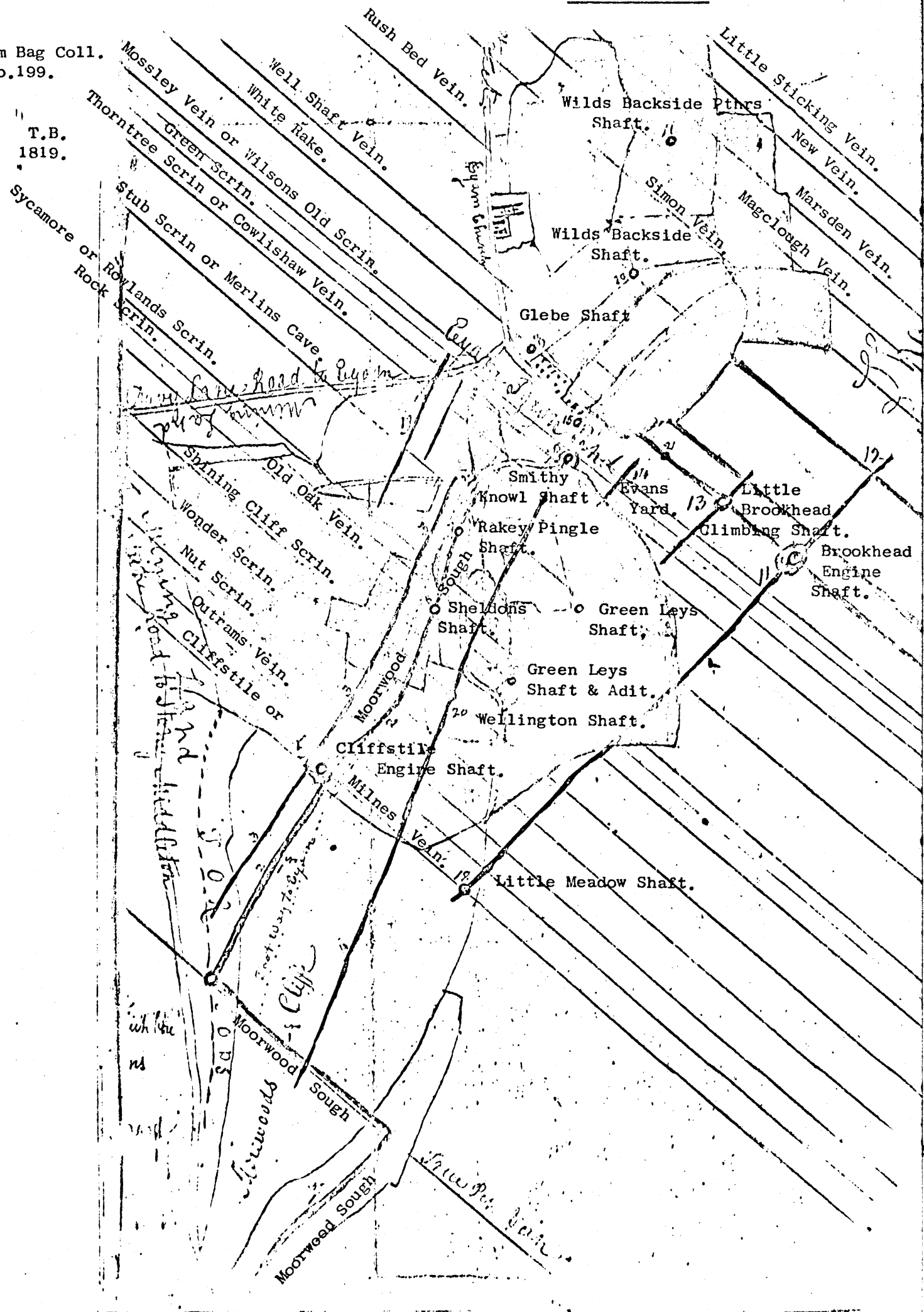


BRUSHWOOD COLLECTION

206 (5).

From Bag Coll.
No. 199.

T.B.
1819.



See File ref: 2.F.2. & 2.F.4. for copies of this plan
from other sources

shown on the 'water joint' after only 8 yards.

Bag.Coll.206 (c) This plan is a bit vague , it represents Victory Level rather than Moorwood. see page. 64.

Bag.Coll. 206 (5). see pages 65 & 66. A very general plan of Moorwood sough in two parts, vaguely indicating Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft, omitting Rockery Shaft, showing East of Mill Lane Shaft (in the right place) and Rock Cottage Shaft shown here as not necessarily being connected directly to the sough.

16th November 1971. OM.3.3.

Document Bag.Coll.199. "T.B." 1819. brought in by J.Rieuwerts.

This sketch plan, drawn up by "T.B." in 1819 appears to show the sough as driven to this date, i.e., as far as the top of Rakey Pingle only. (page.67)

There are omissions in that Castle Rock Shaft, Rockery Shaft and East of Mill Lane Shaft are not shown, and the first shaft indicated, Rock Cottage Shaft is not named.

In the case of No.6. "Phillip Sheldon's Shaft" the author does give us the christian name of this man but makes no mention of the alternate name of "Baulk Em' Shaft. The text regarding this shaft is enlightening:- "Phillip Sheldon's Shaft (say) 25 fathoms (150') in Ashtons Pipe and where a cross-cut was driven across in Paul Pipe, 14 yards all mineral, driven to Paul Vein or Pipe at 15 fathoms deep which bore". This account is somewhat garbled but I take it to mean, a cross cut was driven to Paul Pipe at 15 fathoms (90') deep, and that this was driven on Paul Pipe for 14 yards all in mineral. This account appears to refer to the cross cut and working shown on Bag.Coll.206 (b) (pp.61 - 63) and this would explain why no sign of this crosscut has been seen at sough level. The shaft foot seen at area.11. in the sough may well be a sump sunk later, to sough level, and some distance away from the surface position of the shaft.

23rd January 1972. D.A.Nash/OM Diary. also OM.3.9.

The position of Glebe Mine, sump to Moorwood located on the 240' horizon on White Rake workings - East.

30th January 1972. D.A.N.Diary. (see OM.3.9.

The Glebe sump to Moorwood sough, cleared out of flood debris etc and the depth from 280's horizon established at 42 feet.

April 2nd 1972. D.A.Nash/OM. Diary. (See OM.3.9.)

Metal shuttering installed in the cross joint off the soughway in Cliffstile mine to prevent further collapse into the sough.

9th July 1972. D.A.Nash/OM.Diary. (see OM.3.9.)

The sough finally opened up (in low water conditions) from Glebe Mine sump to Stoney Middleton Hall grounds.

5th November 1972. D.A.Nash/OM.Diary. (see OM.3.9.

Rock Cottage Shaft located on surface.

15th July 1973. D.A.Nash/OM Diary see OM.3.9.

Fixed ladders and platforms installed in Glebe Mine sump from 280's horizon down to the soughway.

16th July 1973. Reference OM.3.9.

On this occasion there was 4.2 inches of rain in 24 hours.

Water throughout the whole area rose in the order of 60 feet, the level being checked at Waterfall Swallet near Foolow and Carlswark Cavern at Stoney Middleton and at Watergrove Mine where it rose 68 feet.

The intensity of the rise of water associated with Moorwood Sough can be gauged from the following statistics.

On the 15th July heavy rain all day had little immediate effect. At 1400 hours during work in Moorwood Sough from the Glebe Mine sump onto the sough there was only some 12" of water at sump foot.

Torrential rain, especially in the early hours of the 16th set off a sharp rise in underground water levels.

08-15 hrs a flood on surface - powerful streams of water overrunning Hawk Hill road and flooding the Salt Plan, Glebe Mine yard and drive which ran down the road into Eyam Dale where it was joined by an equally powerful stream from Water Lane.

08-20 hours. Descent of Glebe Shaft - water pouring in at 240's horizon, 280's horizon impossible to reach.

08-30 hours at Ladywash Mine - dry at the Internal Shaft on Old Edge junction. At Bird's Corner the water was found to be 5 feet deep and rising fast.

09-30 hours. On surface - the sough tail section at Stoney Middleton was overpowered by the volume of water, the grid in the wall above the Inspection Shaft started to discharge water into the road. The Council Inspection cover in the road was displaced by the rising water.

10-00 hours. The rain was slacking off on surface but was still rising swiftly and had now reached the Old Edge vein junction with the Ladywash-Glebe crosscut.

11-00 hours The water had now reached the ventilation doors a few yards on the Glebe side of the Crosscut from the Ladywash Shaft marshalling area.

11-30 hours the water was now 2 feet deep at the charging station on the Hucklow Edge vein side of the Ladywash shaft marshalling area.

12-00 hours the water was approaching Ladywash shaft and rising at one inch in four minutes (measured in the presence of Mr Bennington. H.M. Inspector).

12-30 hours the rise of the water ceased shortly after this and started to retreat - The water had reached within 50 feet of Hucklow Edge Vein drive and, on Old Edge Vein, within 1,000 feet of Little Pasture Sun Vein drive.

14-00 hours. Moorwood Sough tail - water still rising out of Inspection shaft - outfalls 'jetting' water under pressure.

19-30 hours. Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft. (Depth to sough floor 27 feet) depth to water level at this time 16 feet 7 inches.

03-15 hours. Tuesday. The overflow at the Inspection shaft stopped.

2nd October 1973. OM.3.9.

A note was sent to Mr J.H.Harwood to the effect that bacterial contamination could be entering Moorwood Sough from a septic tank at Cliff Bungalow, East of Mill Lane, Stoney Middleton.

13th September 1973. OM./D.A.N. Diary & Dr.1.16.

Dye test from Victory Shaft at Cavendish Mill and from the 'top sink' in Cucklet Delf to Merlin Streamway (an underground water source believed to be a natural feeder to Moorwood Sough). Test from Victory Shaft to Merlin Streamway was positive. From the top sink in the delf to Merlin Streamway was negative. A report at 08-30 hrs the next day by Mr J.H.Harwood said that Moorwood Sough tail was running green.

1st January 1974. OM.3.9. & Dr.1.16.

Dye test from Waterfall Swallow and the 'lower' delf sink to the Merlin Streamway, proved negative from Waterfall swallow, positive from the lower delf sink.

28/29th January 1974. Dye test from Waterfall Swallet to the 3rd (upstream) dam on the 240's horizon in Glebe Mine and to the foot of the Glebe Mine sump onto Moorwood Sough proved positive to the foot of the 3rd dam and still positive but diluted at the foot of Glebe - Moorwood sump in Moorwood Sough.

A time was obtained during these tests, for water flow from Waterfall Swallet to Moorwood Sough tail of 19 hours 25 minutes.

22nd January 1974. OM.3.9.

Following an inspection of the old Glebel Workings a calculation was made of the quantity of water coming over the 3rd dam on the 240's horizon in Glebe Mine. This was estimated to be in the order of 1,600 gallons per minute. This source of water appears to be natural and there is no evidence to suggest that it is in any way connected with the pumping of water at Ladywash Mine.

3rd March 1974. OM.3.9.

By this date "Rock Cottage Shaft" renovation was completed, with concrete cap and manhole cover, three flights of fixed ladders between steel supported platforms, all packs cemented up and pointed and packs in the small stopes similarly secured.

6th May 1974. OM.3.9.

One large rock lying across the soughway at area 5. Just

downstream of the 'big slab' was blasted out and the debris packed in surrounding pockets in the walls.

2nd June 1974. OM.3.9.

A collapse of soil and debris near the top of Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft was detected, removed and the shaft made safe so far as could be seen.

January

24th June 1975. OM.3.9.

A document found at the County Records Office, at Sheffield ref: Bag.Coll. 587(105) was copied and filed. This is a report by Stephen Eddy of Ashford, dated 19th July 1841, on Moorwood Sough, then driven only as far as Cliffstile Mine and now proposed to be advanced by Mr Sorby. This inspection and report suggested a clause in any lease issued, requiring the level to be 7 feet high by 4 feet wide and at a dead level and that, where the ground is soft or broken it is to be arched or walled with stone. The inspection and report seems to have been done for the Duke of Devonshire and a lease was suggested to run for 40 years from 25th March 1841. The report its stated on the cover was also 'heads of terms' for such a lease.

22nd January 1975. OM.3.9.

NB. Following the 16th July 1973, inundation an alarm system was installed in the Glebe/Moorwood Sough sump. On the 22nd January 1975 heavy rain caused Moorwood Sough to rise sharply in water level and the following measurements were made at Rock Cottage Shaft:-

<u>time.</u>	<u>Depth of water.</u>	<u>Alarm at Ladywash</u>
norm:	9" to 1 foot.	
1445 hrs	7 feet.	
1100 hrs		1st warning activated.
1645 hrs	11' 5"	2nd warning activated.
1800 hrs	12' 6"	
2000 hrs	12' 8"	
2130 hrs		2nd alarm de-activated.
2400 hrs	10' 4"	

At the highest point at 2000 hrs of 12' 8" the water level at Stoney Middleton was seen to be only 10" below the level at which it would have overflowed from the grid in the wall above the Inspection Shaft.

1st July 1975. OM.3.9.

The Gas Board cut a trench over Moorwood Sough tail section on the road outside Nook Farm, at Stoney Middleton. This was observed and watched throughout its progress and a plan was drawn up and filed with the note. The sough tail was inspected underground and did not appear to have been adversely affected by it.

13th June - 20th July 1975. OM.3.9.

In Castle Rock (Hill) Shaft, a large slab of rock was observed to be peeling off the west wall and to prevent this rock falling the shaft was shuttered with timber ready for concreting.

August 11th - 16th & November 25th - 28th 1975. OM.3.9.

In the above periods (see reference) the sough was surveyed from Cliffstile Mine to Glebe Mine - sections etc are given in the reference and in field notebooks.

The Wynne survey of 1939 showed a 'water inlet', by name only, at the end of the 240's west drive, well beyond the third dam. The water testing in January 1974 (page.65.) had pointed to a large amount of the water comprising the Moorwood Sough flow being natural in origin as against that being pumped at Ladywash and sent down the Ladywash - Glebe crosscut. On this survey the 'inlet' referred to by L.C. Wynne, was reached and found to be a 'vauclosian' type spring on White Rake - completely natural in origin. Sinks in the floor of the cavern beyond the 3rd dam taking the full flow at this time, illustrated how this water almost certainly reaches the rising at the large boulder choke at the western extremity of the 300' drive on White Rake from Glebe Shaft foot.

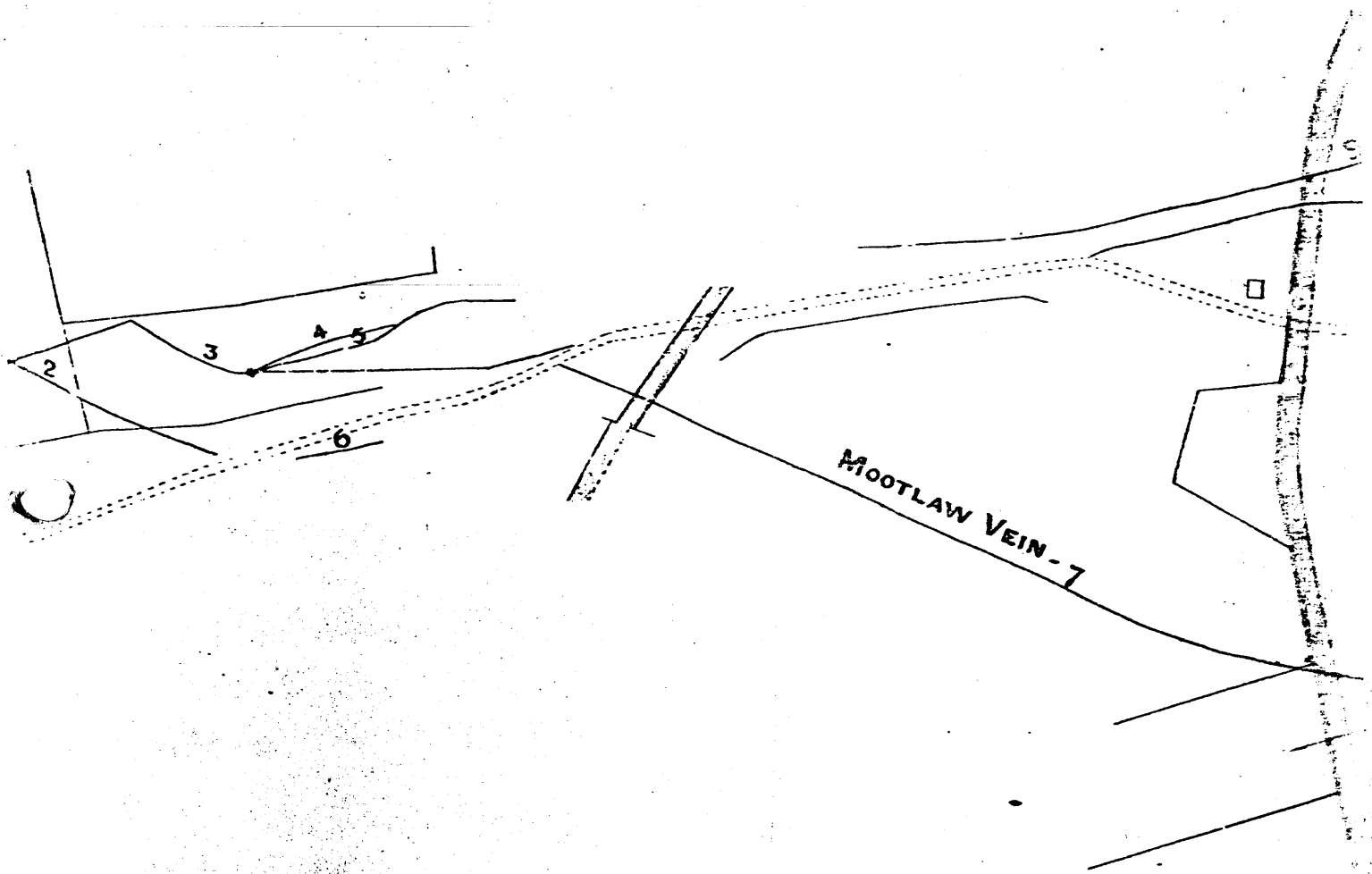
MOOTLAW VEIN.

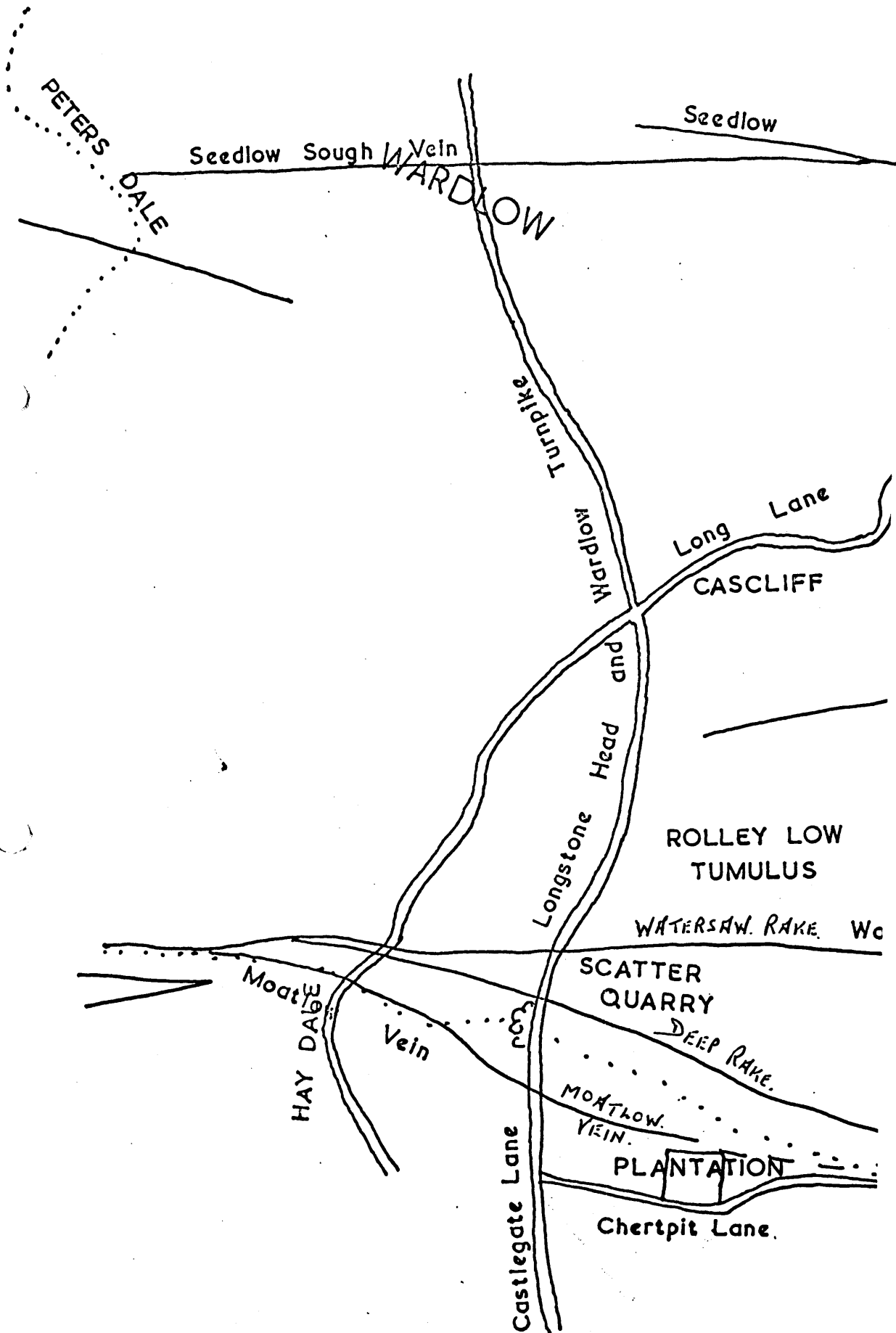
Plan for Liberty of Great Longstone & Ashford. OM.1.6.

On the request of John Wheatcroft Agent for the proprietors of
On the Mootlaw Vein Twenty pair of
acres of Ground ranging East from Mr Wagers

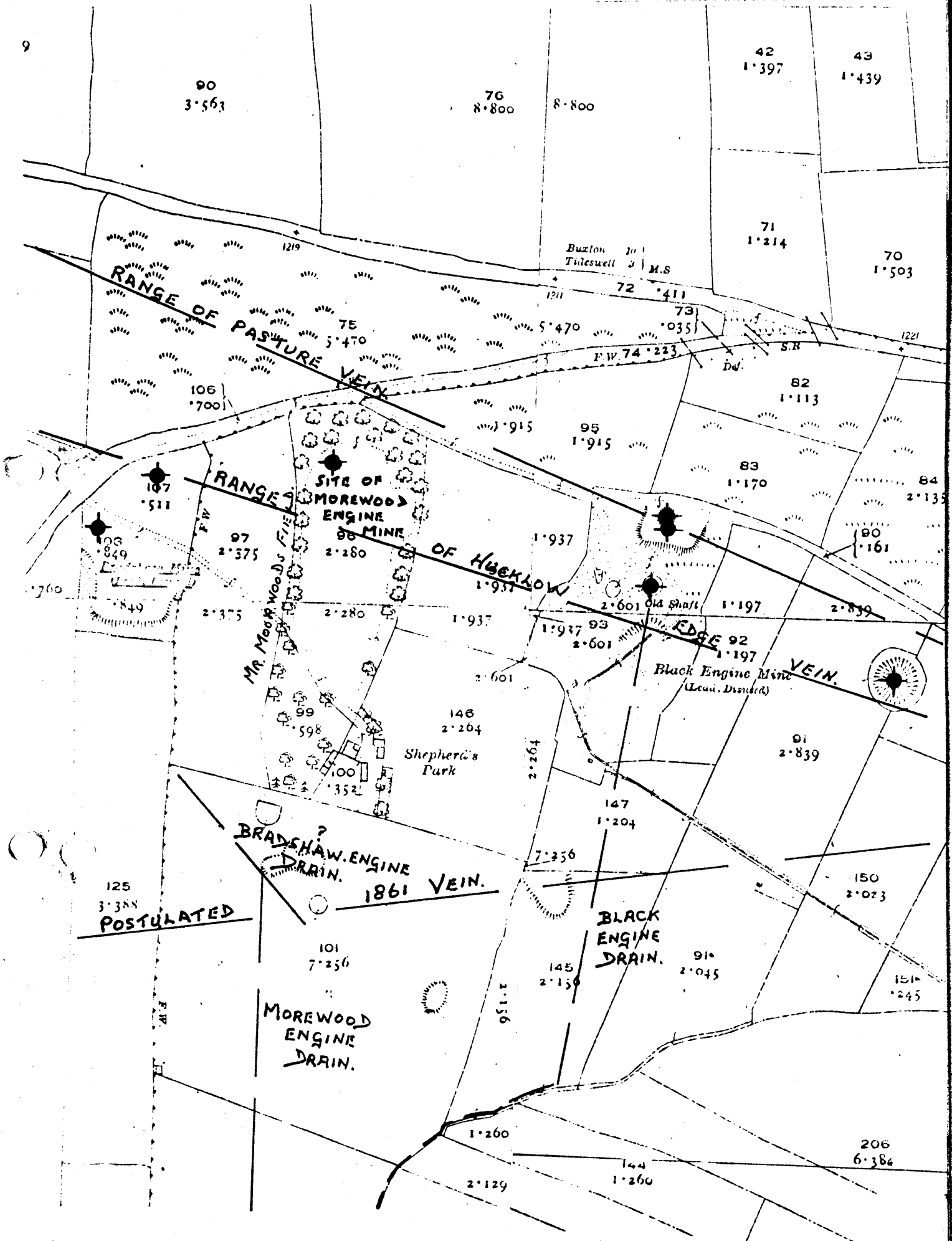
Longstone Edge.

MOOTLAW VEIN





9



RANGE OF PASTURE VEIN

RANGE OF HUCKLOW VEIN

EDGE VEIN

BRADSHAW ENGINE DRAIN. 1861 VEIN.

BLACK ENGINE DRAIN.

SITE OF MOREWOOD ENGINE MINE

Black Engine Mine (Leas. District)

POSTULATED

MOREWOOD ENGINE DRAIN.

Shepherd's Park

Buzton and Tidswell M.S.

Mr. Moor Woods Field

90
3.563

76
8.800

42
1.397

43
1.439

71
1.214

70
1.503

75
5.470

72
.411

73
.035

106
.700

95
1.915

82
1.113

83
1.170

84
2.135

107
.511

97
2.375

1.937

1.197

2.839

108
.849

2.375

2.280

1.937

1.937

2.601 Old Shaft

1.197

91
2.839

99
.598

148
2.204

2.264

Black Engine Mine (Leas. District)

125
3.388

BRADSHAW ENGINE DRAIN. 1861 VEIN.

101
7.256

147
1.204

7.356

150
2.023

BLACK ENGINE DRAIN.

91
2.045

MOREWOOD ENGINE DRAIN.

145
2.150

2.156

151
.245

1.260

206
6.384

2.129

144
1.260

D.A. Nash.

MOREWOOD ENGINE MINE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on Morewood Engine Mine.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2,Part.5. Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs. Part.1. Miss N.Kirkham.

On the north side of Shepherd Park a little wood rises steeply up the hillside, and the mound of Morewood (Morwood) Engine Shaft is near the top, just below the junction of the old roadway to Crosslow House and Bradshaw Lane.

From the contour of the land, Morewood Sough will only be at depth on the north side of the farm. At about 6-900 ft. south of the farm there are dampish patches, and possibly both Bradshaw Engine and Morewood Engine drains joined with Black Engine drain, as the final part of this appears to be mutual to all three. At the Plantation, 1,000 ft. south of the farm, a drain was visible, Mr Webster, the farmer, having opened it, and it was taking surface water. The drain continued along the west side of the wall to the place where "Rises" is on the O.S. map, and here the water surfaced to form the brook which flows to Waterfall Swallet.

A drift from East to West, on the same level as Morewood Engine water-mark, seems as though it might fit with an "Old Man's Drift" on the east side of the cranch at Bradshaw Engine. The whole of the workings on Hucklow Edge vein must have been connected, for an undated 18th Century mine map states that after Stoke Sough had been driven 6-700 ft. west of Shaw Engine, when it had been driven a further 500 ft. was expected to relieve Morewood Engine.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3.Part.1. A List of the Soughs. 1966. J.H.Rieuwerts.

Morewood Engine Sough. A short shale sough draining Morewoods Mine on SK.196774. Eyam Edge Vein. Shown on the 1736 plan. Bag.Coll. 587(63). N.Kirkham, May 1965.

The British Caver.Vol.24,1953."Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam,Stony Middleton and Calver." by Miss.N.Kirkham.

MORWOOD ENGINE SOUGH. (Morewood) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile West of South of Shepherds Park. O.S. map 6" to 1 mile. Derbyshire XVI.N.W. 43/196774.

From Bradshaw Lane (The Foolow to Bretton Edge road) the farm-road to Shepherd's Park leave the lane on the 1050 feet contour, and the mounds of Bradshaw Engine Mine lie at the junction. On the North of the farm a little wood rises steeply up the hillside, and this contains the hillocks of Morwood Mine.

The drain from Morwood Engine runs down the field on the South of Shepherds Park Farm, and there are faint signs of a subsidence joining it which could be a drain from Bradshaw Engine.

At the plantation 1,000 feet South of the house, the Morwood Engine drain had been opened, and was taking the surface water. The drain runs along West of the wall to the places "Rises" on the 6" map where the water surfaces again to form the brook which flows to Waterfall Swallet.

.....on the same day (as the Jury went down into a south running drift in Black Engine and found a new vein) the same jurymen went into

Morwood Engine Groove and into a shale drift and saw no vein, "without further workmanship to make it appear to the contrary". There are mounds of sinking dirt here, but no signs of vein stuff on the hillocks. These two mentions of shale drifts seem to make it highly probable that one could date these mine drains to about the same time.

An account of 1720 (when Bradshaw Engine was also being worked) signed by William Milnes, gives the "proffitts of Morwoods Engin" as £6.5.4d. in three months. Martha Morwood had shares in Morwood Engine in 1722 and this mine was being worked in 1730. In Chancery proceedings of 1751 between Sir Archibald Grant and George Langstaff of Stony Middleton, it was stated that the former was proprietor and had shares in lead mines - INCLUDING MOREWOOD ENGINE - which produced great quantities of lead from 1741 to 51. For several years before 1742 he had sold the ore to smelters, then, in 1742, Langstaff applied to him to have the buying of this ore, and promised to pay market price, and he now accused Langstaff of not accounting for it.

Y.E. Smith 28-6-73

The Brooke Taylor Coll (Derby Record Office-Matlock) 504B/L313.

see photocopies.

Copy of letter Benjamin Bagshaw to Mr Shinwell, Ass Barmaster, 17th April 1873.

Applying for a "Bretton Edge Mines" Consolidation, but with no details.

Copy of letter Benjamin Bagshaw to James Longsdon, Barmaster, undated but 1873.

Request with details for "The Bretton Edge Consolidated Mines"..... including.....The Morewoods Engine Title on the said vein which commences at the termination of the said Old New and Bradshaw's Title and extends Eastwardly along the said vein for a distance of 240 yards or thereabouts.

Y.E. Smith 3-9-73

Transcript, Kings Bench, 12 Meers/Little Pasture, (Brooke Taylor-504B/L313, 1746)

Humphrey Rowland: ~~Brookwood Engine~~ - all the way Mallion & Slickensides and hades to the South, Morewood Engine.

William Wyatt: Morewood Engine &c. Good ore leads the vein and there is caulk, Kibble, Spar and Mallion in the vein.

Joseph Drabble: Morewood Engine (ore) hard and most got by blasting.

Rowland Platts: Morewoods Engine - The vein was wide and spacious.

William Redfearn: Morewoods Engine - saw no crackling ore. Slickensides in Morewood Engine sometimes on one side of the vein and sometimes on the other.

Brooke Taylor Coll. 504B/L62. Edwin Martin, Barmaster. 1718. Accounts.

1st Dec. 1718. Edmund Cocker, 2 for New or Old at Moorwoods Engine.

9th July. 1719. Edmund Cocker, 2 at Moorwoods for New or Old for a vein lying more north than the old it was freed before.

.....
D.A.N.s Note: a number of charges scribbled on the reverse of some of the papers reads as follows:-

Oct. 14th (presumed 1718) Francis Drable & Isaac Wilde went into Moorwood Engine about new vein.

Brooke Taylor Coll. Derby Records Office, Matlock. 504B/L291.7.

Note: Photostat copy in the Brooke Taylor file: OM.4.11.

A copy of the Barmasters entry of the Bretton Edge Consolidation as mentioned in correspondence in 504B/L313, quoted on page .2. herewith, the relevant section reading as follows:-

The Morewood Engine Title in the said Vein which commences at the termination of the said Old, New and Bradshaws Title, and extends Eastwardly along the said Vein for a distance of 240 yards or thereabouts.

Cusworth Hall Museum. Notes from several small reckoning books.

1742. March - June 26th. Reckoning at Morewood Engine Mine.

1748. December. Reckoning at Morewood Engine.

1750. April. Reckoning at Morewood Engine.

1755. 30th Dec. Reckoning at Morewood Engine.

OM.4.25.B, Bagshawe. Index of Mines, 19th Century. Bag. Coll. 432. Sheffield.

Moorewoods....Profit from 1748 - 1770=£2,500. (Worked in 1757) Eyam Edge.

The date 1757 is overwritten and not clear to read.
Moorewoods Sough. Eyam Edge.

Lead Mining in the Eyam District in the 18th Century. OM.4.23. G.G.Hopkinsons.

About 1724 a partnership was formed to drive Magclough Sough under the Edge to drain Haycliffe, Middleton and Morewood Engine. In 1734 the forefield of Stoke Sough was said by the Maglough dispute to be a mile away. The Watermark in Morewoods Engine was put in in 1733 and was at 80 fathoms depth.

In the period September to December 1729, Morewood Engine drew 58 loads at a profit of ~~£580~~ £6. From 1st February 1734 to 31st March 1739, 4,533 loads were mined at Morewoods Engine. Between 1738 and 1744 Morewoods Engine produced 3,907 loads.

The whole situation, however, had changed for the worse at the end of this quarter century. Despite the sinking of a new shaft between Morewoods and Bradshaes Engines in 1764 - A New Vein was discovered at Old and New Bradshaws in 1790 but heavy charges incurred in re-opening the mine led to a loss of £1 a load on the 1,418 loads sold from this mine between 1793 and 1803.

Ref: Bag Coll.377-9, 387-8, 659.

Shareholders at Morewoods Engine about 1730

R, Bagshawe	1/16th
J, Nodder	1/64th
R, Middleton	1/64th
Mrs Middleton	1/48th
Mr Arthur	1/24th
Mr Ashton	1/48th
Mr Potts	1/48th
Mr Wright	1/96th
R, Clay	1/48th
C, Turner	1/8th
Mr Simpson	1/24th
Mr Rodgers	1/16th
W, Fearn	1/96th
T, Gell	1/16th
J, Bright	1/16th

OM.2.31. A State of the Mines for 1761 - 1762, by William Hodgekinson. O.D.1161.

Middleton & Milnes.

Copes at the apposite mine have for two years last sett on an average at about 55/- per fathom -- This work is very poor all the old vein being cut out and nothing got but by plundering in the flatts; Their present hopes lie in the South Vein now on trial at the joint expence, of this, Moorwoods, and Old and New and Bradshaws Partnership, in which they have sunk upwards of 20 fathoms upon wage, mostly without discovering much ore, the measures are now firmer and sink at 30/- per fathom.

Moorwood Engine

Cope at the apposite mine for 2 years has been sett on an average at about 19/6d per load and sinking and driving has cost about 14/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per fathom. Nothing is left in old works, but what is plundered out of the flatts, and their chief prospect is in the South Vein now trying in Milnes Middleton title.

See Page 5

Bag.Coll.C539. Ore Reckoning below the Water Mark. (Notes OM.4.25)

23rd September 1746.

Moorewood Engine Shaft top down to shaft sumps and gates down to water level.

	Feet	Inches		Feet	Inches.
Engine Shaft depth.	173	0			
1st sump.	50	5½			
2nd sump.	40	0			
3rd sump.	29	9½			
Dip of drift.	1	6			
4th sump.	40	3 stone.			
5th sump.	52	6			
6th sump.	29	3½	Drift rises	4	1
7th sump.	48	8	Drift rises	4	1½
			Drift rises	2	1
			Drift rises	3	5½
8th sump.	15	10	Drift rises	2	10½
9th sump to Water.	20	8	Drift rises	1	11
	501	11½	Rise.	18	6½
	18	6½			
Foot	483	5	which is 80 faths 3' 5"		

The mark is made thus + on the south side of what they call their in or about the east end of the 4th meer east from Moorewood Shaft and is 36' 6" above the standing water.

December 13th 1733. The 24 men levelled at the following mines to the standing or level water at Ladywash and also at the other mines on other days.

	High Water			Low Water.		
	Fath	Feet	Inches	Fath	Feet	Inches.
8th November 1733						
Moorewoods Engine.	75	0	9	77	3	3
The varyance from high water to low water.						
At Moorewoods	2	2	6			
Now upon the letting off water at Stoke Spugh water mark made lower at Moorewoods	3	0	2			

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book 1756-1775 Eyam & Stoney Middleton Liberties.

September 1758. Then set 28 pairs of possessions for a break, breaking out of Hucklow Edge Old Vein at or near the parting ground betwixt Morewoods and Bradshaws Engine Titles ranging Northwardly by the proprietors of Old, New and Bradshaws.

Francis Mason, Overseer.

Bag.Coll.587/14 (11). Photocopy OM.4.25. Sheffield Central Library.

This is a note signed by Robt' Young, headed "Depth of Some of the Edge Side Mines", dated September 18th 1747.

Sir/		yards	Fath	Feet	Ins
I find.	Middleton Engine.				
	Middle Engine.				
	<u>Morewoods</u>	80	40	0	0

D.A.Nash note: Compare with depth in entry above, was this a different shaft? Value of O.D. of collar OM/4.5 = 1094'

Bag.Coll. 587/70. Photocopy OM.4.25. Sheffield Central Library

Note: Notes on various mines with details of situation, ownership of land and particulars of the profit & loss at various dates.
(in B.Bagshaw's hand) 19th Century.

Moorewoods Engine - Situated in the Parish and Liberty of Eyam, between the Milnes and Middleton and the Old, New & Bradshaws title. The length of the ground is 7 meers and 20 yards. A 24th in 1789 sold for £5. Ore got from Feb 1st 1734 to 31st March 1739 Loads 4,533= £4,986 10/- it got from 4th February 1737 to 30th September 1737 1,837 loads 3 average per year at 22/- per load £997 6/-.

Bag.Coll. 587.(13) (OM.4.25. pencil notes) Sheffield Central Library.

item.7. Meers belonging to Mines. by John Hall. Castleton.

Moorewood Engine. 7 Meers.

Given (to B.Bagshawe) by George Heyward.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam & Stoney Middleton, 1756 - 1775.

December 14th, 1768. for Jasper Hall & Partners one dish of ore to free a third taker meer westwardly in Mr Moorwood field in the liberty aforesaid to John Eaton, Barmaster.

N.B. D.A.Nash. This entry is vague, there is a Mr Moorwoods field between Morewood Engine Mine and Bradshaw Engine, but claiming a 3rd taker seems a little unlikely at Morewood Engine since this was well established by this date. Jasper Hall & Partners were about this time the owners of Black Hole Mine and Mr Moorwood could possibly have owned another field in that vicinity.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX,NW.General. 80,Z.159. Brooke-Taylor's Office

Jury to plumb shafts (for Stoke Sough composition) sent by George Langstaff. Oct.1733, 7th Feb 1735, Oct.1736.

Morewood Engine 75 fathoms (D.A.N. AGREES with page 6 herewith),
Morewood Engine deepest sole 76 fathoms. Morewood Engine deepest soles 76 fathoms.

80.Z.166.

1735. Morewood deepest soles 77 fath 1 yard 3 inch = 465 feet.

1747. Morewood 80 yds (NK, ? should be fathoms).

(D.A.N. See page.6. B.C. 587/14 (11).

80.Z.166 (a).

Third book. (loose sheet) Grand Jury sent down by George Langstaff (Barmaster) to plumb. Hucklow Edge Vein.

November 1733.

Morewood Engine. 75 fathoms 0 yds 9 inches.

October 1736. Morewood E. Deepest soles 76 fathoms 0 9 inches. = 456 ft.

80.Z.168.

November 8th 1733. Morwood Engine 75 fathoms 9 inches to levell water.

February 22nd 1734,.....

February 22nd 1734. Morwood Engine, plumb levell from the water mark in the West end of the drift which goes to the East end, likewise from there to the Deepest Soals in the East End and find it to be 2 fathoms 2 feet 3 inches deeper than the Watter Mark in the West End. Likewise from the Day to the Deepest Soals in the East End 77 fathoms 1 yard 3 inches.

N.K. field notes: XXXIV.S.W.D11.

86

Chancery Proceedings.
C11/214/12

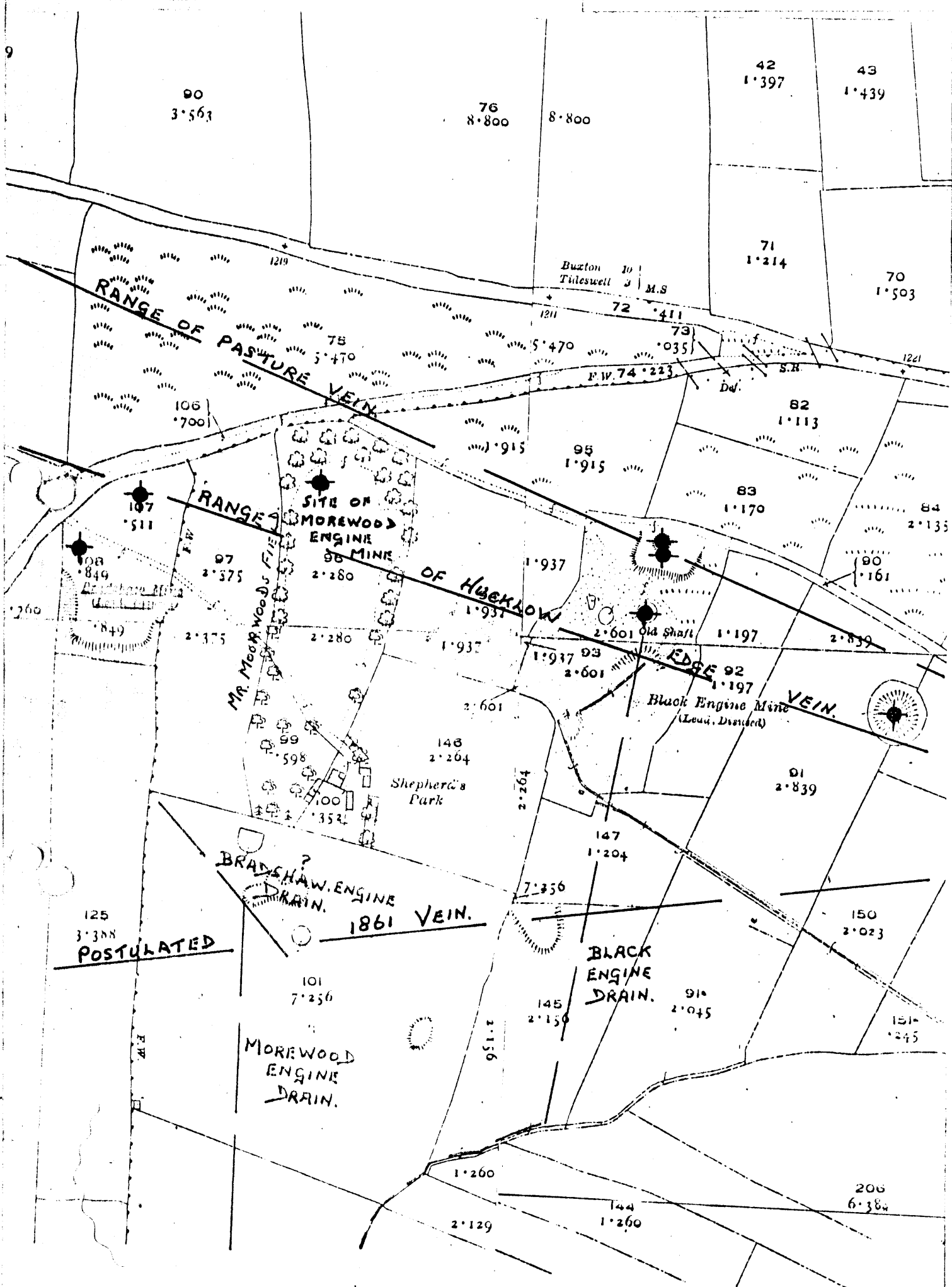
1714 - 58.

Abstract.

Grant v. Langstaff

25th June 1751. Orator Sir Archibald Grant of Monymask c. Aberdeen. N.B.Bart. That Orator in 1742 and for many years before was and is proprietor of several lead mines or shares of lead mines, at or near Eyam, co. Derby. particularly of1/48th part of.... Morewoods.....&c.

3



MOREWOOD ENGINE MINE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on Morewood Engine Mine.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2.Part.5. Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs. Part.1. Miss N.Kirkham.

On the north side of Shepherd Park a little wood rises steeply up the hillside, and the mound of Morewood (Morwood) Engine Shaft is near the top, just below the junction of the old roadway to Crosslow House and Bradshaw Lane.

From the contour of the land, Morewood Sough will only be at depth on the north side of the farm. At about 6-900 ft. south of the farm there are dampish patches, and possibly both Bradshaw Engine and Morewood Engine drains joined with Black Engine drain, as the final part of this appears to be mutual to all three. At the Plantation, 1,000 ft. south of the farm, a drain was visible, Mr Webster, the farmer, having opened it, and it was taking surface water. The drain continued along the west side of the wall to the place where "Rises" is on the O.S. map, and here the water surfaced to form the brook which flows to Waterfall Swallet.

A drift from East to West, on the same level as Morewood Engine watermark, seems as though it might fit with an "Old Man's Drift" on the east side of the cranch at Bradshaw Engine. The whole of the workings on Hucklow Edge vein must have been connected, for an undated 18th Century mine map states that after Stoke Sough had been driven 6-700 ft. west of Shaw Engine, when it had been driven a further 500 ft. was expected to relieve Morewood Engine.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3.Part.1. A List of the Soughs. 1966. J.H.Rieuwerts.

Morewood Engine Sough. A short shale sough draining Morewoods Mine on SK.196774. Eyam Edge Vein. Shown on the 1736 plan. Bag.Coll. 587(63). N.Kirkham, May 1965.

The British Caver.Vol.24.1953."Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam,Stony Middleton and Calver." by Miss.N.Kirkham.

MORWOOD ENGINE SOUGH. (Morewood) $\frac{1}{4}$ mile West of South of Shepherds Park. O.S. map 6" to 1 mile. Derbyshire XVI.N.W. 43/196774.

From Bradshaw Lane (The Foolow to Bretton Edge road) the farm-road to Shepherd's Park leave the lane on the 1050 feet contour, and the mounds of Bradshaw Engine Mine lie at the junction. On the North of the farm a little wood rises steeply up the hillside, and this contains the hillocks of Morwood Mine.

The drain from Morwood Engine runs down the field on the South of Shepherds Park Farm, and there are faint signs of a subsidence joining it which could be a drain from Bradshaw Engine.

At the plantation 1,000 feet South of the house, the Morwood Engine drain had been opened, and was taking the surface water. The drain runs along West of the wall to the places "Rises" on the 6" map where the water surfaces again to form the brook which flows to Waterfall Swallet.

.....on the same day (as the Jury went down into a south running drift in Black Engine and found a new vein) the same jurymen went into

Morwood Engine Groove and into a shale drift and saw no vein, "without further workmanship to make it appear to the contrary". There are mounds of sinking dirt here, but no signs of vein stuff on the hillocks. These two mentions of shale drifts seem to make it highly probable that one could date these mine drains to about the same time.

An account of 1720 (when Bradshaw Engine was also being worked) signed by William Milnms, gives the "proffitts of Morwoods Engin" as £6.5.4d. in three months. Martha Morwood had shares in Morwood Engine in 1722 and this mine was being worked in 1730. In Chancery proceedings of 1751 between Sir Archibald Grant and George Langstaff of Stony Middleton, it was stated that the former was proprietor and had shares in lead mines - INCLUDING MOREWOOD ENGINE - which produced great quantities of lead from 1741 to 51. For several years before 1742 he had sold the ore to smelters, then, in 1742, Langstaff applied to him to have the buying of this ore, and promised to pay market price, and he now accused Langstaff of not accounting for it.

Y.E. Smith 28.6.73

The Brooke Taylor Coll (Derby Record Office-Matlock) 504B/L313.

see photocopies.

Copy of letter Benjamin Bagshaw to Mr Shinwell, Ass Barmaster. 17th April 1873.

Applying for a "Bretton Edge Mines" Consolidation, but with no details.

Copy of letter Benjamin Bagshaw to James Longsdon, Barmaster. undated but 1873.

Request with details for "The Bretton Edge Consolidated Mines"..... including.....The Morewoods Engine Title on the said vein which commences at the termination of the said Old New and Bradshaw's Title and extends Eastwardly along the said vein for a distance of 240 yards or thereabouts.

Y.E. Smith 3-9-73

Transcript. Kings Bench. 12 Meers/Little Pasture. (Brooke Taylor-504B/L313.1746)

Humphrey Rowland: ~~xxxxxxx~~ Engine - all the way Mallion & Slickensides and hades to the South, Morewood Engine.

William Wyatt: Morewood Engine &c. Good ore leads the vein and there is caulk, Kibble, Spar and Mallion in the vein.

Joseph Drabble: Morewood Engine (ore) hard and most got by blasting.

Rowland Platts: Morewoods Engine - The vein was wide and spacious.

William Redfearn: Morewoods Engine - saw no crackling ore. Slickensides in Morewood Engine sometimes on one side of the vein and sometimes on the other.

Brooke Taylor Coll. 504B/L62. Edwin Martin, Barmaster. 1718. Accounts.

1st Dec. 1718. Edmund Cocker, 2 for New or Old at Moorwoods Engine.

9th July. 1719. Edmund Cocker, 2 at Moorwoods for New or Old for a vein lying more north than the old it was freed before.

D.A.N.s Note: a number of charges scribbled on the reverse of some of the papers reads as follows:-

Oct. 14th (presumed 1718) Francis Drable & Isaac Wilde went into Moorwood Engine about new vein.

Brooke Taylor Coll. Derby Records Office, Matlock. 504B/L291.7.

Note: Photostat copy in the Brooke Taylor file: OM.4.11.

A copy of the Barmasters entry of the Bretton Edge Consolidation as mentioned in correspondence in 504B/L313, quoted on page .2. herewith, the relevant section reading as follows:-

The Morewood Engine Title in the said Vein which commences at the termination of the said Old, New and Bradshaws Title, and extends Eastwardly along the said Vein for a distance of 240 yards or thereabouts.

Cusworth Hall Museum. Notes from several small reckoning books.

1742. March - June 26th. Reckoning at Morewood Engine Mine.

1748. December. Reckoning at Morewood Engine.

1750. April. Reckoning at Morewood Engine.

1755. 30th Dec. Reckoning at Morewood Engine.

OM.4.25.B.Bagshawe. Index of Mines, 19th Century. Bag. Coll. 432. Sheffield.

Moorewoods....Profit from 1748 - 1770=£2,500. (Worked in 1757) Eyam Edge.

The date 1757 is overwritten and not clear to read.
Moorewoods Sough. Eyam Edge.

Lead Mining in the Eyam District in the 18th Century. OM.4.23. G.G.Hopkinsons.

About 1724 a partnership was formed to drive Magclough Sough under the Edge to drain Haycliffe, Middleton and Morewood Engine. In 1734 the forefield of Stoke Sough was said by the Maglough dispute to be a mile away. The Watermark in Moorewoods Engine was put in in 1733 and was at 80 fathoms depth.

In the period September to December 1729, Morewood Engine drew 58 loads at a profit of ~~£222~~ £6. From 1st February 1734 to 31st March 1739, 4,533 loads were mined at Moorewoods Engine. Between 1738 and 1744 Moorewoods Engine produced 3,907 loads.

The whole situation, however, had changed for the worse at the end of this quarter century. Despite the sinking of a new shaft between Moorewoods and Bradshaes Engines in 1764 - A New Vein was discovered at Old and New Bradshaws in 1790 but heavy charges incurred in re-opening the mine led to a loss of £1 a load on the 1,418 loads sold from this mine between 1793 and 1803.

Ref: Bag Coll.377-9, 387-8, 659.

Shareholders at Moorewoods Engine about 1730

R, Bagshawe	1/16th
J, Rodder	1/64th
R, Middleton	1/64th
Mrs Middleton	1/48th
Mr Arthur	1/24th
Mr Ashton	1/48th
Mr Potts	1/48th
Mr Wright	1/96th
R, Clay	1/48th
C, Turner	1/8th
Mr Simpson	1/24th
Mr Rodgers	1/16th
W, Fearn	1/96th
T, Gell	1/16th
J, Bright	1/16th

OM.2.31. A State of the Mines for 1761 - 1762, by William Hodgekinson. O.D.1161.

Middleton & Milnes.

Copes at the apposite mine have for two years last sett on an average at about 55/- per fathom -- This work is very poor all the old vein being cut out and nothing got but by plundering in the flatts; Their present hopes lie in the South Vein now on trial at the joint expence, of this, Moorwoods, and Old and New and Bradshaws Partnership, in which they have sunk upwards of 20 fathoms upon wage, mostly without discovering much ore, the measures are now firmer and sink at 30/- per fathom.

Moorwood Engine

Cope at the apposite mine for 2 years has been sett on an average at about 19/6d per load and sinking and driving has cost about 14/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per fathom. Nothing is left in old works, but what is plundered out of the flatts, and their chief prospect is in the South Vein now trying in Milnes Middleton title.

See Page 5

Bag.Coll.C539. Ore Reckoning below the Water Mark. (Notes OM.4.25)

23rd September 1746.

Moorewood Engine Shaft top down to shaft sumps and gates down to water level.

	Feet	Inches		Feet	Inches.
Engine Shaft depth.	173	0			
1st sump.	50	5½			
2nd sump.	40	0			
3rd sump.	29	9½			
Dip of drift.	1	6			
4th sump.	40	3 stone.			
5th sump.	52	6			
6th sump.	29	3½	Drift rises	4	1
7th sump.	48	8	Drift rises	4	1½
			Drift rises	2	1
			Drift rises	3	5½
8th sump.	15	10	Drift rises	2	10½
9th sump to Water.	20	8	Drift rises	1	11
	<u>501</u>	<u>11½</u>	Rise.	<u>18</u>	<u>6½</u>
	18	6½			
Foot	483	5	which is 80 faths 3' 5"		

The mark is made thus + on the south side of what they call their in or about the east end of the 4th meer east from Moorewood Shaft and is 36' 6" above the standing water.

December 13th 1733. The 24 men levelled at the following mines to the standing or level water at Ladywash and also at the other mines on other days.

	High Water			Low Water.		
	Fath	Feet	Inches	Fath	Feet	Inches.

8th November 1733

Moorewoods Engine.

75	0	9	77	3	3
----	---	---	----	---	---

The varyance from high water to low water.

At Moorewoods 2 2 6

Now upon the letting off water at Stoke Spough water mark made lower at Moorewoods 3 0 2

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book 1756-1775 Eyam & Stoney Middleton Liberties.

September 1758. Then set 28 pairs of possessions for a break, breaking out of Hucklow Edge Old Vein at or near the parting ground betwixt Morewoods and Bradshaws Engine Titles ranging Northwardly by the proprietors of Old, New and Bradshaws.

Francis Mason, Overseer.

Bag.Coll.587/14 (11). Photocopy OM.4.25. Sheffield Central Library.

This is a note signed by Robt' Young, headed "Depth of Some of the Edge Side Mines", dated September 18th 1747.

Sir/		yards	Fath	Feet	Ins
I find.	Middleton Engine.				
	Middle Engine.				
	<u>Morewoods</u>	80	40	0	0

D.A.Nash note: Compare with depth in entry above, was this a different shaft? Value of O.D. of collar OM/4.5 * 1094'

Bag.Coll. 587/70. Photocopy OM.4.25. Sheffield Central Library

Note: Notes on various mines with details of situation, ownership of land and particulars of the profit & loss at various dates. (in B.Bagshaw's hand) 19th Century.

Moorewoods Engine - Situated in the Parish and Liberty of Eyam, between the Milnes and Middleton and the Old, New & Bradshaws title. The length of the ground is 7 meers and 20 yards. A 24th in 1789 sold for £5. Ore got from Feb 1st 1734 to 31st March 1739 Loads 4,533 = £4,986 10/- it got from 4th February 1737 to 30th September 1737 1,837 loads 3 average per year at 22/- per load £997 6/-.

Bag.Coll. 587.(13) (OM.4.25. pencil notes) Sheffield Central Library.

item.7. Meers belonging to Mines. by John Hall. Castleton.

Moorewood Engine. 7 Meers.

Given (to B.Bagshawe) by George Heyward.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam & Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

December 14th, 1768. for Jasper Hall & Partners one dish of ore to free a third taker meer westwardly in Mr Moorwood field in the liberty aforesaid to John Eaton, Barmaster.

N.B. D.A.Nash. This entry is vague, there is a Mr Moorwoods field between Morewood Engine Mine and Bradshaw Engine, but claiming a 3rd taker seems a little unlikely at Morewood Engine since this was well established by this date. Jasper Hall & Partners were about this time the owners of Black Hole Mine and Mr Moorwood could possibly have owned another field in that vicinity.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.159. Brooke-Taylor's Office

Jury to plumb shafts (for Stoke Sough composition) sent by George Langstaff. Oct.1733, 7th Feb 1735, Oct.1736.

Morewood Engine 75 fathoms (D.A.N. AGREES with page 6 herewith), Morewood Engine deepest sole 76 fathoms. Morewood Engine deepest soles 76 fathoms.

80.Z.166.

1735. Morewood deepest soles 77 fath 1 yard 3 inch * 465 feet.

1747. Morewood 80 yds (NK. ? should be fathoms).

(D.A.N. See page.6. B.C. 587/14 (11).

80.Z.166 (a).

Third book. (loose sheet) Grand Jury sent down by George Langstaff (Barmaster) to plumb. Hucklow Edge Vein.

November 1733.

Morewood Engine. 75 fathoms 0 yds 9 inches.

October 1736. Morewood L. Deepest soles 76 fathoms 0 9 inches. = 456 ft.

80.Z.168.

November 8th 1733. Morewood Engine 75 fathoms. 9 inches to level water.

February 22nd 1734.....

February 22nd 1734. Morwood Engine, plumb level from the water mark in the West end of the drift which goes to the East end, likewise from there to the Deepest Soals in the East End and find it to be 2 fathoms 2 feet 3 inches deeper than the Watter Mark in the West End. Likewise from the Day to the Deepest Soals in the East End 77 fathoms 1 yard 3 inches.

N.K. field notes: XXXIV.S.W.D11.

86

Chancery Proceedings.

1714 - 58.

C11/214/12

Abstract.

Grant v. Langstaff

25th June 1751. Orator Sir Archibald Grant of Monymask c. Aberdeen. N.B.Bart. That Orator in 1742 and for many years before was and is proprietor of several lead mines or shares of lead mines, at or near Eyam, co. Derby. particularly of1/48th part of.... Morewoods.....&c.

.1.

MORTINS OLD GROVE

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.N.W.General. Brooke-Taylors Office. 80.Z.163

October 5th 1752. A North scriin from Mortins Old Grove in Eyam Dale. (D.A.N. would now be Stoney Middleton Dale west of Eyam Dale).

.1.

Moseley Old Vein.

Joseph Moseley

Edward Morton. Barmasters Book. 1713 - 1730. OM.2.7.
August 30th, 1729.

Then Isaac Wilde showed me two possessions in Eyam Dale title for Joseph Moseley Old Vein belonging to Mr John Wright and Mr Thomas Middleton and their partners..

.1.

MOSSLEY VEIN . .

OK.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

See Highfield Mine.

610

The Delf

614

D. R. R.
616

318

819

820

821

Mossley vein

Auton Cross

822

823

824

Oak Rail level.

861

Nickergrove
Cave
Mine

863

P.M. 612-2

Rock
Gardens

865

Hawkenedge
Well

Timekin

Hawken Edge

36

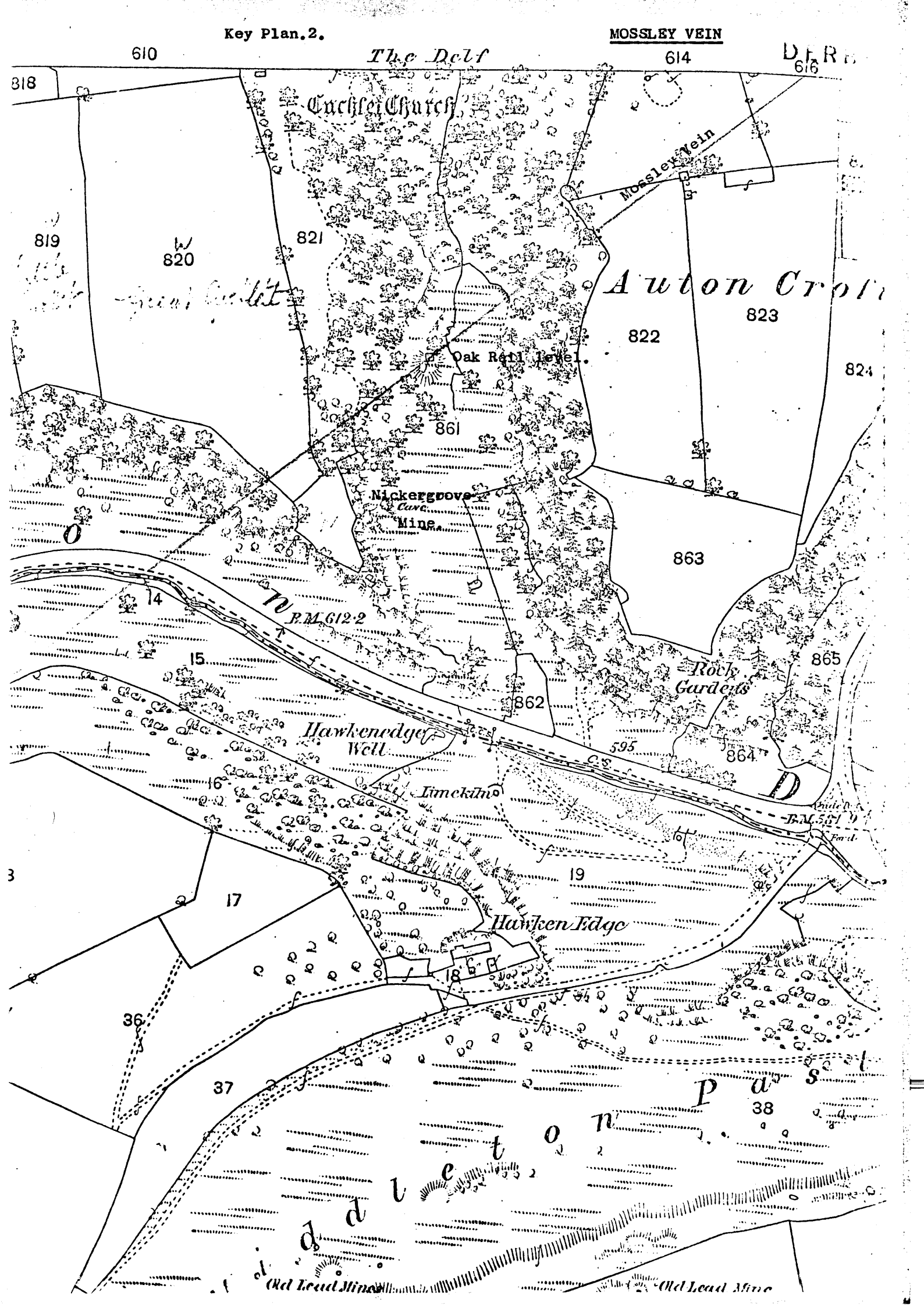
37

19

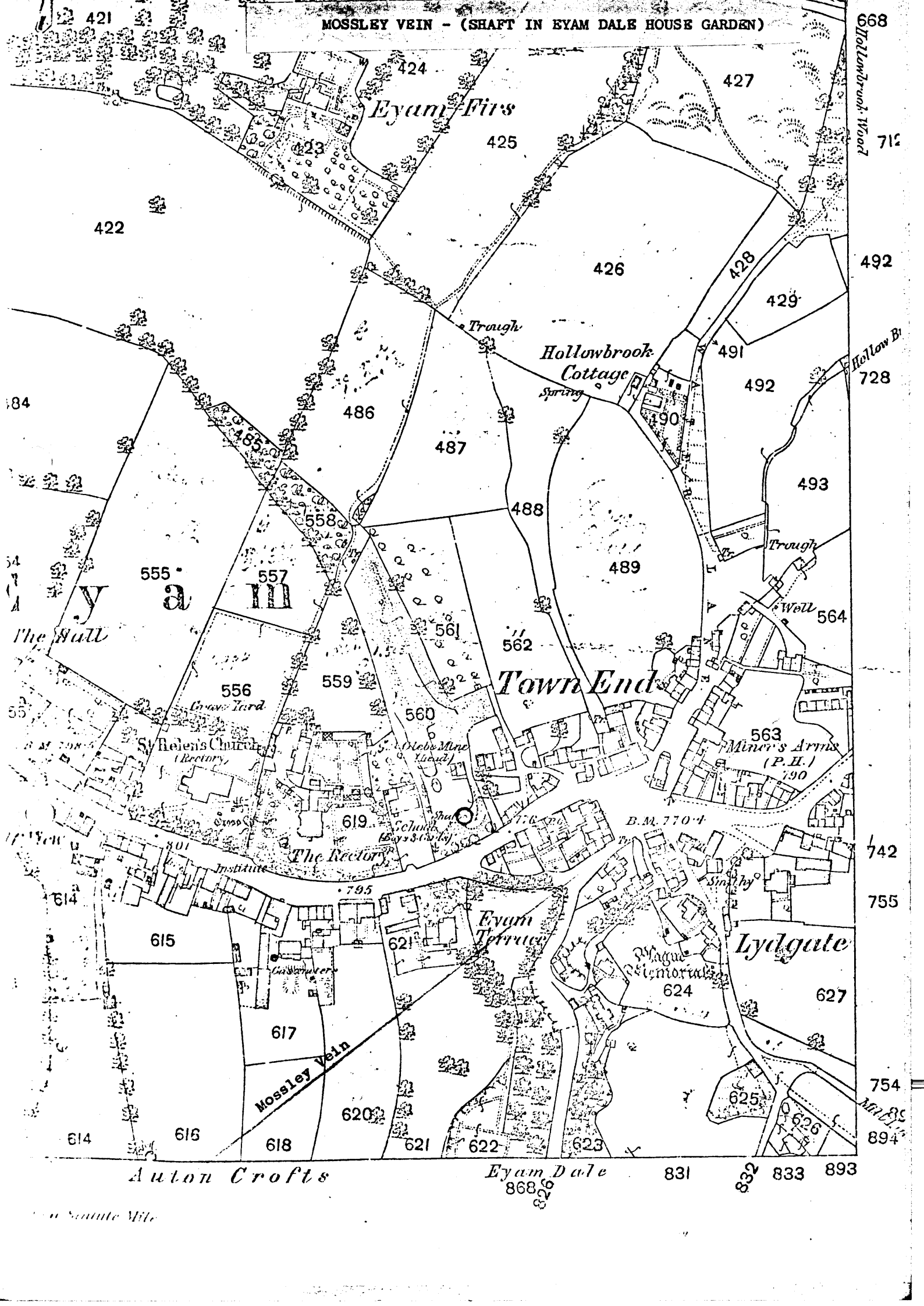
p a s
38

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine



MOSSLEY VEIN - (SHAFT IN EYAM DALE HOUSE GARDEN)



668
712
492
728
564
742
755
754
894

Auton Crofts Eyam Dale 831 833 893

1/4 Mile

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. No.2. N.Kirkham. 1966.Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs. Part.IV.

Mossley Vein. (Moseley) was being worked in Eyam Dale in 1729 and there used to be a mine on Eyam Terrace, below Eyam Dale House. In 1819 the vein was very good, but was drowned out at 90 feet; a pipe leading crossing it was worked and much ore was obtained from this. In 1842 it worked in Cussy Dale (Cucklet Dale or the Delph) for 42 feet depth down to water. It ranged under the garden of Eyam Dale House.

OM.2.9. Notes on Auton Crofts 11/2/1971.

Mossley Vein or Wilson's Old Scrin.

Was being worked in Eyam Dale in 1729, and there used to be a mine on Eyam Terrace, below Eyam Dale House. In 1819 the vein was very good; but was drowned out at 90', a pipe-leading crossing it, was worked and much ore was obtained from this. In 1842 it was worked in the Delph for 42' depth, down to water. It ranged under the garden of Eyam Dale House. Note: a likely position for a shaft on this - or perhaps on Green Scrin has been located about opposite the last house down Eyam Dale.

Note: See Green Scrin.

OM.2.9. Diary on Research into Auton Crofts.

19th February 1971.

The gardener (Mr Albert Carnell) also pointed out to me the 'well' by the trough under the tree, on the lawn, in the garden (of Eyam Dale House, this might be worth looking at sometime in case it is a shaft, especially as it roughly lies on the line of Mossley Scrin.

24th February 1971.

Had a look at the well in the garden, iron ladder running down to a pump, I did not go down the ladder.

MUCE MINE.

162
2-251

189
3-539

188
2-239

187
1-818

190
2-225

191
1-446

192
3-090

193
2-687

194
1-822

195
2-757

160
3-084

161
3-663

159
1-843

197
1-712

196
1-836

198
2-973

108/2

209
3-886

199
3-221

200
5-600

201
1-580

207
1-925

206
1-925

208
1-917

107/2

Muse Mine
(Lead)
Disused

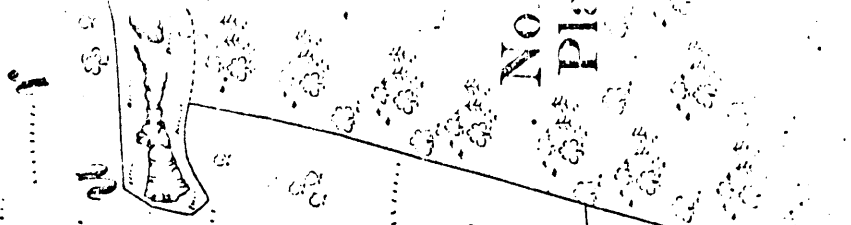
211
1-439

210
2-586

212
1-560

XVI. 16. 1898.

381.



No
Pl

* Old Lead Mine

P

P

Old Lead Mine

.1. Longstone Edge.

MUCE MINE.

OM.1.22.1. ANNUAL MINE REPORT-ROBERT BENTLEY, Agent-Jan,15th,1852. 504B/L266/7.
The Muce shaft has been sunk 10 fathoms lower, being now at a depth of 44 fathoms sufficient to give 10 fathom stope of the ore proved in the north vein, which affords a considerable yield, and is favourable ground to work after the cross cut from the shaft foot is made, which is now in progress. By the opening of the upper levels in an easterly direction, a vein was discovered bearing north and south, and producing good saving work for opening a communication with the great vein south of the shaft which I advise to be done as soon as opportunity serves, as it is known that the old miner has not worked below this depth. We hope now, in a short time, to be enabled, through the profits of this mine, to prosecute other workings of importance, which we contemplate will prove valuable workings, and result in profit likewise.

ROBERT BENTLEY, Agent.

OM.1.22.1. REPORT BY MATTHEW NEWBOULD - TO - SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.March 19th 1853.
MUCE MINE.

The main shaft at this mine is sunk down 44 fathoms and levels are opened out on a vein lying about 8 fathoms North of the Red Rake.

The Newburgh Level when driven up into this ground will work the mines more effectually by taking down 40 fathoms of Backs and inducting the produce by rail to the Dressing Floors.

I would recommend that a cross cut be driven from the shaft North and South, at the depth of 24 fathoms as the Cross Veins are favourable for driving on at a trifling cost where some valuable discoveries may be made on the east and West veins the cost of which may be £600 to £800.

A finer piece of Mineral Ground I never saw.

OM.1.22.1. REPORT BY D.T.ANSTED - TO - SIR JOSEPH PAXTON. 12th April. 1853.

MUCE.- This mine is situated a little to the north of the Gospel, and the shaft is sunk on a north and south pipe leader close to the Red Rake, which intersects the pipe leader about eight fathoms south of the shaft, while a parallel lode intersects the same leader about the same distance north of the shaft. Other lodes here intersect, amongst which is the Shepherd's Rake, extensively opened on the other side of the valley on Middleton Moor.

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations,D.A.Nash. 16th June 1975.

W.107/2. Muse Mine. Fenced but open - safe if fence not crossed.

W.108/2. Climbing shaft - nearly filled with rubbish - fenced - safe.
See Key Plan.

OM.2.5. OM.M.R.&E. Report Aug.1968. Project: 84/1968.

Haulage Shaft: (parcel 208) Sheet XVI.16. 1/2500. Estimated level of shaft collar 907' O.D.

Depth of ginging - ten feet - it ends on an irregular line, it is recessed back into the limestone bedrock.

At 23 feet a short level northwards ends at a clay fill.
A level to the south from the shaft ended at 10 feet (shaft station?).

At 78 feet a 20' cross-cut north intersects a small vein and a 12' deep winze is sunk on the intersection down to the next cross-cut below. A south running cross-cut extends for 30 feet to end in a

rock choke in the vicinity of Red Rake.

At 91 feet a north cross-cut extends out to the small vein again and the winze down from the level above develops into a stope about 30 feet in depth, on the east - west run of the vein, to one side of the cross-cut.

At 96 feet, a cross-cut south runs for 20 feet to two short east-west trials which found no vein.

At 107 feet, a 25' long cross-cut north intersects the north vein and a 30' deep stope/winze is sunk on it.

At 124 feet (O.D. 783') a trial was made to the south and went for a total distance of 150 feet from the shaft:- At 10' along this level a west trial had been cut for 70 feet and ended at a 6' deep pit. At 60', above a pack in the roof, there appeared to be a 'raise' but attempts to ascend this proved too dangerous. At 30 feet along the south trial, an empty clay pocket was encountered and the trial side-stepped round this. At 67' from the shaft, on the south trial, a winze had been sunk to a depth of 40', passed through a clay filled natural cavity to a floor of loose rocks. Beyond the winze clay and rock had come down from a joint and a short way on the same thing happened again. At 140' from the shaft, a joint several inches wide is open and a pit has been sunk here to a depth of 12 feet and a wooden platform had been installed. ~~in the south trial~~

At 129 feet (down the shaft) a 30' cross-cut to the north runs to the vein. An east branch runs from this runs to a stope; though from this level it is no more than a winze.

At 159 feet (748' O.D.) a more prominent level is cut to the north, 15 feet high where it leaves the shaft lowering to ten feet further on. It extends for 30 feet to the North Vein where branches ran off east and west, eastwards an extensive stope is entered but could not be followed due to dangerous packs, westwards a branch ran for 15 feet to the edge of another stope ten feet across at this level, beyond the stope (this 159' level) continues for 30 feet into a worked pocket.

At 207 feet another large cross-cut runs out to the north vein where it branches east and west. To the east the branch passes under a collapsed pack into a large working 6 feet wide, 12 feet high and extending for 50 feet with a pocket extending back over the cross-cut, this working continues at a width of 2' 6" but is filled with a steep slope of vein material from a stope above. The west branch passes first under worked-out vein overhead then as a level runs to the edge of a large winze, on the far side of which, a steep slope, appearing as a partially collapsed pack, rises above the roof of the level into the foot of a large stope from the level above.

The main shaft was found choked with farm refuse at 237 feet but it was possible to follow the mine downwards in the winze out of the west branch of the cross-cut at 207 feet. This winze was descended for 50' - west from here ran a small trial level for 30 feet which was blind. The winze side-stepped both east and north and was descended to a total depth of 115 feet where it was found to be choked with rocks. At 75' from the top of this winze a cartgate ran off to the east, this was cut in the solid 2' 6" wide, 6' high and was followed for 140 feet. At 5' along this cartgate a branch ran back to the main haulage shaft and since several inches of water stands in this level, and

the level widens at the shaft, it was considered that this was the true foot of the shaft at 283 feet (624' O.D.). Here it was choked with large blocks of ore material. At 60' (along the cartgate) a ~~XXXXXXXX~~ winze was encountered, 2'6" wide and 8' across. This was descended to a depth of 40' where it ended in clay and silt; a flood line was noticed 4 feet above this floor so it may not have been sunk very much further. It is of interest to note that its foot is on the same level as the bottom of the winze from the 207' cross-cut, so this may represent the limit of sinking in the mine. The cartgate continued to 135 feet where, after passing under a small worked pocket, it was choked by a sludge run overlain with large rocks; digging revealed the possibility of a stope or raise beyond but unless requested this avenue was not pressed.

The exploration ended at a depth of 323 feet (584' O.D.).

OM.2.5. Reckoning Book - Gospel Mine. 1840 to 1848.

February 7th to 14th March 1846.

A payment to Robert Cocker for the Muce Mine and Possessions. £30 0 Od

April 18th to July 4th 1846.

Payment to Barmaster for entering possessions for the Muce Mine.

Payment for a Freeing Dish for the muce Mine.

February 6th to March 6th 1847.

Humphrey Butcher cutting out the old shaft top at the Muce Mine. 22½ days with William Oldfield, 17 days; John Butcher 1½ days, John Broomhead 1¾ days.

March 6th to April 3rd 1847.

Humphrey Butcher at the Muce Shaft 20¾ days. with Joseph Glossop & John Broomhead - walling at Muce Shaft.

Refreshments to the workmen on commencing operations at the Muce.

April 3rd to May 1st 1847.

Humphrey Butcher & Joseph Glossop at the Muce Shaft 23 days.

Richard Glossop & Joseph Timperly at the Muce Shaft 24 days.

John Broomhead walling the Whim race at Muce 9 days.

May 1st to June 4th 1847.

Joseph Glossop; Humphrey Butcher; Richard Glossop and Joseph Timperly in Muce Shaft all for 29 days.

John Broomhead for walling at Muce. 10 days.

June 4th to July 2nd 1847.

Humphrey Butcher, Joseph Glossop, Thomas Barber, Joseph Timperly, Richard Glossop - all 24 days. Isaac Barber 11 days.

Powder used at the Muce Mine.

Joseph Glossop, Humphrey Butcher 23 shifts. Joseph Timperly, Richard Glossop - 24 shifts. Thomas Barber - 15 shifts, William Furniss - 16 shifts. in Muce Shaft.

The Barmaster for extending the possessions on the Muce Mine - Northwards.

Thomas Mortin for Ashler Stone for the Whim spindle at Muce Mine.

Carriage of Stone for the Whim Spindle.

Isaac Barber in Muce Shaft - 24 days.

July 30th to September 3rd 1847.

Joseph Glossop, William Furniss, Richard Glossop, Humphrey Butcher, Isaac Barber - 30 shifts. Joseph Timperly - 25 shifts - all in Muce shaft.

September 3rd to October 8th 1847.

Joseph Glossop, Humphrey Butcher, Joseph Timperly, & James Garlick - 29½ days.
William Furniss, Richard Glossop, Isaac Barber - 25 days in Muce Shaft.

Thomas Broomhead - 118 loads of wallstone to Muce.

John Somersett - 73 loads of wallstone to Muce.

October 8th to November 6th 1847.

Joseph Glossop, Isaac Barber, and William Furniss - 15 shifts and
Humphrey Butcher 10 shifts sinking Muce Shaft.

George Froggatt walling at Muce. 3 days.

Thomas Broomhead for horse & driver drawing at Muce.

John Hulley - drawing and striking at Muce.

November 6th to December 4th 1847.

Joseph Glossop & Co. Sinking the Muce shaft from the 21 fathom striking
house. - 3 fathoms 2 feet 6 inches.
Driving North for Lodge.

Joshua Wild & Isaac Barber - walling bank wall at Muce - 5½ days.

December 4th 1847 to January 1st 1848.

Joseph Glossop & Co sinking the Muce Shaft 4 feet 6 inches - 2 shifts.

James Garrick at Muce - 20 fathom level. 17 days.

& Richard Glossop 22 days.

Joseph Glossop at Sticking (Striking ?) house 20 (21) fathom Level - Muce.
along with Joseph Birch, William Oldfield & George Mitchell - all 11 days.

John Hulley - drawing Shift-Work at Muce.

Francis Cocker for the Whim at the Muce.

T & Wm Broomhead drawing at Muce.

January 1st to February 5th 1848.

Joseph Glossop & Co Driving West in the Red Rake. 6 fathoms.

James Garlick & Richard Glossop driving N.W. in Venture Vein. - 30 days

February 5th to March 4th 1848.

Joseph Glossop & Co driving west in the Red Rake 4 fathoms 1 foot 9 inches
to White Coe (Vein ?)

T & Wm Broomhead & John Hulley drawing shift work at Muce.

Joshua Wild & Co driving N.W. in Venture Vein - 2 fathoms 4 feet.

Joseph Glossop for his possessions on the Red Rake &c.

March 4th to April 1st 1848.

Joshua Wild & Co driving N.W. in Venture Vein - 27 feet - Ore 1 ton 4 cwt.

Joseph Glossop & Co driving South in the White Coe Vein from the
Red Rake - 22 feet 10 inches.

April 1st to May 6th 1848.

Joshua Wild & Co - driving N.W. in Venture Vein - 10 feet 3 inches.

Sinking sump in Venture Vein - 37 feet 5 inches.

Ore - 11 cwt 1 quarter.

.5. Longstone Edge.

MUCE MINE

Joseph Glossop & Co - sinking a sump in White Coe Vein South of the Red Rake - 9 feet.

Sump in Rake East of White Coe Vein - 38 feet 10 inches.

May 6th to June 3rd 1848.

Joseph Glossop & Co sinking the Engine Shaft 10 feet 7 inches.
19 shifts. 9 lbs Candles.

Joshua Wild & Co. Sinking sump in Venture Vein 18 feet 8 inches
& driving east from sump foot 7 feet 6 inches.

John Broomhead & John Oldfield - walling Muce Coe. 14 & 14½ days.

Conclusions.

By the 14th March 1846, the Gospel Partners had ~~purchased~~ purchased Muce Mine and its possessions from Robert Cocker, for £30. These were entered by the Barmaster and the freeing dish given by July.

March 6th 1847 Humphrey Butcher & 3 men had cut out the old shaft top which took 22½ days - the impression gained here is that the original shaft was a small one and that the intention was to enlarge this and the 'cutting-out' referred to here probably entailed sinking a large pit down to bed rock and constructing ginging to the required dimensions. This construction of ginging may be an item referred to in March/April when Humphrey Butcher and two men spent 20½ days - Walling at Muce Shaft.

There is an entry here for "Refreshments to the workmen on commencing operations at the Muce".

In the nine months from March 6th to December 4th the workmen put in 863 man/hours on Muce Shaft which seems to have got them down to the 21 fathom (126 feet) striking house. They then continued sinking below this up to March 1848 when they had added a further 25 feet from where they appear to have done a fair bit of development. In June they started sinking again but the record ends here at 161 feet

In April/May 1847, John Broomhead walled the Whim Race and in June/July they were bringing in Ashler Stone for the Whim Spindle. From then to December a lot of walling appears to have been done at Muce.

By January 1848 they were developing on the 20/21 fathom level where they had cut out a 'striking house' (loading area). At this time they seem to have erected the Whim at Muce Shaft.

During 1848 they drove west in Red Rake and then turned south along what they called "White Coe Vein" they sank a sump in this to at least a depth of 46 feet. They were also working in a Rake (presumably also running south) east of White Coe Vein since they sank a sump in this of at least 38 feet.

The majority of the work, development and ore extraction seems to have been to the North West in a vein they referred to as "Venture Vein".

Lib.Ref.9/28. P.D.M.H.S. Bull.No.1. Part.3. Oct. 1960. J.H.Rieuwerts

THE MINES OF CALVER, COOMBES DALE & LONGSTONE EDGE.

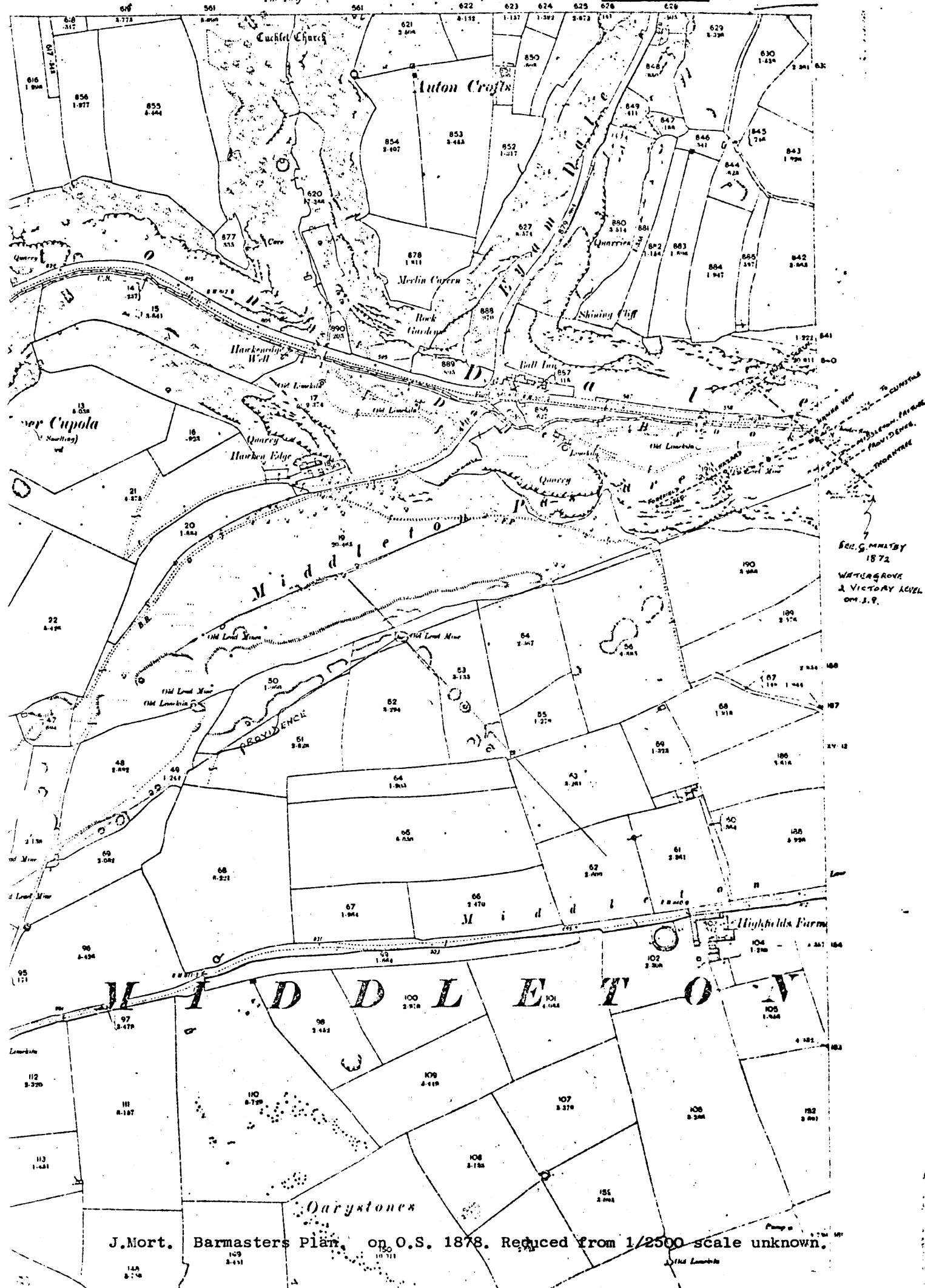
"Muse Mine was reached.....is on the Red Rake. The Gin circle is plainly visible and also the Coe. A small depression not far from the main shaft indicated the position of the climbing shaft, but this has run in.

MUSE MINE.

See Muce Mine.

KEY PLAN.

NANER VEIN.

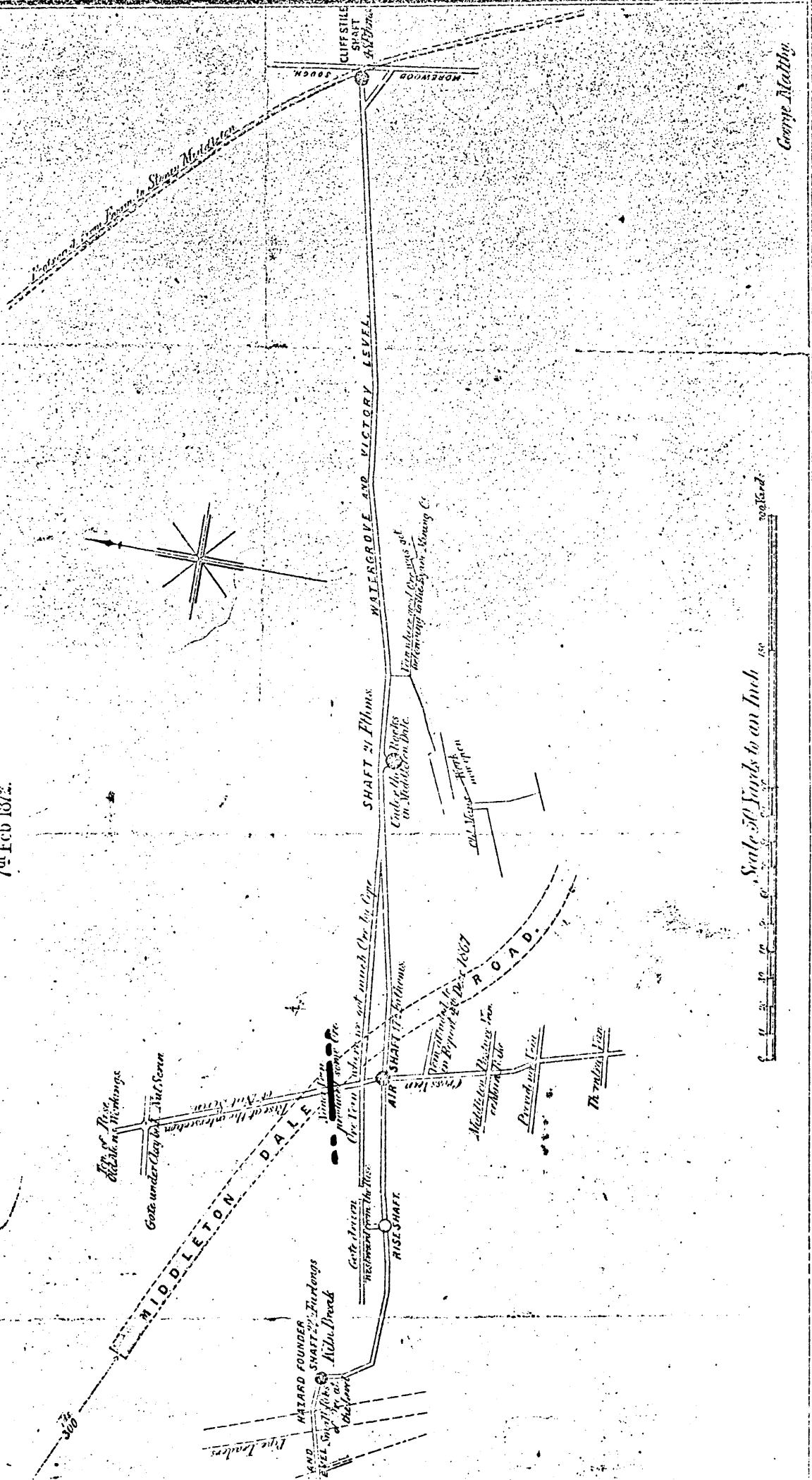


Sir G. MURPHY
1872
WATERGROVE
& VICTORY LEVEL
ON 1.9.

J.Mort. Barmasters Plan, on O.S. 1878. Reduced from 1/2500 scale unknown.

PLAN
OF
WATERGROVE & VICTORY LEVEL,
AND OTHER WORKINGS.
7th Feb 1872.

ALL IN.



Scale 50 Yards to an Inch

George Atchby

A.E.Wiles. THE NORTH SIDE OF ASHFORD LORDSHIP. 1750 - 1850.extract in OM.1.13.-1.

Ore measured.....A typical page for the first half of 1759 has entries for the following mines:.....Nay Green.

.1.

NETHER DALE SOUGH

Oakenedge, Streaks, and Watergrove Soughs. N.Kirkham. P.D.M.H.S.Vol.3.Part.4.OM.1.9.

Upper Dale Sough and Nether Dale Sough are references which are too vague to prove the application of these names.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.160. Brooke-Taylor's Office.

6th December 1745. Nether Dale Sough Mine.

OM.2.7. Barnmasters Book for Eyan and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

October 1st 1772.

....We dispossessed and gave George Naile three meers of ground on a vein on the west side of the Nether Holding Dam called: ???????? (not entered) ????.ranging nearly East and West. The said meers of ground were lawfully nicked out for want of workmanship.

NETHER SK171779

LIBERTY (Hucklow) An early attempt ((pre 1766) to drain the mine, WATERGATE probably into an underground swallow. Not very successful hence the driving of Cow Pasture Sough. The depth of the level was 234 feet below ground level, at Nether Liberty Mine. S.C.L. Loan Deposits, 171.

Lib.Ref. 9/33. P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.1. N.Kirkham 1963.

The first mine at Windmill, in Hucklow Liberty, is Nether Liberty Mine, now much disturbed hillocks. It seems probable, though unproved that the shaft mound on the west of the road to Bradwell is also on this mine. .Nether Liberty Mine (116) field.

Turning to the draining problems of the mines, in 1766 an agreement was made.....Some of them were partners in Cowpasture Swallow Grove and Cow Pasture Vein, in the Liberty of Little Hucklow, where there was a "swallow or water course" which experienced miners believed might unwater mines to the East as far as Smithy Coe Mine. They agreed to drive a "gate drift or level" in their own mines, at their own charges, to connect with the proposed level to the swallow. For many years these mines had not been effectively worked because of a great quantity of water. The partners of Cow Pasture Mine were, with all speed and at their own expence, to sink down to the swallow, and on the lowest and most convenient level to carry forward a "good gate" to Smithy Coe and to keep it in repair so that the water should have free passage from Hucklow Edge Old Vein. Water Marks were to be made in the mines by William Mettam of Eyam and Robert How of Castleton, who were at all times to have liberty to go down the mines to plumb and dial.

In the agreement it refers to "The level called Nether Liberty Swallow or Water-gate in Nether Liberty Grove, which level was 234 feet below the surface at this mine, and this was to be position of the water-marks for the new water-gate to Cow Pasture, The miners were to pay 1/8th of the lead-ore got below these gates. From which it appears that the mines were already being drained, but not fully effectively, into a swallow hole at this depth near the Windmill to Bradwell road. This, and other information as well as the topography, seems to indicate a cave-system ranging northwards towards Nether Water, and Quarters Farm Swallet, and to Haxelbadge with its mythical lost cave.

In the 1850's and 1860's Mill Dam Mine had protracted draining trouble which is a particularly interesting example of draining by means of underground swallows. The Mill Dam Mining Co took title c.1855, and closed down in the 1880's. The sections and documents available show the successive stages of the attempts at draining during the earlier part of their possession.

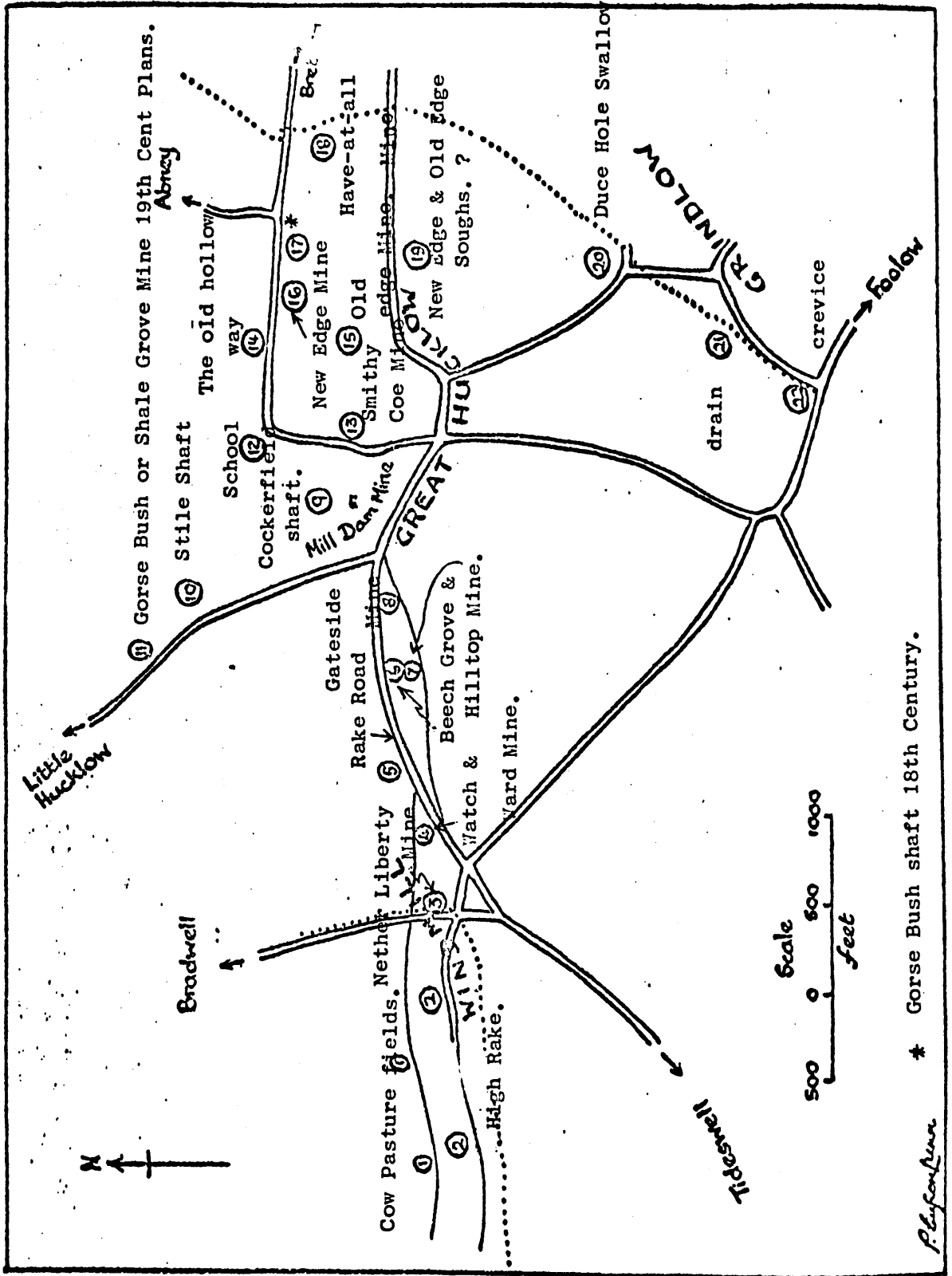
In the 1850's the lower part of Nether Liberty Mine, all Watch and Ward Mine, and Hill Top and Beehh Grove Mines, were being worked by the Great Hucklow Mng Co. While Gateside Mine, Mill Dam Mine, and Smith Coe Mine below 150 feet, were worked by the Mill Dam Mining Company.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXII N.E. E10. 8b. Manchester Guardian.Aug.18.1937.

.....John Mort, Barmaster, laid notice on Mock, High Rake, Valentine, Ready Money, Fox's Venture, Birchin Lee, Nether Liberty, Hill Top, Gateside, New Edge, Have at All.

NETHER LIBERTY MINE & WATERGATE.

Nellie Kirkham: Great Hucklow Mines.



* Gorse Bush shaft 18th Century.

P. Lyford

NETHER LIBERTY MINE AND WATERGATE.

N.Kirkham Field Notes. XVI,NE,F7. 15.Z.6.

March 20th 1957. Great Hucklow, Up the lane by Smithy Coe.

Talked to someone (Mr Barber) His father was smelter on Mill Dam, the Theatre was Smelting House. He said this would be last century, later his father went as a smelter to Brough Smelting Works. He placed Nether Liberty Mine for me, it is west end of field 116 at Windmill, on East side at top of road from Windmill to Bradwell (neither he nor Mr Hancock knew that 200 years ago it was called Bradow Lane), between 'Quarry' and this road.

15.Z.8. 1957.

Went to Windmill, on Nether Liberty Mine (Field 116) possible, but not certain shaft - hollow approximately 180' from North wall and 40 feet east from the Windmill - Bradwell road. (N.B. This seems rather too South to be founder on the vein) all green mounds (we (Mr Barber & Mr Hancock of Great Hucklow) had discussed name 'Nether Liberty' and they agreed with me that it seems likely that the mine-ground may have been on both sides of the road as 'Nether' seems to indicate 'Little Hucklow Liberty'.

XVI.NE.F7.

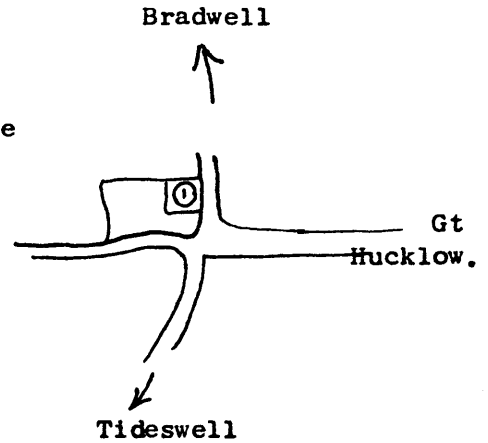
See Cow Pasture Swallow Grove. pages.2 -3.

XXIII.N.W. B6. 34f.

1. Deep shaft, down which the village throw things.

Nether Liberty Mine.

Windmill Village.



.1.

NETHER LOW VEIN.

OM.2.7. Barnmasters Book for Eyan & Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

July 5th 1774.

Crosslow. Thomas Poundall and partners. One meer on two old
hillocks in Isaac Sellars Close called Nether Low 4 meers N.W. 7 meers
S.E. from the said hillocks.



84
1.860

85
1.803

87
3.520

88
3.299

96
3.043

94
3.171
Spring

86
1.755

1227

1225

91
.980

93
3.351

Butler's Old
Engine
Shaft. (N.K.)
(Some confusion of 92(L)
name here 2.751

New Grove Mine
(Lead, Disused)

or Butler's
Old Engine
Shaft

95
1.011

105
2.067

Old
Slaters Mine
(Lead, Disused)

103
1.803

104
1.508

111
1.295

Sometimes referred
to as Butler's New
Engine

2.391

2.315

2.402

7.874

2.760

1.295

Sims N. Kirkham
says signs of a
7.874 drain
down this
field

114
2.391

112
2.402

109
2.760

113
2.315

118
2.354

None of these shafts are
clearly definable by
marks and hollows.

121
2.439

N.S.

Nether Slaters
Mine.

122
2.201

123
2.187

1861 Shaft.

Spring

Red Waters.

A stone trough
& pool in the
ground. N.K.

120
1.790

119
2.668

117
15.244

NETHER SLATERS MINE

Note: This mine at the southern extremity of parcel 110 and wholly in parcels 122 and 123, has virtually no visible remains save for large shale mounds and illdefined hollows and a spring known as "Red Waters" which may be the tail of a mine sough from Slaters Engine.

Bull P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1.A List of Soughs. 1966. J.H.Rieuwerths.

Slaters Engine Sough. SK.193776. Known as Butlers New Engine sough (Bag.Coll. 587(63) No dates for the making of it have come to light. Another shale gate sough at 8 fathoms below the surface was made between Slaters Engine and Nether Slaters about 1790. (Bag.Coll. 377).

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.5.Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs.Part.1.Miss N.Kirkham.

In "Butlers New Engine" at a depth of 240'.....there is a lodgement, where two shale gates come into the shaft one closely above the other. The top one is a Water-Gate and the bottom one a Walking-Gate. Approximately 2000 feet northwards from the centre of Foolow, by the edge of the west side of Bradshaw Lane, is a roughly triangular, artificial watering place, known as "Red Waters" from its orchre deposit, with orange coloured watercress. It is 18 feet in length. There is a mine mound at its upper end and water flows from under this. On the east side of the land (this is thought to be a missprint for 'lane') is another large mound on the vein which goes to Butlers Old Engine Sough. (I think this should read Old Grove sough as it seems to be referring to the 1861 vein. D.A.Nash.).

From a rather crude plan of 1861 (B.C.202.&.89.184.187.188) from the shaft (Butlers New Engine) a shale gate ranged southwards, crossing Hucklow Edge Vein, directly to Red Waters, where, in the centre of the hillock on the west of the lane Nether Slaters Shaft went down to a shale climbing gate. A few yards to the south there was a second shaft on the hillock, sunk on the New Vein (1861) discovered at Milnes (Black) Engine, ranging from East to West.

On the 1861 plan a 'fire house' is shown in a field on the north west edge of the hillock at Red Waters. Very rarely a fire house can be proved to indicate the engine house of a Newcomen engine, but nothing can be proved in this reference. If there was a pumping engine here, and no evidence has come to light, they probably brought the water along the shale gate from the mine.

The British Caver. Vol.25. 1954. L.M.Soughs of Eyam and S.M. Miss N.Kirkham.

By the contour of the ground, the true sough (From Butlers New Engine) is probably short, most of it being a drain. From the Edge (Bretton Edge), one can see the slight subsidence and different grass of its line down the field. In recent years there has been a washing plant on the mine. The mine was being worked in 1728 - 1730.

Opposite Red Waters, on the east side of Bradshaw Lane, there is a modern grid (drain cover), which gives the line of the bolt or drain, in its continuation from Red Waters. Its line of subsidence can be seen crossing diagonally (in a S.S.E. direction), the field on the east., until finally it pours out of a drain and sinks in the line of the drain from Silence (Mine), on its way to Waterfall Swallet.....In the field over the wall (of the Nether Slaters Mound, to the east) is a small, oval, stone basin, but this was dry, though the ground is often wet, the flow varies according to whether the washing plant is pumping water.

Brooke-Taylor Coll.(Derby Records Office-Matlock).504B/L313.(Ref OM.4.11.

Was part of the Bretton Edge Consolidated Mines applied for 17th April 1873.

May 27th 1873. Also 13 meers of ground in a vein ranging Westwards from a certain shaft in the said Liberty of Stoney Middleton & Eyam called Nether Slaters, and also 39 meers of ground ranging westwardly (should this be eastwardly ? D.A.Nash) from the said shaft which last mentioned vein lies adjacent to and is connected with the said Bretton Edge Great Vein (now Hucklow Edge Vein,

Shinwell.
Assistant Barmaster.

Brooke-Taylor Coll. (N 504B/L62) Edwin Martin, Barmaster. 1719 - accounts.

February 25th 1719. John Spencer at Butlers New Engine for the 9th and 10th taker meers East. Hardy had 1 potts another.
March 4th 1719. John Spencer at Butlers New Engine for the 11th taker meer East.
October 7th 1719. John Spencer for the 12th taker at Butlers East.

Brooke-Taylor Coll. 504B/L313. Transcript-Kings Bench 12 Meers/Little Pasture. 1746.

Joseph Drabble: Cope in Slaters Engine 12/-, 13/- and 14/- per load because very hard and much blasting.

Brooke-Taylor Coll. (Derby Records Office) 504B/L313. 1906.

February 26th 1906. BARMASTERS NOTICE. Slaters Engine to be forfeited if not worked within three weeks.

February 23rd 1906. George G Blackwell via Wm Robinson application for possession of Slaters Engine.

April 26th 1906. asking for confirmation of Slaters Engine Gift.

~~May~~ May 1st 1906. Geo G Blackwell to A.G. Taylor. Acknowledgement of the Gift of Slaters Engine Mine.

File ST/4. Arthur White (Lead).

May 15th 1948. I William Robinson of Dunlow House Eyam in the County of Derby DO HEREBY GRANT TRANSFER AND CONVEY unto Arthur White of Hill Crest Stoney Middleton in the said County ALL THOSE Lead Mines as follows:- Nether Slaters Mine Thirteen meers ranging westward from a certain shaft on Slaters Engine Mine and thirteen meers eastwards from the said shaft.....

October 21st 1964. I ARTHUR WHITE of Hill Crest Stoney Middleton in the County of Derby in consideration of the sum of TEN SHILLINGS (receipt of which is hereby acknowledged) DO HEREBY GRANT TRANSFER AND CONVEY UNTO GLEBE MINES LIMITED of Hanover House 14 Hanover Square London W.1. ALL THOSE lead mines as follows:- Nether Slaters Mine thirteen meers ranging westwards from a certain shaft on Slaters Engine Mine and thirteen meers eastward from the said shaft.....

File ST/7. Consolidations.

November 23rd 1966. Became part of Glebe Consolidated Mines No.2.

May 9th 1967. part of the amalgamation of Glebe Consolidation No.1. and No.2. into Glebe Mines New Consolidation.

OM.4.35. Craven A.E.U. North Derbyshire Lead Mines. MSS.1959. I.G.S. Leeds.

Nether Slaters Vein.

(1-inch N.S. 99; 6-inch Derby 16 N.W.)

Little is known about this vein beyond its position. The vein starts /197777/ 500 yards north 60° west of Shepherd's Flat and continues to a point /182773/ south of Grindlow. (J.V.S.) .

Nether Slaters Mine.- /193776/(1-inch N.S.99; 6-inch Derby 16 N.W.)

This mine is situated 800 yards north 15 degrees east of the village of Foolow.

Production: No records have been found.

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll. C.377. Sheffield Central Library.

NETHER SLATERS

(Photocopies)

Observations on this mine 1872.

The land on which the hillock is placed belongs to the mine as appears from entries in the Reckoning Book and papers referring to the purchase from the Rev'd John Gresley.....it is 1 rood in extent..about the same time £42 was paid under an award for damages done to the same field.....a part of the land, about 1864 was illegally enclosed by John Middleton.....at the same time William Froggatt who owns the adjoining field pulled down the old firehouse and appropriated the land on which it stood (parcel 121 on key plan ? based on a comment by Miss N.Kirkham verbally).

The Shaft is a little to the North of the vein and in a line with the shale gate connecting it with Old Slaters - this Shale Gate old John Daviss (who had worked at the latter mine in his youth) informed me was about 8 fathoms deep - the regular climbing shaft to Old Slaters and the gate then in good condition.

1789. Dec.31st. Sinking Engine Shaft 8 fathoms.....

1790. Note about half expences at New Shaft....

1790. Dec.31st. For sinking the shaft £30.

Boulder at Shaft foot.

1791. March 31st. Sinking 3 fathoms in the engine shaft.

1791. June 30th. Engine Shaft sunk 3 fathoms 6 inches.

(The climbing gates seem to go down at one end of the engine shaft some distance below the surface, see entries in ~~the reckoning~~ this reckoning. I should imagine it would be at the bottom part of the shaft.

1792. Sinking Shaft.

Extent Of Ground.

32 yards 1 founder meer.

384 yards 12 pairs of stoces West from the founder meer.

1248 yards 39 pairs of stoces Eastwardly from the founder meer.

1664 yards.

Extent of Workings.

It appears from a sketch plan that a shale gate was driven at right angles in a Westerly direction from the shale gate leading from Old to New Slaters in 1791 for a distance of 63 yards or thereabouts; at a distance of about 50 yards from the commencement, another short gate was driven southwards for 7 yards or rather more, and there a sump was sunk to the depth of 12 fathoms.....this 12 fathom sump fell nearly upon the vein, they had however to drive 4 yards to find the sun side of the vein - they then went by the sun side of the vein towards the West.

1790. Dec 31st Driving West 3 fathoms.

1791 March 25th. Driving west 12 fathoms.

1791 June 25th. Driving 3 fathoms.

18 fathoms = 36 yards.

1791. Here a sump appears to have been sunk in the vein.

An undated, unsigned letter from Foolow, in C.377.

Old, New & Bradshaws Title.....Observations.

There appears by the map to be a North vein which was only partially cut and is most likely the one mentioned by some of the old miners as having a rib about the thickness of an auger &c and being about shoulder width. It has been worked up the point 10 on the plan and cut for about 100 yards - namely from the figures 10 to 9 (What plan? D.A.N).

The length of Old New and Bradshaws title is $18\frac{1}{2}$ meers or thereabouts.

Nether Slaters is in the same title as appears by the entry at the beginning of the Reckoning Book, it is 51 meers in length.

There are several small veins ranging between Slaters and Nether Slaters which were found in cutting the gate between these two mines - but no trials were made.

At the East end of the title near Bradshaw Engine.....(NB. not concerned with Slaters Mine.

I took down the following information from old John Daviss wh worked at Slaters. The shaft not 50 fathoms deep. The climbing way was down a sump at Nether Slaters 8 fathoms deep at the bottom of that a shale gate, which was when he knew it in good condition. The Engine Shaft walled about 7 fathoms from the surface, at the bottom of the wall there is a level out of which ran some water - this he thought was on the North side of the shaft - They did not work much at the bottom of the shaft, mostly near the top part of the vein and some of the gates were driven ~~along~~ a long distance. Not much wholes - the deads good.

1792. There appear to be flattings here Nether Flatts.

1793. Vein cut into Mr Barbers field now my fathers.

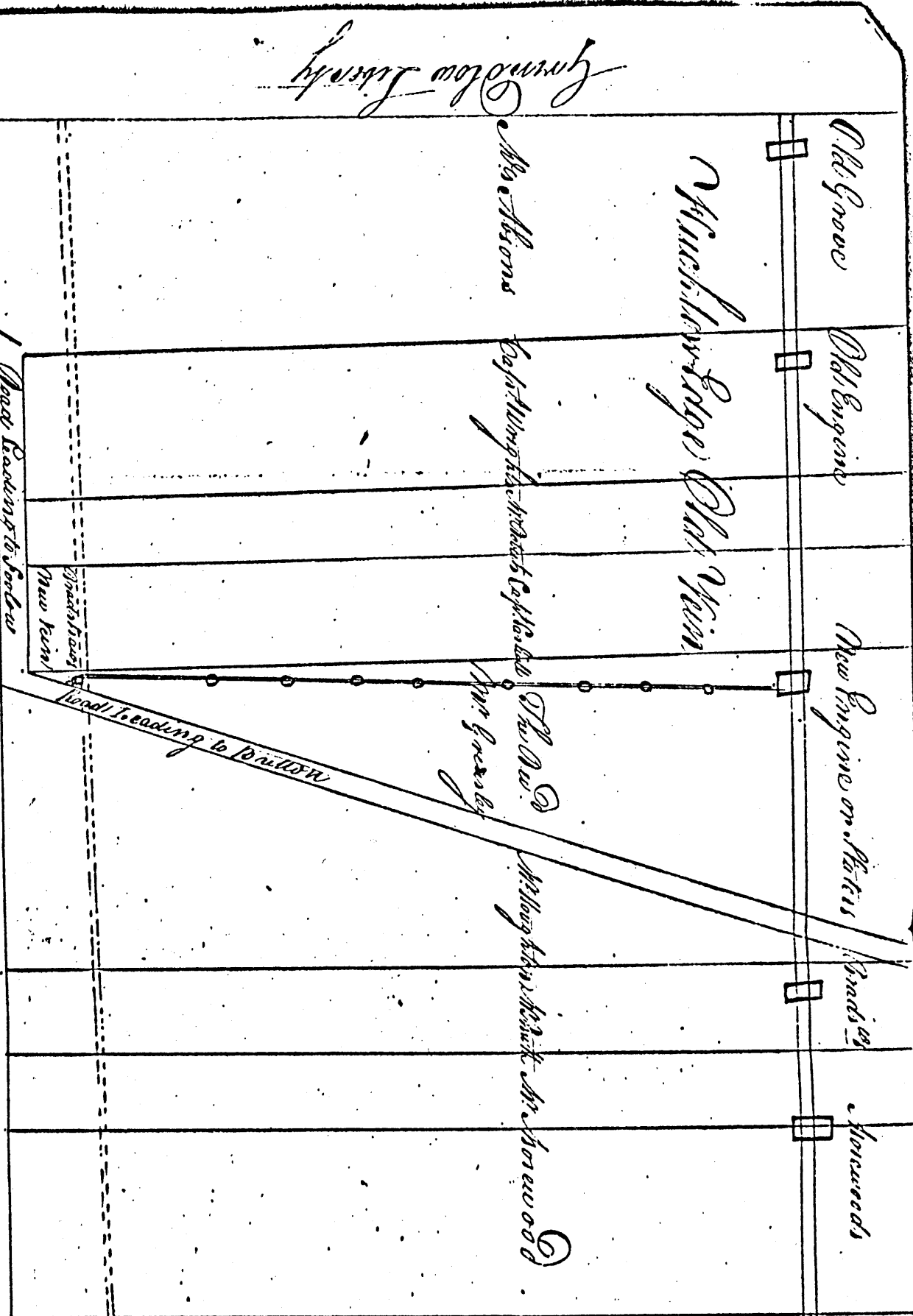
See two plans on pages 5 and 6.

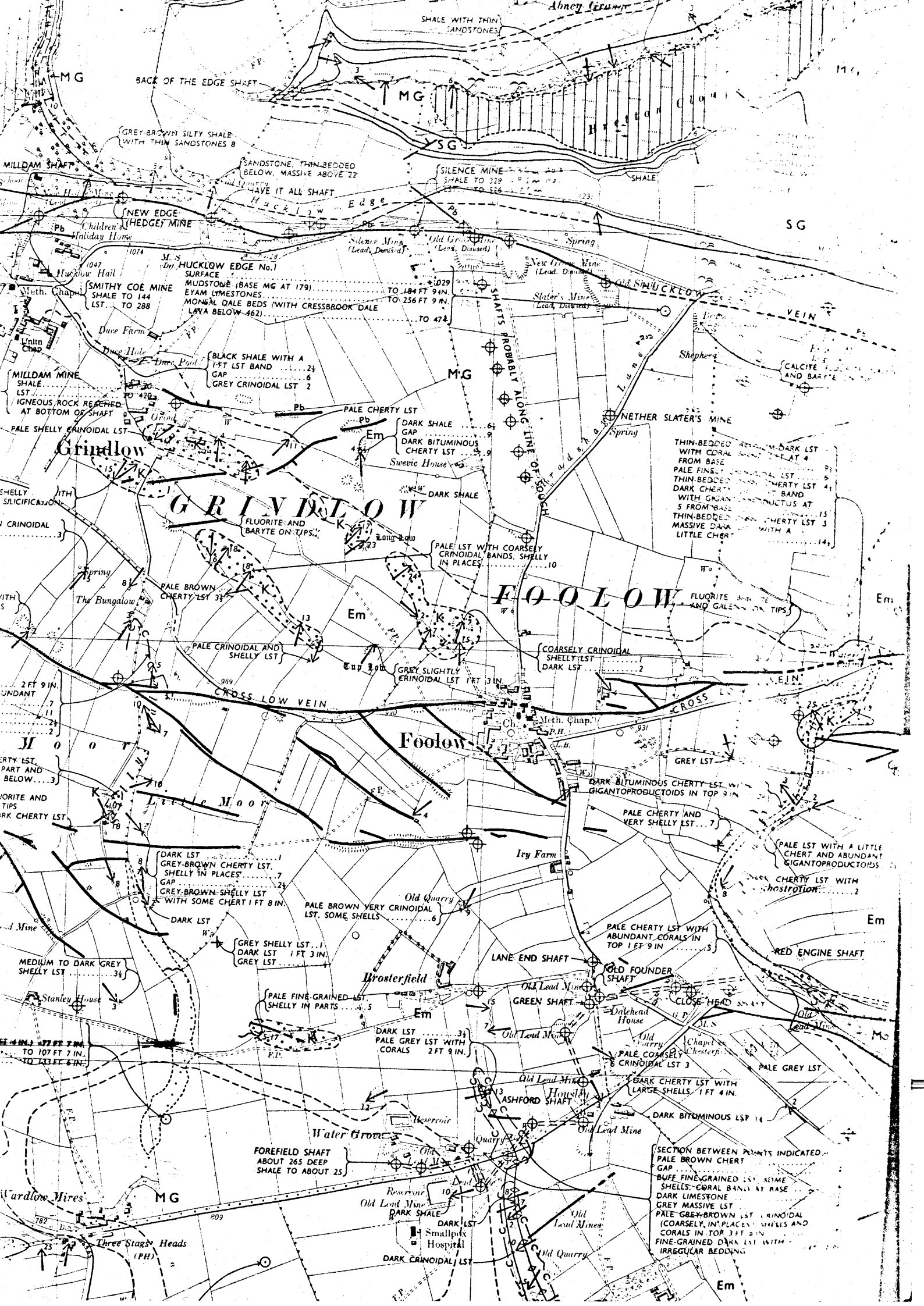
Text to them below. All B.C.377. (OM.4.25.)

OLD, NEW AND BRADSHAWS.

- A. Slater Engine Shaft upon Hucklow Edge Old Vein where they began to drive a cross cut southward to discover veins driving to B, they crossed one or two veins but made no trial in them. This gate was driven in the shale.
- B. The shaft sunk upon the vein they are now working, where they have some water. The Old Title and the Consolidated has each an equal claim to this shaft, it is the division mark, both partnerships has sunk sumps in the vein a considerable depth but can't work properly for water and want of air. If this shaft was sunk deeper as deep as they conveniently could, and be careful to hold all the water there comes above the cross cut for getting below it, that they might not draw that they should not then all the water they found in the vein would come to this shaft foot and be drawn into the crosscut as the measures rises a little southward away it would go into the old vein at A. They will still want new shafts for wind and drawing gates, which will be very expensive as this shaft they have will be employed in drawing water. This shaft at B. is not exactly over the vein but whether it would not be better to sink it than any other as it is so convenient for discharging the water into the level.

Greenlow Liberty





BACK OF THE EDGE SHAFT

SHALE WITH THIN SANDSTONES

GREY BROWN SILTY SHALE WITH THIN SANDSTONES

SILENCE MINE SHALE TO 329 TO 328 TO 326

NEW EDGE (HEDGET) MINE

HUCKLOW EDGE No. 1 SURFACE

SMITHY COE MINE SHALE TO 144 LST. TO 288

MILLDAM MINE SHALE TO 420

PALE SHELLY CRINOIDAL LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

DARK LST

GREY SHELLY LST

PALE FINE GRAINED LST

FOREFIELD SHAFT ABOUT 265 DEEP

THREE STAGS HEADS (PH)

HAVE IT ALL SHAFT

SILENCE MINE (Lead, Disused)

HUCKLOW EDGE No. 1

SMITHY COE MINE

MILLDAM MINE

PALE SHELLY CRINOIDAL LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

DARK LST

GREY SHELLY LST

PALE FINE GRAINED LST

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

THREE STAGS HEADS

THREE STAGS HEADS

SHALE

SHALE TO 329 TO 328 TO 326

MUDSTONE (BASE MG AT 179)

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

DARK SHALE

PALE LST WITH COARSELY CRINOIDAL BANDS

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

DARK LST

GREY SHELLY LST

PALE FINE GRAINED LST

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

THREE STAGS HEADS

SHALE

SHALE TO 329 TO 328 TO 326

MUDSTONE (BASE MG AT 179)

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

DARK SHALE

PALE LST WITH COARSELY CRINOIDAL BANDS

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

DARK LST

GREY SHELLY LST

PALE FINE GRAINED LST

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

THREE STAGS HEADS

SHALE

SHALE TO 329 TO 328 TO 326

MUDSTONE (BASE MG AT 179)

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

DARK SHALE

PALE LST WITH COARSELY CRINOIDAL BANDS

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

PALE CRINOIDAL AND SHELLY LST

PALE BROWN CHERTY LST

DARK LST

GREY SHELLY LST

PALE FINE GRAINED LST

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

FOREFIELD SHAFT

THREE STAGS HEADS

THREE STAGS HEADS

THIN-BEDDED WITH CORAL FROM BASE PALE FINELY THIN-BEDDED DARK CHERTY LST WITH GIGANTOPRODUCTUS AT 5 FROM BASE THIN-BEDDED MASSIVE DARK LITTLE CHERTY

FLUORITE AND BARYTE ON TIPS

COARSELY CRINOIDAL SHELLY LST

DARK BITUMINOUS CHERTY LST

PALE CHERTY AND VERY SHELLY LST

PALE CHERTY LST WITH ABUNDANT CORALS

PALE COARSELY CRINOIDAL LST

DARK CHERTY LST WITH LARGE SHELLS

DARK BITUMINOUS LST

SECTION BETWEEN POINTS INDICATED

PALE BROWN CHERTY GAP BUFF FINE-GRAINED LST DARK LIMESTONE GREY MASSIVE LST PALE GREY-BROWN LST CRINOIDAL (COARSELY, IN PLACES) AND CORALS IN TOP 3 FT 3 IN FINE-GRAINED DARK LST WITH IRREGULAR BEDDING

GRINDLOW

FOOLOW

Foolow

Brosterfield

Water Grove

Cardlow Mires

Three Stags Heads

Three Stags Heads

MG

MG

SG

SG

MG

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

MG

MG

SG

SG

MG

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Em

Continued.

Bag. Coll. 377. Old, New & Bradshaw's. 1790 - 1828. Appears to have been
 Wm Wyatts Book. Notes in OM.4.25. Sheffield Central Library

February 6th 1790.

(pencil notes)

Liberty of Stoney Middleton & Eyam.

Then George Outram, Agent in behalf of Robert Wright Esq., and the rest of his partners, gave to Joseph Roberts, Barmaster, two dishes of ore to free a founder meer for ~~Old~~^{New} Old or New in Ouldnew & Bradshaws Title in a vein ranging nearly east and west which vein was discovered by driving a crosscut south from Slaters Engine Shaft down a field belonging to the Reverend Mr Gresley, called the Middleedge and found near the bottom, which field is now in the possession of James Hodgkinson as tenant living at Fowlo.

.....
 Note of: "A Meeting of the proprietors of Eyam Edge Mines, held on 29th May 1800 at Cockhill, the following resolutions were agreed upon".

D.A.Nash note: the resolutions suggest financial trouble and briefly summarised are:

- a. No bargain over £3 without consent of partners.
- b. Reckongs within three weeks of each quarter day.
- c. pay days three weeks after each reckoning
- d. No materials other than necessary be used.

for these resolutions in full see OM.4.25.

The actual Reckoning.

December 1789. at New Slaters.

W.Drabble & Co 12 men sinking 8 fathoms in the engine shaft.
 For sinking a sump 7 fathoms.
 Driving East 12 fathoms.
 Sinking a sump 8 fathoms.
 Driving West 7 fathoms.

March 25th 1790.

Reference to sinking 3 fathoms and making a bouse place.

June 26th 1790.

Humphrey Rowland & Co driving a shale gate West from the crosscut 30 fathoms.
 In the shale gate for cutting a sump head, for driving a cross to the vein 3 fathoms, for sinking a sump 7 fathoms.
 entry for buying 60 yards of tin pipes off Ellis Ouldfield.

Robert Handcock for sinking a sump down in the vein 3 fathoms.

September 29th 1790.

Wm Drabble & Co 6 fathoms to drive out of the crosscut up to the shaft foot on purpose to take the water from the "watter blast".
 Sinking a sump in the vein 4 fathoms.
 Driving 8 fathoms in the vein for wind.
 For entering the forefield of the crosscut and laying water trunks to convey the water out of the vein.
 G.Wyatt driving in the vein 15 fathoms.
 M.Walker & Co for driving through the shale up into the roof.
 Wyatt & Drabble for driving 4 fathoms in the thurlings in the shaft.
 S.Heyward sinking a sump 3 fathoms 1 yard for a climbing gate.
 For fixing the shaft.
 For building a "Haffil" (Hovel ?) over the shaft.
 For timbering the shaft.

December 31st 1790. New Slaters West End.

George Handcock & Co for sinking the shaft £30.
Driving 5 fathoms in the thurlings.
A hole through the "Bowder" (Boulder)? at the shaft foot.

Middleton & Co.

Walling the shale sump 6 fathoms.
Sinking 6 fathoms in the Lime (stone).
Drawing the rubbish out of the sump and walling up
to the "Bowder" at the sumphead and making the striking
house.

Humphrey Rowland & Co for sinking a sump out of the crosscut down
into the vein 12 fathoms Driving a cross from the
sump foot to find the sunside 4 yards. Driving West
in the vein after the sunside.

March 25th 1791.

Robinson opening a sump West of the founder sump.

Humphrey Rowland planking the wagon road and cutting room
in the wagon road for the "waggins" down in the vein.

Robert Handcock & Co for driving a crosscut out of the shale gate
on purpose to catch the Great Spring that is "brocken"
in to the vein.

Drabble & Co. sinking a sump in the vein.

M. Walker & Co. sinking 3 fathoms in the engine shaft.
For setting a sump head in the engine shaft,
making a bunning and lowering the sump head.
Timbering and Laseboarding the shaft.
Drawing water 116 days.

Thomas Hall, driving 6 fathoms cross in the shale past the sump head
where the water has broken in (of here).

June 25th 1791.

Humphrey Rowland.

Driving West in the cartgate 3 faths.

Sinking a sump down out of the cartgate 2 fathoms.

W. Drabble & Co sinking in the engine shaft 2 fathoms 1 yard 6 inches.

M. Walker & Co. Unwalling the Engine Shaft and walling it again
to lengthen the same.

Clearing deads out of drift from Founder sump
foot to shaft side.

Gave them to drink when we found Wall Water Drawers
whilst the bargain was sinking on the other side
in the Engine.

12 men sinking 2 fathoms in the climbing sump, side
(of the) engine.

Setting a sump head.

18 men taking part out betwixt climbing sump and
Engine Shaft.

NB. In the above space of time the men sunk in the
Engine shaft 3 fathoms 6 inches besides taking
the "Midfeather" out.

12 men 3 shifts driving west from climbing sump.

E. Drabble raising shaft top & Coe....Cutting through to shaft and
stempling gate in engine end.

J. Barker 6 men sinking in a water sump west from the engine
10 days.

H. Shaw & Co. Sinking climbing gate in Engine side 3 yards.

M. Walker. Clearing "Garlands" in shaft and getting a pump
barrel out of the lodge

Driving through some "shacky" place allowed to be
right by George Outram.

Midsummer. 1791 to February 20th 1792.

R. Hancock driving West in the vein from the shaft 45 fathoms.
 Rising in the vein 30 fathoms.
 11 men repairing the gate when it had fallen in.
 Thomas Middleton driving the uppergate 14 fathoms.
 4 men making room to lay deads.
 Sinking a sump through to the undergate - repairing
 the shaft at the striking place.
 Walling the fire house.

Humphrey Rowland & Co raising the roof of the upper
 cartgate.

May 12th 1792.

Apart from sinking a lodge and measuring, the mine appears
 to have been fruitfully mining ore.

June 24th 1792.

Thos Middleton with 10 others,
 Sinking the shaft 12 shifts.

September 29th 1792.

Humphrey Rowland.
 Raising the roof off the shale gate 14 yards.
 Sinking from the filling place into the flatts.
 Repairing the Nether Coe and the climbing shaft top.
 Filling a hole in Captain Carliels field repairing
 fence and removing hillock from it.
 Getting in to the flatts 4 men 7 shifts.

December 31st 1792.

Humphrey Rowland.
 Driving a gate from the flatts into the Engine Shaft.
 Taking the ropes from the New Engine and putting
 them on the old one.

March 25th 1793.

Thomas Middleton.
 Sinking a gate by the side of the engine shaft
 down to the old cartgate.
 M. Morton & Co. Sinking a sump and making a gate into
 the Nether Flatts.

June 24th 1793.

J. Heyward glazing the Fire House window.
 S. Furnis filling a hole in Mr Barkers field where
 the vein had fallen in.

From December 31st 1793 to March 25th 1795 no relevant information
 is given and thereafter the entries seem to suggest that work
 was being done at the old Slaters Shaft opening up levels
 towards Bradshaw Engine and the Old Engine (New Grove).

See Slaters Engine Mine.

March 25th 1795.

R. Hancock. Repairing the climbing shaft top.

~~September 29th~~

March 25th 1802.

T. Bocking. Driving North to the flatts. 2 fathoms.
 Repairing the East Cartgate.

March 25th 1803. Thos Bocking clearing shaft top & rebuilding a Coe.

November 29th 1804. Covering the New Engine Shaft, repairing the
 engine race and the road from Slaters to Bradshaws.

To the Executors of Needham for rent for Slaters Engine and for Slaters Edge for 1813. (D.A.N. note: appears little or no work was being done but the partners were holding on to their interests. was Slaters Edge actually Needham's Edge ?).

July 9th 1823.

Thomas Middleton & Co for filling the Engine Shaft at New Slaters.

October 29th 1823.

Adam Morton paid for the Engine.

(D.A.N.note. A difficulty with Bag.Ref.377 is that this was a reckoning book for Old, New and Bradshaw's and it is not always made clear which mine or shaft they were referring to).

There is a gap in the entries at this point up to 1826 at which time the partners seem to be ranging all over Derbyshire, lending money to various mines and little or nothing is said about Hucklow Edge.

end of excerpt.

NETHER SLATERS MINE.

Note 28th July 1994.

Meeting at Shepherds Park Farm on where best a bore hole could be put down for water for the farm in dry periods - they are not on the main.

Present. Mr Peter Webster (of Shepherds Park Farm).

Mr Chris Elliot (of Shepherds Flat Farm).

Mr D. A. Nash. (Advisory).

Mr Nick Hardy. (Laporter - Willdam Mine).

Contractor of Drilling Firm.

We went over the Mine Plans - I now understand that in the last day or so they have dropped the bottom out of Dennis Bagshaw's entombment - Nick also tells me that they met some broken down old man's levels at Slaters Engine Mine but could not follow them - Nick affirmed that should Mr Elliot decide to have a hole drilled on his land Laporter would not stop paying him for the loss of his spring water.

It was agreed that it would be useful if the bore hole on Slaters Engine Field could be found it would be useful to see if any water stood in it, Nick agreed to find and supply the log of this hole, he had a quick search for it but couldn't find it in the long grass. Nick Hardy departed.

Chris Elliot departed.

Peter Webster, the Contractor and myself then went into the meadows below Bradshaw Engine and the Contractor also a Dinner had a go w/ his hazel twigs. He purported to find three places all several metres wide and around 45-50 metres down with water flowing Westwards (I would have anticipated it flowing East). These zones lay roughly midway between the 1861 Vein and the 1862 Edge Vein - the direction of flow would be on the strike of the beds which dip Westwards.

The Contractor realised and admitted that limestone was very bad ground on which to bore for water unless one went down to the Toadstone, he is planning to go 100-150 metres, but since he offered to put down a small hole just for the price of his diesel that seemed fair enough.

O.M. MINES RESEARCH & EXPLORATION

(SPECIALISTS IN FIELD & ARCHIVE RESEARCH)

D. A. NASH

Director

"Globe Cottage"

The Hillock,

Byam,

Nr Sheffield

FIELD H.Q.

"Leawood Grange"

Snitterton

Nr. Matlock

Derbys.

I was not ever impressed with the drawing
 she gave him letting me hold one of the things,
 I will send it to you so he may find out
 too much water, but I stand to be corrected.
 Peter then ran me home when the contractor had
 departed - I gave Peter my historical material (copy)
 on Peter's letter which he can study at his
 leisure - he promised to keep me posted on what
 happened. I think he believed in the drawing but
 the contractor was so confident we had to stay
 open-minded. I noticed that Rick Hardy did not leave any
 of his plans

October 4th 1764.

One dish for a founder meer in a new vein for Joseph Willson & John Willson lying in Cussey Dale near Mr Wrights Delf called Never Fear.

April 12th 1765.

One dish to free a founder meer in a new vein in possession of Joseph Willson in Cusseydale by the name of Venter on the sun side of Never Fear.

May 28th 1766.

4 possessions as takers at the east end of a founder meer at a mine in Cussey Dale called Never Fear.

OM.2.9. Bull.P.D.M.H.S.Vol.3. Part.6. 1968. Soughs in Middleton Dale. N.Kirkham.

Of the veins connected with Main Rake, a vein at Scholes Side Grove ranged North West and was worked in 1718 in Middleton Pasture (or Rake Pasture). Others worked at an early date were Thorn Tree Grove which extended to Middleton Moor, Benison Grove and Never Fear Mine.

See Never Fear. Middleton Pasture.

Longstone Edge.

NEVER FEAR MINE

D.A.Nash note: See under Hard Nell Sough. (& Mine).

Middleton Pasture

.1.

NEVER FEAR MINE

OM.2.9. Bull.P.D.M.H.S.Vol.3. Part.6. 1968. Soughs in Middleton Dale,N.Kirkham.

Of the veins connected with Main Rake, a vein at Scholes Side Grove ranged North West and was worked in 1718 in Middleton Pasture (or Rake Pasture). Others worked at an early date were Thorn Tree Grove which extended to Middleton Moor, Benison Grove and Never Fear Mine.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX,NW.Général. 80,Z.161. Brooke-Taylor's Office.

1745. Never Fear Mine on Middleton Pasture.

.1.

On Seedlow Vein.

NEVER FEAR MINE

Old. 2. 7. Barnasters Book for Ryan & Stoney Middleton. 1750 - 1775.

May 3rd 1775.

Reference to a mine called Never Fear on Seedlow Rake.

D.A.Nash.

Never Fear Vein on Stoke Sough

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll.- Wyatt 587/64. Sheffield Central Library.

Easter Monday (Year not known - but probably pre 1775).

Meeting between Sir Anthony Abdy and Mr Heathcote with the Barmasters Gorton and Eatton. (Whoever wrote this letter had with him Robert Wylde and Jas Bomford).

They were claiming 'takers' at Stoke Sough:-

14 pairs roaming to the ? of Blackwell Close.
10 pairs for Robert Wylde at the end of the 14 pairs.

The Barmaster demanded of Wylde a note as to which vein he was claiming for. Wylde did not know what the vein was called but said he would have the one roaming downhill ranging South-West - Gorton and Eatton said there were two veins declared for at Stoke Sough, the one was titled "Never (Fear)" and the other was titled "Fair Dealing".

Vein called Never Fear ranged a full North point and that the vein called Fair Dealing ranged pretty near South-West.



OM.4.25. Bag.Coll.C517. Sheffield Central Library.

January 25th 1735/6 Stoke Sough freed their founder and called it "Fair Dealing".

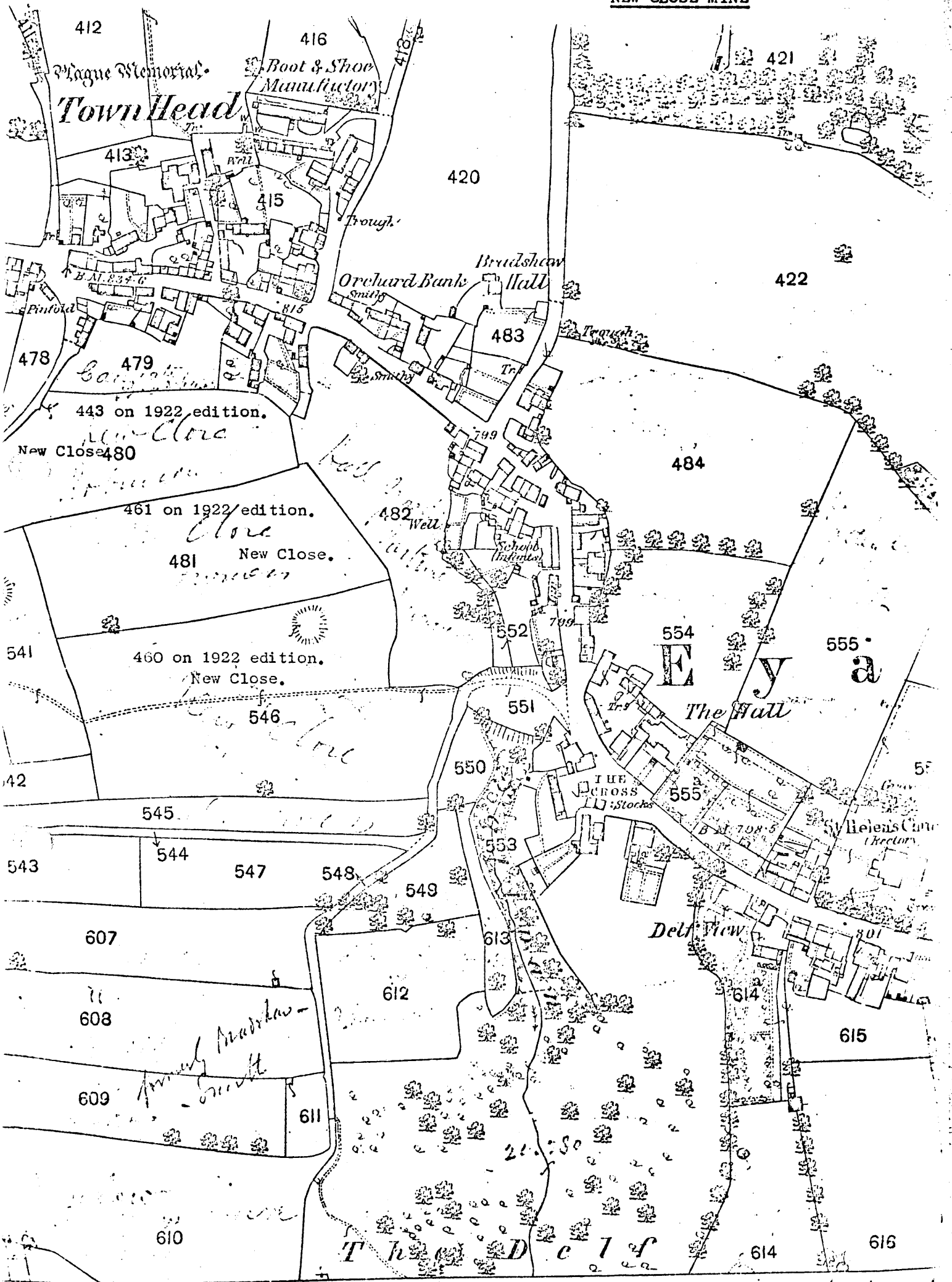
June 15th 1736 Stoke Sough freed a 3rd,4th,5th and 6th taker meers in "Fair Dealing".

June 18th 1736 Stoke Sough freed a founder and called it "never Fear".

Lib.Ref.9/6. Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3.Part.1. July 1966. Rieuwerts Soughs.

NEWBURGH
LEVEL.

The original name for Red Rake Sough, but see under
that name for details.



412
 416
 413
 415
 420
 421
 422
 478
 479
 443 on 1922 edition.
 New Close 480
 461 on 1922 edition.
 481 New Close.
 541
 460 on 1922 edition.
 New Close.
 546
 42
 545
 543
 544
 547
 548
 549
 607
 608
 609
 611
 610
 612
 613
 614
 615
 616
 817 818
 821
 861

Maque Memorial
Town Head
Boot & Shoe Manufactory
Trough
Orchard Bank
Bridshaw Hall
Pinfold
Smiths
Tr
799
815
815
Well
Schoob (Indents)
799
552
551
550
553
613
614
614
615
616
THE CROSS
Stocks
555
B. N. 708-5
St. Helen's Church (Rectory)
Delf View
801
21
The Delf
Auton

443 on 1922 edition.
New Close
461 on 1922 edition.
New Close.
460 on 1922 edition.
New Close.
Handwritten notes in various colors (red, blue, green) are scattered throughout the map, often with arrows pointing to specific plots or buildings.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3.No.2. N.Kirkham. 1966.Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs.Part.IV.

Litton Laneside Vein. The New Close was three fields on the south side of Eyam Townhead, much of it now being the Council House Estate (O.S. No's 443, 461, 460) and the mine of this name is at least as old as 1720-1730. Fieldgate Lane on the Ordnance Survey maps is known locally as Tideswell Lane, ot Litton Lane, and in old documents as Tideswell Way or Litton Way.

Locally no one seems to know it by the name on Ordnance Survey maps, and on an 18th century map dealing with a disputed common in the Burnt Heath area near Housley, east of Foolow, there is reference to 'a certain place called Fielding Gate', and the word appears on the old map in field 238, at the boundary between Eyam and Foolow, at the bottom of Linen Dale. Here there are signs that an old roadway went up Linen Dale, along the boundary, and that another old roadway went north-west and then north to join the main road from Foolow to Eyam about 1,000 east of the Bulls Head Inn at Foolow. If, from the word 'Fielding Gate', these old roadways are continued as one roadway south-east in a narrow tongue of land belonging Foolow, it becomes the old trackway which mounts up and runs eastward along the hilltop on the north side of the main road, along Fielding Gate Vein in which Watergrove Sough was driven. All the mine entries for this vein are along here, not near the Ordnance Survey's Fieldend Gate Lane.

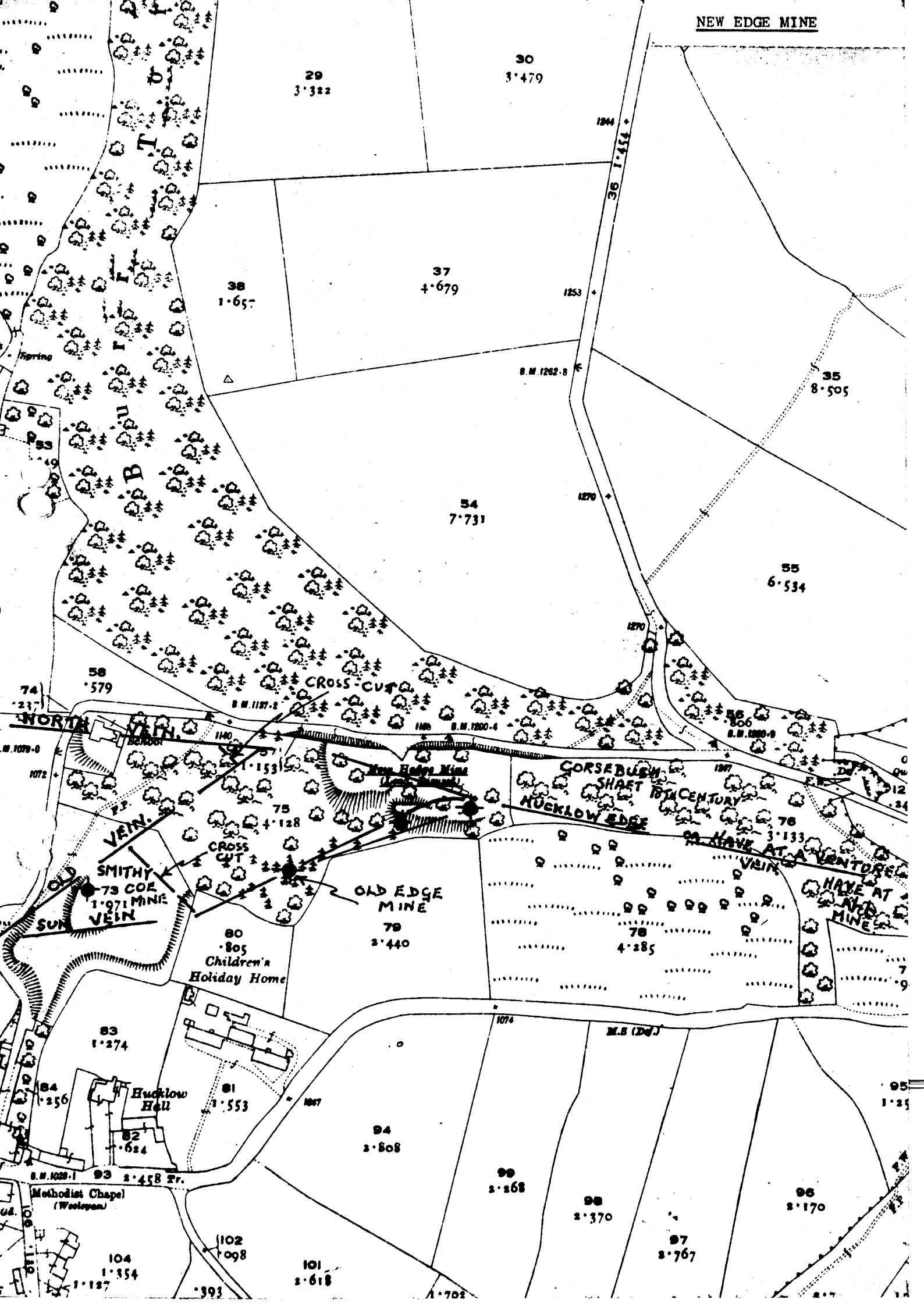
At New Close there is a pipe at 300 feet below the surface. Litton Laneside Vein begins about 200 feet south of the village street, and ranges south-of-west. New Close Head was the fields on the west of New Close, between this and Tideswell Lane, and New Close Vein ranged through the north part of the latter, and than across New Close, in an easterly direction, under the council houses, through a mound marked on the Ordnance Survey map, where a Roman coin was found. On the east side of the houses, in a hollow, at the bend in the lane near Cussy Grove, in December 1965 the ground collapsed and a 'giant crack' appeared, believed to have been caused by heavy snowfall and torrential rain (16. B.C.181; 182. Derbyshire Times, Dec.17, 1965). It has now been filled in but the position is visible, and is on the range of New Close Vein.

Old S. T. Barnasters Book for Eyam and Stoney Middleton. 1758 - 1775.

June 5th 1773.

Following an arrest made April 16th 1773 on June 11th
Mr William Nettam given two twelfths and an eighth of New Close Mine.

NEW EDGE MINE



29
3.322

30
3.479

38
1.657

37
4.679

35
8.505

54
7.731

55
6.534

58
.579

CROSS-CUT

NORTH VEIN

NEW EDGE MINE

HUCKLOW EDGE

CORSEBUSH SHAFT

19th CENTURY

SMITHY
73 COE
1.971 MINES

OLD EDGE MINE

80
.805
Children's
Holiday Home

79
2.440

M.S. (D.C.)

83
1.274

Hucklow Hall

81
1.553

94
2.808

99
2.268

98
2.370

96
2.170

97
2.767

104
1.354

102
1.098

101
2.618

Methodist Chapel
(Woolman)

95
1.25

D.A.Nash.

New Hedge Mine. (Edge).(End).or Forefield.

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on New Hedge Mine.

.....

Transcript, Kings Bench, 12 Meers/Little Pasture. (Brooke Taylor 504B/L313.1746.

Joseph Drable:the next (mine) is Forefield or New End (the vein in) which was soft.

J.V.Stevens Manuscript 1939/40. Derbyshire Mines. Leeds. I.G.S. see OM.4.13.

New Edge Mine (New Hedge) Derby 16 NW.

Shaft, ~~220 yds~~ 530 yds. S. BY W. of Camphill Farm. No data.

Just west of the New Edge Shaft a vein branches off on the north side of the main rake running slightly N of W to Little Milldam Mine.

A.Strahan. Notebook at Leeds Inst of Geological Sciences - about 1886. pp.25.

New Hedge Mine. Shaft 402 feet. Total depth of workings 492 feet. Shale to a depth of 300 feet - No ore till the limestone was reached pp.28.

Shuttleworth's Shaft (New Hedge Mine) 60 fathoms - ~~deeper~~ part heavily watered - ground still whole - water was lifted into Mill Dam. pp.29.

From New Hedge Mine a vein ran to the Little Mill Dam Shaft, about ownership of which a lawsuit was commenced and never finished.

D.A.Nash note:- an odd reference has been seen to the effect that an alternate name to New Hedge Mine was "Take All Mine". 1974.

OM.4.35. Craven A.E.U. North Derbyshire Lead Mines MSS. 1959. I.G.S. Leeds

New Edge (or New Hedge) Mine.- /181781/ (1-inch N.S. 99; 6-inch Derby 16 N.W.)

This is located 550 yards South 15 degrees west of Camphill Farm.

Production: This mine produced 165 tons of lead ore in 1872, 35 tons in 1877, 39 tons in 1878 and 16 tons in 1882.

Bag, Coll. 587(16). Sheffield Central Library. OM.4.25. written note. 1836 ?

Letter from Mathew Frost, Barrister to Mr Wyatt.

"The purport of this is to inform you that I shall attend at the Old and New Edge Mine on Wednesday, 1st June next at 11 o'clock etc etc....with four of the Grand Jury of the Kings Field for the purpose of inquiring into and ascertaining the extent of the said Old and New Edge title and, as there is a dispute how far such title extend eastwardly. I shall feel obliged if you will attend the necessary information to the Jury in order that their opinion may be right.

1836, 2nd June. From James Ashworthy to partners of Old and New Edge, as guardian of John Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth (an infant)'s 7/24ths and 1/96th interest, as he understands the partners are commencing workmanship at these two mines.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Hyam & Stoney Middleton, 1756 - 1775.

1759. - Court of Chancery - dispute over divers shares - 1/84th of New Edge Mine.

Lib.Ref.9/6. Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1. July 1966. Rieuwerts Soughs.

NEW EDGE SK181778

SOUGH. (Possibly Hucklow). Drained New Edge Mine into a swallow hole called Duce Hole. Driven mainly in shale to act possibly as a pumpway. N.Kirkham, May 1963.

Lib.ref: 9/33. P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.1. N.Kirkham. 1963.

Great Hucklow

New Edge Mine is in the wood, on the south edge of the old sunk trackway, and Old Edge is on a large mound on the southern border of the wood, Have at all shaft is in the wood, between the Bretton road and the Abney road, about 100 feet or so west of the Grindlow boundary.

Old Edge Mine (parcel 75).

...At one time, by the meers allocated, Old Edge Mine was within the same title (as Smithy Coe Mine), and in 1827 a miner gave notice that he wished to have Have-it-all, and New and Old Edge Mines, nicked by the Barmaster, so they may all be connected underground. Old Edge Shaft, 420 feet south east of the school, is on Sun Vein which has come eastwards on the south side of Hucklow Edge Old Vein, seemingly they joined at Mill Dam and parted again. In view of this it seems possible that the titles "Old Edge" and New Edge may indicate that when the vein was first freed, Sun vein was thought to be the Old Vein. The O.S. maps have Old and New "Hedge" Mines, but this is incorrect by all old documents and old mine plans.

The run-in hollow of New Edge gin shaft is 700 feet south of east of the school. It can be approached by the old "hollow-way" past the school, to the very short mine road leading to foundations of the mine-buildings on the Old Vein. North Vein leaves the Old Vein on the east side of this, ranges under the school, slightly north of west, through Stile Shaft (field 60), to three shafts in the next enclosure (field 61) called Gorse Bush Mine or Shale Grove.

New Edge Sough drains to Duce Hole at Grindlow. Information is not certain if the water drains along a natural, or partly mined, watercourse, or if it is a true sough, but probably the latter, as there are slight mounds ranging down the enclosures between Old Edge and Duce Hole.

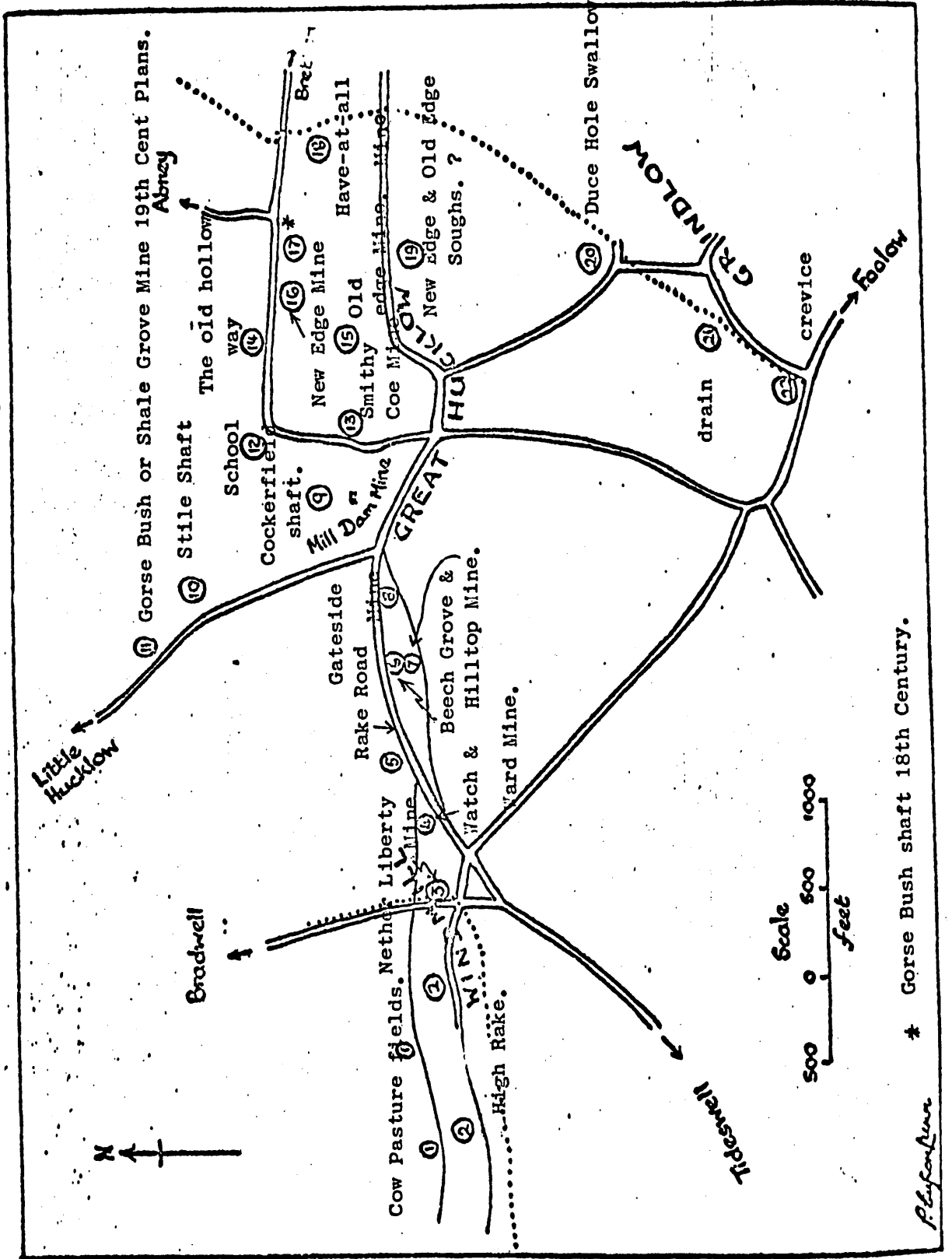
New Edge Mine. SK/180.780.

Note:19. Slight mounds, possibly on New Edge Sough (parcel.99), there are also slight mounds (parcel 94) which may be a brach sough to Old Edge.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXII N.E. E10. 8b.Manchester Guardian Aug.18.1937.

.....John Mort, Barmaster, laid notice on Lock, High Rake, Valentine Ready Money, Fox's Venture, Birchlin Lec, Nether Liberty, Hill Top,, Gateside, New Edge, Have at All.

Nellie Kirkham: Great Hucklow Mines

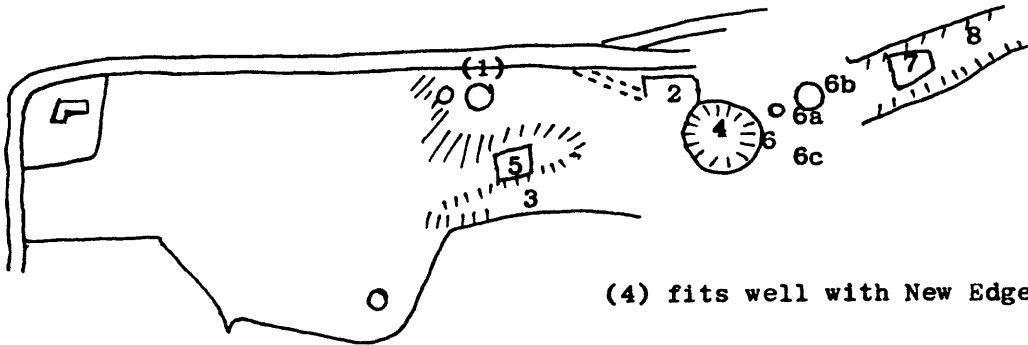


* Gorse Bush shaft 18th Century.

P. Lyon

N. Kirkham Field Notes: XVI. N. E. F7. 15Z20.

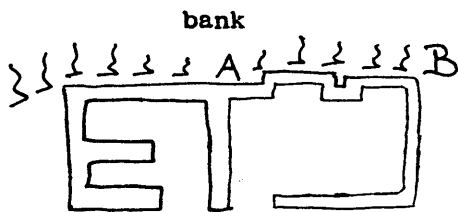
Great Hucklow April 18th 1958.



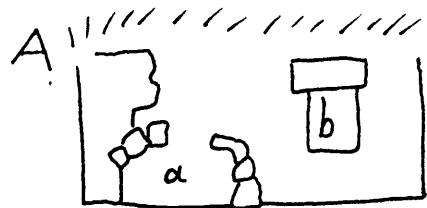
(4) fits well with New Edge Shaft on plans.

- 1) Mound, 12' above roadway (top of mound 15' ?) Two shaft hollows.
- 2) Remains of a building Coe. ?
- 3) A hummock which might be over a shaft.
- 4) Large hollow. The OS map has a kind of dotted circle which it uses for a gin circle.
- 5) Probably a washing pool in a hollow between the hillocks.
- 6) What could be the bank of a gin-race here.
- 6a & 6b) small shaft hollows, do not look large enough for a drawing shaft.
- 6c) Buddle sludge here.
- 7) Buddle pool stone dam on lower side with steps down into it.
- 8) Hollow going up to road.

Details of 2.



Plan, only foundations left.



Elevation A - B

- a = fireplace.
- b. = niche.

.....

.1. on Burnt Heath.

NEW ENGINE.

OM.2.7. Barnasters Book of Eyam and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

September 24th 1766.

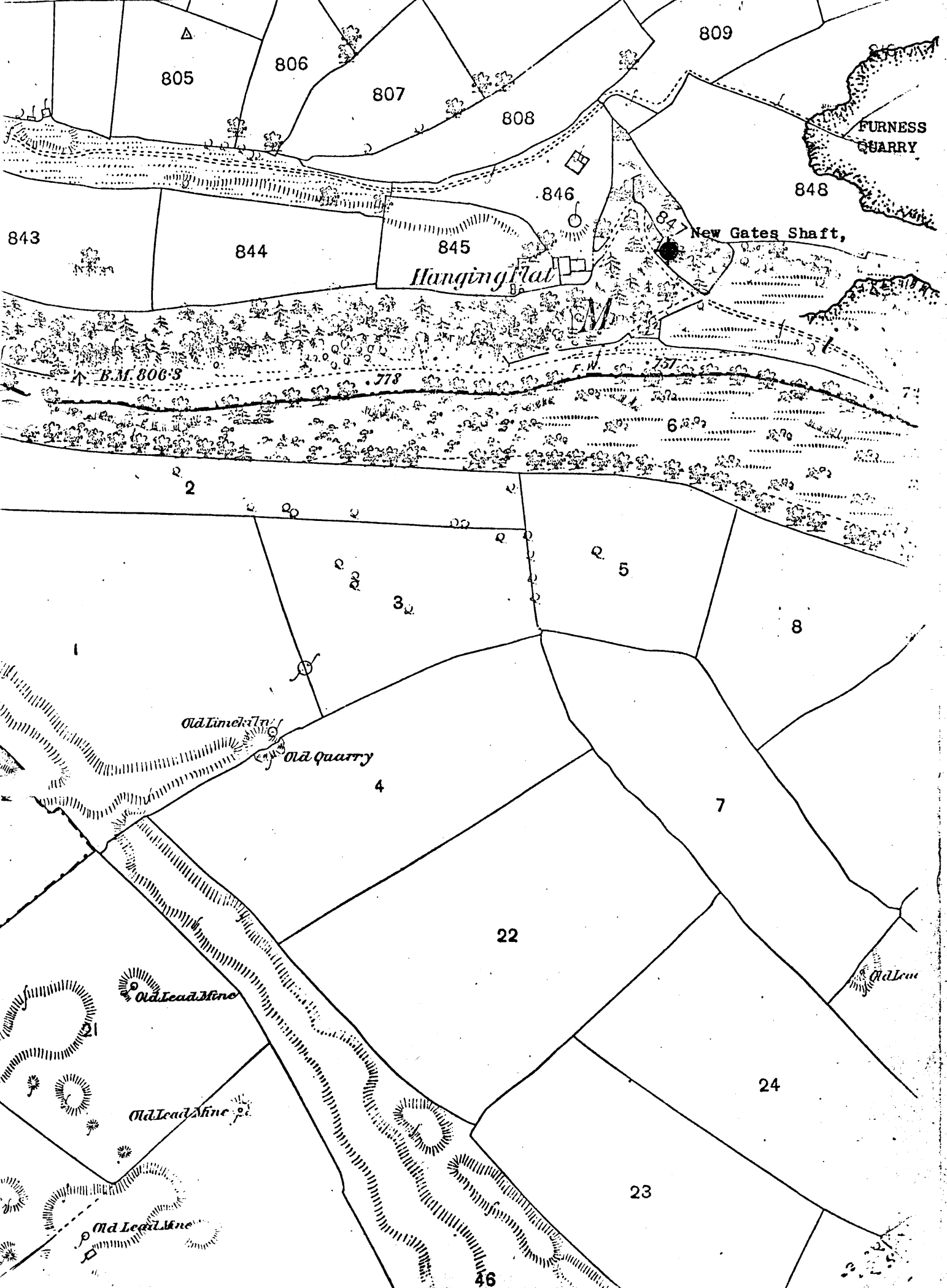
Watergrove:also 8 pairs of possessions and crosses as takers
from the New Engine on the Burnt Heath for Watergrove Title.

NEW ENGINE MINE

See under STOKES NEW ENGINE MINE.

NEW GATES SHAFT.

583 584 585 586 588 591 592 1.



805

806

807

808

809

FURNESS QUARRY

848

843

844

845

Hanging Flat

New Gates Shaft,

B.M. 806.3

778

F.W. 751

6

2

3

5

8

Old Lime Kiln

Old Quarry

4

7

22

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine

Old Lead

24

23

46

See: Watergrove Sough and OM.1.9.high up on the east side of the small valley of Hanging Flat.

.....

BRITISH CAVER. Vol.25. 1954. Watergrove Sough - Miss N.Kirkham. OM.1.9.(As App.1.)

The next shaft (on Watergrove Sough) is New Gates, high up on the east side of Hanging Flat Coombe, and Operation Mole found that it had run-in at about 70 feet, though originally it went down onto the sough, and may possibly have had a connection with Hanging Flat Level, which (1954) is being worked for fluor.

.....

As far as it was possible to go on to the east (in Hanging Flat Mine) there were suspended and fallen blocks of stone, which seem approximately near the position of New Gate Shaft. There seems to be signs of filling deposited by water after the mining, which bears out the local information that from the workings there was a connection with the sough. It seems to me that New Gates Shaft is probably earlier than Hanging Flat Mine, for when they were driving the sough, if they had access to the Day through the mine, the shaft would be unnecessary.



OM.'s Field Records - 1950. Excerpt from OM.1.9.

5/2/1950.

Location. National Trust. "Hanging Flat Coombe". Map 1" to 1 mile. Sheet 111. N.G.R. 206.761. 6" to 1 mile Derbyshire Sheet XV1.S.E. 1923 (not gridded). Lying to the front and east of Hanging Flat House, approximately 50 yards, near the top of the wooded coombe running up from the roadside, approximately 40 yards from the road.

Accurate Depths:

From the surface to top of sloping fill.....50 feet.

(See Section on page.2.

Presuming that the floor of the large chamber is approximately on the level of the lowest point reached at the bottom edge of the fill, the thickness of the deposit and, therefore, the remaining depth of the shaft is.....27 feet.

An approximation of the actual depth of the shaft....67 feet.

(Knowing now (N.K.1954) that this shaft was sunk to sough level, its original depth must in fact have been in the order of 160 feet deep).

Remarks:

....The length of the chamber lies (ranges) at 92° (mag) and is 40 feet measured down the slope at an angle of 45°. After correction for slope this gives the horizontal length of the chamber at 27 feet from a point directly below the western edge of the mouth of the shaft. i.e., the lip or edge of the shaft on the west side, at the foot of the 25' slope from the edge of the surface crater.

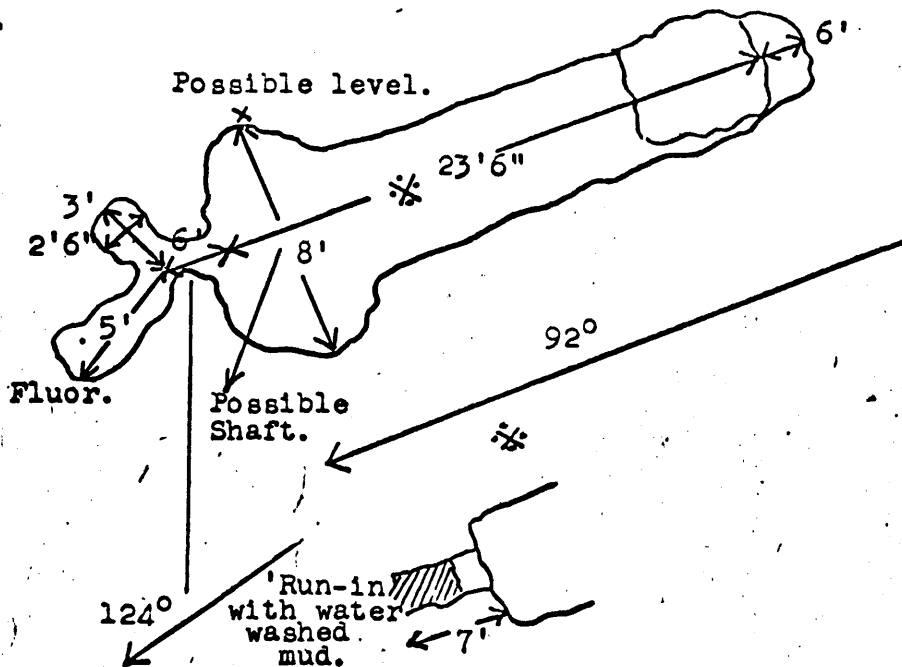
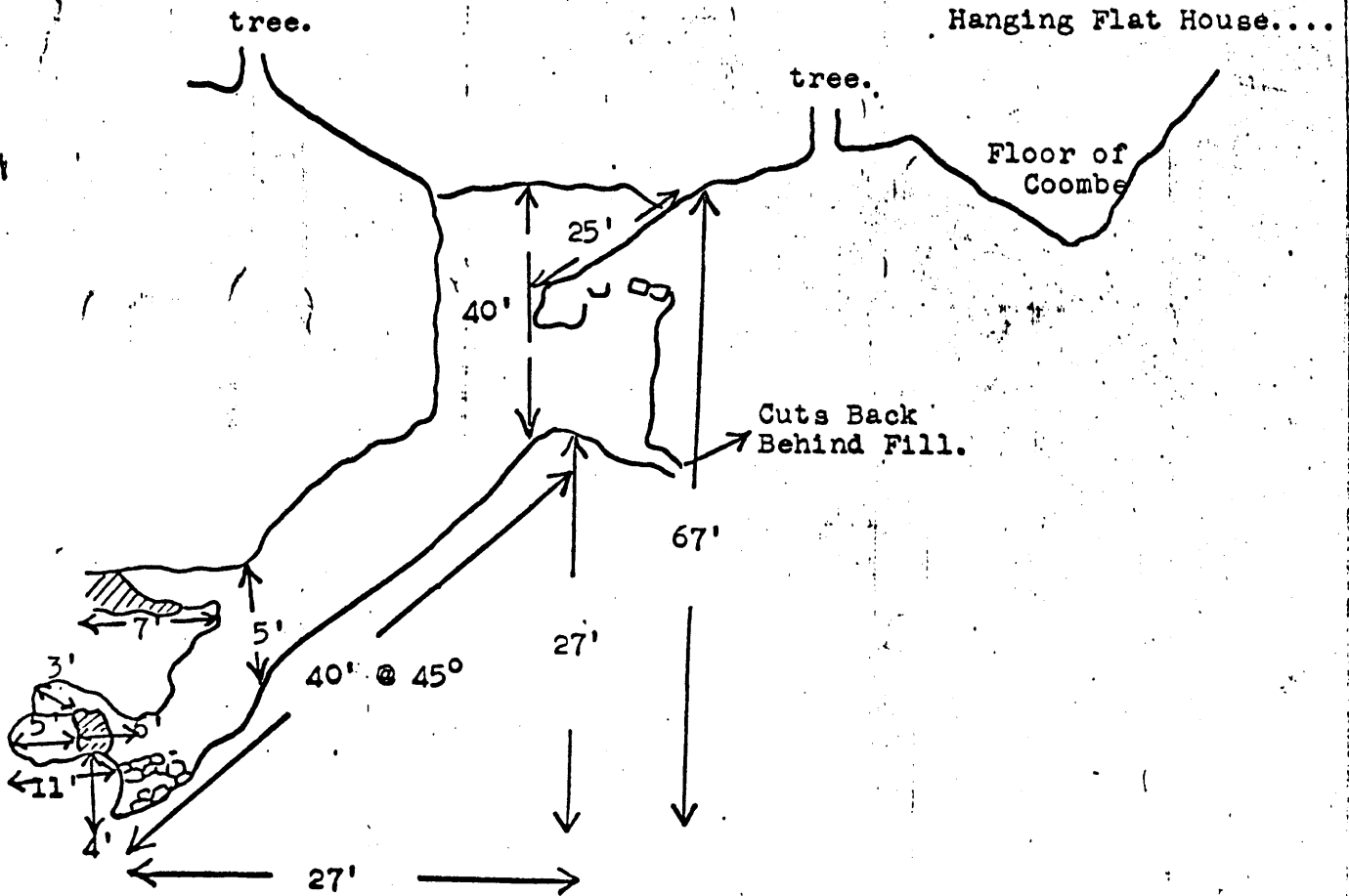
From the topmost point of the debris heap, or fill, the chamber runs at least 6' to the west, and from appearances here it would seem that it originally went further back before the fill reached the roof at this point.

At the foot of the fill, the eastern limit of the chamber; the appearance of the floor bears every sign of being a filled in shaft.

(NATIONAL TRUST). "HANGING FLAT"

(HOLE 'b'). "NEW GATES SHAFT"

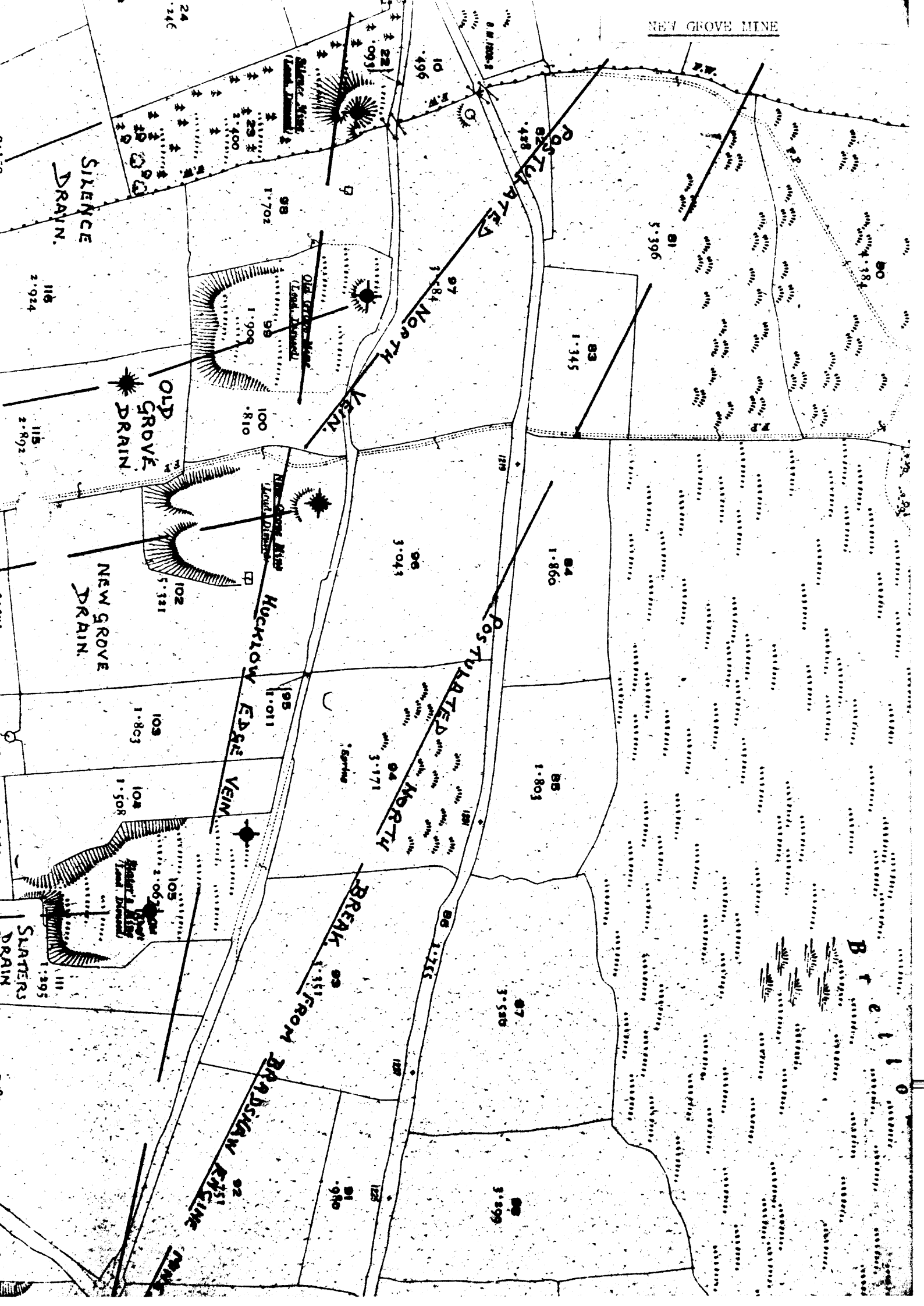
N.G.R. 206.761. Rough Scale: 30' to 1"



A level, too, may have run off from a level lower than the present floor, to the south.....The chamber after narrowing, widens again at this limit to 8' across, the roof is a little over 7' high, the floor of loose rock. This rock was removed from the north side to a depth of 4' but it still goes deeper.

Roughly in the centre of the east wall and about 3' above the loose rock floor there is a crawl level running at 124° for 6' where it branches off into two pockets at right angles to each other. These pockets have been worked out, the larger extends for 5' and the lesser for 3'; there is no reason to suppose that either of them was ever a level, or went beyond their present bounds.

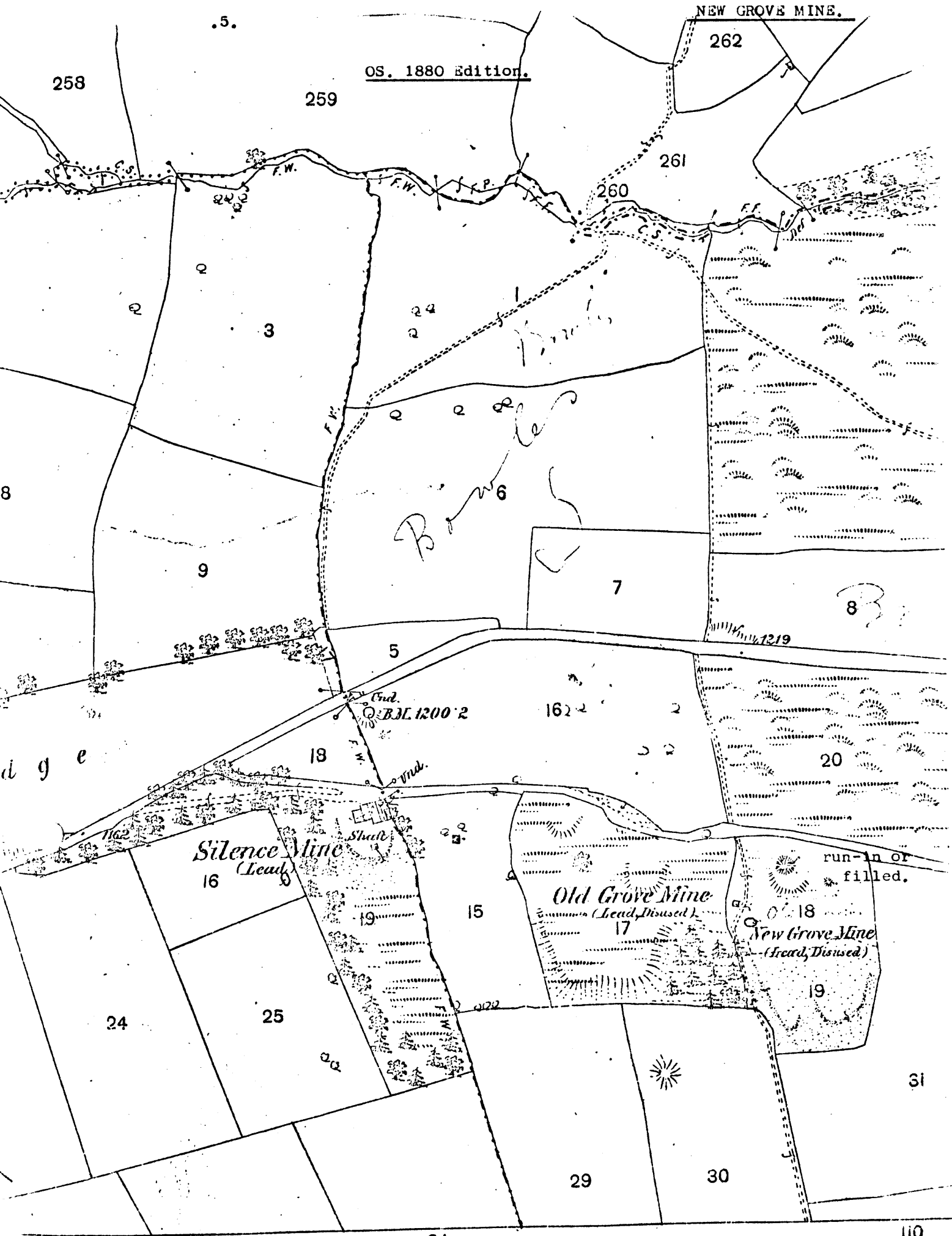
A few feet back up the slope, and in the roof, sloping at approximately 45° at this point, there is a passage running east, in the same general direction as the chamber, this may have gone for some distance but is now silted up with water washed-in clay; there is every reason to suppose that during heavy rain, water drains down from the surface into this gallery and so into the main chamber.



B
r
e
a
k
f
r
o
m
B
r
a
d
s
k
a
w
E
n
g
i
n
e

NEW GROVE MINE.

OS. 1880 Edition.

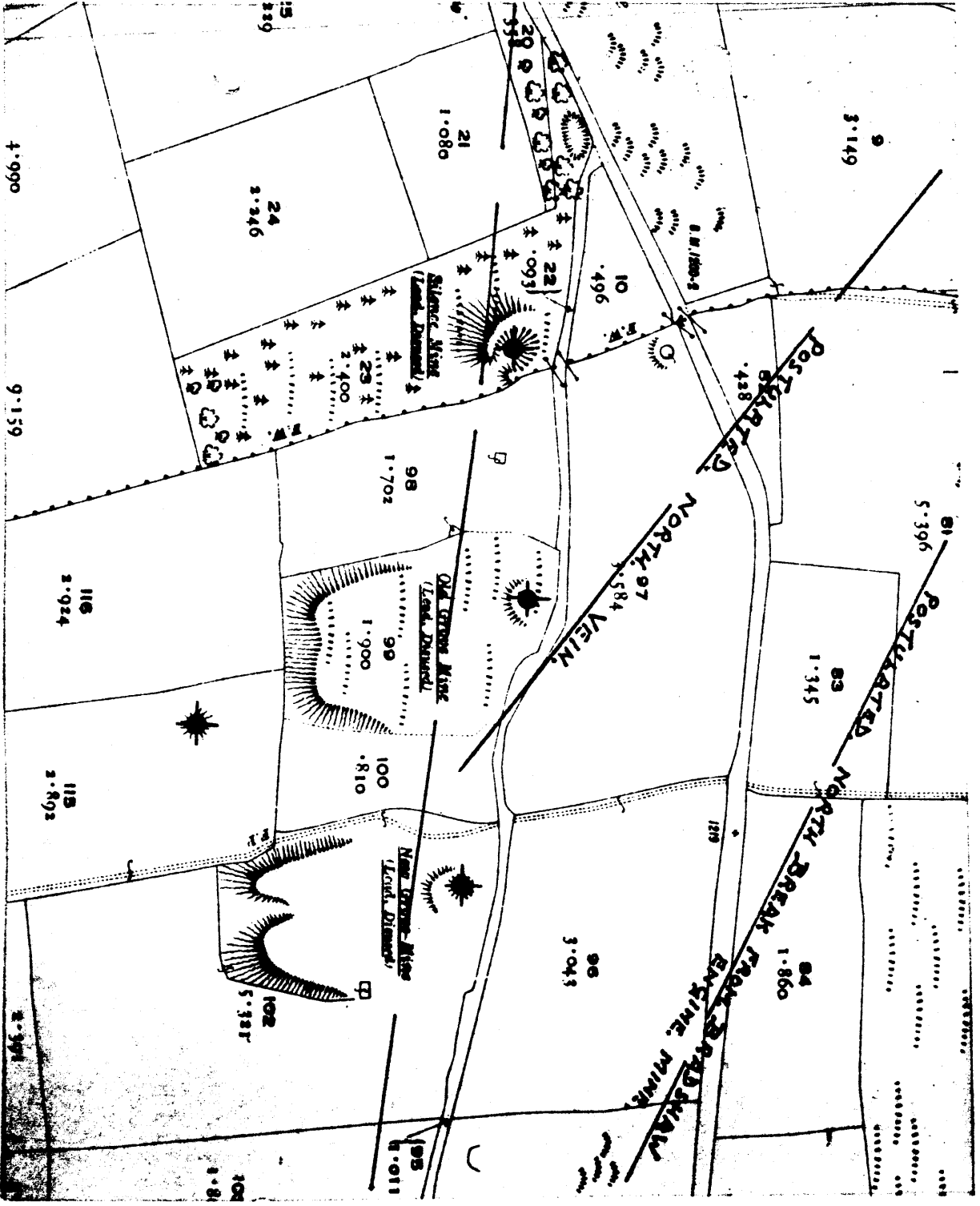


WINDLOW TP
Cire. Southampton.

HIGH PEAK RP

Links 100 0

5



9
3.149

21
1.080

24
2.346

10
.496

22
1.093

98
1.702

99
1.900

100
.810

102
5.391

103
1.011

4.990

9.159

116
2.924

118
2.892

2.391

104
1.860

NORTH VEIN
1.584

NORTH BREAK FROM BRADSHAW
ENGINE MINE

POSTULATED
5.396

POSTULATED
8.0180-3

84
1.860

83
1.345

Old Grass Mine
(Lead, Diamond)

New Grass Mine
(Lead, Diamond)

D.A.Nash.

NEW GROVE MINE(Butlers Old Engine Shaft)

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on New Grove Mine.

Bull. P.D.M.H.S. Vol. 2, Part. 5, Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs, Part. 1. Miss N. Kirkham.

Butlers Old Engine Shaft (New Grove) is 700' east of the Grindlow boundary, in Butlers, or Wild's Pasture. Mounds, or other indications, show two shafts, and possibly a third, on Butlers Old Engine Sough, in the fields to the South. The last one, about 1,500' south of the shaft was on the vein which ranged west to Old Grove Sough. Very faint signs of a drain seem to come to the wall of Bradshaw Lane (Bretton Road last century) about 400' to the north of the roadway to Swevic farm, and then to cross the field on the east of the lane.

On 18th century mine maps the mine is called Butlers Engine, Butlers Old Engine, Old Engine, and there are references to Old and New and Butlers Old and New - (Butlers New Engine is Slaters Engine).

Butlers Old Engine is mentioned in 1729 in the Barmasters Book, when there was an arrest for 17/4d for wages. At one time, this, and Slaters, and Bradshaw Engine, were worked under one title. This mine was not included in the plumbing of shafts for water marks for Stoke Sough, so perhaps it was not being worked in the early 1730's but it was being worked later in this century.

Bull. P.D.M.H.S. Vol. 3, Part. 1. A List of the Soughs. 1966. J.H. Rieuwerts.

New Grove Sough. Known in 1736 as Butlers Old Engine Sough (1). Drained
Eyam Edge. New Grove on Eyam Edge Vein. May have been a branch
of Old Grove Sough (2) but not indicated as such on the
1736 plan (1) another shale gate sough.
(1) Bag. Coll 587/63
(2) N. Kirkham, May 1965.

The British Caver. Vol. 24, 1953. "Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam, Stony Middleton and Calver" by Miss N. Kirkham.

NEW GROVE SOUGH. No known tail said to run into swallows.

New Grove Mine, 400 feet to the East (of Old Grove) has a shaft hillock in the field to the South below the mine, a faint line of subsidence and greener grass (common indication of a bolt or drain near the surface) runs South down the centre of the field towards the angle of Bradshaw Lane, so it seems likely that it was turned into Old Grove Sough.

The Brooke Taylor Coll (Derby Records Office-Matlock) 504B/L313. see photocopies.

Copy of letter Benjamin Bagshaw to Mr Shinwell Ass Barmaster, 17th April 1873.
Applying for a "Bretton Edge Mines" Consolidation but with no details.

Copy of letter Benjamin Bagshaw to James Longsdon, Barmaster, undated but 1873.

Request with details for "The Bretton Edge Consolidated Mines"....including
"A mine of the Bretton Edge Great Vein known as the Old Grove, Butlers
Engine or Have-at-a-venture Title, commencing at the fence which divides
the manor of Grindlow from the manor of Eyam and extending eastwardly
in the said vein for a distance of 204 yards or thereabouts".

..... J.C. Smith 28-6-73
J.C. Smith 3-9-73

The Brooke Taylor Coll. (Derby Records Office, Matlock) 504B/L.291.7.

Note: Photostat copy in the Brooke Taylor File:- OM.4.11.

A copy of the Barmasters entry of the Bretton Edge Consolidation as mentioned in correspondence in 504B/L313 quoted on page.1. herewith. The relevant section reading as follows:-

"A mine on the Bretton Edge Great Vein known as the Old Grove, Butlers Engine, or Have at a Venture title, commencing at the fence which divides the Manor of Grindlow from the Manor of Eyam, and extending eastwardly in the said vein for a distance of 204 yards or thereabouts.
dated: May 27th 1873.

Cusworth Hall Museum. Notes from several small reckoning books.

1750 April. Reckoning at Butlers Old Engine Mine.
1755 30th December. Reckoning at Butlers Old Engine.
1742 March - June 26th. Reckoning at Old Grove.

OM.4.25.B.Bagshawe, Index of Mines, 19th Century, Bag. Coll. 432. Sheffield.

Butlers Engine (or Old Engine) worked in 1717). Foolow Edge.
Wilds Old Grove. mentioned in 1746. Nr Eyam.

OM.4.18.Brit.Mus. Wolley. Coll. Add. MSS. 6685.

1689-1690. It was a Duchy Court. Several pleas of freeholders - one for Wilds Pasture or Mr Butlers close, Nalls Edge, Needhams Edge, Sharp Pasture, The Long Piece and the Three Nook Close. In evidence they said - The defendants in a piece (of land) called Wrights Edge, adjoining the plaintiffs lands have sunk one or more shafts or pitts down to the vein in John Wrights land near 200 yards deep underground and which runs thence into the plaintiffs said lands and pretend they will follow that Vein or Rake, without the plaintiffs knowledge....particularly into the said Wilds Pasture or Butlers Close, Nalls End, Needham Edge, the Long Piece and Three Nook Close have got and carried out 500 loads of Ore, each load being 20/- value or more.....
..Mr R. Bagshaw seems to have been the miner along with Chas Potts, Benjamin Ashton, John Nodder and 15 others.....this appears to be a volte-face for Bagshaw who with his father had earlier obstructed one Mr Ashton in a close called Cliff Close (Haycliffe).....That Relators Bagshaw, Potts and partners driving cross their vein in June last found another vein on the north side of their first found vein and pointing or ranging along with the first found vein.....hope to prove that Benjamin Ashton Esquire, father of relator Benjamin, being possessed of a good mine in Greenlow Liberty joining to Eyam Manor and Wrights Close part of Wrights ancient freehold and said mine pointing to extend to Wrights Close, one Abram Bagshaw and partners set some stoces in Wrights Closes for the said mine or vein coming out of Greenlow.....Knows the field of Eyam for 54 years past.....Wilds Pasture was formerly Gregory's, Nalls Edge was called Soresby Edge and Sharps Pasture was called Hills Edge and sometimes Sharp Edge and Long Close and Three Nooked Close. Needhams Edge was for many years called Sharshaws Edge.....
....When the defendant was first Steward of Barmote Court for Eyam Manor in 1664.....as was done in 1662 and remembered that about April or May of that year a rich vein was taken and freed, then called Willow Beds in or near Foolow.

N.B. In conjunction with entries under New Grove consult entries under "Consolidated Title" for "Old, New & Bradshaws" or Bretton Consolidation.

OM.4.13, Stevens J.V. MSS. I.G.S. Leeds. 1939.

New Grove Mine. disused Derby 16 N.W.
Shaft, 1220 yards. N. of the Church, Foolow.

OM.4.35. Craven A.E.U. MSS I.G.S. Leeds. 1959.

New Grove Mine.- /189780/ (1-inch N.S. 99. 6-inch Derby 16 N.W.)
The shaft of this mine is 700 yards south of Abney Grange.
Production: no records have been found.

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll.380.West End Reckoning Book, Sheffield Central Lib.

April 6th 1754.

Driving 3 fathoms to sump.
Driving to let off the water.
Cutting a sump head.
Cutting a cross to ye water sump. 3 yards.

November 25th 1754.

Sinking 2 fathoms in West sump.
Cutting 2 fathoms 1 yard between the sumps at the West end.
Sinking 7 fathoms 1 yard in the East sump.
Clearing the East sump head.
Cutting a sump head.
Sinking to the water.

April 6th 1755.

Driving 12 fathoms east.
Cutting the cart gate west.

May 14th 1756.

Given the workment to getting a hole through betwixt
Slaters and Old Engine.

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll.377. Sheffield Central Library. Local Collection.

Real water mark at Bradshaws Engine 76 fathoms 5 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Rise from Bradshaws to the Old Engine (New Grove) 3 fathoms 0 feet
14 inches which makes the real water mark at Old Engine 80 fathoms
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

See Haycliffe Levelling Book. B:B.

18th September 1747.

	yards	fathoms	yards	feet	inches
Bradshaws Shaft.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	1	1	6
Slaters Engine.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	0	1	6
Old Engine.	100	50	0	0	0

Comment: If you be considering to sink the Engine deeper remember
the shaft in Mr Wrights land which if sunk down would
fall in the best part of Middleton Engine ground.

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll 377 cont'd. from pencil notes.

Midsummer 1791 to 1792.

John Gregory & Co walling a fence round the upper part of
Bradshaw Hillock.

December 31st 1792.

~~December 31st 1782~~~~Repairing the fence~~

1811.

Paying John Froggatt 1 years rent for Old Engine Belland Yard.

1814. Mr Needham 3 years rent for Old Engine Belland Yard.

Bag. Coll. C539. Ore Reckoning below the Water Mark. (Notes OM.4.25.)

28th November 1746. Old Engine (New Grove) sumps and gates down to water level.

	Feet inches.		Feet inches.	
Engine Shaft depth	297	4½		
1st sump.	46	5		
2nd Sump.	19	9½		
ditto	9	2		
ditto	10	0		
			Rise of drift.	
			" "	0 11
			" "	2 0
3rd Sump.	17	9	" "	3 7
4th Sump.	8	4½	" "	2 2
	408	10½	" "	1 6
Rise deducted.	10	11	" "	0 9
			Rise	10 11
	397	11½		

which is where a mark is made thus +
at 66 fathoms 1' 11½" and is 8' 4" above the standing water.

History of Glebe Mines by C. Daniel. CN.3.8.

"An efficient gravity treatment (jigs and tables) plant having failed to produce fluorspar to the exacting specification demanded by the chemical industry a flotation plant was added in 1940. During the prospecting period feed was obtained from the dumps of Dusty Pit and New Grove mines.

N.K. Field notes: XXIX. N.W. general. 80z.

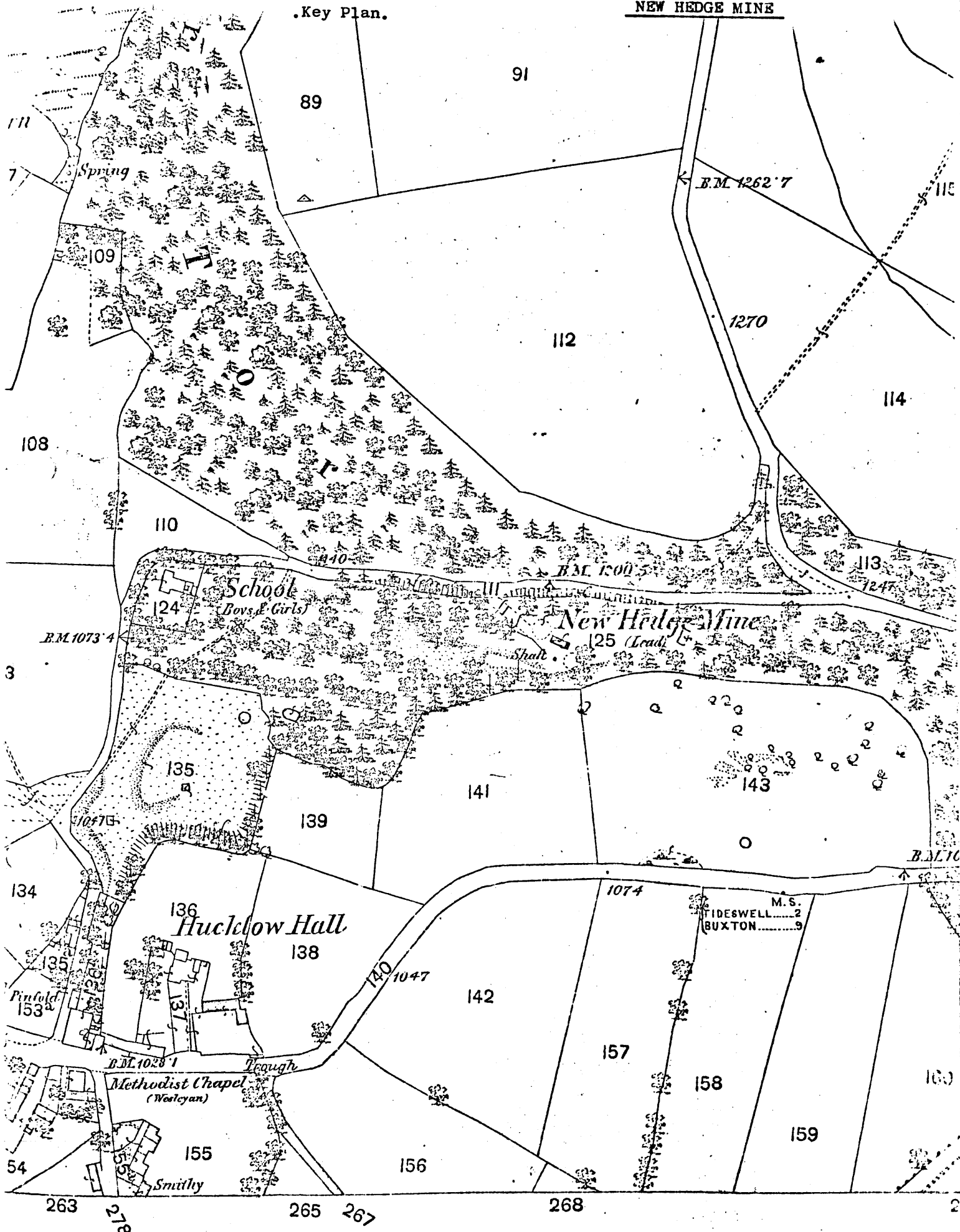
Brooke-Taylor documents before they went to Records Office, Matlock.

Bundle.1. No.45. bundle of 30 letters.

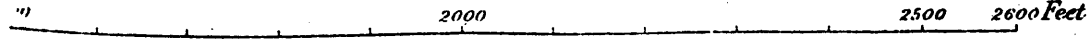
From Francis Harrison to Matt Frost Junr. 27th July 1827.
Mr Oldfield says he intends to give notice to nick Have-at-all,
New Edge and Old Edge, asked to be informed when this is done.

.Key Plan.

NEW HEDGE MINE



1/33 Feet to One Inch



Great Hucklow.

NEW HEDGE MINE

610

614

616

The Delf

318

819

820

821

823

Auton Cross

822

823

824

Oak Hall Level Shaft. W. 54/2.

N. Shaft. 861

N. U. Shaft.

Nickergrove Mine Shaft W. 53/2.

Digs.

863

14

RM 612-2

15

862

Rock Gardens

865

Hawkenedge Well

Timekino

595

864

3

17

19

Hawken Edge

36

37

38

Parson

Auton

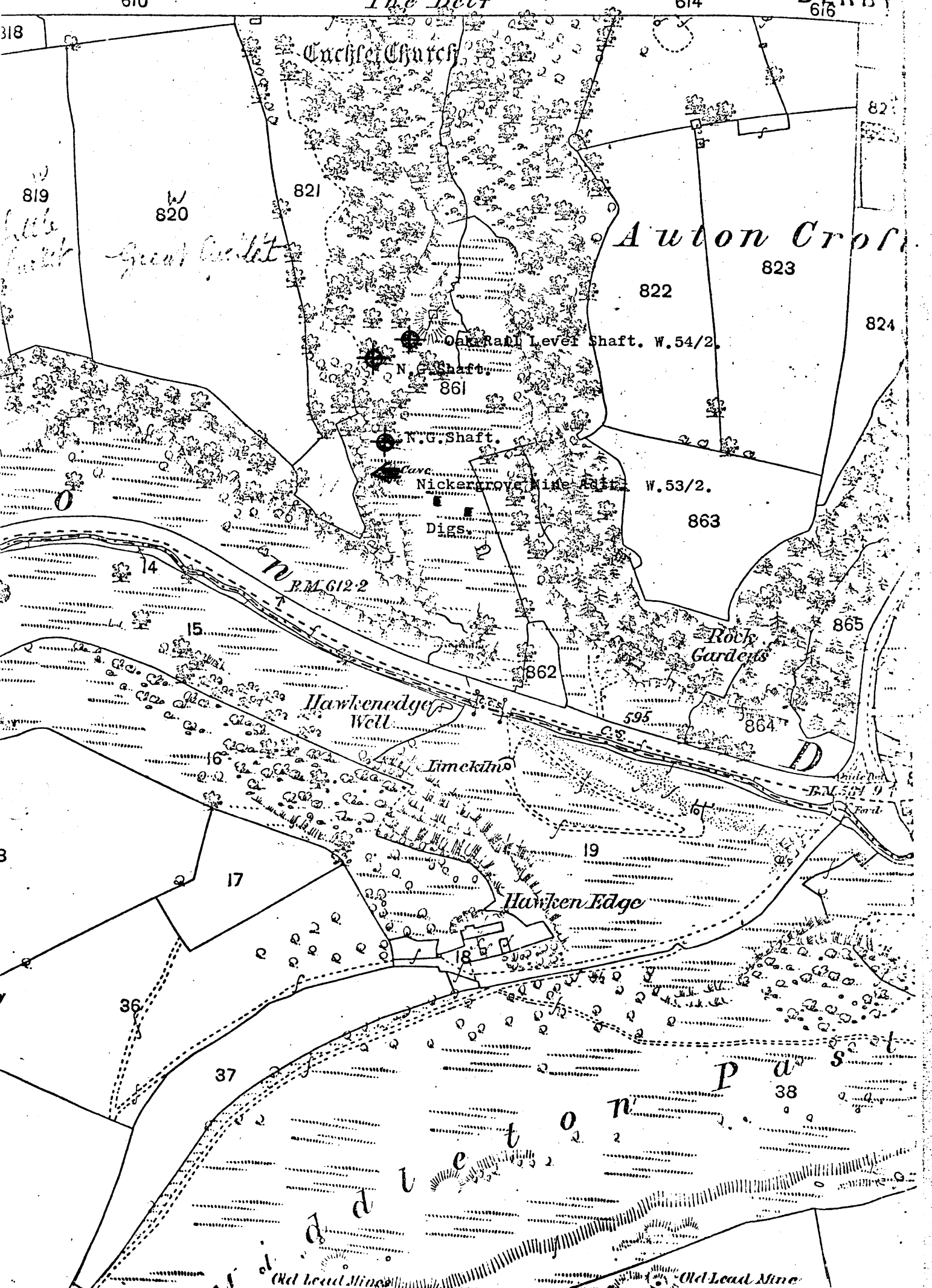
Old Lead Mine

Old Lead Mine

Little
Hill

Great
Cavelet

Side
Ditch
RM 511-9
Ford



Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

3rd June 1975.

W.53/2. NICKERGROVE LEVEL. Cave - used by Cavers - reasonably safe.

.....

Observations. March 1978. This cave/mine has been considerably extended by exploration since 1975, there are now two surface shafts known to descend into it and a connection has been made with what was formerly known as 'the Oak Rail level' which was obviously part of the same mine system. There was at one time a level into the Oak Rail level and a prominent hillock is seen in the valley bottom, but all signs of the level are obliterated. A shallow shaft was found above this which drops into the Oak Rail level - see below.

3rd June 1975

W.54/2. 25' deep shaft in tree roots - open - used by cavers. There have been two trial digs (shown on the key plan) at points where water is known to emerge at times, but nothing was found as far as the digs went.

OM.2.9. D.A.Nash to Mr P.G.L.Vipan. Stoney Middleton - Delph - Eyam Dale. 1974.

October 1973.

John Beck and Co had a look at 'Nickergrrove Mine' and when in workings off an internal winze they dropped into my "Oak Rail Level" through the roof. (see my Merlin Access report of 24th August 1972 - this covers my exploration of this shallow shaft and level on the 11th June 1972.).

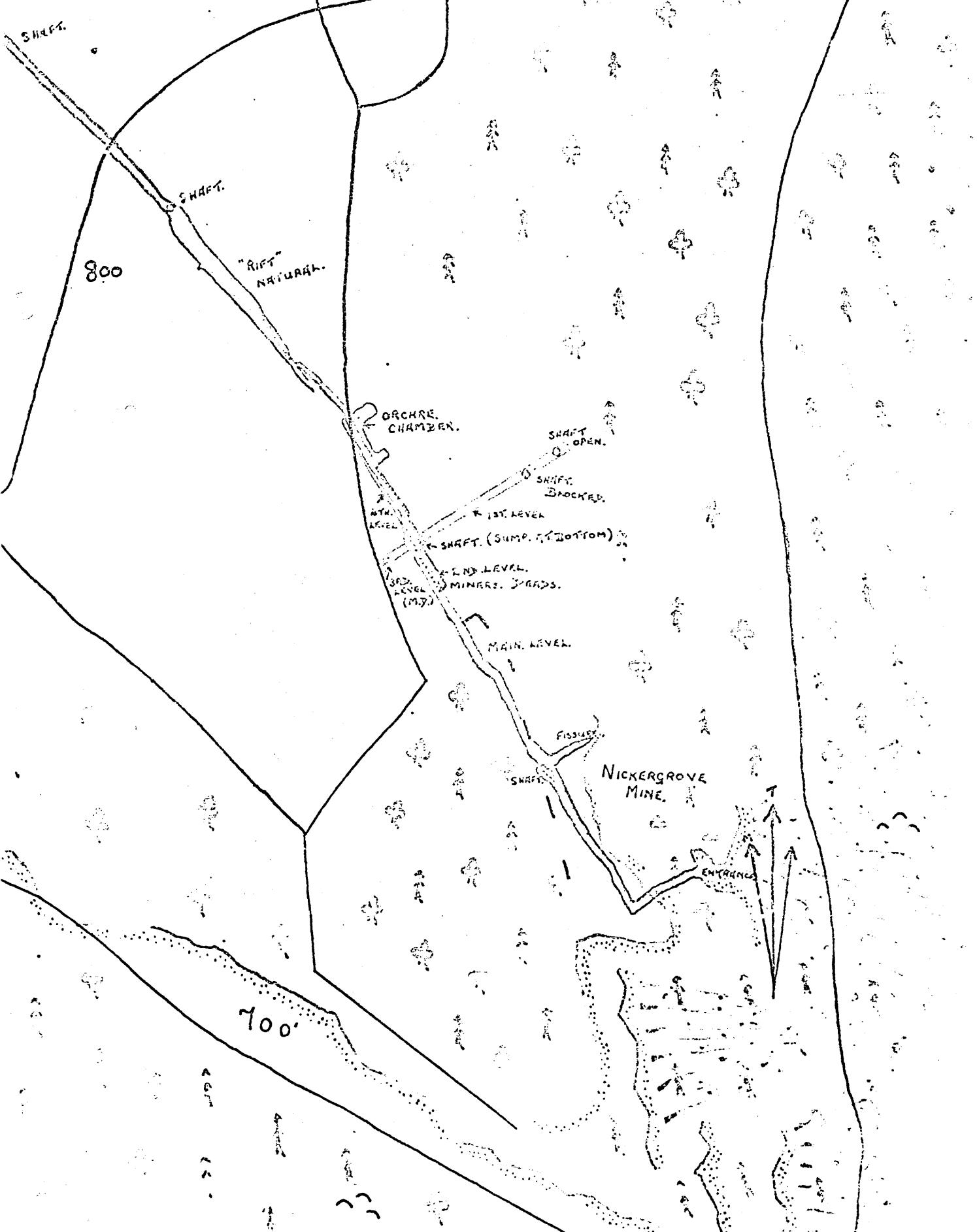
May 31st 1972. Wednesday.

A chance conversation one evening suggested a shaft in the floor of the Cucklet Delph - I took my informant and went into the Delph. Someway upstream of the path up to Nickergrrove Mine, and beyond the wall that divides the Delph on the east side of the stream, a prominent spoil heap was reached. I had looked at this in the past but found nothing, again, no sign of a shaft was found but my informant insisted that he had been down a shaft, years ago, into a level with oak rails. Whilst casting about he thought he remembered a level higher up the west flank of the valley, this was located a few yards above the spoil heap, in the roots at the base of a tree, but it proved to be his shaft not a level.

June 11th 1972. Sunday.

Descent of shaft under tree in Cucklet Delph. Depth 25 feet to debris, level off West at 15 feet which proceeds 20/30 feet to a mineralised pocket in the roof then swings north to run approximately 60 feet to its forefield without finding another vein. There were some natural erosional features in the working but they were sparse. Remains of the Oak rails were still visible on the floor of the level. The shaft being 10 feet deeper than the level and there being little or no indication of deeper workings, or any vein that might merit such lower galleries, it may well indicate that there was at one time a short adit from the shaft bottom to the footpath in the Delph bottom at the site

To be treated as a sketch plan only - based on a compass survey. Only shown as far as the fourth shaft on the main level. These shafts are more accurately described as 'sumps' as they do not go up to surface.

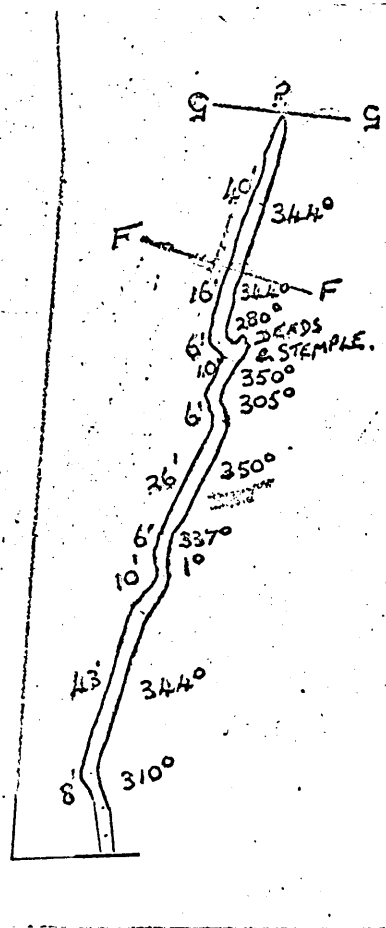
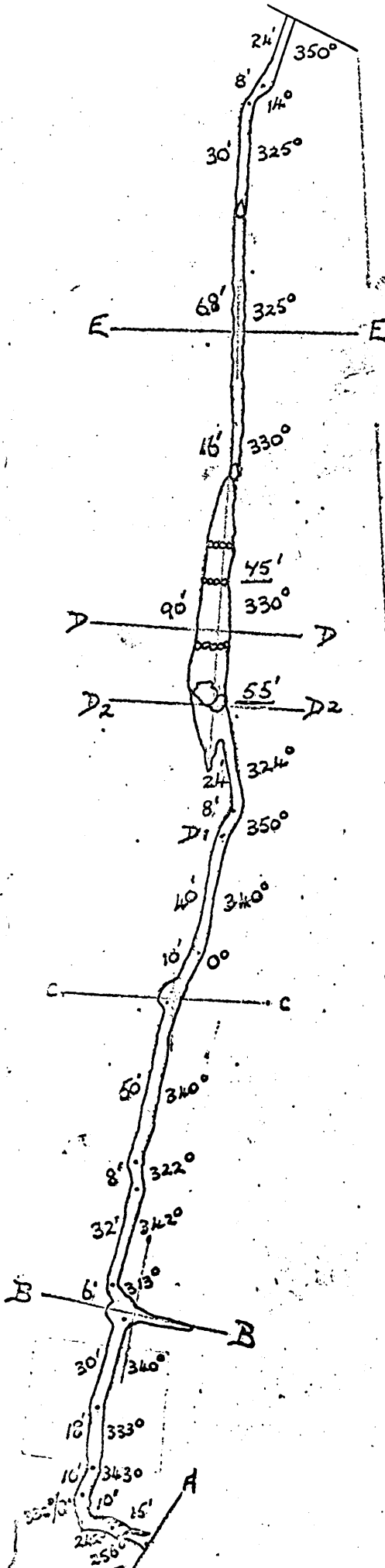


D.A.Nash, 1950.

Survey Details - Plan.

OM.2.9.

Not a plotting - figures can be used to plot if required.

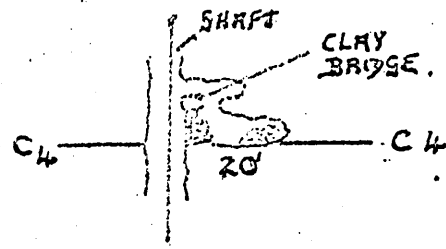
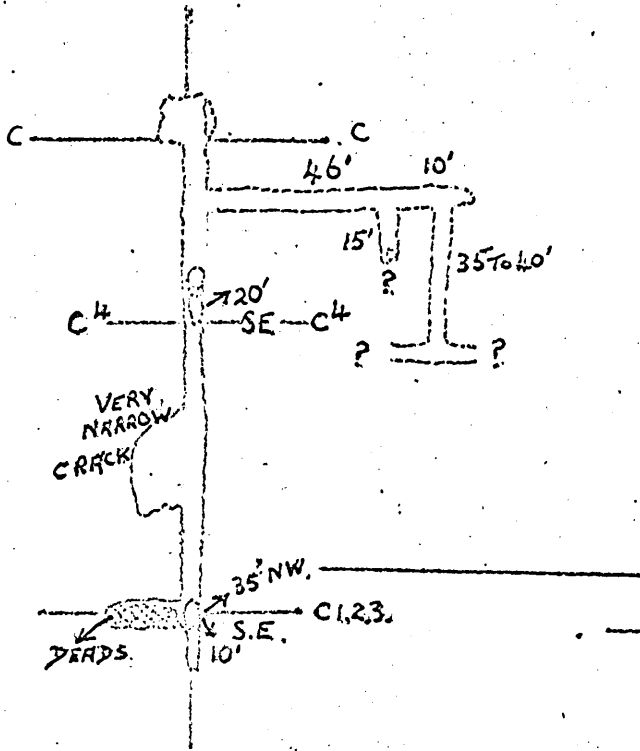
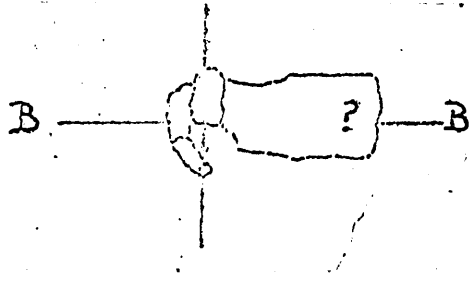
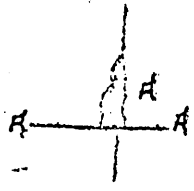


75' Height from floor to roof.

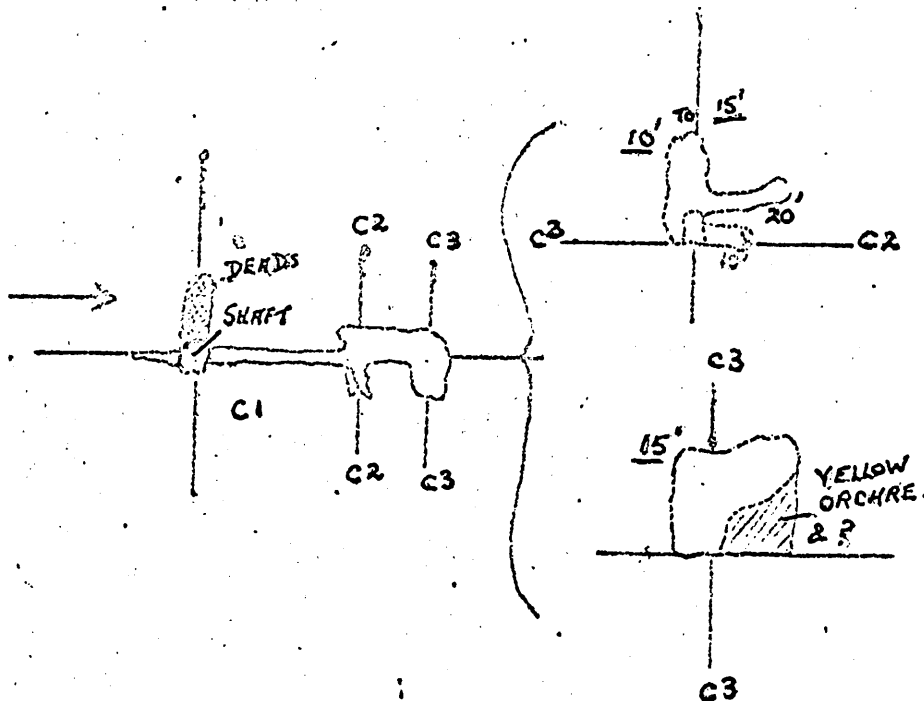
D.A.Nash. 1950.

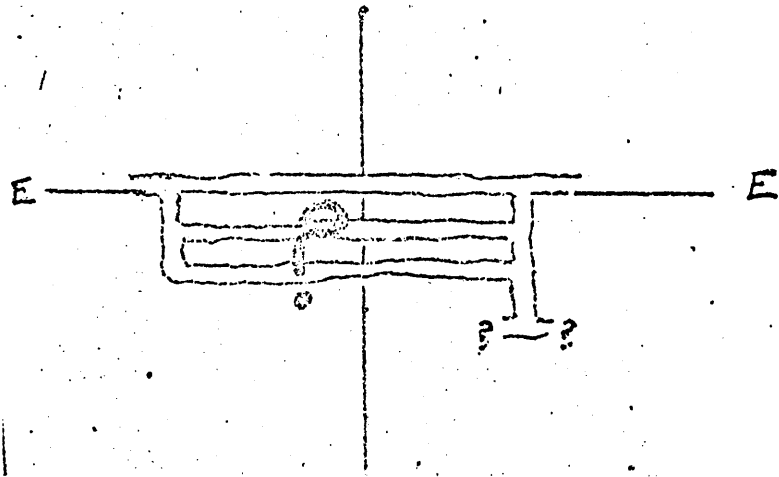
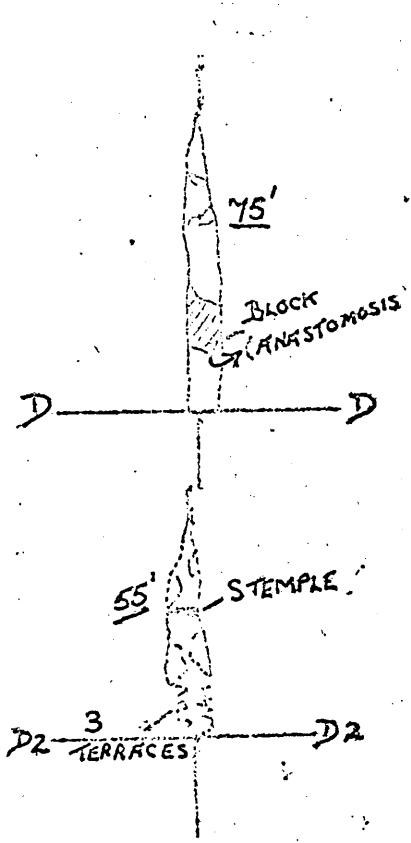
Sketched Cross Sections.

OM.2.9.

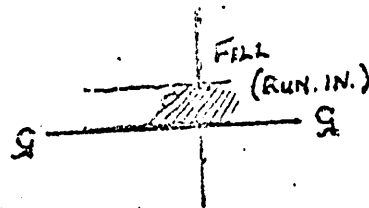
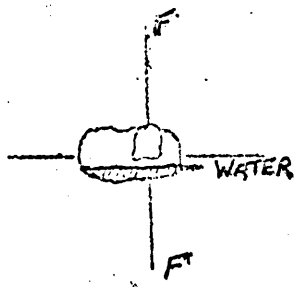


15' Height from floor to roof.





55' Height from floor to roof.



OM.2.9. continued from page.1.

site of the spoil heap; this would be used as a cartgate out of the mine to avoid hauling up the shaft,

N.Kirkham field notes. XVI,SE,A5. Notes from H.Yates Diary.November 1930.

Descent into a small pot in Cucleth (D.A.N. Cucklet) Dale, about 40 yards west from stream and about 200 yards from road. One ladder belayed round tree over pot and was about 10 feet short, pot approximately 45 feet deep. Passage running about 15 feet West at bottom then closing. (D.A.N. note: If this is a reference to the Oak Rail Level, it sounds in the right place, it is of interest in that it was 45 feet deep then since by 1972 - see ref OM.2.9. above) it had been choked up to 25 feet, but I wonder how he missed the level at 15 feet down. ?).

January 1931.

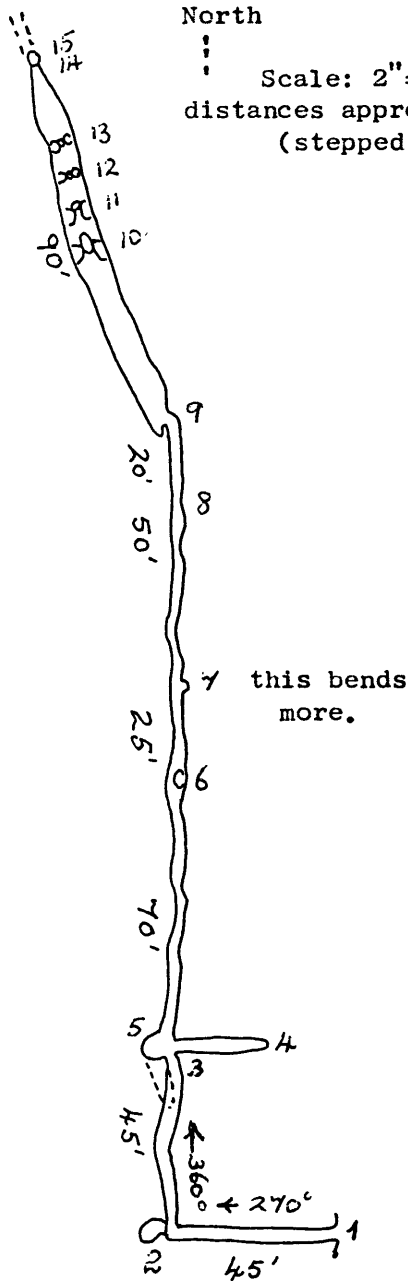
Hole in Cucleth (D.A.N. Cucklet) Dale. High up on West side of dale and near its junction with Stoney Middleton Dale. Marked on 6" O.S. by "Cave". Start appeared to be series of Mine galleries, but think cave existed there before mine. About 20 yards of easy passage, then junction straight forward a 6' drop containing at lower level, a dead dog in it, so unexplored. Other passage went sharp right, closed after few yards, but evidence of lower level. The other passage bore off to the right of the entrance passage, certain amount of stagnant water, and considerable quantity of apparently newly formed stalactite formation; After approximately 50 yards, a small chamber with mine shaft approximately 50' deep (not descended) continuing along passage, a chamber about 20 feet high about 20 yards long about 6' wide, from this chamber it was evident that the passages we had traversed were mined in a mud filling of a very high rift (possibly 80 feet high) shortly after this chamber, a pot in the floor bridged by a wooden plank, pot approximately 20 feet deep. For about 10 yards past pot, floor covered with wooden stemples, apparently more to keep floor dry, rather than to strengthen floor. About 50 yards past this pot a larger and deeper pot encountered, dug out of mud, possibly 50 feet, this was not bridged, party had no rope.

March 1931

Second visit to above. 1st shaft noticed in January, descended 50 feet. At about 20 feet from top of shaft was a passage leading in direction from which we had come, it had some rather delicate stalagmite formation and continued 30 feet, ending in vertical shaft (not descended). This was preceded by a shaft of no great depth, which continued upwards as well as downwards. In opposite direction to this passage and about 20' lower was another one with very muddy floor going 60 feet into small chamber, end of chamber blocked with mud. Believes on right hand wall (from entrance) near entrance about 10 feet from the floor, more could be done. About 10 feet lower than this last passage and at right angles to it is another short passage, descending steep angle for about 15 feet then finishes.

The main passage of the cave was then continued past the 3rd shaft for 100 yards then closed with roof fall. About 70 yards along this passage to a small artificial well about 4 feet deep, full of water, bridged by plank.

N. Kirkham field Notes: XVI. SE. A5. pp. 2-4.



North
 ⋮
 Scale: 2" = 100
 distances approximate
 (stepped)

Copy of Report sent in to B.S.A. Records 1945. We were checking places for evidence of Merlin Cavern, its position was disputed then.

1. Entrance. Narrow. 6' high. Passage natural fissure enlarged by miners.
2. Climb-down. But all ways off run-in, except straight on, dead end.
3. Great deal of stalactites on roof all along formation on walls. Small amount of ripple formation on floor, pools and pearls beginning. Far away vastly more formation than I've seen in all Eyam and Stoney Middleton caves put together. Roof in places like the packed and cemented fault breccia roof of Bamforth.
3. narrow branch passage. Probably all mined not natural, with query false floor.
4. Very tiny but quite promising hole, but floor stalagmited.
5. Opens out above, stones in clay balanced, stones downward. Alan (Kirk) opened out choke enough to get under, but run in 18'
6. Deep hole in floor, mine shaft. Much wider than any underground I've seen in this region, ~~with possible exception~~, Some ones been down with ladder, can see signs, belay of iron bar wedged across passage. Definitely ladder pitch. Alan & party going to do it sometime.
7. Small natural aven about 6' high.
8. First bedding roof to passage. Passage 3 to 4' high (measured not guessed).
9. clay choke with squeeze through. Really grand cavern. Outstretched-arms width, about 25' high here, at 14 is about 45' lower (or so we guessed at the time. I now wonder if it's a bit less) Very interesting. Signs of three old stalagmite floors, and bands of chert alternating with bands of limestone. Chert sticks out in noduled... but in one

place is in a thick band. Limestone bands vary from 1 - 2' in depth. Above all these bands is very 'bumpy' limestone. The east wall of the cavern has no formation, the west wall is very much coated with stalagmite in one place very beautiful with iron oxide.

10. climb down over boulders. The whole floor of the cavern slopes downward toward them.

11. Climb down about 7-8' very well built wall of deads.

12 & 13. Lower well built walls of deads reaching from side to side of the cavern, only a few feet ~~xxxx~~ high, some yards apart. It seems to me that some old writer describing them might think of them as 'deep steps'.

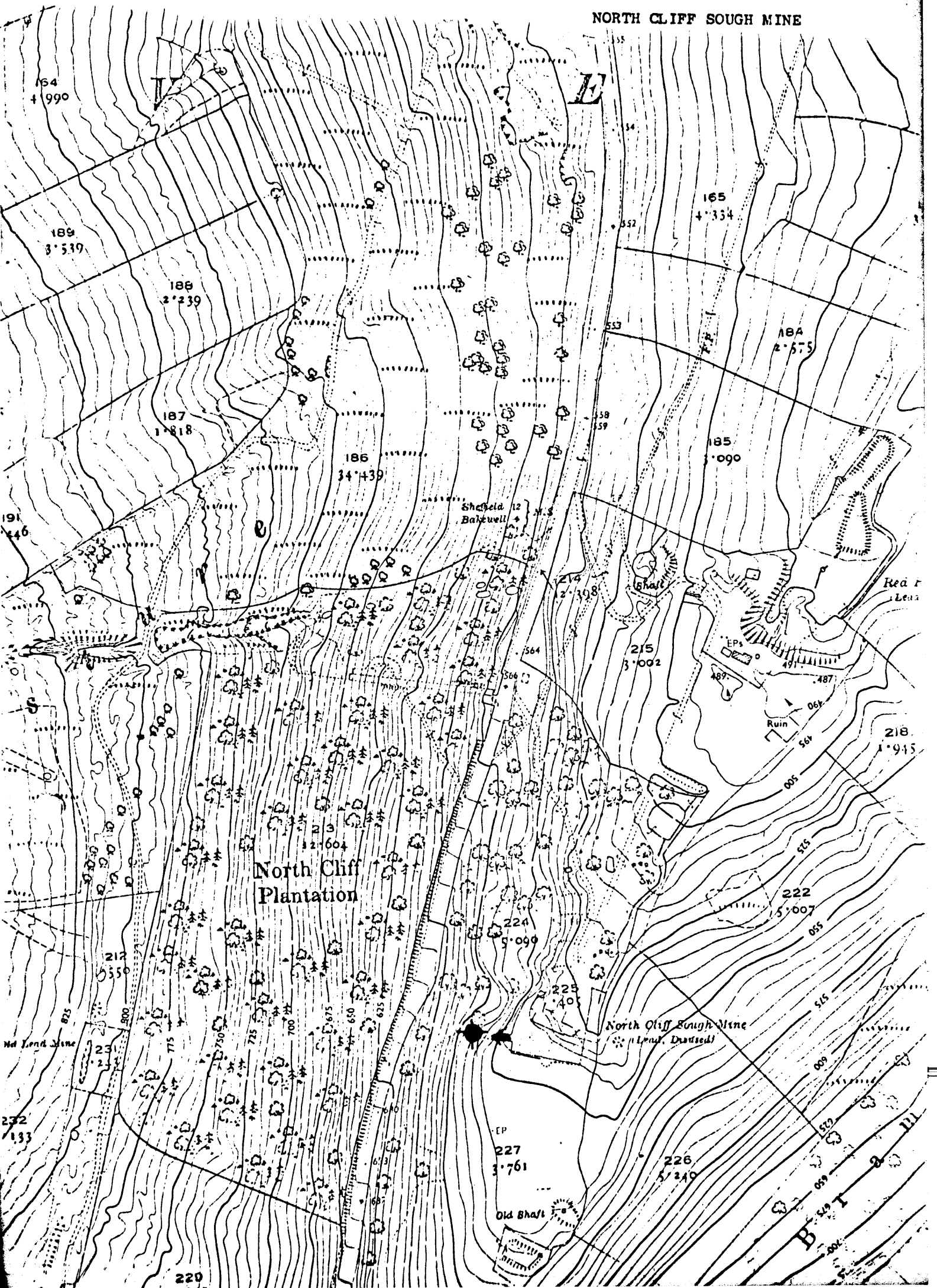
14. Looks like upper level. But Alan climbed up about 20-25', and it's a mine passage of few yards, drilled, dead end, never been further.

15. shaft reaching across passage. Alan and party have been over, says mine levels beyond. We had'nt time.

XVI.SE.A6. 49. April 22nd 1950. note.

Norwood (Greaves) has information from Mr Tom Pursglove, who has shooting rights of the Delph. Between (the old archaeological dig later excavated by P.Deakin & Co) the cave at the base of the crag and Nicker Grove there are two shafts, very well hidden under stones, very small, probably ventilation, (the first one). The other is a shaft on a rake vein running West - East. The former is probably on Nicker Grove, approximately higher contour.

NORTH CLIFF SOUGH MINE



.1.
Longstone Edge.

NORTH CLIFF SOUGH MINE

Letter from Miss N. Kirkham to H. Massey & W. Beevers. July 28. 1969.

Explanation of Map: (see pages 2 and 3.)

1. Dog Rake, the most westerly vein on a very small scale map of North Derbyshire United Mining Co. (Survey Office: 2.B.11.) A vein here, unnamed, on the Longstone Edge map. Dogge Rake on a very crude diagrammatic map of 1728. "Lead Ores" is the only mention of 'Hog Rake'.
2. This is the actual line of Dog Rake on N.D. Mining Co. 1853.
3. Cams Rake on 1853 map. Cam Rake in Ansted Report. May be Cliff Rake Vein on 1728 map, but map is too crude to be certain.
4. Catsall Rake 1853, Cahall in Ansted Report. Apparently Catlow Rake in Geological Memoir. Name is unreadable on 1728 map, but might be 'Long hole Vein.'
5. Apparently the range of North Cliff Sough in Geological Memoir.
6. I saw a piece of slickensides lying about here, near a gate.
7. I feel that I have seen a mound somewhere up in the wood, but do not appear to have recorded it in any notes.
8. Shaft-mound which I noted in the wood, above the sough tail. 1953.
9. Query site of shaft on Brightside Sough. 538 ft. O.D. Brightside Sough approximately 407 feet O.D. here. (or higher. According to Dunham, the sough was about 415 feet O.D. at Red Rake)
10. Collapsed entrance of North Cliff Sough, 550 feet O.D. There used to be a large keystone lying face down at the entrance. Probably it was like Red Rake Sough entrance, both were driven in the same period.
11. Open rake. I noted yellow fluorspar, and honey-coloured chert. I could not see any signs of mounds or hollows in the top of the wood. 1953.
12. Somewhere about here I noted a concrete slab over a shaft top, on the top of a mound.

I do not know the northern boundary of your title, but you told me that North Cliff Sough belonged to you, but that Red Rake did not.

Sheet of Notes.

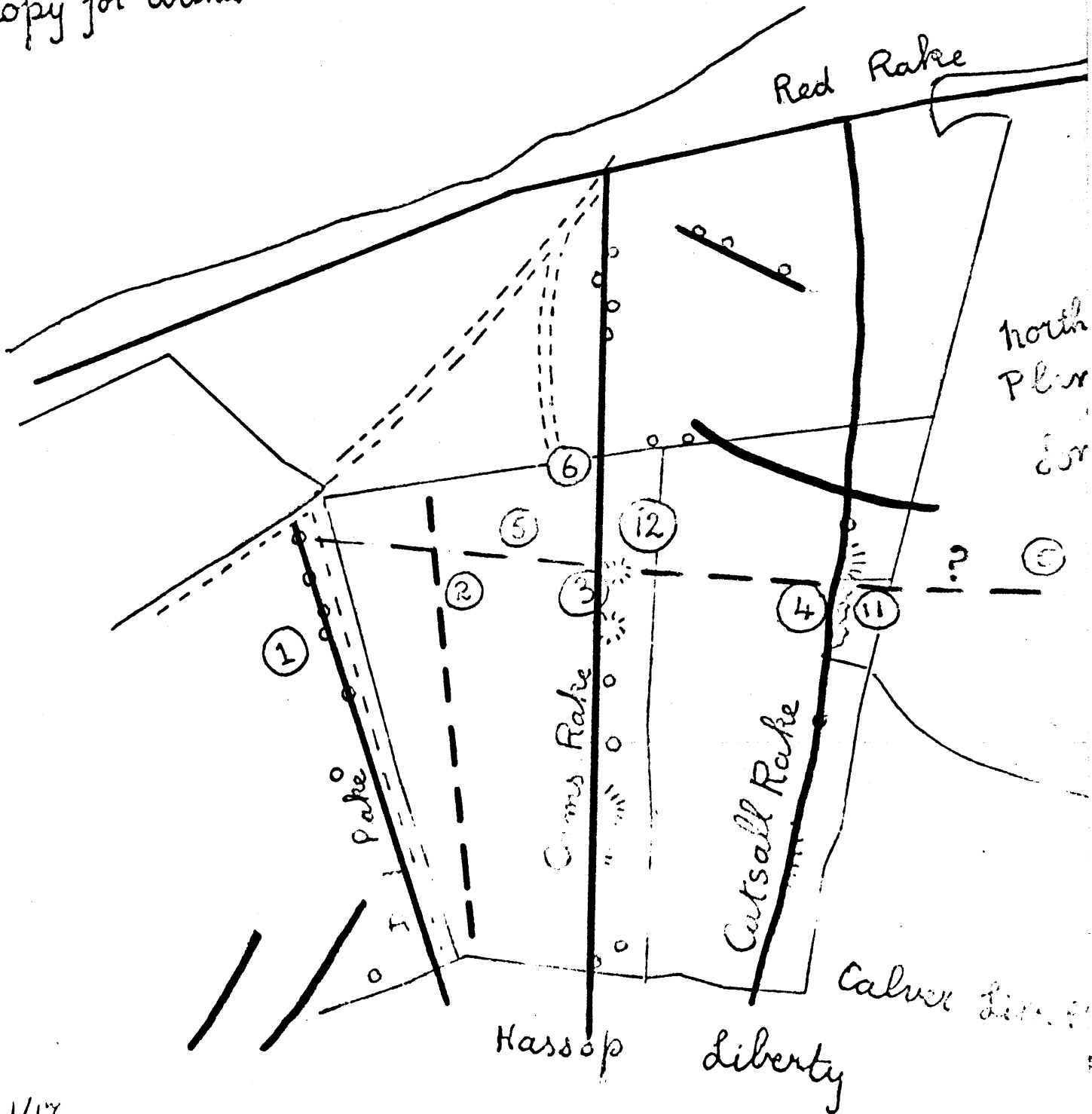
Mem. Geol. Survey. Special Reports on Mineral Resources. Vol. IV. Fluorspar. L.C. Dunham. 1952.

p. 97. North Cliff Sough, an adit starting 1,140 yards south 10° west of the cross-roads at Calver Sough, was driven westwards in 1853 under North Cliff plantation, cutting Dog Rake 705 feet south of Red Rake and Catlow Rake 340 feet south of Red Rake. The approximate elevation of the level is 550 feet O.D. Workings were pushed northwards along the Catlow Rake; here the average stoping width was about 12 inches. When examined in 1917 (H. Collins Report to Ministry of Munitions) it was stated that 'the lode goes down strongly in the bottom of the level, carrying lead over a great length; it is easily broken.' The workings in the Catlow Vein from Red Rake would be about 150 feet below the level of those from North Cliff Sough. The tips have been hillocked for fluorspar.

I have various names for the rakes. :- Catsall Rake, Cams Rake and Dogs Rake. Hog Rake, Catlow Rake. Cahall, Cam and Dog. Cliff Rake Vein, Dogge Vein (1728).

North Cliff Sough, Calver, Derbyshire
from various sources (see notes)

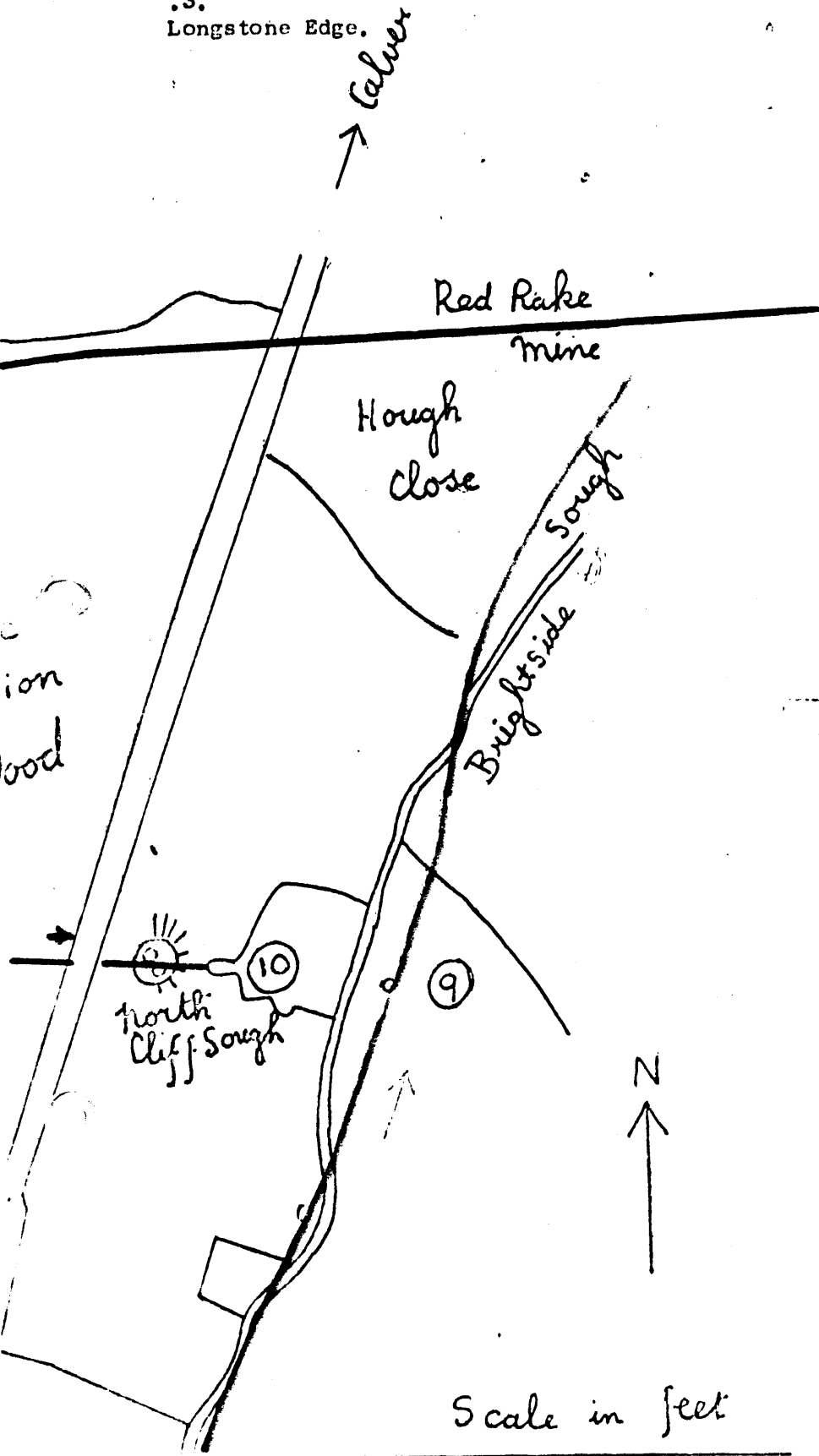
Copy for Arthur White



1/17
N.K. July 1969.

.3.
Longstone Edge.

NORTH CLIFF SOUGH MINE.



1/17

Geol. Survey Mineral Reports. Lead Ores Derbyshire 1923. p.61. Re North Cliff Sough, only says that fluorspar picked out of the hillock, and that 'additional access to the subsidiary rakes was obtained from a level cross-cut starting at North Cliff Sough Mine,' It deals with the subsidiary rakes under Red Rake, Hog Rake and Catlow Rake, Hog Rake inclines west, and was usually very thin (up to 1 foot across) but with at least one rich pocket of ore, Catlow Rake was also thin (up to 18" wide) but carried good "bellies", or rather "flats" along the bedding planes of the limestone walls. One of these "flats" was 22 feet wide and about 2½ feet high.

Ansted Report 1853. only mentions Cahall, Cam, and Dog Rakes, when referring to Gospel Mine.

OM.1.14. Correspondence. 20th June. 1974.

Northcliffe Sough. SK.238.738 Recorded in 1762, but the keystone is dated 1852. The level is now run-in. It was part completed by 1782. It was known as Horcliff Sough between 1877 and 1879 when Fluorspar, Barytes and Lead were being extracted from associated workings.

Lib.Ref:9/6. P.D.M.H.S.Vol.3. Part.1. J.Rieuwerts. List of Soughs.

Northcliff Sough. SK/238.738. Calver. Unwatered the Dog and Cat Rakes, near Calver. (2). Recorded in 1762 (1) but the keystone is reputedly dated 1852 (2). The tail is open but the level has run-in. ~~Next is information~~ Certainly part of it was finished by 1782 (3).
(1) Bag.Coll. 432.
(2) N.Kirkham, 1951-56.
(3) Bag.Coll. 634.

OM.1.22.1. NORTH DERBYSHIRE UNITED MINING COMPANY-PROSPECTUS-No Date.

North Derbyshire United Mines consists of the following, viz.,
.....Norcliff Sough and Shut Mines.....

OM.1.22.1.REPORT BY MATTHEW NEWBOULD - TO - SIR JOSEPH PAXTON. March 19th 1853.

NORCLIFF SOUGH.

Norcliff Sough and Shut Mines have been formerly worked and found very productive and may now be worked to greater advantage in connexion with the adjoining mines.

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.NASH.

31st July 1975.

W.188/1.(6.1) North Cliff Sough - Adit - Open - Dangerous. Comment:- timbered entrance now rotten.
21st Jan.1976.

W.176/1. North Cliff Sough shaft - 20 metres above tail run-in at 8 feet.

27th Aug.1976.

Following request for the above items to be made safe on 3rd June 1976. "Ref: 1/6 - W.188/1 Secured with stakes, concrete reinforcing wire and pvc coated netting" - re-classified W.188/2. "shaft 176/1 was inspected and was considered to be a run-in, the shale cover collapsing into the

adit.....the bottom appears to be solid.....and the slope of the sides is not so steep that anyone getting into the hole would not be able to get out again." Note: The fencing was left in abeyance with respect of the run-in hole.

See Page.6.

OM.4.36. Lead & Zinc Ores. Carruthers & Straham 1923.
p.60/61.

The Harrybecca, Brightside, Backdale, North Cliff Sough, and Red Rake mines have been worked upon a series of rakes and scrins which run down the hill-side in a general easterly direction towards the Yoredale Shale.

The North Cliff Sough was driven into the hill-side in a westerly direction in the year 1853. Here also fluorspar has been picked up out of the hillock.

*Information supplied by William Bland of Eyam in 1887.

N.Kirkham field notes. XVI.NE.F7. Bag.Coll.431a.

Northcliffe Sough 1763.

XVI.SE.F11 1.

May 1946. North Cliff Sough. workman on hillocks said it was now run-in.

N.Kirkham field notes. XVI.SE.G10. p.10

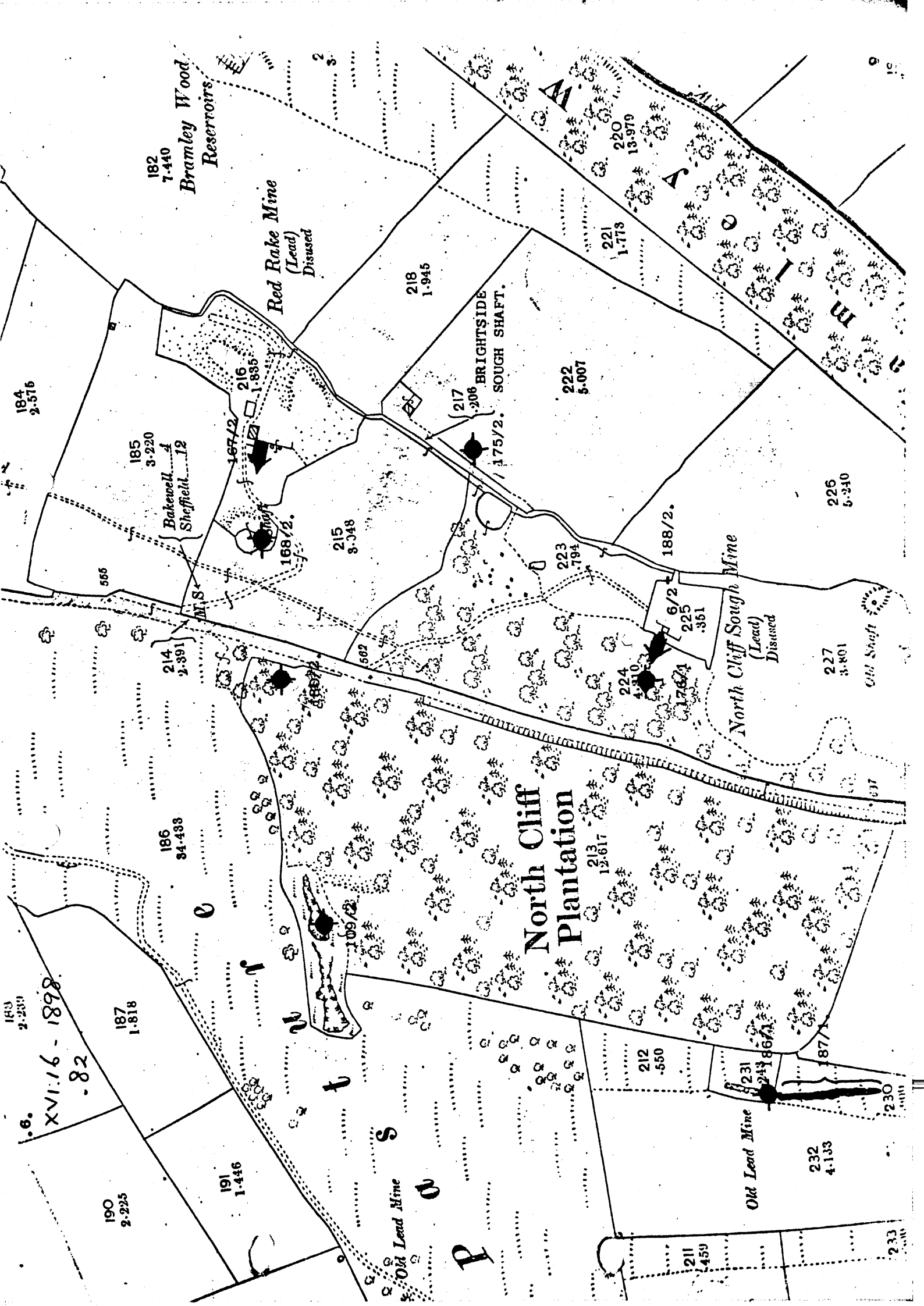
"Talked to two roadmen on road above Red Rake' one of them "the oldest, had worked in North Cliff, and in Black Hole. North Cliff had been a drawing level with rails, and the water flowing under them.

N.Kirkhams field notes. XVI.SW.A11. p.15(4).

4th July 1958.

Mr Booker worked in Red Rake, Northcliffe etc, approximately 1922, when Hinchcliffe was working it.

.....



XVI.16 - 1898
- 82

184
2.576

182
7.440
Bramley Wood
Reservoirs

Red Rake Mine
(Lead)
Disused

185
3.220
Bakewell
Sheffield 12

218
1.945

217
206 BRIGHTSIDE
175/2. SOUGH SHAFT.

222
5.007

221
1.778

220
13.979

225
5.240

565

214
2.391

215
9.348

223
794

188/2.

North Cliff Sough Mine
(Lead)
Disused

227
3.801
Old Shaft

186
34.488

North Cliff
Plantation

213
12.617

183
2.239

187
1.818

191
1.446

Old Lead Mine

212
.550

Old Lead Mine

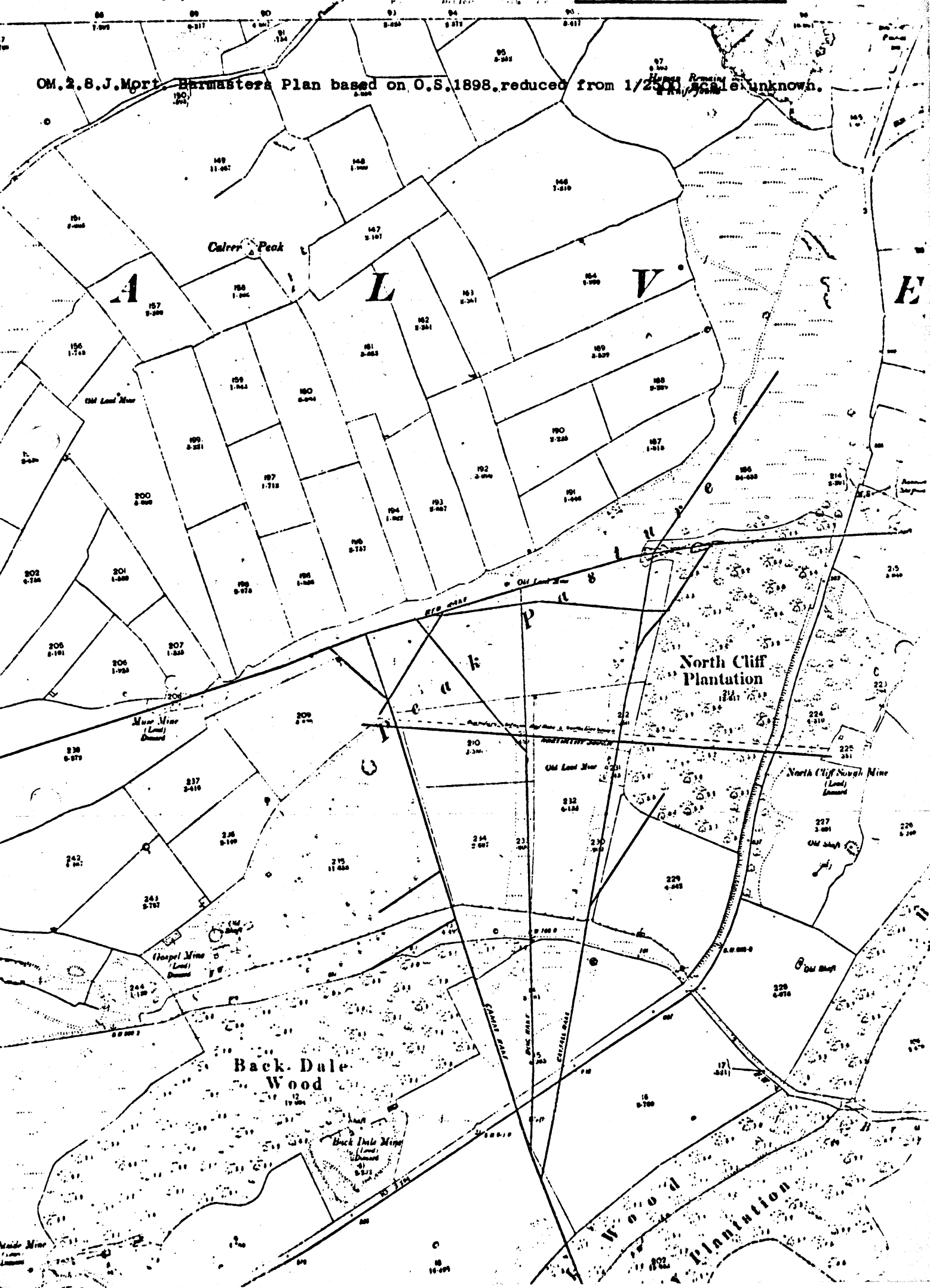
232
4.133

190
2.225

211
459

233

OM. 2.8.J.Mort. Barmasters Plan based on O.S. 1898, reduced from 1/2500 scale, unknown.



.1.

NORTHERN FARNLEY RAKE.

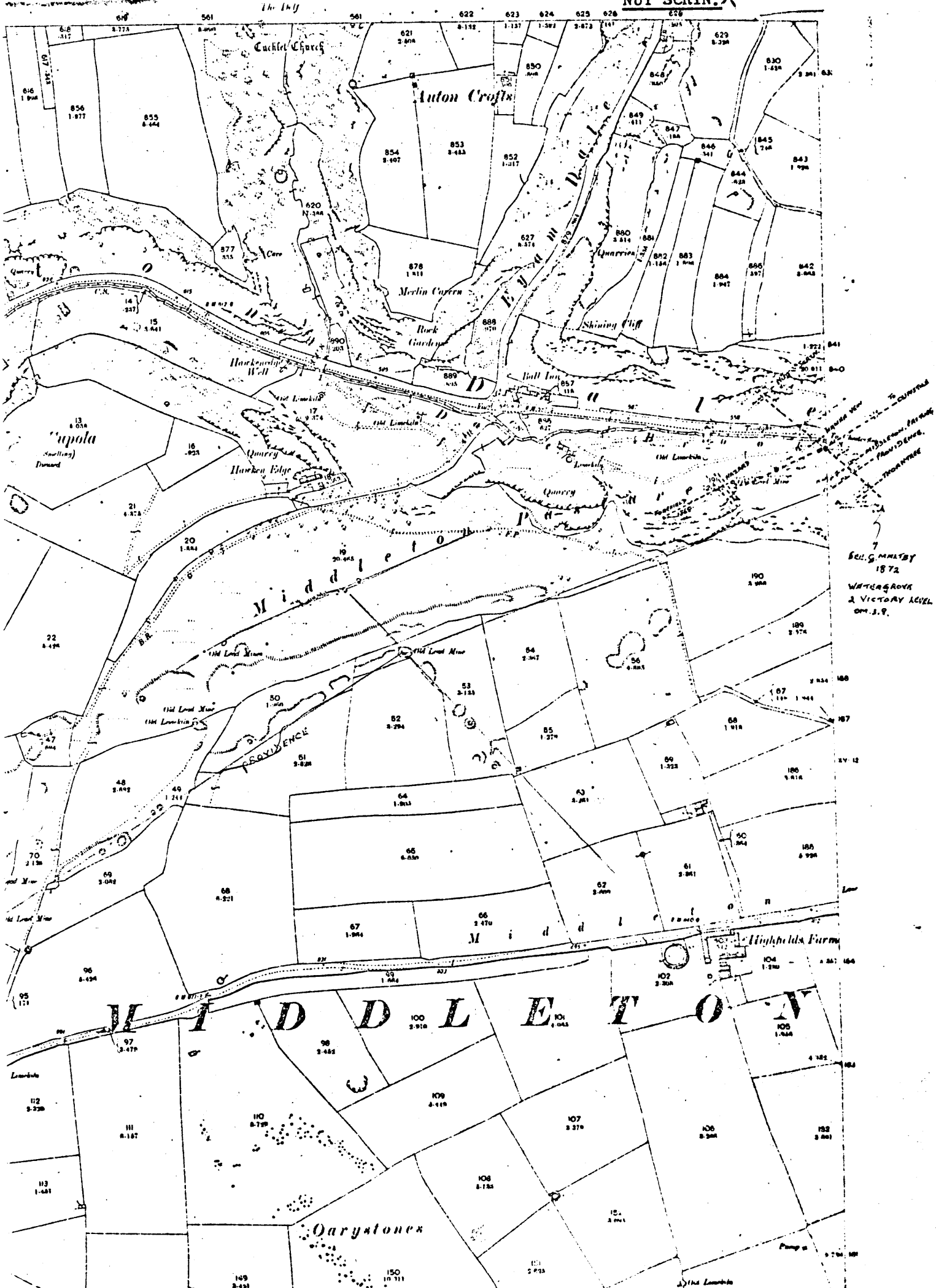
N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.159. Brooke-Taylor's Office.

May 14th 1742. Mean Rake Sough possessions beginning in Middleton or Eyan Dale.

Northern Farnley Rake. 5 pair.

KEY PLAN.

NUT SCRIN. ^



7
 S.E. G. MILBY
 1872
 WATER & ROCK
 & VICTORY LEVEL
 ON 3.9.

J.Mort. Barmastrers Plan, on O.S. 1878. Reduced from 1/2500. scale unknown.

CM.2.7. Barnasters Book for Eyan and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

March 10th 1774.

Jonathon Hallam and John Barnsley given 5 pairs of possessions following dispossession from former owner on Nut Scrin next to Charleswark, the most S.W. pair stands on the South side Charleswark and ranges N.E., also one pair for one meer on Top of the Rocks where the said scrin parts in two.

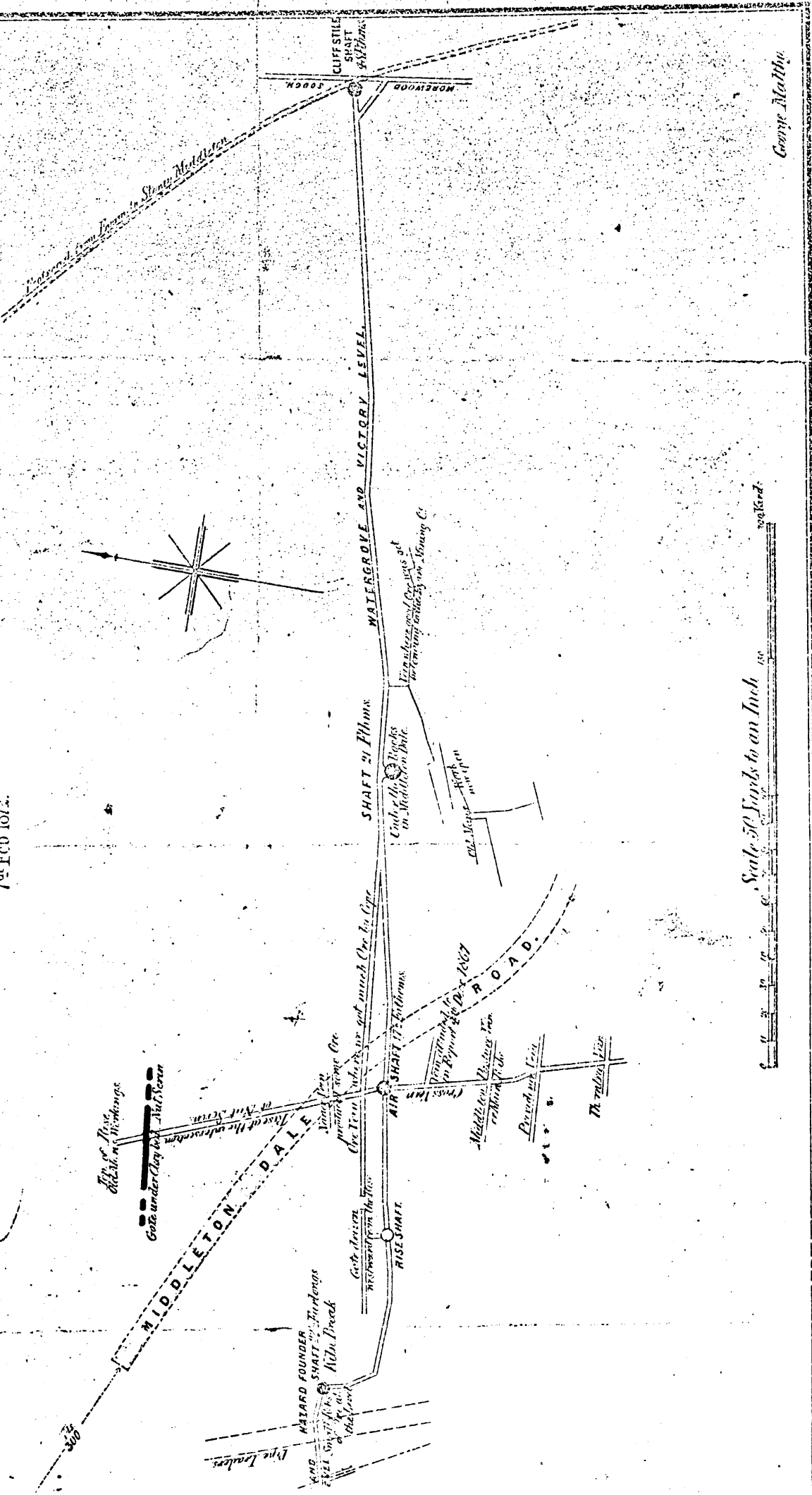
N.K.Field Notes: XXIX.N.W. general. 80Z155.

Brooke Taylor documents before Record Office had them.
Book.9.

May 16th 1857. George Maltby applied for Outram Scrin, Nut Scrin, Wonder Scrin, Shining Cliff Scrin, Tub Scrin. 'From the Rock in Middleton Dale, Eastwardly and Westwardly, crossing Middleton Dale road into Middleton Dale Pasture, also Charleswark Pipe northwardly and southwardly from the Rock. Merlin Pipe from the intersection of Shining Cliff Scrin, crossing the Eyan Dale road northwardly and the Middleton Dale road southwardly.

PLAN
OF
WATERGROVE & VICTORY LEVEL,
AND OTHER WORKINGS.
7th Feb 1872.

ALL INK.



Scale 50 Yards to an Inch

George Atkley

OAKENEDGE SOUGH

See: HAWKENEDGE WELL or SOUGH.

.1.

OAKEN EDGE FARM MINE

May 17th 1918. Mr Crossland of Nether Padley, Grindleford, Sheffield, called and wants possession of an old Mine Oaken Edge Farm.

Frith on Bill Kurre's place.

Put up usual 3 weeks notice and let Mr Crossland know when to meet me with Grand Jury for Gift.

.....

Details of Barmasters Fees on original.

Number of Meers. 16 and 21 yards scaled from map - Distance from centre of stream opposite Ball Inn.

June 12th 1918. to H.R. Crossland.

Dear Sir,

Yesterday afternoon I put you into possession of the lead mining rights on the vein situate in Oaken Edge Farm.

I beg to enclose my account for fees in connection with the gift of Oaken Edge Mine which I made yesterday afternoon to you through your son. I also enclose a copy of the entry in the Barmasters Book.

Arthur G. Taylor.

.....

Copy of Barmasters entry.

June 11th 1918.

Oaken Edge Vein.

Stony Middleton.

3.0 p.m. Fix point opposite Ball Inn.

Inspect Old Vein.

Address Grand Jury:

Edwin Maltby & William Barker as members of the Grand Jury of the Barmote Court, I as Barmaster have summoned you to view this old lead mine and report if you find any one working the same. I now formally ask your decision on that point. Do you find that there is anyone today so working the mine ? Answer.

I posted on the mine and at the Miners Arms House, Syam the place where the last Barmote Court was held a notice to this effect. (May 18th 1918).

To the Owner &c.

I now find that no work has been done during the 3 weeks past. The Mine now therefore becomes forfeited and I wish you to bear witness that in accordance with the ancient mining customs of this Liberty and more particularly in pursuance of the Derbyshire Mining Customs and Mineral Courts Act. 1852 I now make the gift of this Lead Mine to Mr H.R. Crossland of Nether Padley - and in handing him this piece of lead ore I bestow upon him full possession of the lead mining rights connected with this vein and take the opportunity of wishing him good luck in his venture.

Name of Vein and description - Oaken Edge Vein.

.1.

OAK RAIL LEVEL.

See: NICKERGROVE MINE.

.1.

OKENEDGE TOP.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.Nw.General. 80.Z.166 (a). Brooke-Taylor's Office

Third book.

January 28th 1731 share sold in a grove called Okenedge Top in
Middleton Pasture.

Parsons Venture or Good Enough Mine.

Edward Morton. Barmasters Book. 1713 - 1730.

November 23rd 1722.

Then Robert Shepherd bought one 24th part of a mine upon the Burntheath called "Old Cotton Groove" in Middleton Liberty of Edward Morton together with all possession thereunto belonging as far as any partners there is concerned for £3 and 10/- more when it hath made him a saver.

OM.2.9. Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.6. 1968. Soughs in Middleton Dale. N.Kirkham.

Burnt Heath Mines were being worked by 1715, among them being Burnt Heath Grove, Thorn Tree Grove and Old Cotton Grove; these were very rich pipe veins. By 1844 they had been worked down to water, and the beds dipped to Victory Mine, where the natural drainage was about 240 - 300 feet below the surface. At this date they were still considered to be rich.

N.Kirkham field Notes. XVI.SE.A6. p.92.

Mr. William Robinsons Notebook lent to me Jan. 1953.

6) Mine known as Old Cotton Grove, Burnt Heath.

.1.

OLD DALE GROOVE.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General 80.Z.165. Brooke-Taylors Office.

February 28th 172 $\frac{4}{3}$ Also pairs (of stoces) in Old Dale Groove,
liberty of Eyam, to R.B. AND B.Ashton.

1723. Mention of Old Dale Groove.

OLD EDGE MINE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probably range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on Old Edge Mine, Grindlow.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S.Vol.2.Part.5. EYam Edge Mines & Soughs. Part.1. Miss N.Kirkham.

.....A Stalch is mentioned in other places in the Eyam area, there was one holding up water at the West end of Old Edge Mine, Grindlow, where the Stoke Soughers were to be put in possession of half a meer on either side of it, not in order to convey the property from the miners, "but to enable the soughers to prevent that stalch from being cut to let the water off".

Up to 1753 water-marks "had not, or could not" be made in Grindlow and Hucklow, but now this was to be done. They were to be made at Speed Grove Shaft, at 498' (152 m) depth eastward from here to the west end of Morewood Engine (i.e., ~~from the cranch~~ to the west end of the cranch). A second water-mark was to be made at Speed Grove, at 486' (148 m) and this was to obtain as far west as the west end of Old Edge Mine in Hucklow,.....

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1. A List of the Soughs. 1966. J.H.Rieuwerts.

Old Edge Sough. Possibly a branch of New Edge Sough.
N.Kirkham. May 1963.

J.H. Rieuwerts 3-9-73

Bag.Coll.587(16) Sheffield Central Library. Of.4.25. written note.

Letter from Mathew Frost, Barmaster, to Mr Wyatt.

"The purport of this is to warn you that I shall attend at the Old and New Edge Mine on Wednesday, 1st June next at 11 o'clock etc etc...with four of the Grand Jury of the Kings Field for the purpose of inquiring into and ascertaining the extent of the ~~st~~ said Old Edge and New Edge title and, as there is a dispute how far such title extends eastwardly". I shall feel obliged if you will attend the necessary information to the Jury in order that their opinion may be right.

1836, 2nd June. From James Ashworthy to parrs of Old and New Edge, as guardian of John Spencer Ashton Shuttleworth (an infant)'s 7/24ths and 1/96th interest, as he understands the partners are commencing workmanship at these two mines.

Lib.ref: 9/33. P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.1. N.Kirkham. 1963.

Great Hucklow.

Smithy Coe Mine lies between the school and the village. New Edge Mine is in the wood, on the south edge of the old sunk trackway, and Old Edge is on a large mound on the southern border of the wood, Have at All is in the wood, between the Bretton road and the Abney road, about 100 feet or so west of the Grindlow boundary.

Old Edge Mine. (field 75.)

At Smithy Coe Mine the mounds are dressing hillocks over a large area, but they have been so much disturbed by hillocking that all features are lost. A heap of stones, roughly in the centre, is supposed to be over the shaft, and this agrees approximately with plans. There is a circular limestone crusher still to be seen. The Geological Memoirs state that here there is shale for 144 feet and that the main shaft was 288 feet deep by mid or late last century. At one time, by the meers

allocated, Old Edge Mine was within the same title, and in 1827 a miner gave notice that he wished to have Have-it-all, and New and Old Edge Mines, ~~re~~ nicked by the Barmaster, so they may all be connected underground. Old Edge Shaft, 420 feet south east of the school, is on Sun Vein which has come eastwards on the south side of Hucklow Edge Old Vein, seemingly they joined at Mill Dam and parted again. In view of this it seems possible that the titles "Old Edge" and "New Edge" may indicate that when the vein was first freed, Sun Vein was thought to be the Old Vein. The O.S. maps have Old and New "Hedge" Mines, but this is incorrect by all old documents and old mine plans.

When Stoke Sough was being driven, in the 1730's water marks were made in the mines along Eyam Edge which they planned to drain, and water marks were made in Old Edge Mine at 486 feet.

Old Edge Mine: SK/180.781

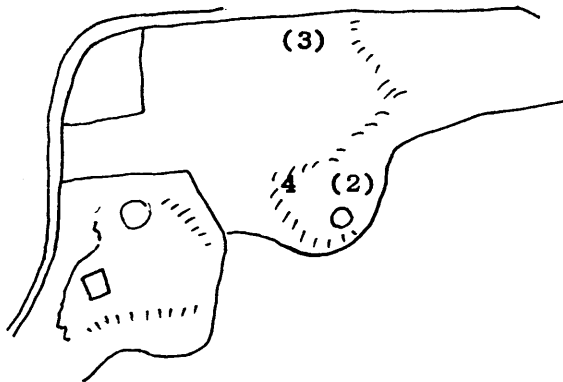
Note: 19. Slight mounds, possibly on New Edge Sough (parcel 99), and there are also slight mounds (parcel.94) which may be a branch sough to Old Edge.

N.Kirkham Field Notes. XVI.NE.F7. 15U. & 15V.

Bag.Coll.730. The level to be cut through the Cranch at Bradshaws, to be carried on by Stoke Soughers and they are immediately to be put in possession of $\frac{1}{2}$ meer of ground on each side of the Stalch at the West end of Old Edge ~~mine~~ Grove, which is not meant to convey the property from the Miners, but to enable the Soughers to prevent that Stalch from being cut through to let the water off. James Mower, Aymor Rich, Joseph Clay, John Spencer, N.Twigg Esq.

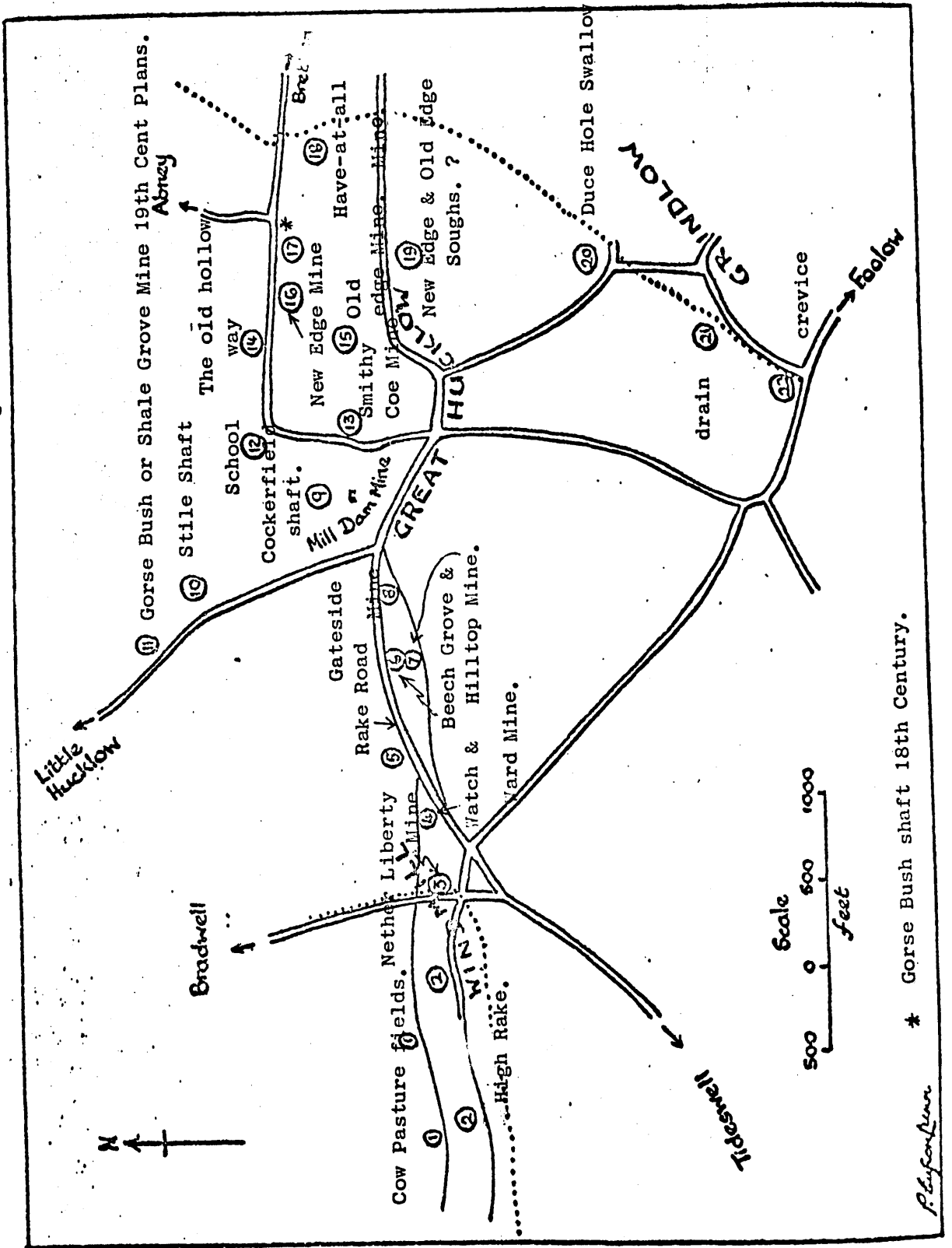
15.Z.11.

There are no signs of mining at all in field 80. (i.e. field North of Childrens Holiday Home)



- 2) Large shaft hollow, on large high mound, fairly flattish, has probably had a gin-circle. This appears to be Old Edge shaft on Sun Vein. The mounds seem to stretch further West than shown on O.S. map.
- 3) Large shaft hollow on top of the high bank and mounds above the old road (which is at least 15' below) the hillocks are large and high, the old road has been paved.
- 4) Cut back, oblong space, wet, a pool, shaped like mine washing pool.

Nellie Kirkham: Great Hucklow Mines.



* Gorse Bush shaft 18th Century.

Plyford

.1.

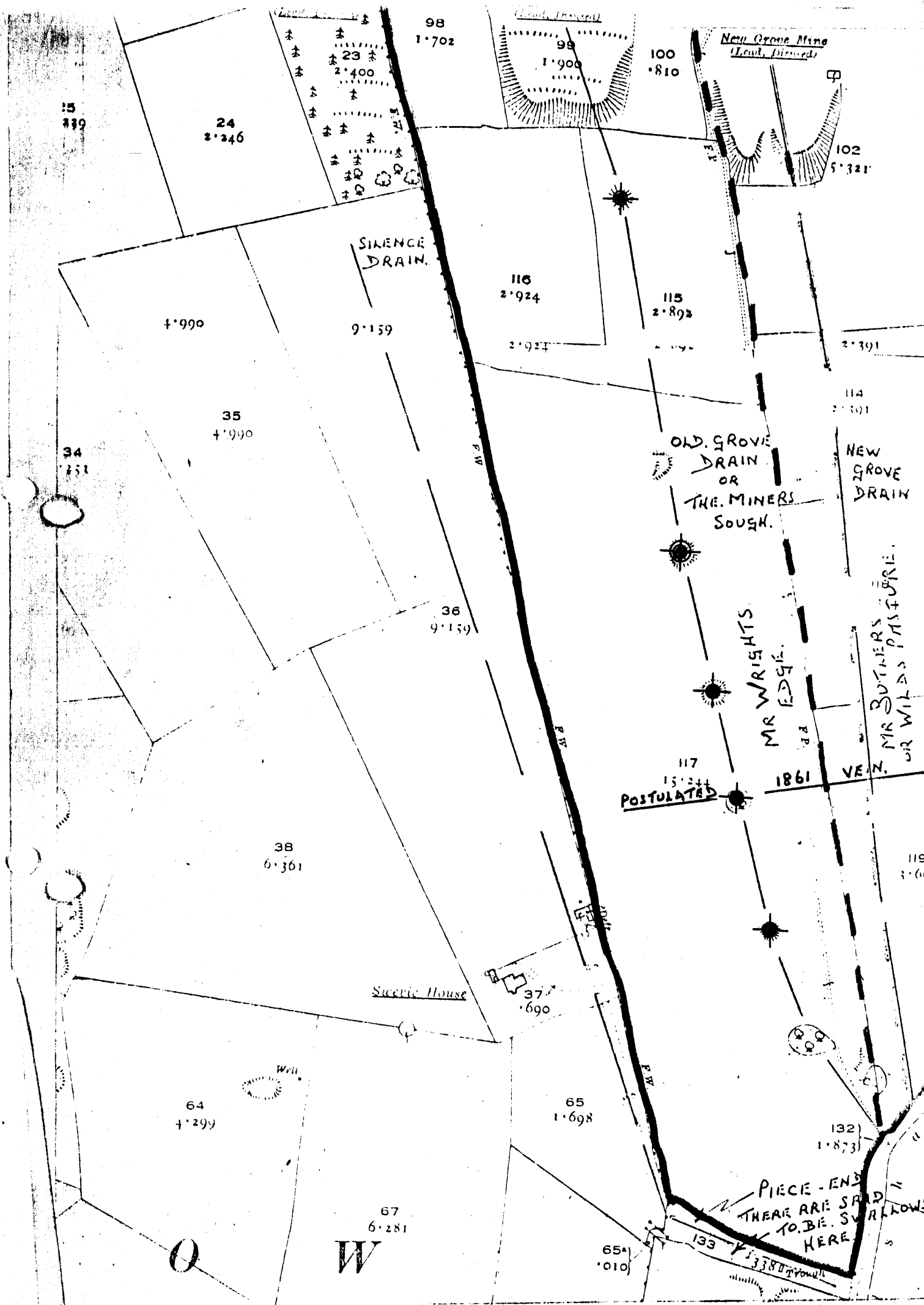
OLD ENGINE GREAT LODG VEIN

D.A.N. note: The position of this vein and possible shafts is unknown but it appears to be connected with Watergrove Sough.

Barmaster Book for Eyam & Stoney Middleton.1756-1775.OM.2.7.(Excerpt.OM.1.9.)

April 15th 1768.

For Mr Joseph Clay, Mr William Millns and partners at Watergrove Sough, one dish for new, one dish for old in the Old Engine Great Lodg Vein. Stake in N.W. CORNER OF Mr Galliard field.



98
1.702

99
1.900

100
.810

New Grove Mine
Leach, Dismantled

102
5.321

SILENCE
DRAIN.

116
2.924

115
2.892

4.990

9.159

2.924

2.391

35
4.990

114
2.391

OLD GROVE
DRAIN
OR
THE MINERS
SOUGH.

NEW
GROVE
DRAIN

34
2.51

36
9.159

MR WRIGHTS
MR EDGIE

MR BUTNERS
PASTURE
OR WILDS PASTURE.

117
15.244
POSTULATED

1861

VEN.

38
6.361

119
3.66

Sugar House

37
.690

64
4.299

65
1.698

132
1.873

PIECE - ENDS
THERE ARE SAID
TO BE SWALLOW
HERE

67
6.281

65
.010

133
3.380

O

W

OLD GROVE MINE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on Old Grove Mine or "Haveadventur".

Bull.P.D.M.H.S.Vol.2.Part.5.Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs.Part.1. Miss N.Kirkham.

About 1711, or perhaps slightly before, Richard Bagshawe and his partners sank Haveadventur Shaft, just to the East of the Grindlow boundary, and discovered that the Great Hucklow Edge Vein ranged into Eyam Liberty. Francis Drabble, an "eminent miner" who had worked in the Hucklow and Grindlow Mines, may have done this mining, but there is no proof.

Haveadventur (or Old Grove) Shaft was about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Foolow village, and about 300' east of the Grindlow boundary. The sough ranged to a second shaft slightly to the East of the first, a line of mounds ranges southwards on the old sough, and are shown on an old mine map as The Miners Sough, elsewhere it is called Old Grove Level Sough. The title was 6 meers and 29 yards in Hucklow Edge Vein.

About 1,700' north of Foolow chapel is a footpath signposted to Bradwell, and on a rough plan the sough ends about 100' south of this, at the wall of the road, but it must have been a drain by here. In the wall by the footpath, about 150-200' north of the stile, is a small pool which appears to be a far more possible site for the end of a sough..

Rather more than halfway down Old Grove Sough there was a coe over one of the shafts, indicating that the miners descended it here, and where they were driving the sough they cut a crossing vein, which had come from the east, and good ore was found in it, but it was "overpowered with water". (Note D.A.N. This is another reference to that vein which was intercepted by Nether Slater Shaft and that shaft opposite referred to as "Shaft sunk in 1861 on the new vein".)

The sough dates from about 1711, for it was then that the miners believed that the Hucklow Edge Vein might range eastward, and they wished to drive a sough in Mr Wright of Eyam's land on Foolow Edge Pasture, and be carried through his ground in Foolow. Haveadventur title was an adventure, which was to start mining on the vein eastwards. Richard Bagshawe and his partners "sunk a shaft and gates and discovered a vein and proved it to be all one and the same vein that was brought through Hucklow and Grindlow Liberties, and worked it eastward in their title". A few years later, from the East end of their ground, William Twigg and his friends held most of the shares to the end of Middleton Engine.

The ground (in which Hucklow Edge Vein ran East from Grindlow Liberty) was enclosed freehold pasture land, and the right to search, the setting out of meers by the Barmaster, and the payment of lot and cope to the Lords of the Manor obtained all the way along this vein through the whole history of its mining in Foolow and Eyam. The agreement made with Wright to drive a sough under his land is a different matter, the right of search did not apply to soughs, agreements had to be made for them.

Dr Hopkinsons, Bagshawe Reference 703 contains a copy of an agreement of Freeholders and Miners re the Edge Mines in Eyam and Foolow Pasture 1715, and there is nothing in it regarding a dispute of their right to mine, it is a division of shares in the mines between Bradshaw, Bagshawe and Potts, and the ground was to be "so far flung together" that they should "equally enjoy all the veins as far east as Middleton Engine" and they were not to "impeach the Right or Interest of the Lord of the Manor".

Foolow Edge Sough. Started in 1711 and driving through shale, probably
(Eyam Edge) intersected the Hucklow Edge Vein in 1713. (1). Had
3 distinct levels all being made at the same period
(1); although not proven there is little doubt that
this is the same as Old Grove Sough (2).
(1) Oakes Deeds 1149.
(2) Personal conjecture from above.

Old Grove Sough. Begun about 1711 (2) and shown on a plan dated 1716 (1)
(Eyam) and was completed by this date. Yet another short,
shale sough to Eyam Edge Vein. May have drained into
an underground swallow.
(1) Bag. Coll. 181.
(2) Bag Coll.
N. Kirkham, May 1965.

The Geology of the Carboniferous Limestone, Yoredale Rocks & Millstone Grit
of North Derbyshire. Mem. Geo. Survey. A.H. Green, C le Neve Foster & by A.H. Green
& J.R. Dakyns. 1887.

One hundred yards east of the Silence Mine is the Old Grove Shaft, near
which a vein branches off in north-westerly direction. It has been worked
at the head of Bretton Clough in the Back o' the Edge Mine, and in a level
known as May Sough on the west side of the grit hill.

The British Caver, Vol. 24, 1953. "Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam, Stony Middleton
and Calver". by Miss N. Kirkham.

OLD GROVE SOUGH. No known tail said to run into swallows.

Old Grove (43/189779) lies on the 1075 feet contour, over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
north of Foolow village. From the mine a line of shaft mounds run
South for nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile towards a narrow strip of ground called Piece
End, on the West side of Bradshaw Lane. The farm track to Swevic
House starts through Piece End.

The mounds are fairly large mounds of sinking-dirt, and so it seems
likely that the sough is at fair depth, the ground is flattish, and it is
believed that the water ~~xxxxxx~~ was run into a line of underground swallets
to Waterfall, but it may have been turned into another mine drain which
goes from Piece End to Waterfall. It seems likely that New Grove sough
(q.v.) was joined into Old Grove Sough.

Y.E. Smith 28-6-73

The Brooke Taylor Coll. (Derby Records Office-Matlock) 504B/L313. see photocopies.
Copy of letter from Benjamin Bagshaw to Mr Shinwell ass. Barmaster. 17th April 1873.
Applying for a "Bretton Edge Mines Consolidation but with no details.
Copy of letter Benjamin Bagshaw to James Longsdon, Barmaster, undated but 1873.
Request with details for "The Bretton Edge Consolidated Mines".....
including "A mine on the Bretton Edge Great Vein known as the Old Grove,
Butlers Engine or Have-at-a-venture Title, commencing at the fence
which divides the Manor of Grindlow from the Manor of Eyam and extending
eastwardly in the said vein for a distance of 204 yards or thereabouts.

Y.E. Smith 3-9-73

Transcript: Kings Bench, 12 Meers/Little Pastures. (Brooke Taylor, 504B/L313, 1746)

Joseph Drabble. In Hucklow Edge Old Grove, the vein divided into three strings by vein rithers, one string was called the South Sticking, another the Middle Sticking and another the North Caulky Sticking.

The Brooke Taylor Coll. (Derby Records Office, Matlock) 504B/L291.7

Note: Photostat copy in the Brooke Taylor File:- OM.4.11.

A copy of the Barmasters entry of the Bretton Edge Consolidation as mentioned in correspondence in 504B/L313 quoted on page.2. herewith. The relevant section reading as follows:-

"A mine on the Bretton Edge Great Vein known as the Old Grove, Butlers Engine, or Have at a Venture title, commencing at the fence which divides the Manor of Grindlow from the Manor of Eyam, and extending Eastwardly in the said vein for a distance of 204 yards or thereabouts.

Dated: May 27th, 1873.

J.V. Steven s Manuscript, Derbyshire Mines, 1939/40, Leeds I.G.S. see OM.4.13

Old Grove Mine

Derby 16 NW.

Shaft, 1250 yds. N by W of the Church, Foolow.

A line of hillocks running S by N from this shaft supposed to mark the course of an old sough.

Close to the Old Grove shaft a vein branches off in a Northwesterly direction. It has been worked from the Back o' the Edge Mine.

Cusworth Hall Museum. Notes from several small reckoning books.

1748 December. Reckoning at Old Grove Mine.

1742 March to June 26th. Reckoning at Old Grove.

~~1750 April. Reckoning at Old Grove. (named Butlers)~~

~~1755 30th December. Reckoning at Old Grove. (named Butlers)~~

OM.4.25.B. Bagshawe. Index of Mines, 19th Century. Bag. Coll. 432, Sheffield.

Old Grove (Have at a Venture) Worked in 1716. Edge + Foolow.

OM.4.25. Bag. Coll. ~~ANXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Bateman Coll. 549. Sheffield Central Library.

Case of Francis James Ivands with the executors of John Bagshaw for the profits of a fourth part of Hucklow Edge Old Grove.

Quote: "Ralph James - possessed of a fourth part of four meers in Old Grove - died being indebted to Nicholas Stone for which Stone had no security but took possession of the fourth part - Stone died and left the possessions to his younger son Nicholas who in August 1692 sold his possessions to John Bagshaw - (see original for claim of three 18th parts of the forefield ground.

(D.A. Nash note: The following entry seems to be tied up with Old Grove, but is not definite.) "An account of ore raised since the making and sinking of Hucklow Edge Old Shaft starting with 'From the first working to 17th November 1683' to 1701 - in all 7,410 loads plus 3,102 loads from Hucklow Edge forefield in possession of Ashton from October 1697 to 1701 in all 10,513 loads - all refers to the Old Vein. A pencil note suggests 'with hand labour only, no engines.'"

OM.2.31. A State of the Mines for 1761 & 1762. by William Hodgkinson. O.D. 1161

Old Grove.

Cope at the apposite mine for the said term has been set on an average at 18/9d per load - and driving and striking at 16/8d per fathom. The chief trials at this mine have been made in the North Vein by driving and rising, and in the flatts by sinking and rising -- the present state thereof is very poor and very little prospect of any amendment -- Nothing is spent here but in necessary repairs; Present Cope is 21/- per load.

Rithin Lake or Have a Venture.

The last Cope price at this mine was 27/- per load. This trial is now only worked by two men who are driving west at 16/- per fathom and there is at present no Ore in view and but little prospect of amendment.

Bag. Coll. 417. Old Grove Reckoning Book - 1756 - 1772. From notes taken.

September 1756.

Bargain at Old lib Sump.
John Hatfield Sump 2 fathoms.
Driving through to Silence.
Sinking in the North Vein.
Driving at Sump 3 fathoms 3 yards.
Sinking 1 fathom in 2nd sump.

April 1757.

James Hatfield driving East in 1st Taker Meer.
West from Lords Meer 3 fathoms.
Driving East in Lords Meer 4 fathoms.
Driving to North side 3 fathoms.

2nd July 1757.

Sinking in Gregory Sump - 7 yards in top of vein & 5 yards in North Vein.
Mending drift from shaft going into North Vein.

28th January 1758.

Robert Gregory & Co, for drawing 3 fathoms beginning of Old Grove level.

1st April 1758.

John Marsden in the Shale drifts & sump. Driving 5 fathoms, sinking 5 fathoms.
John Titterton & Co, in the level - 16 fathom driving and sinking a sump 6 fathoms - 16 fathoms in the Lords Meer. Work in the first Taker Meer. Sinking a fathom and driving a fathom at Blackwell Sump foot. At Timperley Sump foot, making a sump.

1st July 1758.

Robert How and partners in the level.
Driving North 5 fathoms 3 yards.
Cutting Boas place.
Thomas Bagshaw & Co, 32 fathoms in the level.

2nd December 1758.

Driving in the Lords Meer.

30th December 1758.

(delayed reckoning 1st July 1758) for sinking in North Vein 6 fathoms.

31st December 1758.

Ralph Bramwell & Co. In Hard Door at Old Grove 2 fathoms £14.

.....(This spot "Hard Door" in the mine was mentioned 2nd December when Bramwell also did 2 fathoms at £13 10/-. It would appear to be an exceptionally hard place).

30th March 1759. Work at "Hard Door" and "Sinking at Far End". A relationship was noticed in the labour force and it was so clearly laid out that it was decided to do an exercise on this reckoning to see if an understandable picture of life at the mine emerged and the following chart and analysis is given with this in mind:-

D.A.Nash. Analysis of March 30th, 1759 Reckoning at Old Grove

See labour disposition chart on page.6.

An interesting picture emerges from the above mentioned chart and the production and cope payment figures given in the reckoning book.

There appears 13 Copers contracting for the work in and about the mine. Three of them, William Sellers; J.Marsden & both Storeys, and Francis Robinson took on additional bargains. That of Sellers involved no horses and no candles and seems to have involved a team of four women, the Blacksmith and John Barber, who may also be the John Barber doing something with belland - Belland Ore was fine powdered ore. J.Marsdens also involved no horses and no candles, two men, three women and the same John Barber on belland, and a blacksmith. Francis Robinsons additional bargain involved the use of horses, six men, five women, two blacksmiths and candles, so it is assumed that it was at least in part, underground work. The first two appear reasonably certain to have been the washing and treatment of belland ore, but by the payments following, no finished ore got paid for, whilst in the latter case, Francis Robinson hauled two barrels which produced 5 foddors and 3 dishes of ore which were, presumably, carted away and for which he got paid £4 16/-.

Note: Barrels represent crude ore mined, finished product is given in foddors and dishes and paid for by the fodder.

9 dishes = 1 load.

12 loads = 1 fodder or fother.

The main Copers all used horses and a common Carter, J.Furniss, Candles from John Dawns and the services of one, sometimes two, blacksmiths, Thomas Froggat and John Barber. It is assumed that most of the men worked underground, though the various sons mentioned may have been boys alternately helping the women but often used to keep the levels clean - records at various mines suggest that the levels and especially the shale gates were constantly being cleaned of loose rock etc during the working life of the mine. The women, for the most part it is assumed, would be washing and dressing the ore on the surface, but they may have occasionally worked down the mine.

1. Wm How & Co had part services of 6 men and 5 women and they hauled 2½ barrels which produced 6 foddors and 6 dishes of ore worth 22/6 per fodder they received £7 10/- which was divided between Wm How and an unnamed partner. How got £3 17 11d.
2. James Hatfield had part services of 6 men and 7 women, they hauled 3 barrels which produced 8 foddors of lead ore at 22/6d per fodder worth £9. The partners are quoted as James and Thomas Hatfield each getting £3 2 6d profit after paying wages and costs.
3. Isaac Dafor had part services of 10 men and 7 women, no barrels hauled

TO ILLUSTRATE DISPOSITION OF LABOUR AND MACHINERY

Copers:

Wm. How, J. Hatfield, Isaac Dafor, J. Boman, Geo. Blackwell, Thos Nall & Co, R. Bramwell, Geo. Blake, Rich'd Whyat

<u>J. Furniss (Horses)</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
<u>Geo. Warris.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
<u>Jas. Barker.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	<u>Wm. How.</u>				ditto	
<u>Edw. Shaw.</u>	ditto	<u>Wm. Timperley.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
		<u>J. Bordman.</u>				ditto
<u>Wm. Cole.</u>			ditto			
	<u>Wm. Blake.</u>	ditto			ditto	
		<u>Anth. Hancock.</u>				
<u>Thos Ouldfield.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto		ditto	
<u>Geo. How.</u>		ditto	ditto			

Wm. Blackwell.

<u>Helen Burrs.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
<u>Helen Hancock.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
<u>Ann Royston.</u>	ditto	ditto		ditto	ditto	ditto
<u>Eliz. Whyat.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
<u>Eliz. Bramwell.</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	<u>Sarah Titterton.</u>	ditto				
	<u>Hannah Nall.</u>	ditto	ditto			ditto

Mary Bagshaw.

Mary How

	(Candles)					
<u>John Dawns</u>	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		ditto
<u>Thos Froggat</u>	(Smith) ditto	ditto			<u>Thos Froggat</u> (Smith)	ditto
	ditto	ditto				ditto

Men.

Women

Trade

R. Bramwell Geo. Blake. Rich'd Whyat.	Sam. Stone.	Wm. Sellors. S. Heyward.	J. Marsden & both Storeys.	Wm. Sellors additional	J. Marsden & both Storeys additional
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
	<u>John Boden</u>	ditto	ditto		
	ditto				
	ditto				
ditto	ditto				
	<u>John James.</u>	ditto	ditto		
	<u>James Barber.</u>				
	<u>Potter Redfern.</u>	ditto			
	<u>Wm. Neal.</u>				
	<u>R. Marsden.</u>	ditto & Son.	ditto & Son.		<u>R. Marsden's Son</u>
	<u>J. Eyre.</u>	ditto	ditto		
<u>Wm. Blackwell.</u>	<u>T. Brittlebank.</u>	ditto	ditto		
	<u>J. Brittlebank.</u>	ditto & Son.	ditto		
	<u>Wm. Syddall.</u>				
				<u>John Barber</u>	ditto (belland)
					<u>Peter Redfern</u>
	<u>Wm. Nail.</u>	<u>Wm. Nail.</u>	ditto		
		<u>Geo. Heyward.</u>			
ditto					
ditto					
ditto					
ditto					
ditto					
ditto					
	<u>Martha Vickers.</u>	ditto	ditto		
	ditto	ditto	ditto		
<u>Mary How</u>	<u>Martha Townend.</u>	ditto	ditto		
	<u>Ffrancis Redfern.</u>	ditto	ditto		
	<u>Ann Barber.</u>	DITTO			
	<u>Martha Downs.</u>	ditto	ditto		
	<u>Eliz. Bagshaw.</u>	ditto	ditto		
	<u>Joh Barber Smith</u>				
		<u>Ann Marsden</u>	ditto		
				<u>Eliz. Sellers</u>	ditto
				<u>Sarah Barber</u>	ditto
				<u>Mary Barber</u>	
				<u>Sarah How</u>	
					<u>Marg. Vickers</u>
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto		
				<u>John Barber (Smith)</u>	ditto

Robert Yeld.

Ffrancis Padley.

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

Wm. Fearere

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto
Marsden (Martha's Son)
R. Marsden (Johns Son)

ditto

ditto

ditto

Jos Brittlebank

ditto

ditto

ditto

R. Mortin
Sam Heyward

Wm. Nail

ditto

ditto

Wm. Sydall

R. Marsden (Martha's Son)

ditto

Michall Barba

James Barber

John Wayn. & Jos Bradbury

Thos Willson

Wm. Royston

Mgt. Padley

Mary Eatton

Jane Milns

Dol Noteton

Eliz Skidmore

Dol Barker

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

Mary Bromhed

Ffrancis Robinson

Mgt Townend

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto
ditto
ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

was quoted but they produced 13 foddors and 3 dishes of ore at 18/- per ~~xxxx~~ fodder - this was a low price which suggests that the ore was very easily got - for which they received £12., the partners are quoted as Old Bramwell, Isaac Dafor and Ellis Ouldfield, each getting £2 6 10d. after wages and costs.

4. John Boman had part services of 6 men and 6 women and hauled 1 barrel which produced 2 foddors and 6 dishes at 22/6d per fodder for which he received £3 which does not appear to make sense ? John Boman was on his own there were no partners.
5. George Blackwell had part services of four men and five women, they raised $4\frac{1}{2}$ barrels which produced 12 foddors at 21/- per fodder, again the price was lower than usual and it must have been relatively easily got, they received £12 12 Od and the partners are quoted as George Blackwell who got £4 4 10d and Robert Bramwell who got £4 15 4d.
6. Thomas Nall & Co had the services of 6 men and no women and were working at "Hard Door" where they cut 4 fathoms at £7 14 Od per fathom and 1 fathom at £7 0 Od. They received £30 16 Od and the partners are quoted as Thomas Nall, Ralph Bramwell, William Hancock, Ellis Bramwell, John Flint and Martin How, all of whom received £4 6 10.
7. There is an extra reckoning here (not given elsewhere) - it was rather salvage than mine production as suggested by the price - to three women, Ruth Blackwell, Sarah Blackwell and Mary Tryder, none of whom are seen elsewhere. They dealt with $2\frac{1}{2}$ barrels - was this already on surface or did they haul or have it hauled from underground ? - from which they produced 6 foddors and 6 dishes (about average) at 9/6d per fodder - it was extremely easily got at this price - for which they received £3 3 4d and a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ barrels producing 6 foddors 6 dishes at 8/6d per fodder for which they received £2 16 8d. The share out is not indicated.
7. Robert Bramwell, George Blake and Richard Whyat had part services of 3 men and 7 women and they were on a bargain for "sinking in the far end" for £1 10 Od shared out at $1/4\frac{1}{2}d$ to each part (what did they use the 7 women for ?).
8. Sam Stone had the part services of 14 men and 8 women, they hauled $8\frac{1}{2}$ barrels from which they produced 22 foddors 6 dishes of ore at 22/6d per fodder receiving £25 10 Od. The partners are quoted as Sam Stone, William Stone, William Heyward and Thomas Middleton each of whom received £4 18 3d.
9. William Sellers and Sam Heyward had the services of 11 men and 8 women, they raised 2 barrels producing 5 foddors and 3 dishes at 23/- per fodder = £6 2 9d. They lost 2/4d. (This loss and the price of 23/- may suggest a hard place which took longer to work than expected and so ran away with the profit in wages and costs).
10. John Marsden & both Storeys had part services of 8 men and 7 women, they raised $4\frac{1}{2}$ barrels producing 12 foddors at 22/6d per fodder receiving £13 10 Od. The shares were John Marsden £1 6 $10\frac{1}{2}d$ both Storeys £3 7 $0\frac{1}{2}d$.
11. Robert Yeld had part services of 6 men and 7 women, he also used two blacksmiths. They raised $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrels producing 4 foddors at 22/6d per fodder receiving £4 0 0. Partners share out was Robert Yeld $11/11\frac{1}{2}d$ George or Sam Heyward $11/11\frac{1}{2}d$ and Mathew Mortin $11/11\frac{1}{2}d$.
12. Robert Mortin and Francis Padley had part services of 11 men, 6 women and blacksmiths. They raised 2 barrels producing 5 foddors 3 dishes

at 24/- per fodder receiving £6 8 Od. Partners shares as follows Robert Mortin and Ffrancis Padley each £1 8 8. Again a high price and little left to share, the production was about average so it must have been hard getting.

13. Ffrancis Robinson and Co, had part services of 14 men and 11 women. They raised 9 barrels producing 24 foddors at 22/6d per fodder. Partners as follows Ffrancis Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Arthur Skidmore and Thomas Skidmore. They received £27 for the ore and shared out to each partner the sum of £3 13 Od.
14. Ffrancis Robinsons additional reckoning used the part services of 5 men and 5 women, they raised 2 barrels producing 5 foddors 3 dishes at 18/- per fodder receiving £4 16 Od. Partners shared Ffrancis Robinson £1 5 Od, Thomas Robinson £1 5 5d, Arthur Skidmore £1 5 Od and Thomas Skidmore £1 5 Od.

It appears that the Copers were the face miners - whether sleeping partners were involved we do not know but there does not seem any reason for them - In this instance there was 1 man on his own, five teams of 2 men, four teams of 3 men, two teams of 4 men and one team of 6 men. Two of the teams were on development, one at "Hard Door" and the other "sinking in the far end" which left 11 teams on production and possibly represented 11 working places.

The total production for the period, which appears to be about three months - 31st December to 30th March - was 130 foddors 42 dishes. The weight of the fodder is variable but about 100 tons seems to be in the right order.

The mine is variously quoted as having 204 or 208 yards or, taking the latter, 6 meers 16 yards in its title. The first meers i.e., 32 yards on either side of the founder were the founder meers. The third meer was the Lords meer, by custom half of which is set on the end of each founder meer. These are followed by taker meers (all set Eastwards at Old Grove), therefore we have 48 yards of title West of the founder and 160 yards of title to the East.

Bramwell & Co - from a previous entry - appear to have been at "Hard Door" for some time.

Various sumps are mentioned "Old lib Sump", "John Hatfield Sump", "Gregory Sump", "Blackwell Sump" and "Timperley Sump".

The Lords Meer and First Taker are constantly mentioned in the reckonings up to this date and a picture emerges of sumps sunk at relatively short intervals to depths around 30 feet with the suggestion of at least one further sump going below these in 1756.

Backing up each team of Copers there was apparently a communal body of labourers, mucking out, track laying, pack building, trammig out, hauling, disposing of deads, pumping and hauling water etc. Each man operated generally for several sets of Copers, for example, George Warris worked for and was paid by no less than 8 cope companies, whilst the occasional man (by the nature of his task or otherwise) worked for one set of copers only.

The women at the mine, probably breaking and dressing the ore also varied between working for a number of copers or exclusively for one - as shown on page six both the men and women worked broadly in three groups.

The industry seems to have been very labour intensive and at

first glance a surprising number of people seemed to have worked at such a small mine. In total there were no less than:-

36	Cope Partners.
42	Labourers. (surface & underground)
31	Women.
1	Carter.
<u>2</u>	Blacksmiths.
<u>112</u>	

Taking into account that some of these may well have been part-time or casual, and some of the son's may have been boys learning the trade, the labour force was still surprisingly large. With another thought in mind, the reckoning at another nearby mine, Miners Engine, was checked for a reckoning, also on the 30th March 1759 and the following names of both Copers, labourers and women occurred again:-

George Heyward.	William Timperley,	Joseph Brittlebank,
Mathew Mortin.	William How.	John Flint.
John Boden.	Old William Bramwell.	William Stone.
Margaret Tryder.	Sam Heyward.	William Sellers.
Ellis Oldfield,	Ffrancis Padley.	Robert Mortin.
John Eyre.	Helen Burrs.	Thomas Hatfield.
Robert Bramwell.	John Boman.	John James.
Ann Royston.	Thomas Nall.	Ellis Bramwell.
Robert Yeld.	Martin How.	William Hancock.
Ralph Bramwell.	Sam Stone.	John Ffurniss (horses)
Thos Robinson.	John Dawn (candles)	George Warris.
William Nail.	Arthur Skidmore.	

There are too many of them for it to be coincidence or other people of the same name, in a reckoning for September both the blacksmiths turn up.

Thus there appears an almost entirely transient work force, taking on a bargain or cope, first at one mine then at another, the labourers and women may have tended to follow the various coping teams.

OM.4.35: Craven A.E.U. North Derbyshire Lead Mines MSS. 1959. I.G.S. Leeds.

Old Grove Mine.- /189780/ (1-inch N.S. 99; 6-inch Derby 16 N.W.

This is located 650 yards south 10 degrees west of Abney Grange A line of hillocks running a little east of south from the shaft is supposed to mark the course of an old drainage adit.

Production: No records have been found.

Brit.Mus.Add.MSS.6685. Wolley Collection.

Note: (no date but about 1689. page.166.

Anthony Tissington - Swanwick - on the State of the Case of the Freeholders in Stoney Middleton & Eyam.

(1689 - 1690 about). Several pleas of Freeholders, one for Wilds Pasture or Mr Butlers Close, Nalls Edge, Needhams Edge, Sharp Pasture, The Long Piece and the Three Nook Close. In evidence they said - the Defendants, in a piece (of land) called Wrights Edge, adjoining the Plaintiffs lands have sunk one or more shafts or pitts down to the Vein in John Wrights land near 200 yards deep underground and which runs thence into the Plaintiffs said lands and pretend they will follow that vein or rake without the Plaintiffs knowledge ----- particularly into the said Wilds Pasture or Butlers Close, Nalls End, Needham Edge, Sharps Pasture,

the Long Piece and Three Nook Close have got and carried out 500 loads of Ore each load being 20/- value or more..... Mr Richard Bagshaw seems to have been the miner along with Charles Potts, Benjamin Ashton John Nodder and 15 others.....this appears to be a volte face for Bagshaw who with his father had earlier obstructed one Mr Ashton in a close called Cliff Close.....That Relators Bagshaw, Potts & partners driving cross their vein in June last found another vein on the North side of their first found vein and pointing or ranging along with the first found vein.....hope to prove that Benjamin Ashton Esquire father of Relator Benjamin having possession of a good mine in Greenlow Liberty joining to Eyam Manor and Wrights Close, part of Wrights ancient freehold and said mine pointing to extend to Wrights Close. One Abram Bagshaw and partners set some stoces in Wrights Close for the said mine or vein coming out of Greenlow.....Know the fields of Eyam for 54 years past.....Wilds Pasture was formerly Gregory's ,Nalls Edge was called Soresby Edge and Sharps Pasture was called Hills Edge and sometime Sharp Edge and Long Close and Three Nooked Close. Needham Edge was for many years called Sharshaws Edge.....When Defendant was first steward of Barmote Court for Eyam Manor in 1664.....as was done in 1662 and remembered that about April or May a rich vein was taken and freed then called Willow Beds in or near Foolow.....(D.A.Nash note: the above was a very long case read through quickly in London, only a few notes were taken where considered relevant.

OM. Bag.Coll.592.Old Grove/Miners Engine Ore Measure & Accounts.1754-1759

28th September 1754.

J.Allsop - 20 fathoms East.

25th February 1755 -

Sowerby, Drabble & Crooks to drive West, taking at (Butlers ?) Old Engine (New Grove Mine) for Ore.

24th March, 1755.

Sowerby, Drabble & Crooks begin at Old Grove side to cut sump head and to sink the sump.

28th April, 1755. Bargain at Old Grove.

Sowerby, Drabble & Crook - at Old Grove to sink at New Sump foot to the watter and to have the priviledge of working in the cartgate, making the same good as it is now in any part thereof to my satisfaction.

1st May 1755.

Alsop and Gregory to sink in Old Man in the sump below the cartgate and to draw to day, this being 1 fathom 1 yard to the sole of the old drift.

Ditto - to work 15 fathoms at level of watter to draw all to day.

13th June, 1755.

Alsop, Bramwell, Gregory & Co - to drive west of ? the South side. This is entering the Lords Meer.

14th April 1755. Bargain at Old Grove.

Young & Co - to repair the 1st sump head. To repair the two sumps and set new wood all down, to make it and to draw all old rubbish up to the day.

18th September 1755.

Hancock, Gregory & Co to mend the deep sump.
Allsop and Bramwell driving Eastwards in Old Man.

August: I went down Old Grove - J.Allsop had barred the 1st meer. Saturday they began to mend the deep sump.

18th September 1755.

To drive 5 fathoms in Lords Meer at Old Grove.

22nd September 1755.

Allsop and Bramwell to sink a sump at old gates foot for winds to come down into Gregory drift.

2nd October 1755. Old Grove.

Bramwell, Gregory & Co - to sink a sump about 6 fathoms. Sowersby, Hancock, Drable & Bramwell to drive in the undergate.

11th November 1755.

Went down at Old Grove - set Sowersby & Co to drive 6 fathoms more west and to lay their deads at Hading sump foot and to make a good cart (gate ?).

J.Cooper to draw the deads got in the above 6 fathoms and to lay them at engine foot and to load them, 40 barrels, to likewise draw 2 dright and 40 barrels out of the over cartgate to the engine foot.

Allsop, Gregory, Bramwell etc. to sink to the watter and drive 6 fathoms in the Lords Meer and to draw all to day.

24th November. 1755.

Hancock & Gregory down in the North Vein.

4th December 1755.

Set 5 fathom west in 1st Taker meer.

Set 1 fathom south in Lords Meer.

10th January 1756. Deads from the watter sump.

14th January 1756. 5 fathoms and a cope in the roofs.

The remainder of January 1756 seems to have been mainly clearing deads, timbering etc.

At Old Grove West in 2nd taker meer, work continued in shale and in shale roofs etc

23rd February 1758. Old Grove.

Old Hancock in Blake's sump.

23rd February 1757. (Brought forward out of the papers)

At Old Grove in the Lords Meer 16 weeks.

2nd April 1757. At Old Grove with Hancock.

31st December 1757. 3 days at Blake's sump.

Reckoning with Potter Redfern for his self at Old Grove and his Mother and Sister at at Miners Engine.

1st April 1758.

R. Bromwell.

Bargain in level

23rd July 1758. Thos Simpson 7 days in the level.

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll. 587 (12) Miscellaneous Reckonings & Correspondence.

1. A note suggesting that Old Grove Mine was also known as Ffounders, Nodder had a share in it and Old New & Bradshaws is seperate.
2. Old Grove also seperate for William Longsdon in 1764.
3. 1747. Ffounders referred to.
4. 174⁵. Ffounders, a lot of time no charges to this mine but it is always mentioned.

5. 1744. Ffounder being referred to.
6. 1743. Ffounders made a loss. as also in 1742, 1741 & 1740.
7. 1738. Ffounder being referred to.

Bag.Coll.587/14. B.B's reference to Edward Mortens, Barmasters Book.OM.4.25.
EDWARD MORTENS, Barmasters Book. 1714 - 1730. OM.2.7.
Brooke-Taylor Coll. 504B/L.55 Edward Mortens Book 1714 - 1730.

D.A.Nash Note: Benjamin Bagshaw in B.C. 587/14 appears to have copied from one version or another of Morten's Barmasters Book, probably that in the Brooke-Taylor Coll.504B/L.55. The entries below are from OM.2.7. and where they check with an entry in BC. 587/14 they are marked with an * and where BC.587/14 is the sole reference by + The entries here are summarised and abbreviated.

December 19th 1719. Then Joseph Burrows showed me a range of stowes within Eyam belonging to Richard Bagshaw and his partners at the Old Grove called "Have at a Venture" and said he took up this ground October 29th, 1719 for that new vein that was freed at the Little Pasture Grove, October 31st 1719; there was 66 possessions of them... this vein rangeth more south than their old vein. Edward Morten.
 Note: Brooke-Taylor 504B/L.55 quotes this item nearly verbatim, but BC. 587/14 does not quote it all.

* December 19th 1719. Then Joseph Burrows showed me a row of stoses.. at Eyam, belonging to Richard Bagshaw...at the Old Grove, call Have at a venture in Mr John Wrights parts in the Foolow Pasture Edge set for that vein that was freed at Hollin Moors Haycliff Groove, December 10th 1719.....and there was 41 pair of them....this vein rangeth more North than their old vein. Edward Morten.
 Note; Brooke-Taylor 504B/L.55 quotes this item nearly verbatim. B.B. in BC.587/14 states "No date:- 41 pairs of stoces standing for Old Grove partners for a vein freed by Haycliffe 10th December 1719."

Bag Coll. 715. (OM.4.25. pencil notes) Sheffield Central Library.

2nd April 1719. Reference to a lease of some land to Richard Bagshaw being named as representative of partners of a mine called Wrights Edge or Foolow Pasture. (D.A.Nash Note: See field plan - there is little or no doubt that Old Grove or Haveat a venture Mine was being referred to here since "Wright's Edge" land has been identified from old plans.)

Bag.Coll. 587 (13)(OM.4.25.pencil notes)Sheffield Central Library.

item.7. Meers belonging to Mines by John Hall, Castleton.

Ffounder Mine.

6 Meers.

Given by George Heyward.

OM.4.36.Mem.Geol.Soc.Lead & Zinc.Carruthers & Strahan. 1923.

p.57.

One hundred yards east of the Silence Mine is the Old Grove Shaft, near which a vein branches off in a north-westerly direction. It has been worked at the head of Bretton Clough in the Back o' the Edge Mine, and in a level known as May Sough, on the west side of the Grit hill.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.166 (a) Brooke-Taylor Office.

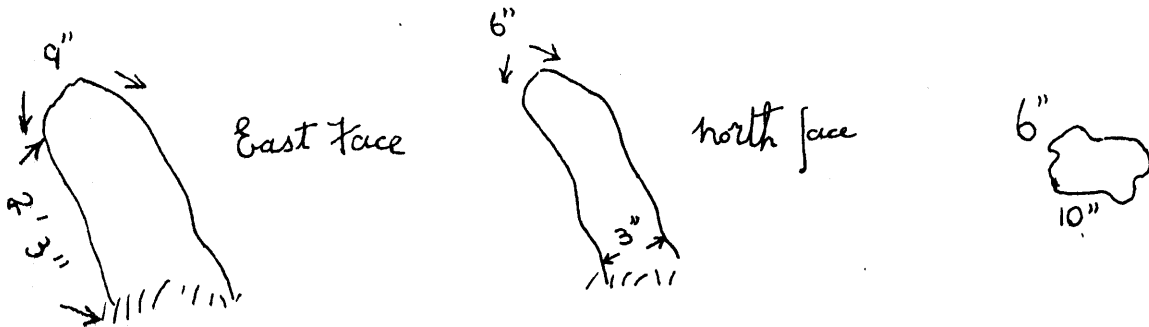
Third book.

Sale of shares 1728 in Old Grove or ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Have Adventur. ,
Butlers New Engine or Slaters Engine. James Mower had shares
in all the mines east from Have Adventur to Middleton Engine .

June 1st 1732. North Vein at Old Grove.

XXII.NE. E.10. 40.

October 22nd 1959. A stone , query one of the founder stakes on North side
of the South wall of the old roadway, this wall is North wall of field 99
called 'Old Grove Mine' on O.S. Map, the stone is in line with the shaft
(Have at Ventur)



Very roughly dressed gritstone. Much smaller than a normal gate-cheek.

XXIX. N.W. general. 80z.

Brooke-Taylor documents before they went to Records Office, Matlock.

Bundle.1. No.45. bundle of 30 letters.

From Francis Harrison, Bakewell to Matt Frost, June', 27th
July 1827. Mr Oldfield says he intends to give notice to nick
Have-at-all, New Edge, and Old Edge, asked to be informed when this
is done.

N.K.Field Notes. XXXIV.S.W.D11.

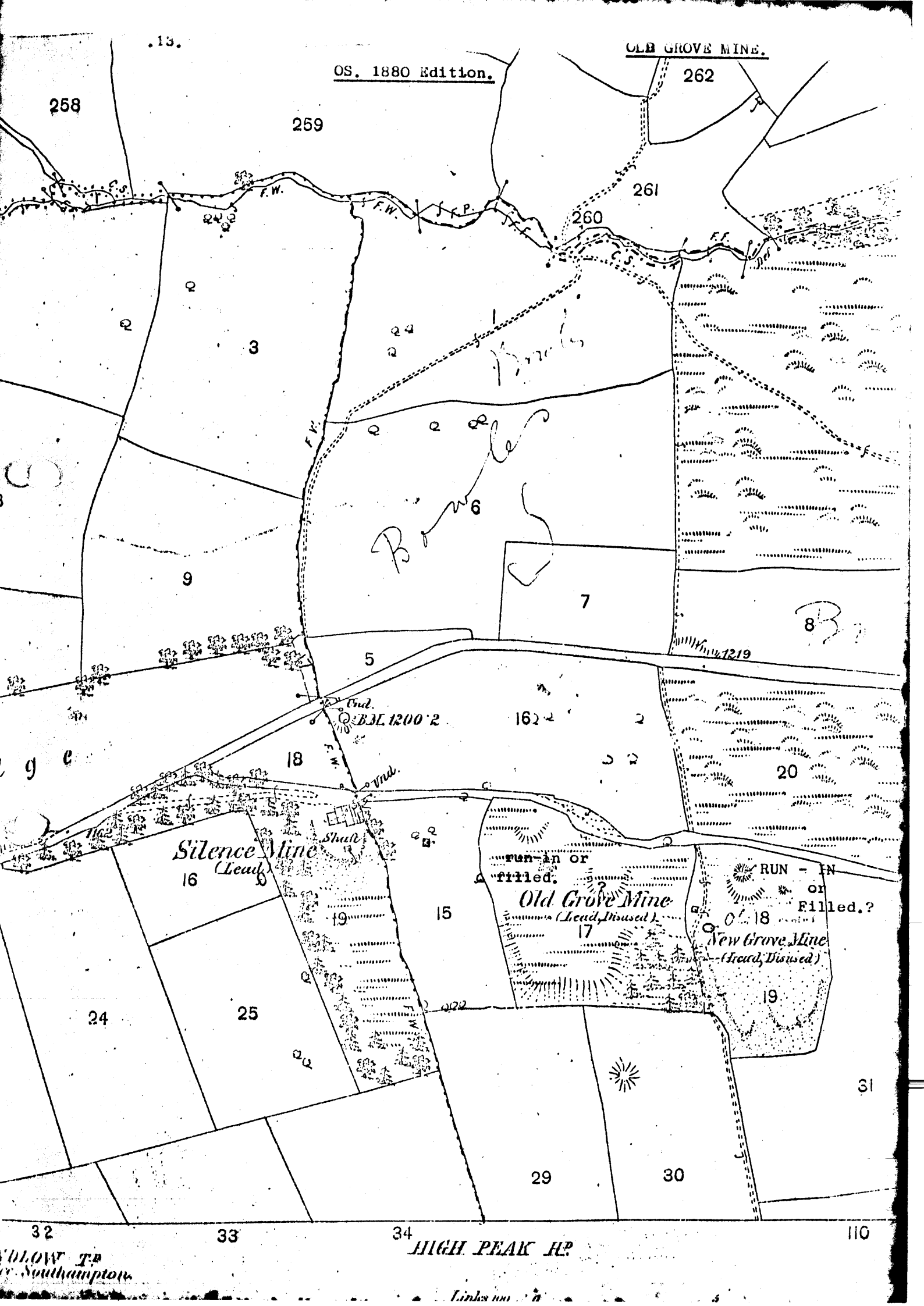
86.

C11/214/12

Abstract.

Grant v. Langstaff

25th June 1751. Orator Sir Archibald Grant of Monymask, co.
Aberdeen. N.B. Bart. That Orator in 1742 and for many years before
was and is proprietor of several lead mines or shares of lead mines,
at or near Eyam, co. Derby. particularly of $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the mine
called the Lords Meer, $\frac{1}{12}$ th part of another called Miners Engine ,
 $\frac{1}{12}$ th of another called Old Grove. &c...



258

259

262

261

260

3

24

9

6

7

8

5

End.

B.L. 1200 2

162

18

Val.

Silence Mine (Lead)

Shalt

16

15

run-in or filled. Old Grove Mine (Lead, Disused)

17

RUN - IN or Filled? New Grove Mine (Lead, Disused)

18

19

24

25

29

30

31

32

33

34

110

A.E.Wiles. THE NORTH SIDE OF ASHFORD LIBERTY 1750 - 1850. extract in OM.1.13.-1.

Barker and Heyward had interests in Old Hen.

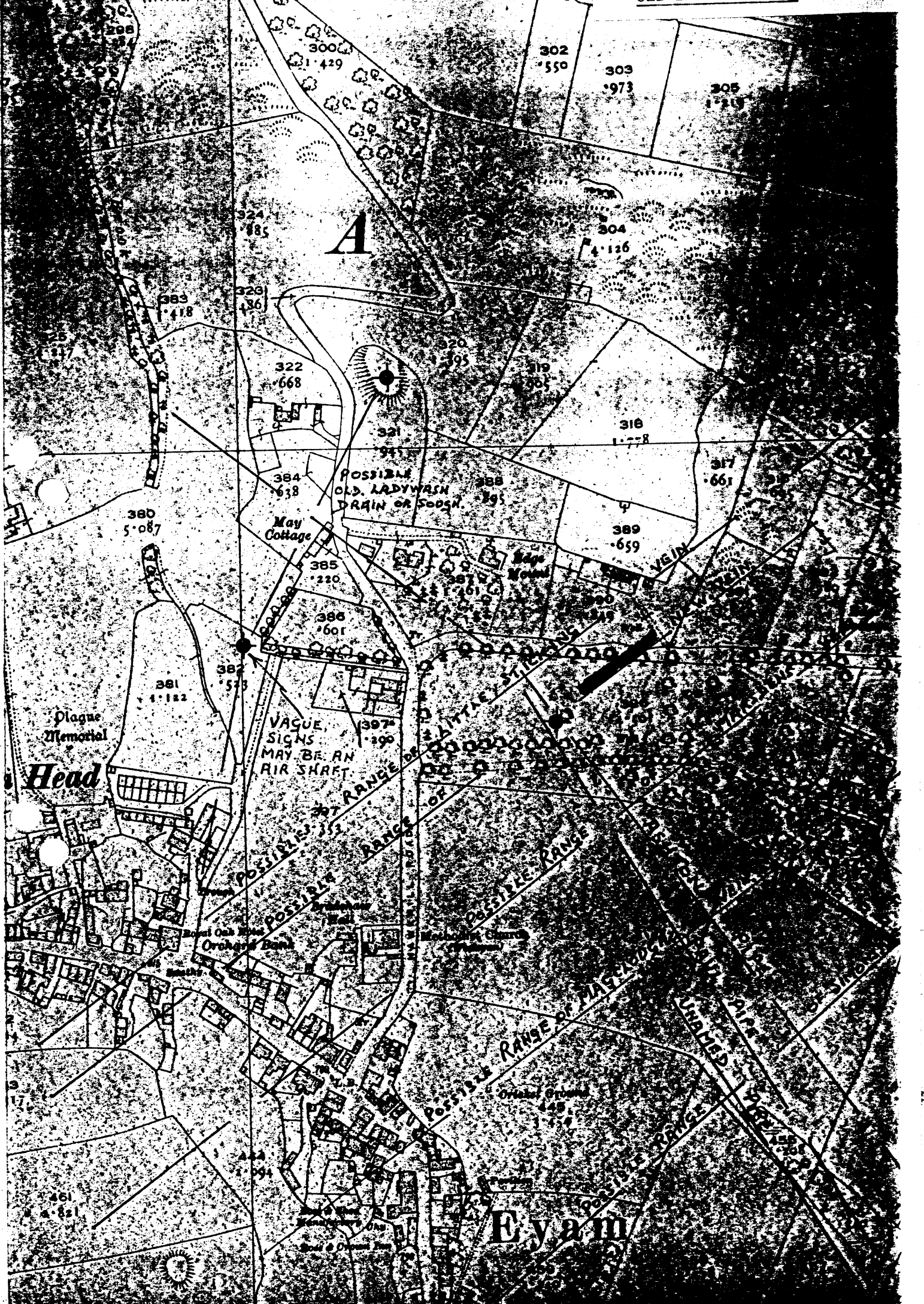
In 1764, Old Hen (Rowland) first submitted ore for measurement and in the next year it was by far the most productive mine of the area, yielding about 10 loads per month. The production from Old Hen declined somewhat in 1766. 1769 was a good year.....with Old Hen still in the picture. By 1774.....Old Hen....and others were much reduced in production.

OM.2.17. Bag.Coll.384.

Plan and description of Old Hen Mine. January 1st 1763.

N.Kirkham field notes. XVI.NE.F7. 15Z26. Proprietors Reckoning Books.

1763. Old Hen, near Rowland.



A

POSSIBLE OLD LADYWASH DRAIN OR SOON

May Cottage

Plaque Memorial

Head

VAGUE SIGN MAY BE AN AIR SHFT

POSSIBLE RANGE OF

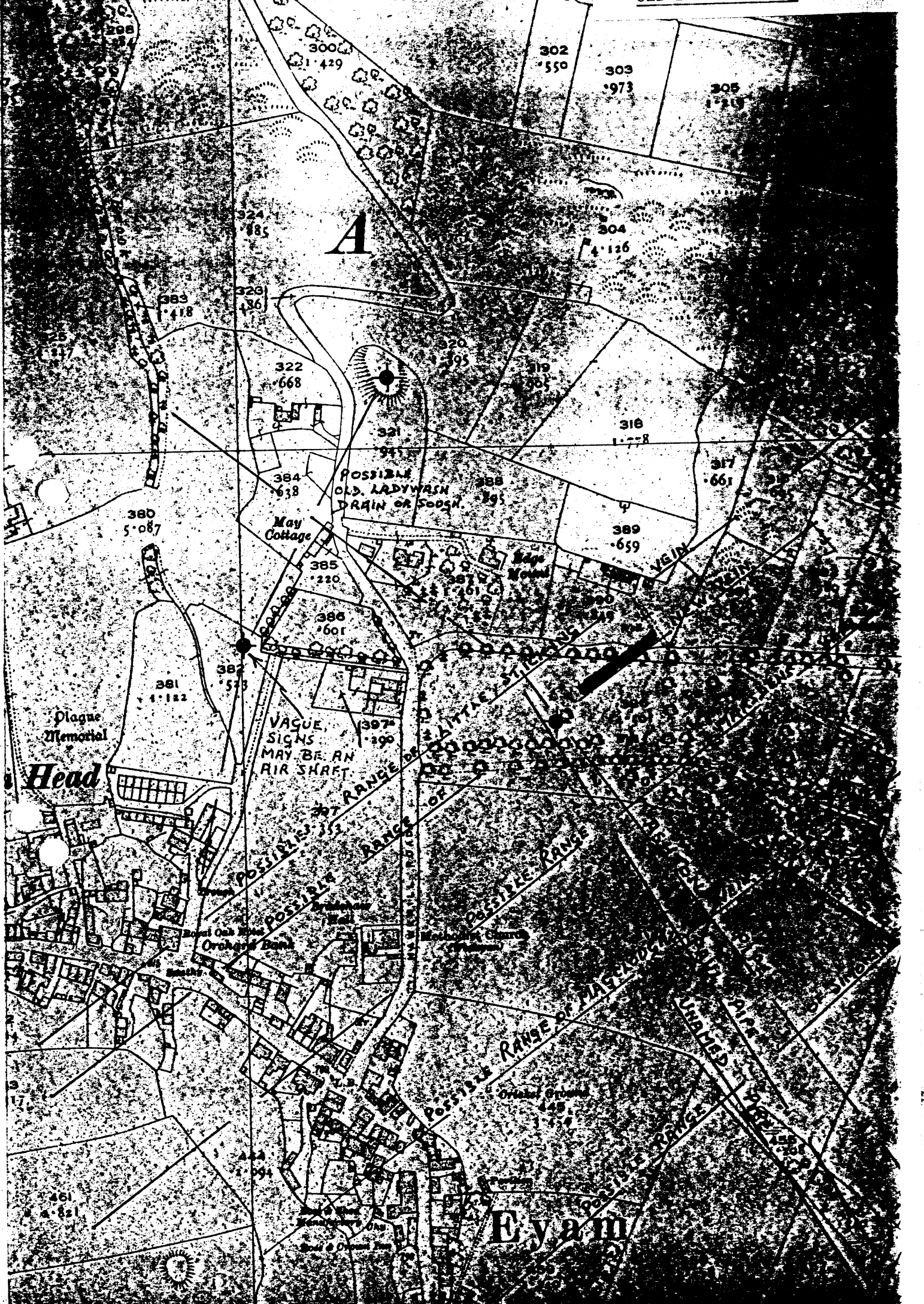
RANGE OF

POSSIBLE RANGE OF

POSSIBLE RANGE OF

Eyam

POSSIBLE RANGE OF



OLD LADYWASH MINE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible the following notes represent my findings on Old Ladywash Mine.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1. A List of the Soughs. 1966. J.H.Rieuwerts.

Old Ladywash Sough. Drained Old Ladywash Mine on the lower slopes of Eyam Edge (2). Only a short level, and an early one existing by 1714 (1). Probably driven entirely through shale.
SK214769.
(1) Oakes Deeds 1149.
(2) N.Kirkham 1951 - 56.

The British Caver. Vol.23.1952. "Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam, Stony Middleton and Calver. by Miss.N.Kirkham.

OLD LADYWASH SOUGH. near the Royal Oak Inn, Eyam. O.S. map 6" to 1 mile. Derbyshire XVI.N.E. Nat.Grid. 43/214.709. Contour 850'.

A small lane runs northwards on the east side of the Royal Oak Inn. The tail of the sough has run-in, but there are still some mounds on the east side of Jumber Brook, in the same field where the stream sinks. The mound above May Cottage is Old Ladywash ~~shaft~~ Mine, and the mound below is that of a shaft on the sough. There were two shafts on Old Ladywash Mine mound, and, as the miner expresses it "they hopped it". There was a gin at one shaft, and the horses could not draw the ore all the way to the surface, so it was drawn part way up one shaft, and then taken along a level and raised to the surface at the second shaft. In some mines in the 18th century water also was "hopped", for pumping engines were not strong enough to lift water direct all the way to the surface, and would be lifted up one shaft, then made to flow along a level to a second shorter shaft and from there pumped to the surface.

Judging by the wording of the entries in the Barmasters Book, it was Old Ladywash Mine which was being worked in 1717, and about 1730 taker meers were being set out extending North Eastwardly (i.e., towards the present mine known as Ladywash), so that it seems likely that this is one of the early soughs of this area.

Brooke Taylor Coll.(Derby Records Office-Matlock) 504B/L313.

see photocopies.

Copy of a Barmasters entry. pages 725 & 726. 19th January 1884.

Transferring by sale to Charles Nodder of six fourteen hundred part or shares in Morewood Sough which entitled him to a similar share in Old Ladywash Mine. and others.

..... J.E. Smith 3-9-73

OM.4.25. Bag.Coll.389. Ladywash - Stoke Sough Consolidated Title. Pencil notes.

27th December 1755.

Rob't Boman & Co repairing Old Ladywash sumps and cartgate.

Given to the workmen at holeing sough and Ladywash together 5/- (the above entry is assumed to relate to Stoke Sough being holed through into Old Ladywash workings on Old Edge Vein - the entry is given under 'Ladywash' also).

(D.A.Nash Note regarding entries from Bag.Coll.389. It is not always clear whether the work mentioned in an entry was done from Old Ladywash Mine or from Ladywash Engines. The date of the ~~sinking~~ sinking of the latter is not known, but there are good indications as to when Stoke Sough reached the Ladywash Engines at the North East end of the Ladywash North Eastwardly Vein and the East end of Bagshaws Break. On a plan M.R.O. R.310,d. (Document No.27. File:OM.3.17.B. Vol.2.) by an unknown surveyor but dated 1770. Stoke sough had just found a 'New Vein' and put a short heading into it. The position of this lies under the road running between Shaw Engine and Stoke New Engine. An Oakes Deed Plan: O.D.1233,b. (1.E.8.) by John Middleton, 1771 shows that Stoke Sough had now reached the intersection of Ladywash North Eastwardly Vein and Bagshaw's Break but little further. A sketch Plan and section of Ladywash by Robert How, 1773 shows a connection from the Cart Gate via a sump and a shale gate from Ladywash Northeastwardly vein and Stoke Sough. O.D.1233 (a) (1.E.8.). From the above it has been assumed that entries as that above, on holeing through in 1755 and other entries, below, on working on Ladywash side in 1755 are almost certainly on Old Edge Vein and connected with Old Ladywash Mine.)

29th March 1755.

George Mason & Co repairing the level (Stoke Sough) ending at Ladywash.

J. Marsden driving and sinking 12 fathoms at Ladywash end.
(Stoke men in Ladywash Old Edge Vein ?)

27th September 1755.

Sinking on Ladywash side 5 fathoms 1 yard.

27th December 1755.

John Martin & Co driving in the low level in Ladywash ground.

27th March 1756.

Stoke Soughers - Drawing deads out of the Old Vein at Ladywash.

Sinking sumps down to the watter in Ladywash Old Vein.

27th June 1756. Stoke Sough.

J.Martin & Co driving west in the sough level 39 fathoms (was this going into Ladywash ground ?).

To 4 draughts from the Founder at Laddywash. (the founder was a short distance on the Brookhead side of the intersection of the Old Ladywash shaft shale drive into Old Edge Vein).

2nd April 1757. Ladywash.

Ridding deads in the Old Vein.
Stoke Sough.

J.Martin & Co driving 11 fathoms in the low level.

2nd July 1757. Ladywash.

G.Knowles & Co driving 22 fathoms at Old Ladywash.

1st October 1757.

George Bradley 10 fathoms in the Old Vein.

BULL.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. No.2. N.Kirkham. 1966. Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs.Part.IV.

The late Mr Edwin Maltby also gave the site of the tail of Ladywash Sough. A number of years ago, small mounds seemed visible coming down a field on the west side of the small lane going up the side of the Royal Oak Inn, about 500 feet to the north of the inn some tumbled stones and damp ground on the east bank of the Jumber Brook probably mark the site of the tail. The water was once part of the supply of water to Townhead troughs, which have now disappeared.

Old Ladywash Shaft was on the top of the large mound about 1,200 feet east-of-north of the inn. The shaft, as so often, was on the high ground, where the ore would be drawn to the top of the hillock, and the finer dressing, and the washing ground, were lower down towards the bottom of the hillocks. From this shaft a shale gate was driven to discover Hucklow Edge Vein, this gate was also called a sough, so presumably it was on the same contour as the one from Jumber Brook to the shaft. A founder stake was put down on the vein, somewhere on the southern slope of Bole Hill, on which hilltop years ago it was possible to pick up small pieces of light grey coarse slag, like the slag picked up on the site of the bole on Offerton Moor. From the vein a shale gate was continued to the Ladywash N.E. Vein which ranges from Haycliff to Ladywash Mine. They had got this far from Old Ladywash by 1715 because there were agreements between them and Haycliff by 1715 and 1716, ~~th~~ when the North East Vein was divided between them by an award (Oakes Deed 1232, Central Library, Sheffield. There was further trouble in 1731 when meers in the vein were awarded alternatively to the two mines.

In 1733 when the water marks were made for Stoke Sough, first of all the Jury were denied access to Ladywash, but later a mark was made at 358 feet below the surface, and this fits reasonably if it was made at Old Ladywash. There was upper water about 30 feet deep, and lower water of about the same depth which it was reckoned Magclough Sough would fail to drain entirely.

'Ladywash' is used somewhat indiscriminately for Old Ladywash, and for Ladywash Mine, but as a rule, by its context, and the veins which are being discussed, also the date, it can usually be reasonably clear which is being mentioned, and after the early part of the 18th century Old Ladywash obviously became of less importance when Hucklow Edge Vein and the other veins towards Ladywash Mine were being worked.

Studying the veins from west to east it becomes clear why all the mines started, at least by the beginning of the 18th century, possibly earlier, on the lower ground beneath and south of the Edge. The lower mines, like Old Ladywash, could only have had 200 feet or so at the most to sink shafts down in shale to ore-bearing limestone, and they could drive soughs in easy shale to drain off top underground water and to act as pumpways for hand-pumps, and perhaps for bucket-gins. They could work veins here. They could work veins here, and not have to sink shafts of 500 feet depth through the shale covering of the edge until they had proved, by driving shale gates northwards, the extraordinarily rich Hucklow Edge Vein. A number of Roman coins have been found in the district, at Bole Hill, in an urn, and in Eyam Dale. Mr Clarence Daniel says that Roman coins and fragments of pottery have been found on lead mine hillocks, and he has picked up fragments of Roman pottery near Black Hole Mine.

History of Glebe Mines. C.Daniel. OM.3.8.

On the 18th March, 1879, William Sissons, acquired from the estate of the late William Sissons, 7 1,400th shares in Moorwood Sough with the "like part or share of and in the several lead mines hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, Old Ladywash, New Ladywahs etc....

N.Kirkhams Field Notes: XXIX,NW,general. 80.Z.170.Brooke-Taylor's Office.

1738. Much freeing of takers etc., Highfield, Wilds Old Grove etc., Ladywash Old Founder, Brookhead etc.

N.K.Field Notes: XXXII,S,E,H3. 14b4.

June 10th 1960. There seems to have been a large washing ground at the foot of (S of) Old Ladywash mine mound, N.E. of May Cottage, Field 321.

OLD, NEW, AND BRADSHAWS TITLE

Introduction: The above title is complicated to follow by reason of the several alternate names for both the title and its parts.

Old, New and Bradshaws Title consisted of:-

Old, New & Bradshaws Title.	} =	Bretton Edge Consolidated Title	} =	{ Old Engine = Butlers Old Engine = New Grove Mine. Butlers New Engine = Slaters Engine Mine. Bradshaws Engine.
-----------------------------------	-----	---------------------------------------	-----	---

For details of information for which the individual member of the consolidation is not given, see:- CONSOLIDATED TITLE (Bretton).

For details of information on individual members of the consolidation see:-

- NEW GROVE MINE.
- SLATERS ENGINE MINE.
- BRADSHAWS ENGINE MINE.

The Old, New and Bradshaws Title ran for 681 yards or thereabouts from Old Grove, Butlers Engine, or Have at a Venture Title and runs east.

Exactly when the Bretton Edge Consolidation came into being is not yet clear. In 1722, Edwin Martin, Barmaster, 1722 accounts was referring to Bradshaws Engine as Bradshaws, whilst in 1750 in a Reckoning Book at Cusworth Hall, Bradshaws Engine is quoted as part of Bretton Edge Consolidated Title.

At Slaters Engine = Butlers New Engine, Miss N.Kirkham, in P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.5. states that she considers, from old plans, that a 'top Shaft', just below the old roadway, was Butlers New Engine.

In 1719, Edwin Martin, Barmaster (1719 accounts) they freed the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th meers at Butlers New Engine.

.....

Bag Coll.377. Sheffield Central Library. Local Collection. OM.4.25.

<u>OLD, NEW & BRADSHAWS TITLE.</u>	<u>OBSERVATIONS</u>
--	---------------------

There appears by the Map (no identification of what or where this map is) to be a North Vein which was only partially cut and is most likely the one mentioned by some of the old miners as having a rib about the thickness of an auger &c and being about "shoulder ~~thick~~ width". It has been worked up to the point 10 on the plan and cut for anout 100 yards - namely from the figures 10 to 9.

The length of Old, New & Bradshaws Title is 18½ meers or thereabouts.

At the East end of the title near Bradshaw Engine there are about three meers in length and 24 yards high of uncut ground - this causes the water to stand much higher westwardly than to the east.

Bag.Coll. 587/70. Photocopy OM.4.25. Sheffield Central Library.

Partners at Old, New and Bradshaws 25th March. 1811.

Late.	Wm Wyatt	6/24	1/48	1/192	1/288.
-do-	Mr Birds	7/24	1/48		1/288.
	Mr White	7/24		1/192	1/288 1/768
	Mr Milnes.	1/24	1/48	1/96	1/768
	Mr Shuttleworth	1/48			

Bag.Coll.587.(13) (OM.4.25. pencil notes) Sheffield Central Library.

item.7. Meers belonging to Mines by John Hall, Castleton.

OLD, NEW, AND BRADSHAW'S TITLE 24 Meers.

Given (to B.Bagshawe) by George Heyward .

N.K. field notes: XXX.IV.S.W.D¹¹

86.

Chancery Proceedings.

1714 - 58

C11/214/12

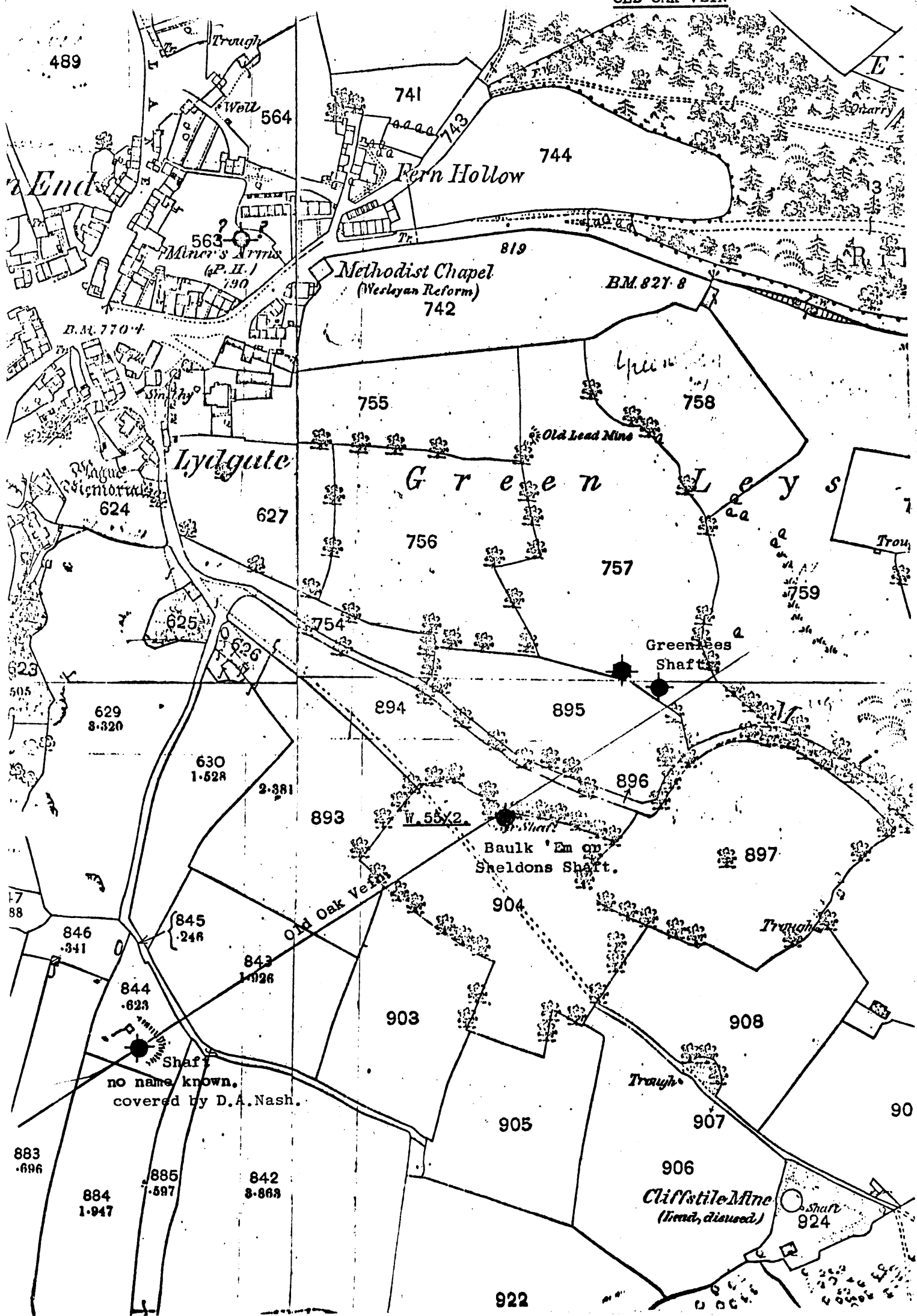
Abstract

Grant v. Langstaff

25th June 1751. Orator Sir Archibald Grant of Monymask, co. Aberdeen. N.B. Bart. That Orator in 1742 and for many years before was and is proprietor of several lead mines or shares of lead mines, at or near Eyam, co. Derby. particularly of $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of the mine called the Lord's Meer, $\frac{1}{12}$ th part of another called Miners Engine, $\frac{1}{12}$ th part of another called Old Grove, $\frac{1}{12}$ th part of another called Crossloe Rake, $\frac{1}{34}$ th part of another called Nalls and Middletons, $\frac{1}{48}$ th part of another called Stoke Sough, $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of another mine called Consolidated Titles, $\frac{1}{48}$ th part of another called Morewoods and $\frac{1}{48}$ th part of another called Old, New and Bradshaws which have produced great quantities of lead from 1741 to this time, that for several years before 1742 Orator sold his part of the lead ore raised to Smelters and in May 1742, George Langstaff of Stoney Middleton in par. of Hathersage, co. Derby, Gent, applied to Orator to have the buying and taking up of Orators Ore promising to pay the market price for same. Orator agreed in October following said George Langstaff now refuses to account with Orator. Performance of business agreements etc regarding sale of lead and payment of dues etc.

Answer of George Langstaff, Gent, sworn 12th May 1756. Quotes a letter from Sir A.Grant, May 1744 attached is also a schedule of accounts and mention of the mines concerned.

OLD OAK VEIN



489

Trough

Well

564

741

743

744

Fern Hollow

819

Methodist Chapel
(Wesleyan Reform)
742

BM. 821-8

Miner's Arms
(P.H.)
190

B.M. 770-4

755

758

Old Lead Mine

Lydgute

Green Lays

Wagne
Signiorals

624

627

756

757

759

625

754

Greenises
Shafts

629
8-320

894

895

630
1-528

2-381

896

893

W. 55x2

Baulk 'Em on
Sheldons Shaft.

897

904

Trough

846
3-41

845
2-48

Old Oak Vein

843
1-026

844
6-23

903

908

Shaft
no name known.
covered by D.A. Nash.

Trough

883
6-66

905

907

90

884
1-947

885
7-597

842
8-868

906

Cliffstile Mine
(dead, disused)

Shaft
924

922

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

Observations: Old Oak Vein ran through 'Baulk Em' or Sheldons shaft (which see) and North Eastwards ranged very close to one of the Greenlees shafts in parcel 757. In its range South Westwards it appears to have passed through a shaft in the floor of a grassed over, forsaken quarry, parcel 844. This is not on a Laporte holding - it was opened up and later made safe by D.A.Nash and OM.M.R.&.E.G. 1975/76. It was found to enter a worked out stope filled with rubbish but still open to a depth of 25 feet. It was at the time ascertained that Mr T.Barber and friends had excavated in this stope about 1965 but had failed to break out of the stope which very likely descended to a depth of 100 feet or more.

CROSS-CUT

OLD PASTURE MINE

191
3.005

190
3.212

189

OLD 7²⁴ EDGE VEIN

PASTURE NORTH 193 VEIN

226
1810
BIRDS
Supola 1.175

225 Possible
2.272 hearths.

228
1.422

224 SHALE
4.168 GATE

Birds's Wood
227

223
2.721

123/2 4.543

LITTLE
PASTURE
SUN VEIN.

STARCH

Little Pasture Mine
258 (Lead, Disused) 257
1.071 1.987

SHALE
DRAIN.

Old Pasture Mine
(Lead, Disused)

289
1.530

290
1.919

291
1.012

OLD
PASTURE
SHALE GATE
292
2.260

NOTHING KNOWN
ABOUT
THIS MINE

288
2.209

333
1.046

CLIMBER

SURFACE FLOW

SOUGH SHAFT
Old Lead Mine
"OLD PIPPIN"
141/2
331
2.356

338 Old
Shafts
1.873
Dustypit Mine
(Lead, Disused)
B.M. 970.3

337
1.073

336
1.455

335
1.516

334
1.510

332
2.062

HUNGERHILL OR
PIPPIN SWALLET

372
1.968

364
1.568

365
1.974

367
1.984

368
1.031

369
1.164

261
4.845

E

32
1.8

Hungerhill

OLD PASTURE MINE

Introduction: In connection with safety precautions at our Ladywash Mine and the need to show on the plans, the probable range of old workings as known from historical evidence and, in particular, from such workings as are still accessible, the following notes represent my findings on Old Pasture Mine.

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.2. Part.6. Eyam Edge Mines & Soughs. Part.2. Miss N.Kirkham.

Old Pasture Mine is about three quarters of a mile north-west of Eyam Church, and Little Pasture Mine is 700 feet to the west of the old mine, some old mine maps indicate Little Pasture Shafts in the position of the Ordnance Surveys Old Pasture, so the two must be treated as one historically.

Note: Read Little Pasture Mine notes in conjunction with these notes.

There was a "Hard Stalch" approximately 900 - 950 feet east of Black Hole. East of this, before Old Pasture Shafts, there was a "shack in the Earth" also a space in the vein which was "a void space where no vein or minerals".

Bull.P.D.M.H.S. Vol.3. Part.1. A List of the Soughs. 1966. J.H.Rieuwerts.

Old Pasture Sough. Like Little Pasture Sough, which it may have joined, SK.209770. drained into the line of swallow holes between Eyam and Foolow. No dates are available for its construction. N.Kirkham, 1951 - 56.

The British Caver.Vol.24.1953."Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam, Stony Middleton and Calver". by Miss N.Kirkham.

OLD PASTURE SOUGH. There are no sough tails, but drainage to Well Field, 450 feet West of Hungerhill Farm. O.S. 6" to 1 mile map Derbyshire XVI.N.E. 43/209770. Contour 950 feet.

Old Pasture Mine (43/210773) $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N.W. of Eyam Church, is in a wood about the 1050 feet contour, and from it a line of shaft mounds run downhill to the sunk troughs in a small enclosure of Well Field. These are on the line of swallows, and one could suggest that this was intentional so that water unused could sink into the natural underground watercourse.

The Brooke Taylor Coll.(Derby Records Office, Matlock) 504B/L313. see photocopies.

Letter from Thomas Davis to A.G.Taylor, Barmaster. Dec 10th 1906.
"I have been instructed by Colonel Shuttleworth of Hathersage Hall to apply to you on his behalf for possession of the Little Pasture Mine, Old Pasture Mineand others".

A.G.Taylor Note. Served Blackwell with notice to work Old Pasture Mine, notice served December 12th 1906.

January 2nd 1907. above notice expires.

Letter from Edwin Maltby January 1st 1907 "Old Pasture: No work whatever has been done at this mine.

..... *J.C. Smith 3-9-73*

J.V.Stevens Manuscript 1939/40. Derbyshire Mines. Leeds.I.G.S. see OM.4.13. Old Pasture Mine. Derby 16 NE

shafts 460 yds. N of Eyam View., on the vein, a climbing shaft 80 yds. to the south.

The thickness of shale is about 205 ft.

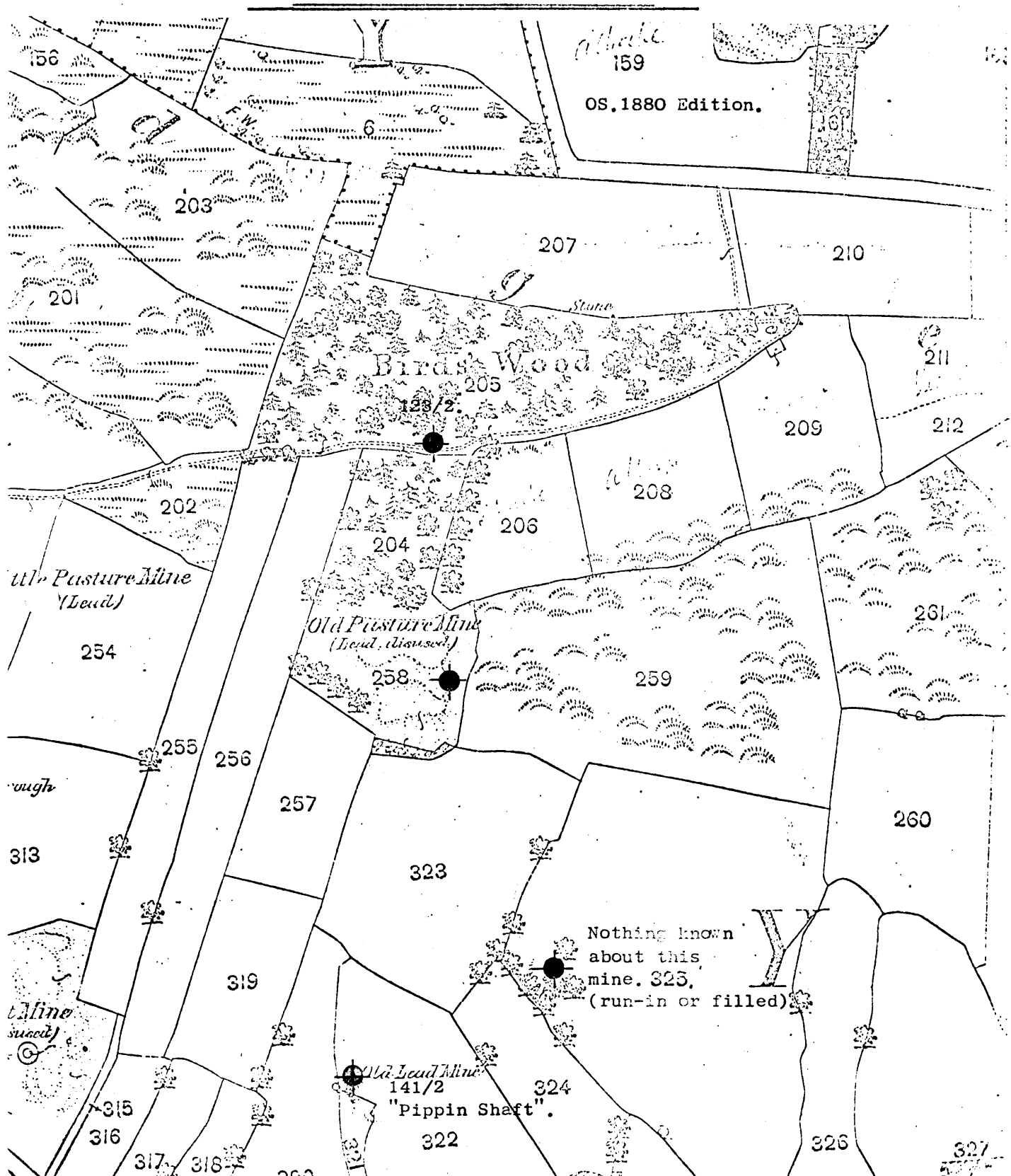
Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

27th June 1975.

W.123/2. Little Pasture in the Wood - (Old Pasture) - but secure fence.

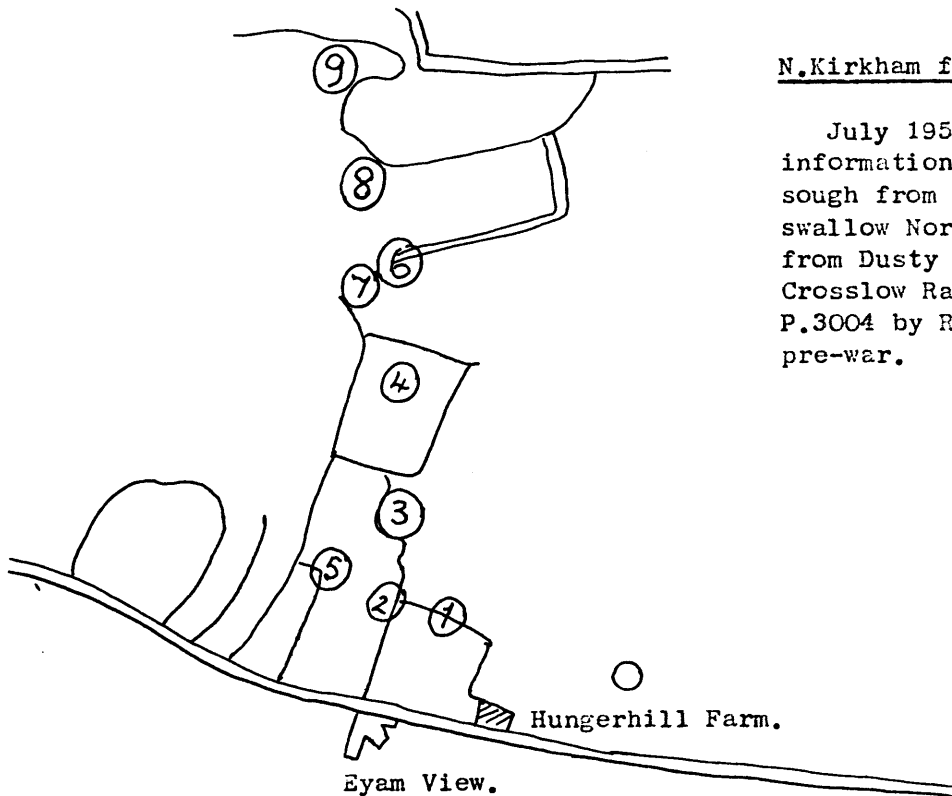
W.141/2. Shale Gate Shaft - cairn of rocks - safe.

Observations: The shaft site (now run-in ?) to the east of the Old Pasture Shafts is devoid of history and no identification has yet been found for it.



N.Kirkham field notes: XVI.SW.B8. 10.

July 1951. Acting on Mr W. Robinson's information that there had been a sough from Dusty Pit into the swallow North of Hungerhill Farm, from Dusty Pit., i.e. off Crosslow Rake. (swallow called P.3004 by Rotherham Caving Club, pre-war.



XVI.SW.B8. p.11.

1. The swallow (P3004) approximately 20' deep. Now thick with nettles and vegetation, but can see quite dry at bottom.
2. In corner of field, in angle of wall, a mound, three sunk troughs, with spring, a covered over shaft. As with a number of other cases, one suspicious that this spring supply to troughs is due to banking up of underground water in a shaft in a filled-up draining level.
3. Shaft hillock, Between 2-3 there is an iron cover to a water-hole.
4. Faint sign of hillock. Old Pasture certainly drains into the swallow. But one would not have known that Dusty Pit did, but for Mr Robinson.
5. There is a slight surface stream from Dusty Pit, but no definite sign of any mounds. Dusty Pit area is now completely covered over.
6. Is an old sunk roadway.
7. On Old Pasture, in the wood is a good beehive over a shaft.
8. Bird's Wood.
9. Above Bird's Wood, the bare ground of Birds Wood Cupola, extensive. Darker than the slag of Ladywash Bole. Bare of grass.

XVI.SE.A6

96

William Robinsons Notebook.

Barmasters Gift to Cupola Mining & Milling Co. 12th August 1937.

Little Pasture & Old Pasture Mines. In the Little Pasture 4 meers ranging East from the Twelve Meers Mine limit to the Little Pasture Founder Shaft. Also 8 meers ranging S.W. from the said Little Pasture Shaft in the direction of the Black Hole Mine Shaft. Also to 15 meers ranging east through the Old Pasture Shaft to a point dividing the Haycliffe Title from the Old Pasture Title.

.1.

Old Ralph Vein

Letter from Miss N.Kirkham to Dr.J.Mason 10th September 1969. OM.1.13.-1.

Old Ralph Vein and Pipe. Ranging N.E., extending to wall on east side of Longstone and Eyam Bridle Road, to a double stake about 30 yards to South of Black Harry Gate. Ranging south-west through Strawberry Lees terminating about middle of field called Barn Close.

Appendix.II.N.Kirkham. Longstone Edge Area. Cave Science. 1966. OM.1.13.-1.

Strawberry Lees Vein comes down from the east to Brandy Bottle gin shaft, crossed by Old Ralph Vein on the west side of the Longstone and Eyam bridle road.

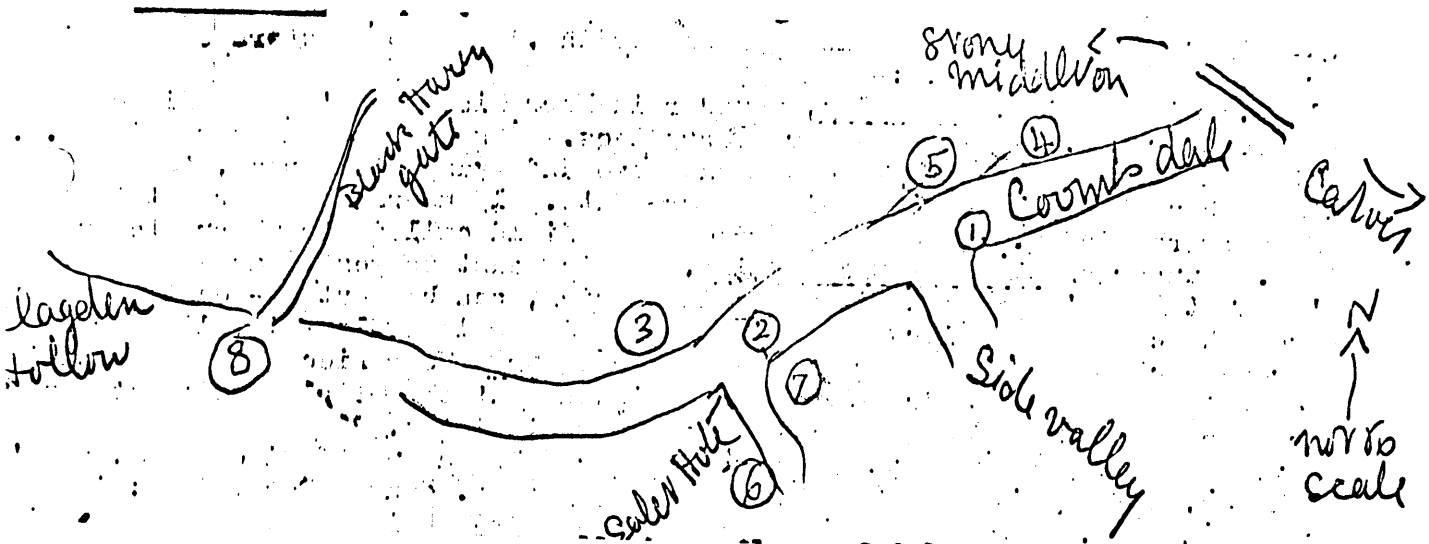
D.A.Nash. Site Investigation Diary. Blakedon Hollow. OM.1.13.-1.

23.1.1970

Meeting between Miss N.Kirkham, D.A.Nash, J.Wright, and Mr Wayne-Owen, at Buxton.

JUNCTION OF OLD RALPH AND BRANDY BOTTLE VEINS. I mentioned that on an occasion earlier than this phase of the investigation, during a walk over the area when snow covered, I had located what could well be a shaft on the end of Old Ralph Vein, near Black Harry Gate and roughly the point where Brandy Bottle Vein commences its swing to the South. It was agreed that if such a shaft could be located and entered, its information could be of great value.

OM.1.13.1, Miss N.Kirkham to D.A.Nash, January 25th 1970.



8. (XVI S.E. A.6 .106c. My ref.) Local information that under here, on the flattish ground just below Black Harry Gate gateway, there is underground space, called it 'a cave but really workings.'

D.A.N. note: approximately on junction of Brandy Bottle and Old Ralph veins.

Blakedon Hollow.

OLD RALPH VEIN.

Miss N. Kirkham to D.A. Nash. January 25th 1970. OM.1.13.1.

1845. Vein or Pipe, Old Ralph, founder in Moor Piece (Or's Moor Piece) $2\frac{1}{2}$ meers from N.E. corner of Strawberry Lees. $5\frac{1}{2}$ meers as Takers ranging N.E. extending to wall on east side of Longstone and Eyam bridle road, to a double stake about 30 yards south of Black Harry Gate. 13 meers as Takers at the founder ranging S.W. over Moor Piece and a field called Strawberry Lees etc.

1845. $19\frac{1}{2}$ meers in Old Ralph, north-east to south-west on east side of Wright's Common situate on Moor Piece (Wright was owner of the ground. Orr was tenant) about $2\frac{1}{2}$ meers north of north-east corner of Strawberry Lees. $5\frac{1}{2}$ meers at the Founder north-east extending to wall on east side of Longstone to Eyam bridle road to double stake 1 meer south of Black Harry Gate. etc, like the other entry given above.

XVI. 15. - 1898.

A.S.

OLD RALPH VEIN
PLAN. 1.

disturbed ground but no
surface evidence of
shafts.

Old Lead Mines
run-in shaft.
Quarry with
alcove in
North wall.

Black Harry Gate

Possible
blocked
caves

possible shaft
or Pot. 119
3.672

run-in 118
Adit. 3.694

117
2.872

135
2.384

136
27.916

283
291
6.800

115
1.067

116
2.867

114
933

deep hollow.

many shaft hollows & roads
OLD RALPH VEIN

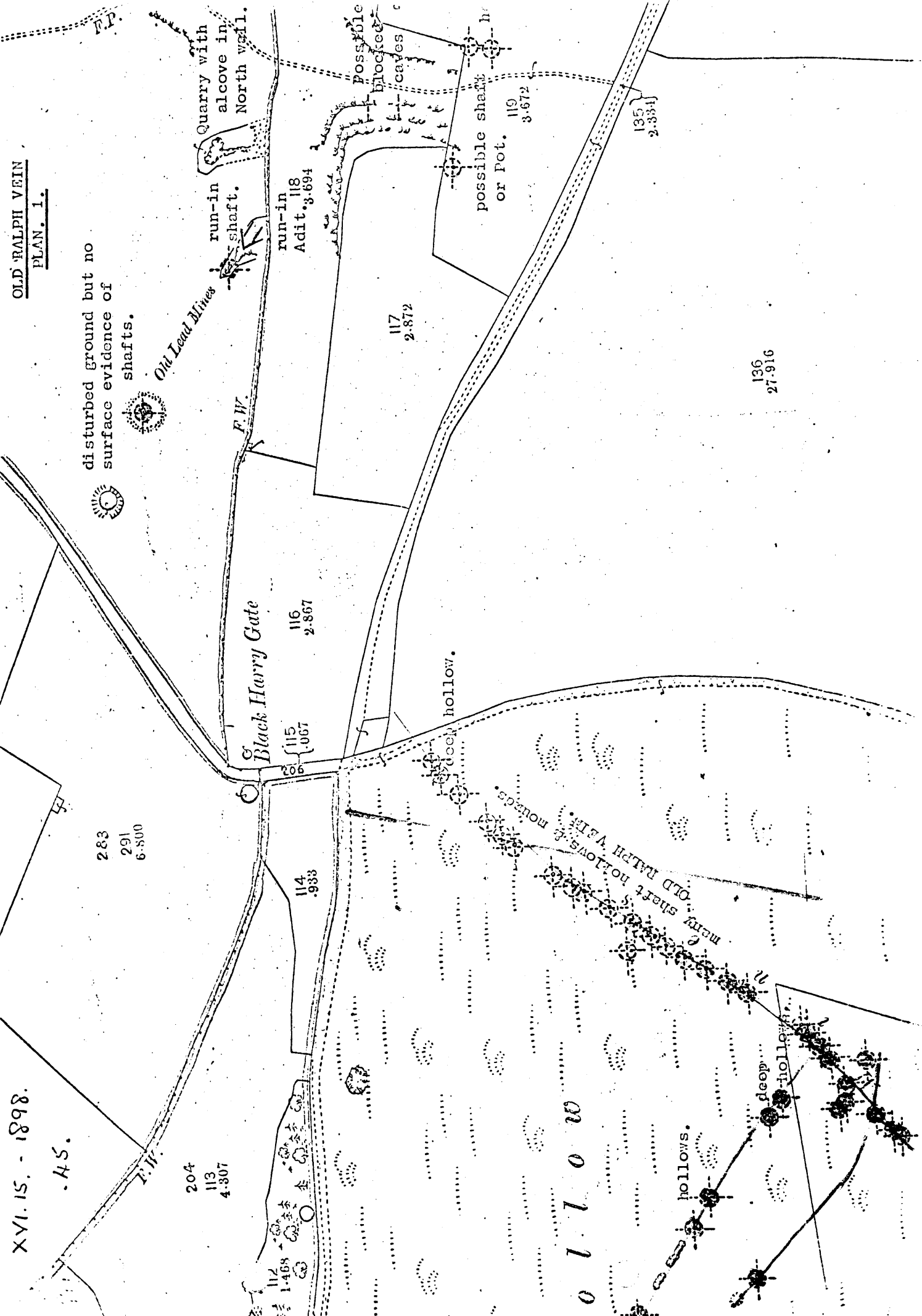
204
113
4.307

112
1.468

hollows.

deep
hollows.

0 1 1 0 0 0



OLD RALPH VEIN

Plan. 2.

XVI. 14.

1. 15

98.

7.

139
18.151

142
10.510

140
8.122

141
305

188
20.618

169
3.928

168
18.257

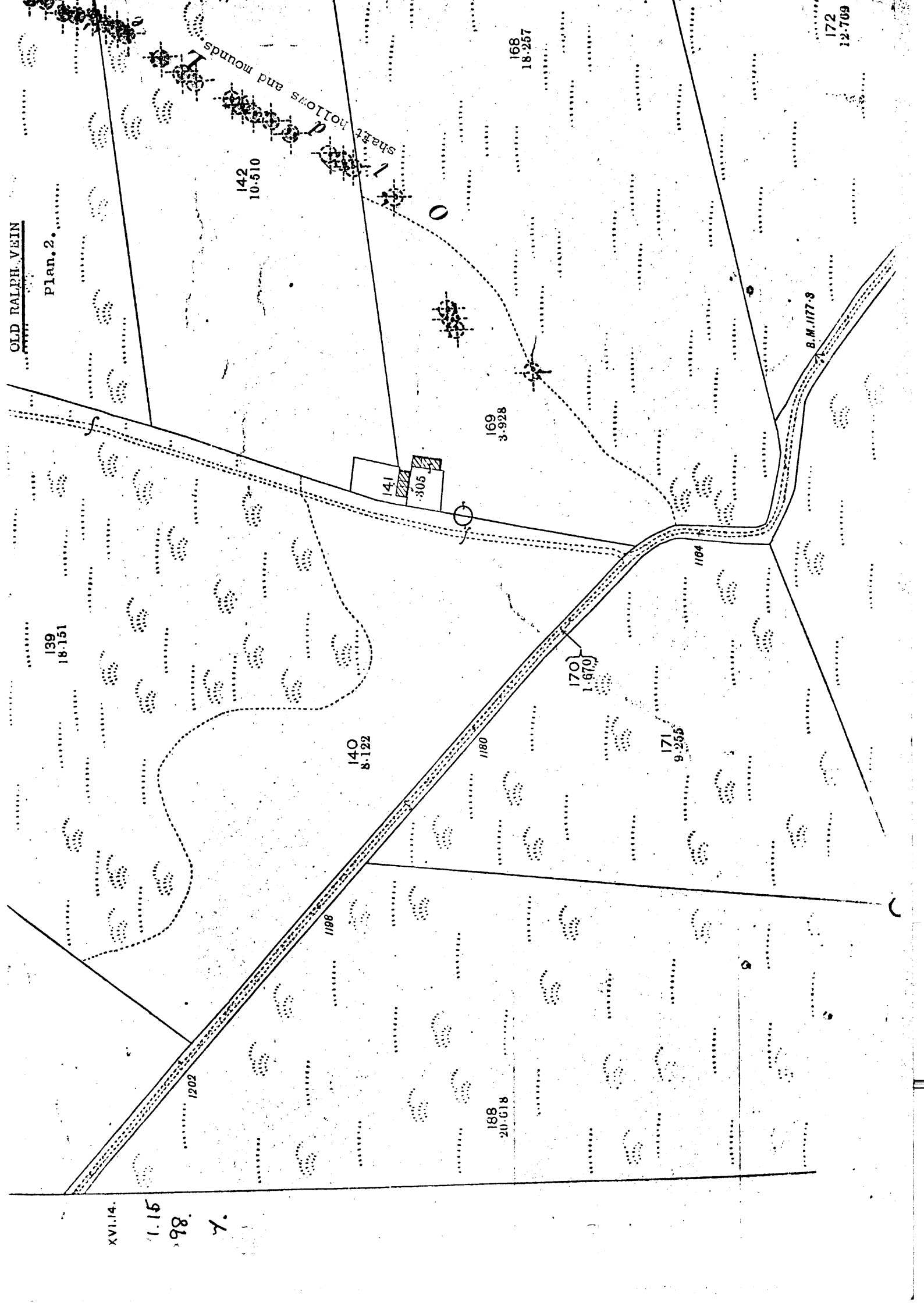
170
1.670

171
9.255

B.M. 1177-3

172
12.709

shaft hollows and mounds



OLD SEEDLOW BELLAND YARD & OLD SEEDLOW FOUNDER SHAFT

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook, & Observations, D.A. Nash, 3rd June 1975.

23rd Mar. 1977. 11th Oct 1976.

11th October 1976.

17th May 1977.

W.190/2. Large cairn of stones on sleepers - safe if undisturbed.

W.191/2. Small shaft - sleepers & Rocks - safe if undisturbed.

W.192/2. Tin sheet and rocks - safe if undisturbed.

W.193/2. Filled with slumped earth and stones - appears safe.

3rd June 1975.

W. 71/2. On White Rake near Wardlow. Deep shaft, walled and fenced - safe.

11th October 1976.

W. 71/2. Gritstone lined - 150' + (depth) 5' diameter - wooden fence plus sheep-fencing and barbed wire. Fence rather loose but not broken or fallen.

23rd March 1977.

W.71/2. A collapse of White Rake reported to Mr P.G.L.Vipan by a Mr Hadfield of Wardlow.

Visited by D.A.Nash 1600 hrs. "A collapse hole on the vein immediately east of shaft reference W.71/2.....Shaft still intact but back of ginging exposed. Collapse cavity is approximately 14 metres long x 9 metres wide and 5-6 metres deep.

17th May 1977.

W.71/2. Fenced by LAPORTES - Now safe but requires watching in case hole extends.

Comment: Which of these shafts or others is Old Seedlow Founder Shaft., is not known.

8th February 1980.

OM.4.33.

W.290/1. A hole was reported to Laporte Industries Ltd by Phil Wainwright of Derbyshire County Council, Mines & Quarries. On inspection this hole was found to in parcel 58 (Derbyshire Sheet XVI.10.1898) (Derbyshire Sheet SK1874 - 1974, 1971, parcel 9681) 10 metres (approx) west of Long Lane and 3 metres south from the north wall of the parcel.

The approximate dimensions of the hole were 2.5m x 2.5m x 10m deep. The 1971 map describes the parcel as a refuse tip, it is now levelled and grassed. The 1898 map shows a prominent open-cut on the site. The north and south walls of the hole consist of a metre or so of ashes etc., and then limestone, the east and west walls are of refuse and will continue collapsing.

17th April 1980.

OM.4.33.

W.290/1. 200 tons of stone carted to fill collapse, rammed down and levelled off by machine.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.160 Brooke-Taylor's Office.

Feb. 1742. Meers freed in Seedlow Rake.

March 31st 1744. Robert Baxter, Miner of Great Longstone, mortgage $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share in a lead mine lying on Middleton Moor, Seedlow

.2.

OLD SEEDLOW BELLAND YARD & OLD SEEDLOW FOUNDER SHAFT

Rake in the Parish of Hathersuch, in Liberty of Stoney Middleton.

80.Z.163.

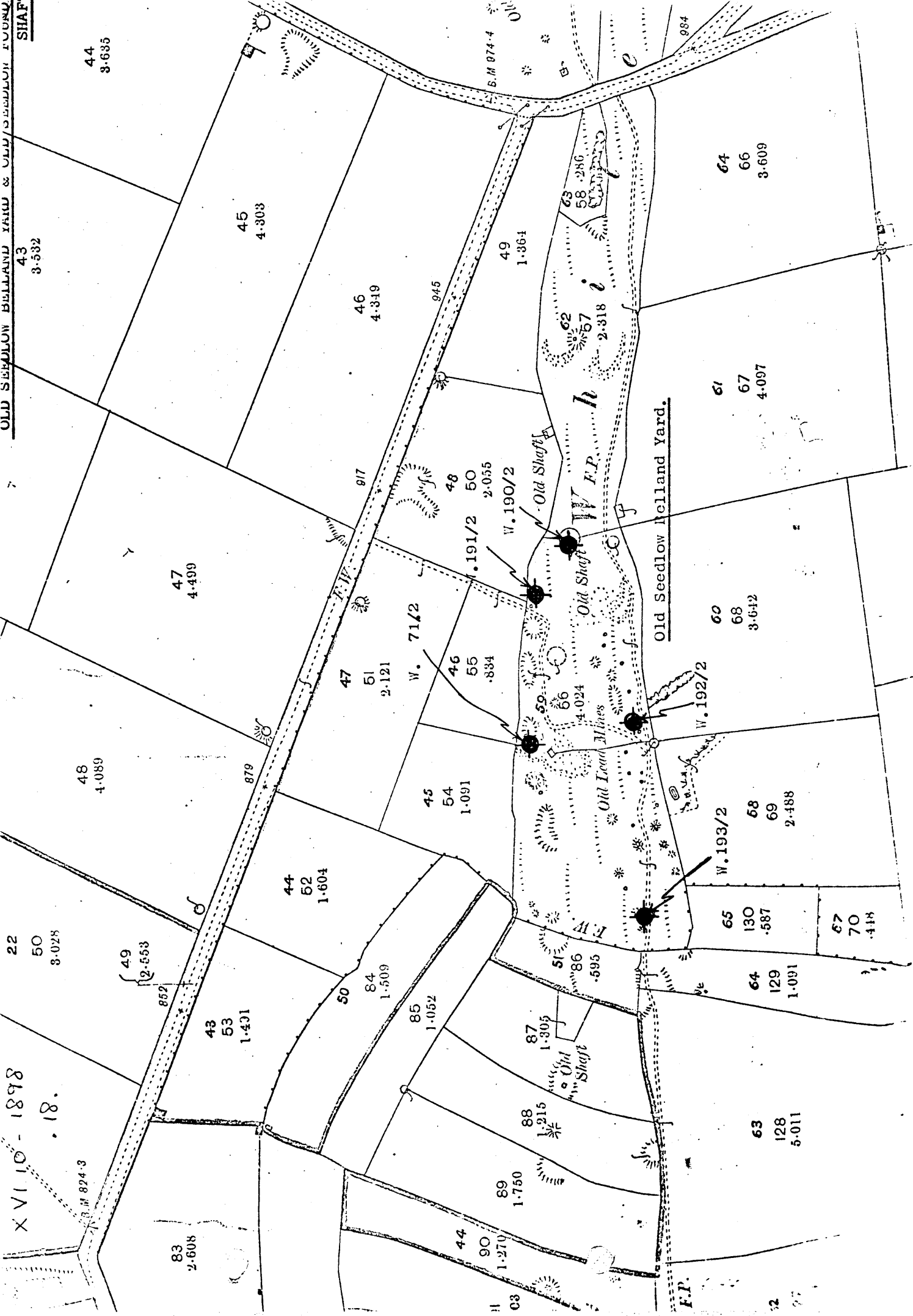
May 1753. Bowmans Grove in Seedlow Rake on Middleton Moor.

80.Z.164.

15th June 1755. 18 pairs of possession upon 9 meers of ground upon Seedlow Rake East from a stake claimed to be East end of Bowman ground.

OLD SEEDLOW BELLAND YARD & OLD SEEDLOW FOUNDRY SHAFT.

XVI 10 - 1898
. 18.



44
3-635

43
3-532

45
4-303

46
4-319

47
4-499

48
4-089

44
52
1-604

45
54
1-091

47
51
2-121

46
55
.834

48
50
2-055

44
90
1-270

89
1-750

85
1-052

84
1-509

43
53
1-431

86
.595

87
1-305

88
1-215

63
128
5-011

64
129
1-091

65
130
.587

60
68
3-612

61
67
4-097

64
66
3-609

49
1-364

62
58
2-286

67
2-318

984

B.M. 874-4

Old Shaft

Old Lead Mines

Old Shaft

Old Shaft

Old Seedlow Belland Yard.

F.P.

12
27

.1.

OLD STEEPLE TOR VEIN

October 21st 1769.

John Willson & George Siddall set six pairs of stoves for the Old Steeple Tor Vein but now called by the name of Limekiln on Eyam Daleside. (Eyam Daleside then would be Stoney Middleton Dale west of the present Eyam Dale (then Davy Lane) intersection.

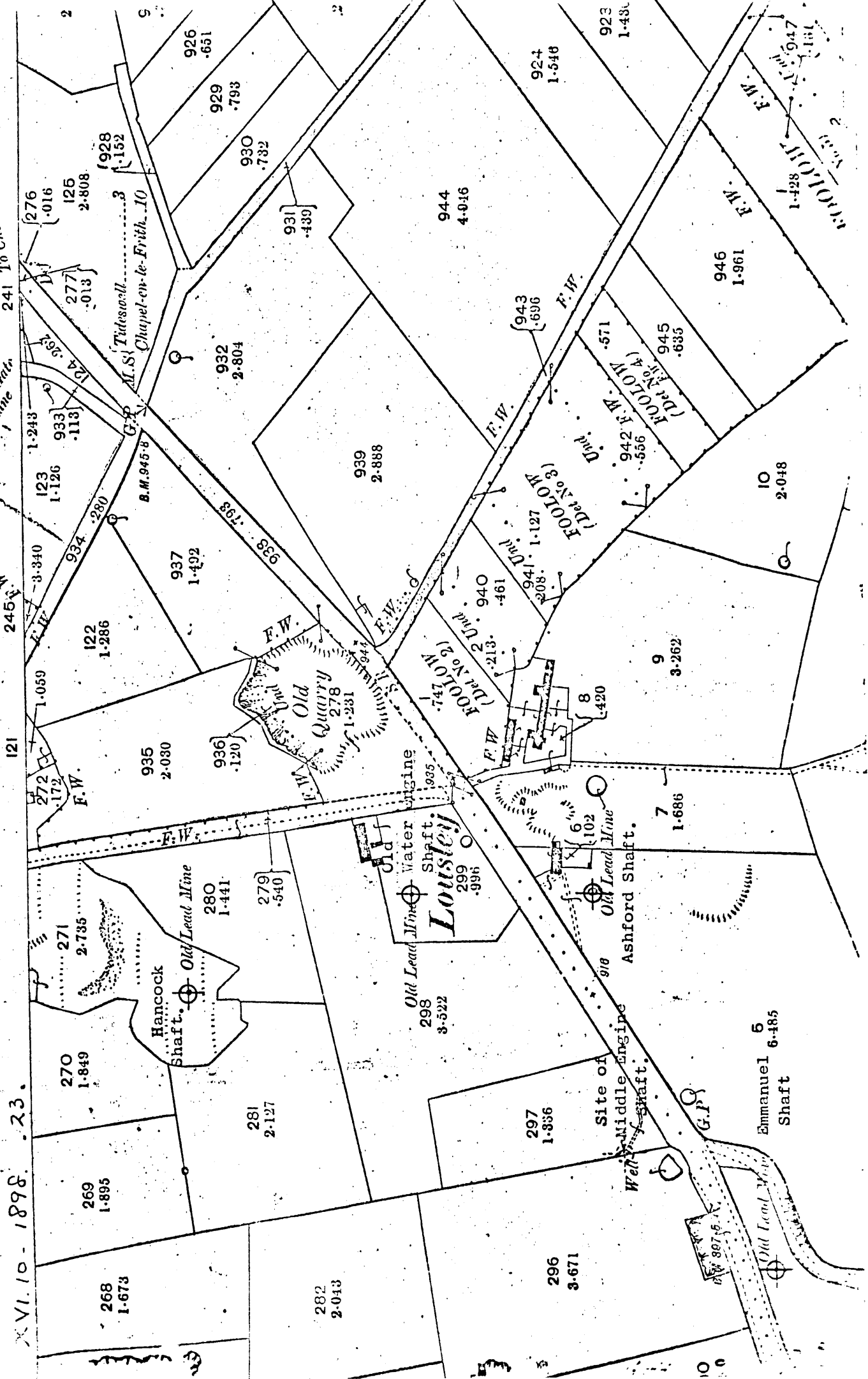
DERBYSHIRE SHEET XVI.

XVI. 10 - 1898. .23.

FOOLOW P^u
241 To Chesterfield

Fielden Gate
Lane

FOOLOW P^u
245 W^u



See Watergrove Sough.

.1.

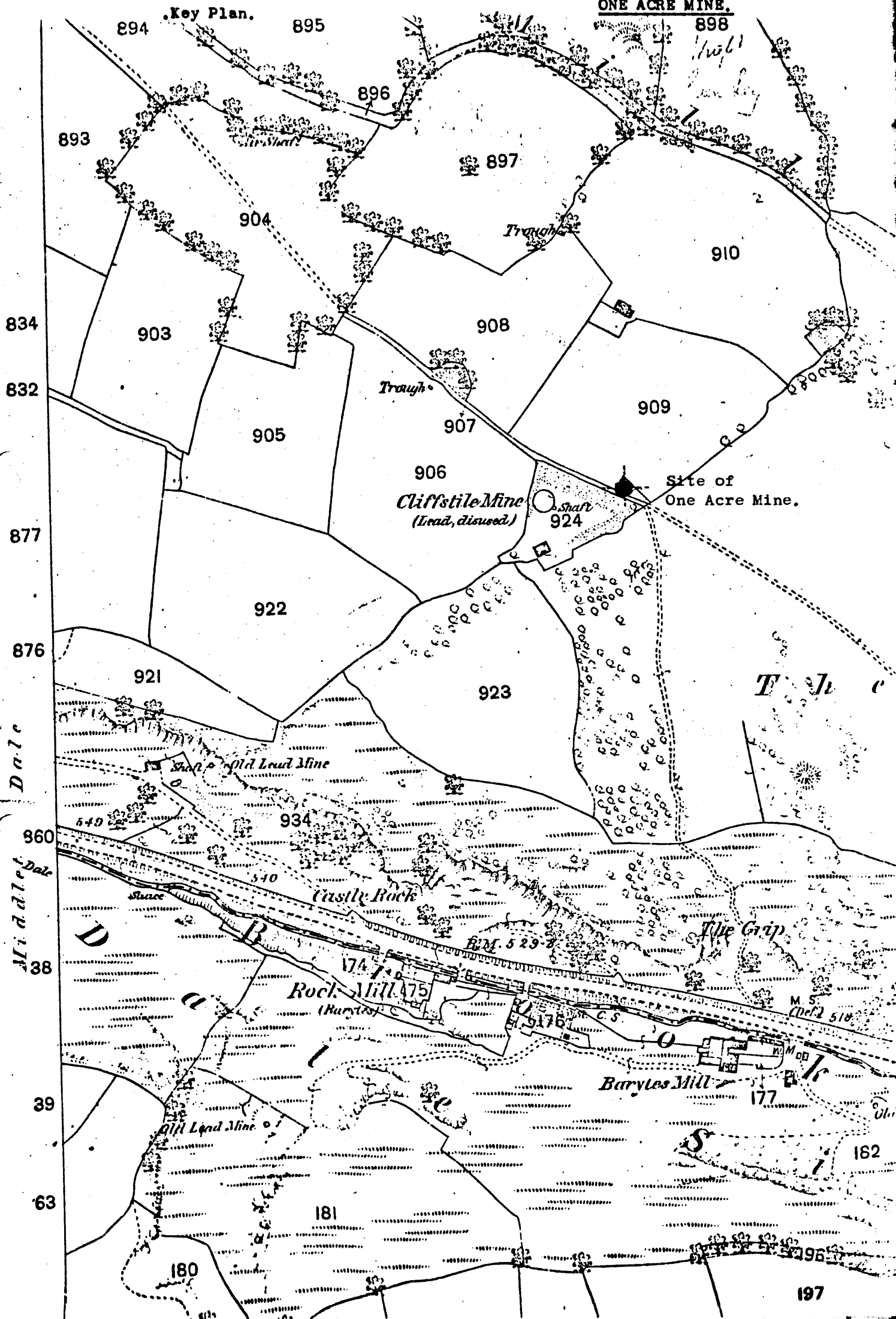
OLD WATER ENGINE SHAFT-WATERGROVE SOUGH

Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook and Observations. D.A.Nash.

Observation: 1977. Following the renovation of Housley (Lousley) Farm the shaft is covered with a good cairn of stones and is walled round. The shaft is sunk down to the sough where there is a large chamber, it does not appear to have been sunk lower than this.

Key Plan.

ONE ACRE MINE.



Disused Mine Shafts - Survey Notebook & Observations. D.A.Nash.

Observations: A small, walled enclosure, no visible sign of where the shaft was. No sign of this mine or its workings were identified during the Cliffstile/Moorwood exploration.

Edward Morton, Barmasters Book 1713 - 1730. OM.2.7.

May 21st 1718.

Then William Taylor bought a 96th part of a groove of Thomas (Reason, Rooson or Hooson) called "One Acre" in Eyam Liberty together with all possessions as far as Francis Drabble and Isaac Wild and the rest of their partners is concerned for one shilling and sixpence in ale. Entered by me Edward Morton, Barmaster.

May 22nd 1718.

Then freed and staked forth 2 meers at a mine called "One Acre Groove" for a new vein and Lorence Taylor and William Taylor and Isaac Wilde showed me 13 possessions 6 eastwardly and 7 westwardly and these possessions was all standing upon the cliff in Eyam Lordship and in good lawful possession. Edward Morton, Barmaster.

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.165. Brooke-Taylor's Office.

1723. One Acre Old Vein on the Cliff.

N.Kirkham. "Cave Science" Vol.V. No.40. B.S.A. OM.1.6.

.....Mr Thornhill says that the trees in Black Plantation were cut down by women in the 1914-18 war, he thought that this might be a late name and late planting of trees, he has always known it as New Plantation, and by some of the documentary references I have wondered if Arkwright Plantation and Black Plantation were once all one. In 1841 there is mention of Mr Wager's Bell Holes Vein at the end of Arkwright Plantation. (in two enclosures on the west of the bend at the bottom of the road, not far from the cattle grid). On the East side of the lane, below Ash Nursery, the enclosures are Outrake, and there was a mine of that name.....

LONGSTONE EDGE.

OM.4.36. Lead & Zinc Ores. Carruthers & Strahan. 1923.

p.60.

.....the other branch known as the Ox Pasture Vein, ranging into the low ground through the Ash Nursery Mine, (between 40 and 50 fathoms, the Ox Pasture Mine (30 fathoms), and the Blue Bell Mine (40 fathoms), east of which it becomes the Tor Vein.

*Information supplied in 1887 by William Bland of Eyam.

N.K.Field Notes: XXIX.N.W. general.

80Z155

Brooke Taylor documents before Record Office had them.
Book.3. 1854-56.

1856. Vein across Stoneylow, long out of possession. East to West across field called Stoney Low and 4 other fields in Township of Great Longstone. Field called Horse Pasture, near a limekiln. Surface ground laid out. Old shaft hole on the vein out 2 meers west of Oxpasture Barn, abutts to West fence of Stoney Low field. Set out a way from turnpike, commencing at a gate at S.E. of field called Barn Furlong - Oxpasture Mine.

CM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Eyam and Stoney Middleton. 1756 - 1775.

June 10th 1769.

For Stoke Sough - 5 pairs possessions west from Cliffstile and 26 pairs east for a vein lying North of Cliffstile called Parker Scrin and ranging east and west.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Stoney Middleton and Eyam. 1756 - 1775.

December 24th 1766

Thomas Clarke and Robert Middleton entered six pair of possessions in the field called Parsons Pingle within the Liberty of Stoney Middleton and Eyam for the grace of god and what they can find, ranging eastwardly and westwardly.

PARSON PIPPIN MINE

68

71

492

728

742

755

754

894

833

893

Hollowbrook Wood

Hollow Brook

W. Hill

Eyam Firs

Hollowbrook Cottage

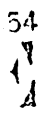
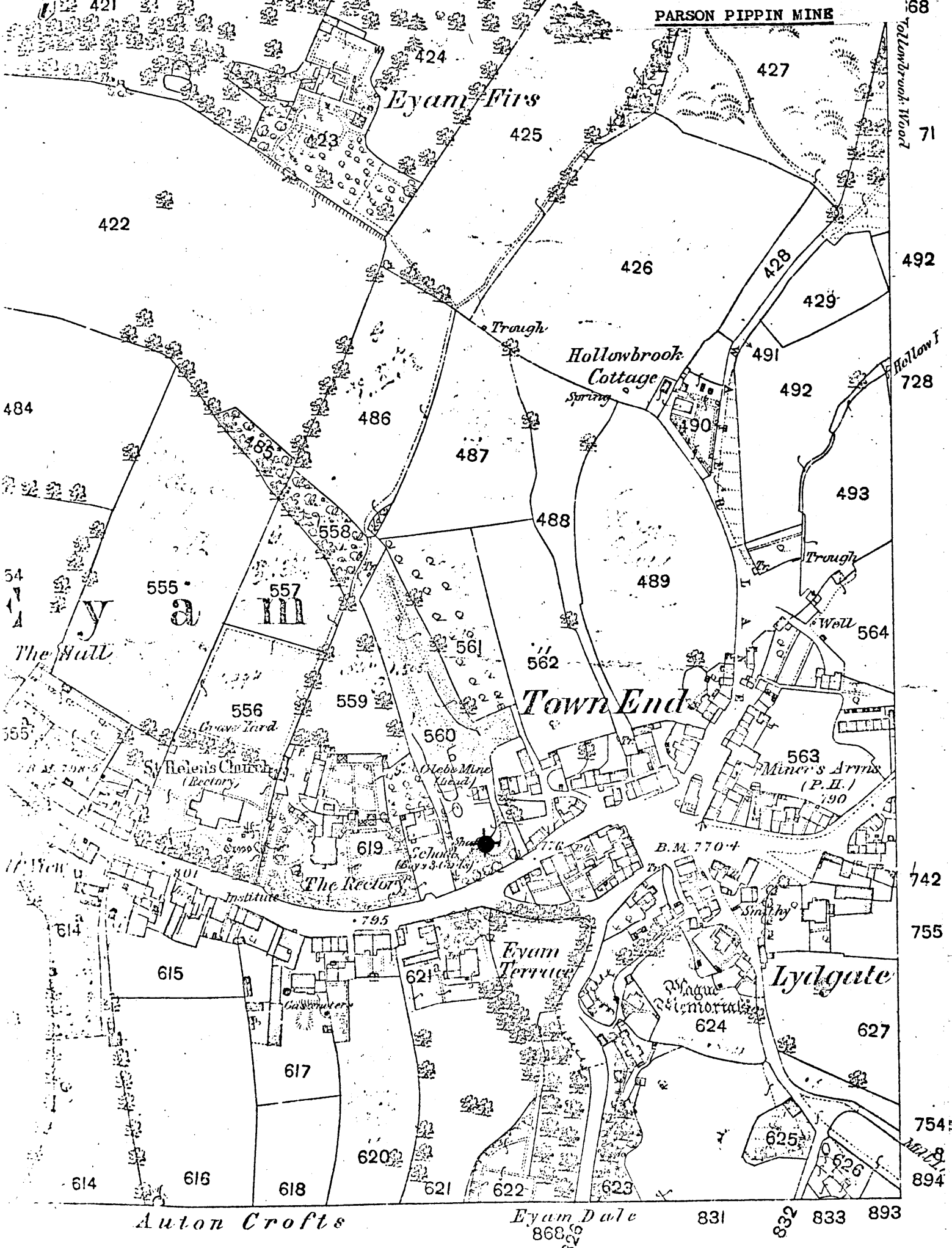
Town End

Eyam Terrace

Lydgate

Auton Crofts

Eyam Dale



1/2 Statute Mile

The early history of Glebe Mine Shaft is of interest. It was in part of Pippin Close (1724), and this close was distinguished in several parts as Pippin Garden, Pippin Plantation, and Pippin Close. In 1723 at least part of it was Glebe Land, and also it is referred to as part of ancient freehold, and a part of it was called Parson Pippin Mine, and 1/6th share of this and all the meers in it belonging to Isaac Wilde was bought for '24 pecks of mele and half a Load of wheat and 2 strikes of Malt', and the next year it was bought for 10/-.

See: Glebe Mine.

Edward Morton. Barmasters Book. 1713 - 1730. OM.2.7.

May 8th 1723.

Then George Cooper of Hunday bought one 6th part of a groove called the "Parson Pippen" in Eyam Lordship and all possessions of Isaac Wilde for 24 pecks of Meal, and half a load of wheat and 2 strikes of Malt.

Edward Morton, Barmaster.

April 12th, 1724.

Then James Moor of Grindleford Bridge bought of Isaac Wilde one 12th part of a groove called the "Parson Pippin" in Eyam Lordship and all possessions thereunto belonging for 10/-.

.1.

PARSON VENTUR

Edward Morton. Barmasters Book. 1713 - 1730. OM.2.7.

May 31st, 1723.

Then Mr Thomas Froggatt bought of Edward Morton one 24th part of a grove called the "Parson Ventur" and all possessions in Middleton Lordship for half a guinea and charges.

.1.

PARSONS VENTURE or GOOD ENOUGH MINE

N.Kirkham field notes: XXIX.NW.General. 80.Z.166(a). Brooke-Taylor's Office

Third book.

January 28th 1731. share sold in a grove called Okenedge Top in
Middleton Pasture.

Parsons Venture or Good Enough Mine.

OM.2.7. Barmasters Book for Stoney Middleton and Eyam. 1756 - 1775.

September 20th 1769.

34 pairs of Stoves for a mine called Pasture Engine , 7 pair for a vein called Mainrake 2 East and 5 West from the founder and same time 7 pair for a vein lying more north then the Main Rake 2 East from the Engine Shaft and 5 west and at the sametime 6 pair for a vein more south than the Mainrake and also at the same time 5 pair upon a vein called Shaw Vein and also 4 pair for a vein mor south than the Shaw Vein and at the same time 5 pair for a vein of flat ranging north and south crossing the Shaw Vein given by me on September 20th 1761. James Timperley and partners.

December 28th 1769.

James Timperley on behalf of himself and partners at Pasture Engine in Middleton Pasture..... one dish of ore to free a first founder meer for old in Engine Vein ranging Eastwardly and Westwardly.

January ~~4th~~ 2nd 1770.

James Timperley for himself and partners at Pasture Engine Mine in Middleton Pasture.....one dish of ore to free a first founder meer for old in an old pipe or work ranging northwardly and southwardly more east than our Engine Shaft.

November 26th 1772.

....Gave Joseph Howson and partners possession of Edward Timperley (Attorney at Law) and partners shares of Pasture Engine Mine by virtue of a verdict obtained at the last Great Court Barmoot.

OM.2.9. Information for Moorwood Report.

Ashton's Pipe & Paul Pipe, much discrepancy on maps re proximity of these two to each other, but 50 feet has been agreed upon. These broadly run up from the South-east to North-west, from Cliffstile to Glebe Mine Shaft.

OM.1.14. Correspondence. 20th June 1974.

Several reports have come down the years high state unanimously that natural fissures aligned approximately NW-SE ARE CARRYING vast quantities of water possibly quite close to the surface in places , down Stoney Middleton Dale and under Calver. The position and number of these channels are not known with any certainty but Peak Stone Rake could be one and another may be near the main crossroads just North of Calver Sough Mine.

The British Caver. Vol.22. 1951. N.Kirkham. Lead Mine Soughs of Eyam and Stoney Middleton and Calver, Derbyshire.

It is said that at the bottom of the 100 ft. shaft on Wren Park Mine a river was struck which drowned-out the mine, and that this water flowed under Calver Pasture in a natural fault filled solid with the flow. Calver Engine shaft is supposed to have struck this flow and a miner was drowned, the shaft was flooded, the pumps could not tackle it, and the drowned men are said to be still at the bottom of the shaft. The water came up the bottom of the shaft with great force, and Calver Sough took it and discharged it to the Derwent.

Glover (1829) mentions Peak Pipe and there seems to have been pipes and flats in the veins.

Calver Sough (Mine) Shaft was sunk near to the junction of Peakstone Rake, a rich vein and the Brander Vein.

His comments (Ansted Report 1853.) on Wren Park Mine are also interesting, its shaft was sunk on Parkstone Rake (Peakstone), where it was crossed by a small pipe feeder leading to a pipe-work about 70.ft. down, which had been worked out...

Barrister Book for Stoney Middleton & Wren. 1758 - 1775. O.2.7.

10th May 1757.

Then gave Anthony Boley Deputy Barrister.....one dish of ore to free a founder meer in an old vein in the Frith pasture called Peak stonerake.....3 pairs of possessions ranging south west from the said founder and 13 pair of possessions ranging north east.....

17th March 1758.

Then I John Eaton, Barrister.....through several runs of stowse belonging to Wilds venture partnership in the Frith and found them all in good repair.

Bull hole Vein.	20 pair.
Up the Frith into Jane Close.	17 pair.
Peakstone Rake run.	23 pair.
Another run on the side of Peakstone Rake run.	18 pair.
Wilds venture (freed ??)	31 pair.
True Pem run.	30 pair
The Nether run in the Frith.	<u>10 pair</u>
	155

PEAKSTONE RAKE. (1)

10.01

67
.524

471

70
.350

Quarry

99
.298

100
.209

209

509

16.061

98
16.061

145
1.007

Calver Peak Limestone

ARAROX' Range of Peakstone Rake.

Old Limestone

Human Remains & Knife found

97
6.593

6.593

71
732

72
1.886

XVI. 12 - 1898.

73
2.650

L a n

96
3.417

3.417

.80.

3.252

95
3.252

146
7.210

164
4.990

76
2.859

74
.590

94
2.372

2.372

163
2.361

75
.406

101
.868

101
.868

144
.137

143
4.353

165
3.334

Approx' Range Calver L

of Arundo vein.

Calver Sough

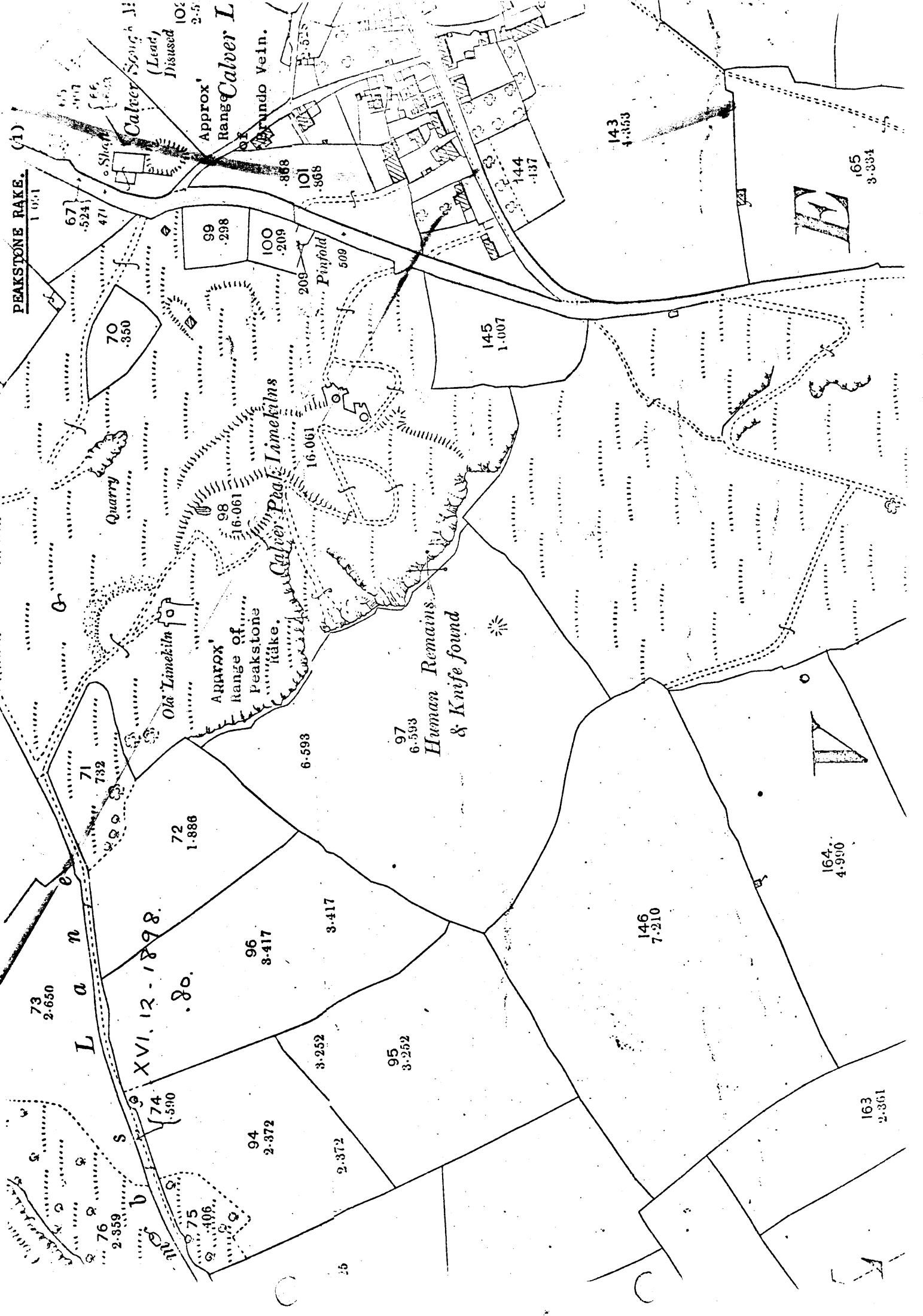
(Leat) Disused

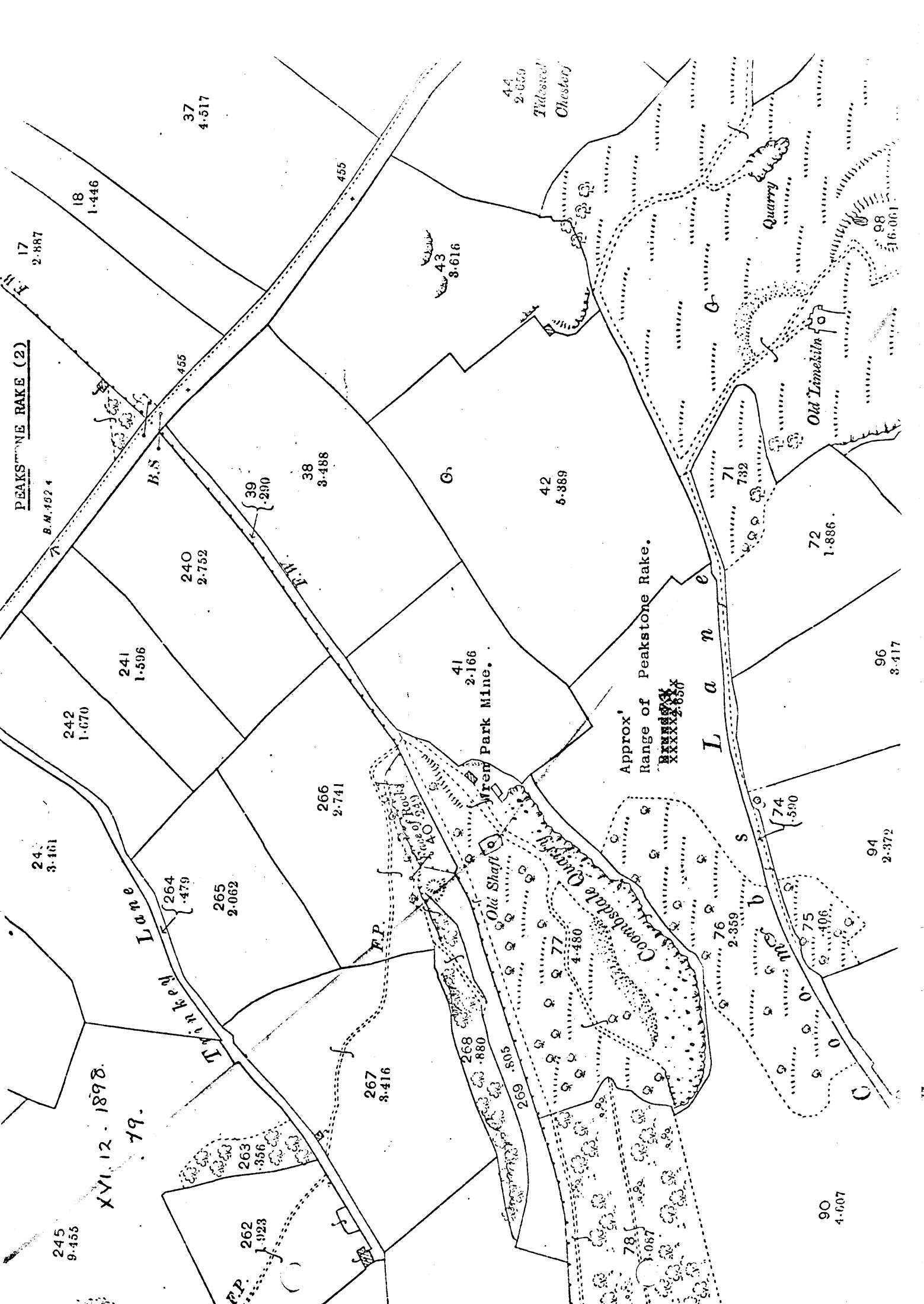
102
2.5

16

17

18





PEAKSTONE RAKE (2)

XVII. 12. 1898.
79.

Lantern Lane

Wren Park Mine.

Old Shaft

Combsdale Quarry

Quarry

Old Limestone

Approx. Range of Peakstone Rake.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

L a n e

44
2.659
Tibbald
Chester

17
2.887

18
1.446

37
4.517

43
3.616

42
6.889

38
3.488

240
2.752

241
1.596

242
1.670

243
3.461

264
.479

265
2.062

266
2.741

267
3.416

268
.880

269
.805

277
4.480

74
.590

75
4.406

76
2.359

90
4.607

94
2.372

96
3.417

72
1.886

71
7.32

98
16.001

245
9.455

262
1.923

263
3.56

455

455

B.S.

F.M.

F.P.

F.P.

G.

G.

C

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

S

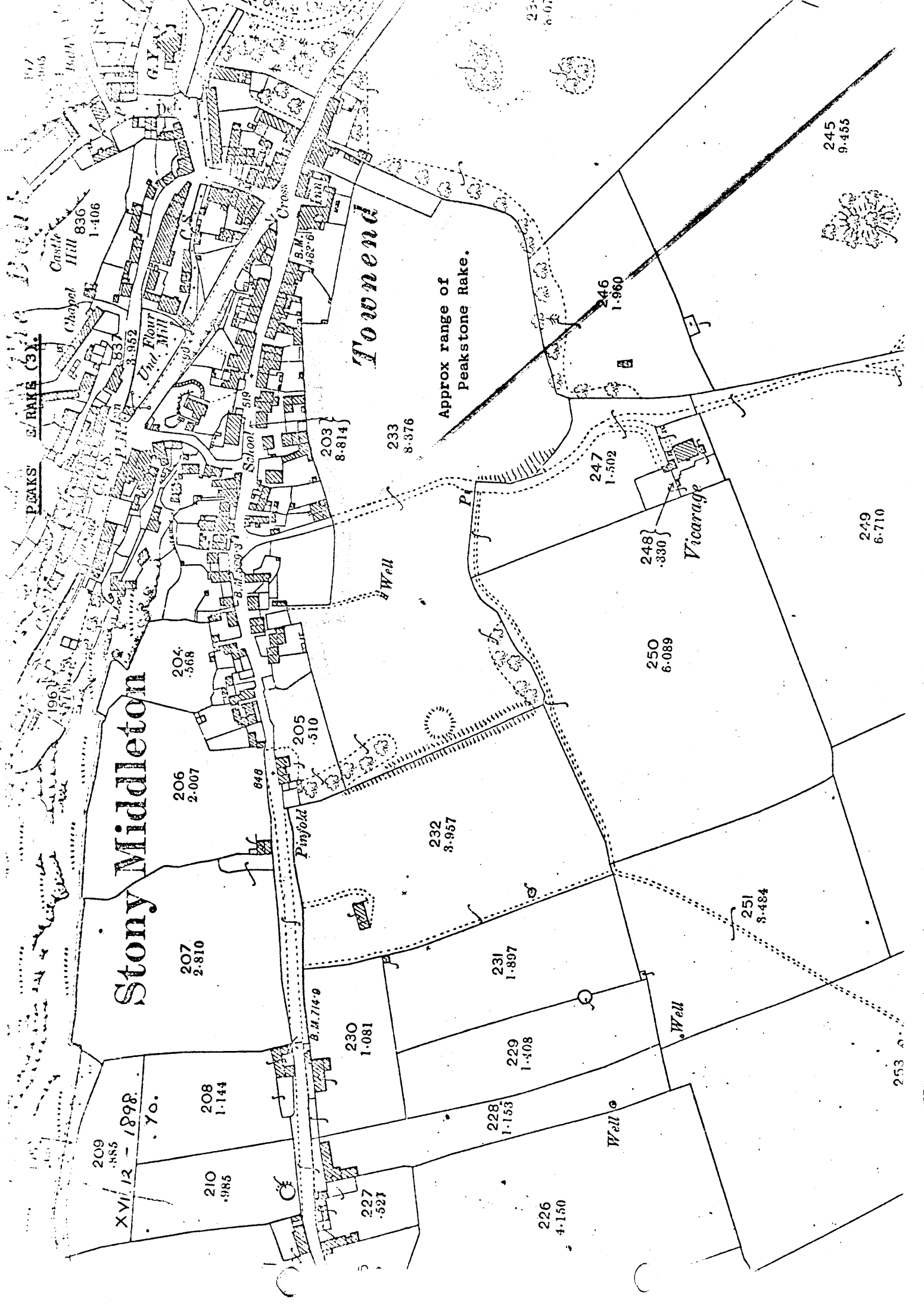
S

S

S

S

S



Stony Middleton

Townend

Approx range of Peakstone Rake.

Vicarage

XVII 12 - 1898

209 .585

210 .985

208 1.144

207 2.810

206 2.007

204 .568

230 1.081

228 1.153

229 1.408

231 1.897

232 3.957

205 .510

203 8.814

233 8.376

247 1.502

246 1.960

248 .330

250 6.089

251 8.484

249 6.710

245 9.455

PEAKS S. RAKE (3)

Castle Hill 836
1.406

Chapel

Flour Mill
3.952

School

Pinyfold

Well

Well

Well

197

235
6.07

253

PEAK UNITED MINE.

Plan. 1.

236
2-149

235
11-653

242
4-467

239
2-871

XVI. 16 - 1898.

74.

240
2-784

243
2-787

241
7-303

989

982

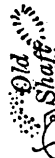
245
9-533

B. M. 909-2

244
1-129

910

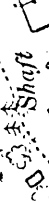
FP.



Gospel Mine
(Lead)
Disused

Back Wood

12-004
19-004



Back Dale
(Lead)
Disused

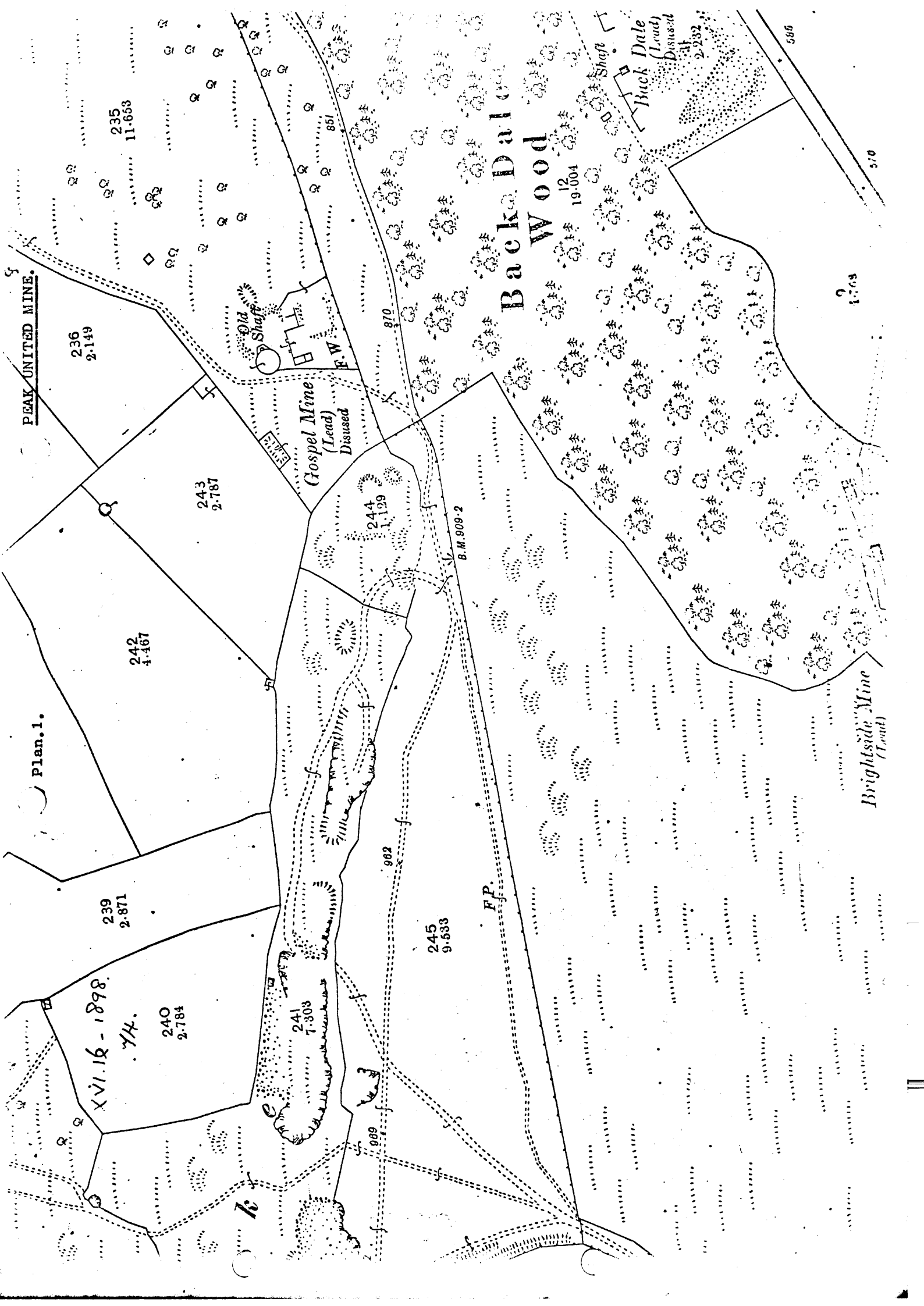
2-232

1709

Brightside Mine
(Lead)

586

570



157 PEAK UNITED MINE.
2-235

Plan. 2.

XVI. 16 - 1898

73.

153
52-346

156
1-748

Old Lead Mine

154
1-358

155
2-436

197
1-712

159
1-843

199
3-221

200
5-600

201
1-580

202
4-756

203
3-981

198
2-973

207
1-825

206
1-925

205
2-101

208
2-297

Muse Mine
(Lead)
Disused

204
2-973

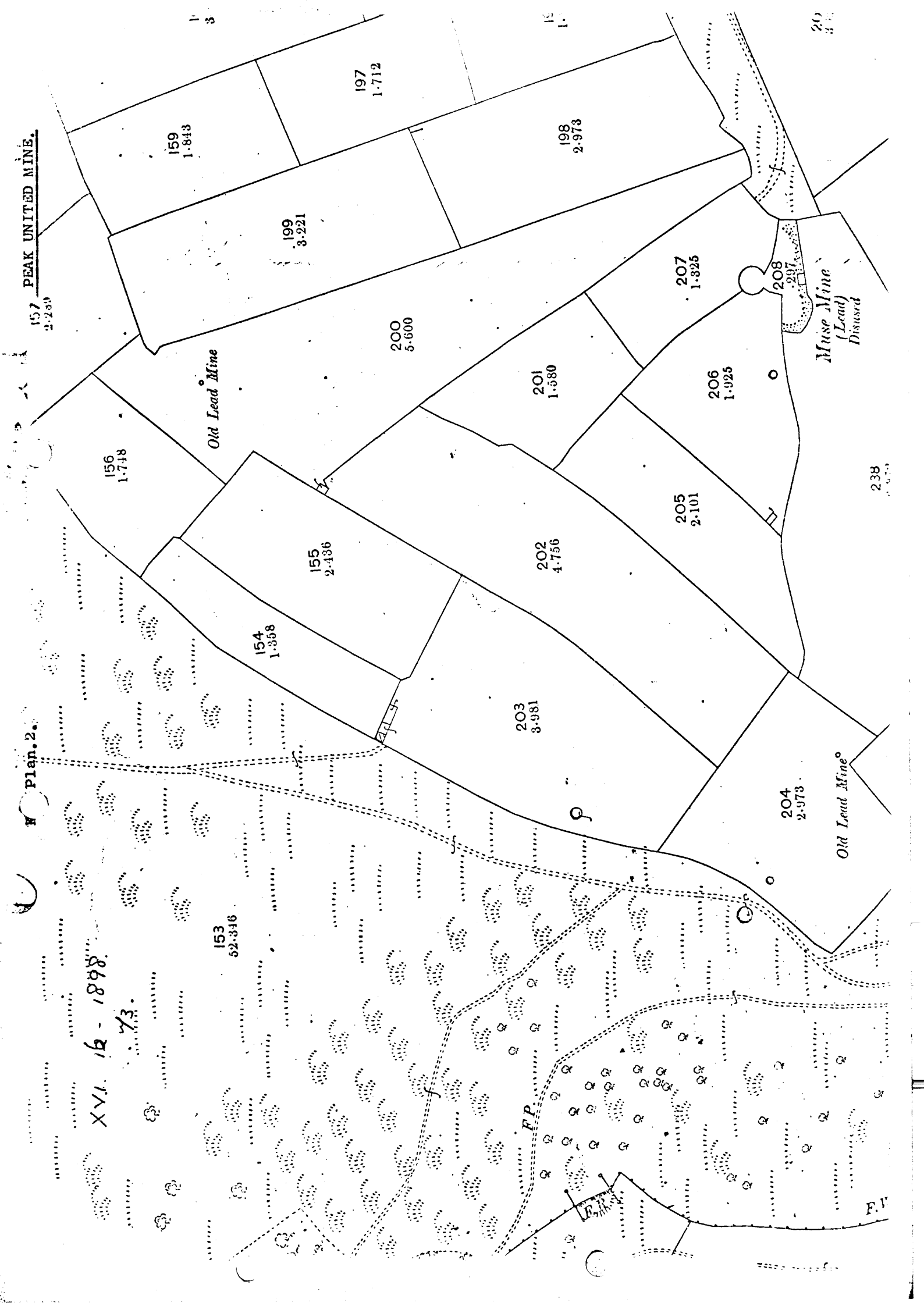
Old Lead Mine

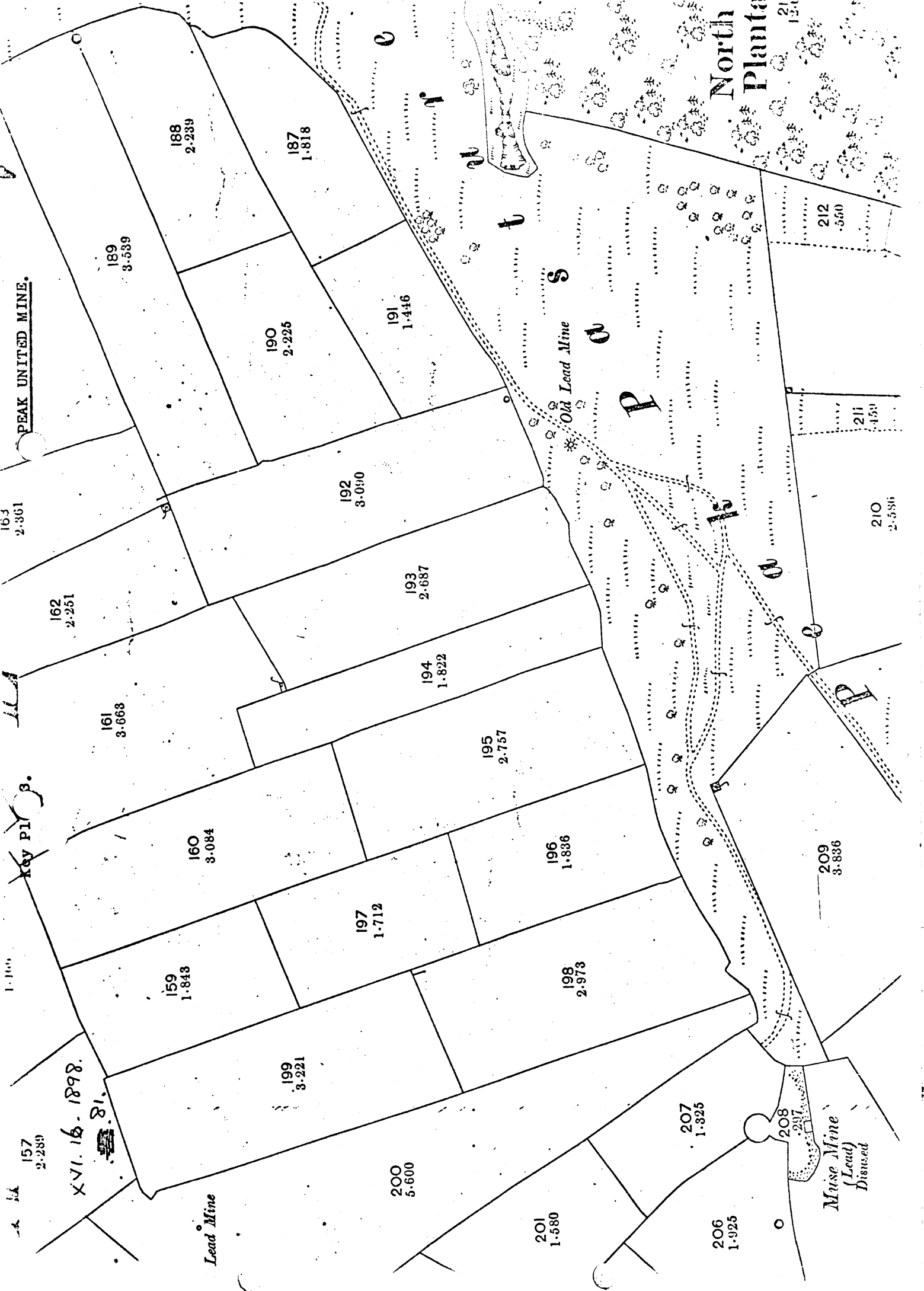
238

P.P.

R.R.

F.V.





PEAK UNITED MINE.

North
Planta

Old Lead Mine

Maize Mine
(Lead)
Disused

163
2.361

189
3.539

188
2.239

187
1.818

190
2.225

191
1.446

192
3.090

193
2.687

194
1.822

195
2.757

160
3.084

161
3.663

159
1.843

197
1.712

196
1.836

198
2.973

199
3.221

200
5.600

201
1.580

207
1.325

208
2.297

206
1.925

209
3.836

210
2.586

211
1.459

212
1.560

XVI. 16. 1898.

XVI. 16. 1898.
81.

157
2.289

1.100

V

C

N

t

S

d

P

f

d

C

P

121

121