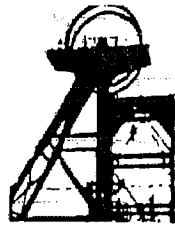


NAMHO

National Association of Mining

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NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 1999

Editor: Wes Taylor, 18 Station Lane, Walton on Trent,
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EXTENDED CIRCULATION OF THE NAMHO NEWSLETTER

It is thought that the contents of the NAMHO Newsletter are not circulated within all Member Organisations as well as was expected. The reasons for this are numerous and complex ranging from practicalities, size of the member organisation and multiple memberships by individuals. It is also impractical for NAMHO to send a copy to all members of the Member Organisations.

It has been decided that to try and improve the circulation, the current Newsletter will be added to the NAMHO web site which is operated on our behalf by Adrian Pearce. In addition, Peter Claughton will put the current Newsletter on the Mining History List.

NAMHO CONFERENCES

1. NAMHO '99 Conference

Don't forget to book your place at the next NAMHO Conference which will be held in the Forest of Dean on 24 to 27 September 1999. Details of the Conference were circulated with the last Newsletter. The theme of the Conference will be "Free Mining and the Mines of the Forest of Dean and Other Traditional British Mining Rights and Areas".

For further information please contact John Hine, The Grottage, 2 Cullis Lane, Coleford, Gloucester, GL16 7QF. Tel:- 01594 833217.

2. INTERNATIONAL NAMHO 2000

This, the 21st NAMHO Annual National Event will be held on 14 to 18 July 2000. It will be hosted by Carn Brea Mining Society and Camborne School of Mines and will be based in Truro.

It is expected that the acceptance of bookings will be launched at the NAMHO '99 Conference. Anyone requiring further information should contact Lawrence Holmes, Rivergarth, Bar Meadows, Malpas, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1SS. Tel:- 01872 278234.
E-Mail:- NAMHO@csm.ex.ac.uk

LANDMARKS IN MINING HISTORY ORGANISATIONS

The year 1999 sees a number of significant anniversaries within NAMHO and its member organisations. NAMHO itself is 20 years old this year.

The Welsh Mines Society has also celebrated its 20th Birthday. The 20th Anniversary Meet was held in June and a special publication commemorating the First Twenty Years has been produced.

The Peak District Mines Historical Society also celebrated its 40th Birthday in June. There was a weekend of presentations, surface and underground trips and a social gathering, complete with a nostalgic slide show. Professor W S (Bill) Sarjeant, a founding member of the Society, travelled from Saskatchewan, Canada, to join in the celebrations.

If any other member organisations are celebrating a significant birthday in the near future, please let the Editor know so that it can be reported in future editions of the Newsletter.

DETR PLANNING RESEARCH

About 10 years ago the Government (through the Dept of Environment) commissioned a series of national reviews which considered landsliding, foundation conditions, erosion, deposition, flooding natural underground cavities, natural contamination and mining stability. NAMHO and some of its member organisations were involved in the last three of these - the Ove Arup mining stability being the one which had greatest impact. Some of the findings have been implemented through Planning Policy Guidance, Mineral Planning Guidance and Regional Planning Guidance Notes circulated to local authorities and others who make decisions on proposed developments.

NAMHO have been informed that there is now "a need to consolidate the results and to interpret and present them in forms which can be readily used in preparing and monitoring the effectiveness of National and Regional Planning Guidance" and contractors are being sought who have an interest in undertaking this work.

How does all of this affect mining history societies? To

put it simply there is great pressure from many directions to remove "eyesores", make derelict land "safe"; decontaminate waste tips, make work for the consultants and contractors, remove remains of old mines and the mining heritage, fill in adits and cavities, block off shafts, put fences around reclaimed sites and, in a nutshell, take away everything of interest to our members unless someone speaks out and shows those that matter that there are alternative uses and values. That is the work of NAMHO.

Members of NAMHO have in the past worked with the commissioned consultants, individual officers have attended meetings in London of "Steering Groups" at their own expense and individuals have perused through the masses of paper produced, checking, and rechecking, to see that our interests are protected. This is the unseen work of NAMHO. It is not finished yet for, as stated above, more work is constantly coming in our direction. The pressures are still there. NAMHO's work still continues.

If anyone wants a job on these projects outlined above, either as a consultant or contractor (were the pay is reasonable and the competition is strong), as a member of steering groups (travel, time and postage at own expense), or vetting and commenting on papers (at own expense), then please contact the Secretary.

D of E Projects in which NAMHO was directly involved are:-

1. The Treatment of Mine Shafts and Adits - published 1988.
2. Methods of Compilation, Storage and Retrieval of Data on Disused Mine Workings - published 1988.
3. Review of Mining Instability in Great Britain - published 1990.
4. Review of the Significance of Natural Contamination to Planning and Development (heavy metals, oil, gases etc) - published 1996.
5. Members were also involved in the study of natural underground cavities.
6. Proposed study - The Consolidation and Interpretation of the Effectiveness etc of the above studies 1-4.

A series of four books drawing upon the above studies was published by DETR in June 1998. These are in the series "Environmental Geology in Land Use Planning". They are:-

1. "Advice for Planners and Developers". Cost £5.00.
2. "Emerging Issues". Cost £15.00.
3. "A Guide to Good Practice". Cost £20.00.
4. "Sources of Earth Science Information". Cost £10.00.

Ivor Brown

BOOK REVIEW

1. "IN THE BEWICK VEIN - The Story of a Northumberland Lead Mine" by Susan Harley

The veins at the Langley Barony Mine, near Haydon

Bridge, were tried in the 18th century, but it was not until 1871 that Thomas John Bewick proved their true potential.

Unlike many veins in the North Pennines, mineralisation here persisted over a depth of around 57 fathoms and, when the mine closed in 1893, it had produced 40,761 tons of lead concentrates.

The section covering the history and layout of the mines, which are centred on Honeycrook Burn, is supplemented by one giving useful biographical notes on T J Bewick and his later association with C.A. Moreing in founding an international firm of consulting mining engineers.

The author set out to write at a level suitable for "people with no prior knowledge of the lead industry" and has generally succeeded. Her sections on the production and washing of lead ore and the working conditions at the mines work well and are illustrated with appropriate photographs. It is, however, a pity that a few dubious interpretations and errors were not spotted. For example, the 3 oz of silver per ton of ore is described as 'significant'. This low figure is most probably based on analytical results published in the annual mineral statistics and would hardly have covered the expense of recovery. Elsewhere, impeller buddles become propeller (sic) buddles and, in a confusing merging of terms, we get plunger lift pumps! We are also told that buddles are named after John Buddle (1773-1843), but Agricola depicts them in 1556 and they were used in Britain from at least a similar time.

"In the Bewick Vein" is a good introduction to this seldom visited mine and has 70 pp, 16 figures (5 coloured), 15 plates. It costs £4.95 (plus 85p p&p) and is available from Honeycrook Press, Joicey Shaft Cottage, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland, NE47 6NF or e-mail:- Harley.Science@btinternet.com
Mike Gill

2. "Geology of the Western Front 1914-1918" by Dr Peter Doyle is No 61 in the Geologist's Association Guides.

The author has combined a lifelong interest in military history with a geological training to produce the book. There are numerous references to the difficulties with water logged trenches but this is the first account, in English, to explain the geological and geomorphologic aspects of the problems.

The author handles the "delicate" subject with respect. He shows sensitivity to the area and the itineraries are not intrusive upon the battlefields or cemeteries.

The book is well illustrated with black and white photographs, maps and line drawings. The cost is £12.00.
Down to Earth

NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. "Hafodlas Slate Quarry, Betws y Coed" by G R Jones. A4-230 pages; 4 maps, 13 production Analysis Graphs, 37 detailed survey drawings, 60 plates. ISBN 0 9533692 0 X. Cost £12.50, p&p £2.50.

The Hafodlas story began in 1855 when the initial exploration was carried out by C E Spooner of Ffestiniog

Railway fame and his brother James S. Spooner who built the Talylyn Railway. In 1860 they were joined by other eminent engineers, William Fothergill Cooke of electric telegraph fame, Hedworth Lee who engineered the Chester and Holyhead Railway and Sir Daniel Gooch of the Great Western Railway whose son Henry became manager of the quarry. The impressive remains of the remarkable and unique architecture of this period have largely survived, while later mills of traditional construction have all but disappeared. The mills were equipped with a plethora of machines - fearsome great saws and planers by George Hunter, ordinary circular saws, sand saws and cranes, while some of the incline haulage was operated by highly innovative systems.

Part 1 of the book covers the history and development of the quarry from 1855 to its final closure in 1929, with an analysis of the production and men employed.

Part 2 assesses and interprets the site remains, and is supported by 37 detailed drawings and 60 photographs. The work, which is published in its entirety, was awarded the prestigious Association for Industrial Archaeology 1997 Fieldwork and Recording Award.

Griff Jones' book on the Slate Quarry at Hafodlas is a model study of archaeological and architectural recording in an internationally important industry. It will surely become to be regarded as a classic of industrial archaeological practice. The standard of the readily understandable drawings is remarkable and also reflects the interpretive skills, and the wealth of understanding of slate-industry processes and techniques, of the five members of Fforwm Plas Tanybwlich who spent no less than 7,500 hours at this nationally significant site. They have set an example for such work for others to try and emulate. Few other groups have brought such a fund of knowledge to such a task and conveyed the results in drawings that are a delight to peruse, and then backed it up with perceptive and informative archival research and writing.

The written sources for the slate industry, for long the economic lifeblood of Snowdonia, have hitherto received some attention from scholars, but very little work on its archaeology has been published. Its merits lie in its comprehensive coverage of the documentary evidence, its perceptive interpretation of the archaeology, and most especially in its large number of record drawings of superlative quality. That Griff has no formal qualifications is quite irrelevant, for he has achieved a remarkably competent result of which any professional could be proud.

2. "Thirlmere Mines and the Drowning of the Valley" by Ian Tyler. BlueRock Publications 1999. 273pp, 132 plans and photographs. Soft backed. Cost £14.99, p&p £2.50.

This book tells the story of the struggle for survival in the mines, of the constant driving deeper and deeper into barren ground, and the heartbreaking frustration as the veins yielded so little for so much toil. It also tells of the story of mighty Manchester, the men of the Waterworks Committee who greased the right palms, the hundreds of navvies who

poured into the vale, the soup kitchens in winter and the gradual destruction of Thirlmere.

NEWSLETTER ARTICLES

At the last Council Meeting it was suggested that a list of significant articles published in member organisation Newsletters be published. It was agreed that a "significant" article would be one which is an A4 page or more long. The contents of this list, the first list to be published, has been determined by the Newsletters that have been received by the Hon Secretary/Editor in recent months.

The success of publishing the list is dependant upon the Hon Secretary/Editor receiving copies of your Newsletters. I am always grateful to receive copies of Newsletters but I know that I am not on the mailing list of all Newsletters published. So, all you member organisation editors, please send me copies of your Newsletters and have details of all of the significant articles circulated throughout NAMHO. Recent articles received are:-

- Grosvenor Caving Club No 94 June 1999
 - Parys Mountain, Anglesey
- Journal of the Great Orme Exploration Society No 1, 1999
 - Tripping around the Baltic in a Landrover
 - Mine memories by the aged secretary
 - Winter Quarters - description of RNR annual training on Gibraltar
 - Bats underground
 - Common caving knots
 - The Hornby - report on the wreck of the Hornby on the Great Orme in 1824.
 - Samuel Worthington - Cheshire business man and entrepreneur.
- Peak District Mines Historical Society - Newsletter, No 90, April 1999
 - The French Connection - Description of underground war sites in northern France and a report of a Society meet in that area.
- Peak District Mines Historical Society - Mining History Vol 13, No 6, Winter 1998
 - Early Gunpowder Work in Cromford Sough
 - Primitive Mining Tools from Temberlini
 - Aspects of Late 17C Lead Industry in Wirksworth as revealed in the Courts
 - Oil and Mining Museums in Texas
 - Spanish Mining Museum at La Union
 - Ford Mine, Grindon, Staffs
 - Surface remains at New Venture Mine
 - James Watt's Steam Engine for Leadhills Mine
 - Brief guide to Froth Flotation
 - Early Gold Mining in Japan: More Sado Scrolls
 - Ore Dressing in the Manifold Valley
 - Washing Floors at Winster Pitts
- Plymouth Caving Group Newsletter No 131
 - AGM Report

Matienzo 1996-1998 (Part 2) - Pt 2 of article describing caves and caving explored by PCG members in northern Spain over past few years
Penberthy Croft, St Hilary, Cornwall - description of attempted recovery of motor vehicle from the shaft.

Subterranea Britannica No 21, 1999

Tunnels under Tonbridge, Kent - An extract from "Tonbridge Legends", 1866

Burlington and Corsham Computer Centre

Some WW11 Air Raid Shelters

Short notes on the Box/Bath area

Welsh Mines Preservation Trust June 1999

Report of the activities of the Trust

Welsh Mines Society - Special publication

The First Twenty Years 1979-1999

EARLY COPPER MINING

The April 1999 edition of the National Geographic Magazine contains a feature on early copper mining in Israel and Jordan.

PDMHS Newsletter

ANNESLEY-BENTINK COLLIERY CLOSURE

It has been announced that the Annesley-Bentink Colliery in Nottinghamshire is to close. This colliery, at 130 years old, is the oldest working pit in Britain. The colliery is owned by Midland Mining and they have had problems in producing coal at a cost which is profitable.

MINEWATER IN NORTHUMBERLAND

There is concern over the possibility of serious pollution of the River Coquet and its tributaries as a result of rising water levels in the abandoned workings of the Whittle Colliery, near Alnwick. Water levels are currently being monitored. The problem has received considerable publicity in the local press and on television.

Recent serious flooding in the Spittal area of Berwick-upon-Tweed appears to have resulted from an overflow of water from flooded coal workings in the Scremerston area. Similar potential hazards are associated with abandoned mine workings throughout Northumberland.

Whereas the risks and consequences of mine water and gas reaching the surface from abandoned workings are relatively well known, less well understood problems may also occur. Rising water levels may cause serious surface instability and may, in certain circumstances, cause movement along faults. Rising water levels may also result in significant changes to the permeability of the rocks adjacent to the old workings and it may not be possible to achieve controlled drainage of water from known shafts and adits. Considerable areas of land slipped ground have recently been identified in the area underlain by the White Colliery workings. Although apparently stable under present conditions, rising groundwater levels could initiate further

slippage. There is thus a real risk to ground stability above mine workings and perhaps over substantial adjoining areas not directly undermined. Such instability could result in damage to land, property and natural drainage, as well as to gas, water and sewer pipes and other services.

THE DRAGLINE THAT WALKED AGAIN

History was made on the 31 January 1999. On a misty Sunday in the eastern outskirts of Leeds the St Aidans 1150-B walked 48.8 metres, turned through 90 degrees, and gently lowered its boom. After starting life in South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and previously working in West Virginia, South Wales and the English Midlands as well as in Yorkshire, it reached its final location with consummate ease and - if you can say this of a machine - with dignity. With it moved the memories of all those who had, over half a century, designed, manufactured, erected, dismantled and re-erected, operated and maintained and, in recent times, worked to save it from the ignoble end of a cutting torch and scrap.

Beeby Plant Repairs of Retford, who had won the contract for the move, had spent the previous two weeks preparing the machine. In conjunction with associated electrical contractors they had devised a most unusual and impressive, possibly unique, way of moving the 1,200 ton walking dragline by remote control. Only the minimum essential motors were re-activated to raise the boom, walk and slew the machine using power from two small, temporary, on-board generators and a very large trailer-mounted generator parked alongside. The new system was controlled by an outside operator using a hand-held console wired into the machine.

During the previous week the boom had been raised, with some assistance from cranes, and fixed with three of its four pendants and the walking and slewing mechanisms tested. Around 10.00am on the Sunday the first steps were taken and soon the 1150-B was crossing the internal road towards the level area prepared for its permanent display. By about mid-day the machine had arrived at its destination, swung through 90 degrees and was ready to lower its boom unaided. There had been only two delays; one while a hydraulic excavator was brought in to move a cabin which had obstructed the machine as it very slightly veered off its intended path, and another when a fork-lift had to move another cabin which was just preventing the slewing.

Walking draglines have previously been brought back to working order after many years of idleness and some have walked great distances. Moving St. Aidan's 1150-B was different, it walked only a few metres but it is probably the only walking dragline to be preserved in the world.

Congratulations all round, particularly to RJB Mining, Miller Contractors, Leeds City Council, Beeby Plant Repairs, the "Friends", finance contributors and all those other organisations and individuals who, directly or indirectly, have contributed to the project's success.

I J Brown

MR PRESTWICH'S IMPROVEMENT

As a celebration of the 125 years life of the Protector Lamp and Lighting Co Ltd, a book which tells the story of the Company has been published. In addition, an exhibition to illustrate the life of the Company will be on display in northern England. Mr Prestwich's Improvement has been based on the unique archive of the Company. It captures the ingredients of Victorian Ingenuity and Edwardian Eccentricity and Pioneering Spirit.

Joseph Prestwich (1851-1919) joined the Company as a commission only agent. As a result of his obsession to produce the ultimate safe miner's lamp, and the success he achieved, he ultimately became Managing Director of the Company.

The book tells how the Company lurched from the brink of bankruptcy to the zenith of prosperity and back again.

The exhibition provides a rare opportunity to see images spanning the 125 years of the Company. Prints from Victorian and Edwardian glass plates contrast with a contemporary account of the Company and the coal mining industry.

The exhibition is on display at the National Coal Mining Museum until 23 July 1999 and at the Lancashire Mining Museum from 12 November - 19 December 1999.

THE TEMPUS/NAMHO MINING HISTORY SERIES OF BOOKS

The collaboration between Tempus and NAMHO proceeds apace, moving towards what should be a unique national collection of regional mining history publications. Unique because of the balance between informed, educated, keenly researched detail and general interest, and because of Tempus' own publishing programme, which maintains quality across a large range of titles while keeping prices low, and especially for its aim of covering every significant mining area in the country

At the present moment, two NAMHO-affiliated titles are awaiting publication - *The East Shropshire Coalfield*, by Ivor Brown, and *Peak District Mining and Quarrying*, by Lynn Willies and Harry Parker. These books will be released simultaneously in late July/early August and will retail at £9.99 each.

With NAMHO's assistance in finding authors, we hope to publish ten more Tempus/NAMHO titles before the end of the year 2000. The series will by this point have established its position as the new pictorial historical reference source, which will be used for years to come.

In addition to the requirements for ten compilers to produce "picture books" for mining regions by the end of 2000, the publishers are now so confident of success that they have asked NAMHO to find authors for more descriptive, higher priced books, for each major mining area. It is envisaged that these books will be illustrated, 160 or 196 page books of about 60,000 words with colour plates. It is expected that they will retail at £15 - £24 each. Authors will have an individual royalty contract with the publishers.

If you are interested, or know someone who would be interested, in preparing such a book either alone or in collaboration with others, then please contact the NAMHO Secretary, Wes Taylor, as soon as possible.

TOURIST MINE ACCIDENTS

The report of H M Inspector of Mines records one "major injury" accident during the year 1997/8. In the previous year four "major injuries" were recorded, including two to members of the public. Nearly all the "major injuries" recorded have been either broken bones or serious cuts involving hospital stays caused by slipping or stumbling.

I J Brown

SOUTH CROFTY TIN MINE, CORNWALL

The sale of South Crofty tin mine to Wilf Hughes has stalled. David Giddings, Managing Director of South Crofty PLC, alleges that Mr Hughes' company is unwilling or unable to come up with the money to acquire the mine.

There is now an air of uncertainty over the re-opening of the mine. Work that was ongoing to re-open the mine stopped at the end of April. Wilf Hughes is still adamant that he will obtain sufficient funding to complete the purchase of South Crofty and re-open the mine

Western Morning News

ROSEVALE TIN MINE, CORNWALL

NAMHO member Rosevale Mine has recently been featured in the *Western Morning News* and the *West Briton*. The features relate to the decision of the leaseholders, Tony Bennett and Mike Shipp to open the mine to members of the public and thus generate an income which will be used to develop the mine further.

There is very little recorded history of the mine but it is believed that it was opened in the early 1700's when a three foot wide vein was exploited. In 1906 the mine was bought by a syndicate who used an early mechanical tunnelling machine to develop a level below the original drivage. By 1916 Rosevale was closed and abandoned. In 1974 the lease was acquired by Tony and Mike and they have spent the intervening years developing it into an authentic working tin mine.

ACID ATTACK ON LIMESTONE

Rising levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide and the breath of tourists threaten to destroy records of European rainfall hidden in limestone caves.

Like trees, the spectacular stalactites, stalagmites and drip curtains in caves have growth rings whose chemical makeup provides a clue to past climates. A technique has been developed for revealing the past moisture levels of soils by analysing light passing through the rings. Using this technique a record of European rainfall over the past millennium can be constructed.

This valuable record may be in danger because stalagmites in British caves are corroding away. This is caused by rising carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels inside the caves.

The CO₂ in the breath of the many visitors to show mines can lead to a significant increase of the levels of the gas in poorly ventilated caves, reversing the process that forms the limestone structures.

Stalactites and stalagmites are created when calcium carbonate precipitates from water dripping inside the cave. Water percolating through the soil above the cave dissolves CO₂ from its surroundings, forming carbonic acid that strips calcium carbonate from limestone rocks. When the water reaches the cave, however, it loses CO₂ to the cave air, reducing its ability to carry the mineral. But, elevated levels of CO₂ in cave air can upset this process. Less calcite will be deposited if the water loses less CO₂ when it reaches equilibrium with the cave air, slowing the growth of the structures. Worse still, if levels are sufficiently high, the water will dissolve CO₂ from the cave air, forming more acid that erodes the limestone structures rather than building them. The risk is greatest in caves where the calcium content of the water is low. The majority of British caves fall into this category.

It is not only tourist attractions that are at risk. The predicted doubling of atmospheric CO₂ within the next century could be sufficient to destroy stalagmites in pristine caves. It has been noted that the stalagmites in Uamh an Tartair in Northwest Scotland, some of which may be 10,000 years old, do not appear to have grown over the past hundred years or so.

New Scientist

STABILISING UNSAFE MINING LAND

A new initiative to stabilise unsafe mines, the Land Stabilisation Programme, was launched in March 1999 by the Regions and Regeneration Minister, Richard Caborn.

The programme will be administered by English Partnerships and will make finance available to local and National Park authorities to stabilize areas which have been left in a hazardous condition by non-coal mine workings.

Is this a further threat to the mining heritage of our country?

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY PUBLICATIONS DATA BASE

Paul Sowen of Subterranea Britanica has a data base containing details of the many aspects of Industrial Archaeology, not just mining and other holes in the ground. Besides having details of the title, author, publication details, ISBN, availability and cost, the data base contains an abstract of the publication. A sample of recent titles on the data base is shown below:-

Thirlmere Mines and the Drowning of the Valley
Geology of the Dodwell Hill Quarries,

Whittington, Glos.

Les Souterrains de Pontoise.

Tramways and Railways of John Knowles (Wooden Box) Ltd.

The Kirkleatham Iron Stone Company.

Speech House Colliery

Anyone who is interested in obtaining further information on the contents of this database should contact Paul via the NAMHO Secretary.

MORE CASH FOR CHATTERLEY WHITFIELD

English Heritage have agreed to part finance the restoration of the Chatterley Whitfield site. They are providing £1m to save this historic colliery. The money will be used to restore the currently listed buildings as part of a plan for the restoration of the site

At the moment, there are no plans to re-open the site as a museum.

TICCIH 2000 CONFERENCE

The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage Millennium Congress will be held 30 August - 7 September 2000. The Congress will be based in London for 4 days and then there will be a choice of tours to either Cornwall, Wales or Scotland. The tours to Cornwall and Wales will contain a significant bias towards mining.

The cost of attending this Congress will be significant.

Further information is available from:- TICCIH2000 Congress Administrator, 42 Devonshire Rd, Cambridge, CB1 2BL. Tel:- 01223 323437.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL

The library of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall was sold on 22 February 1999. The Society, which is based at Penzance, was formed in 1814. When formed the Society discouraged membership from within the local mining community, apparently for social reasons. It is believed that this factor contributed to its failure to fulfil its early promise.

The Society did, however, build up an outstanding library collection. The dispersal and break up of the collection, which has followed the sale of other valuable collections in recent years, has provoked a further debate by academics and others about the loss of such valuable relics of a past era.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MINING HISTORY ORGANISATIONS

Registered Charity No 297301

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Tel:- Matlock (01629) 583834.

wkweb4.cableinet.co.uk/adrian.pearce/NAMHO.HTM

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