



THE FRIENDS OF
KILLHOPE

NEWSLETTER NO. 30

MAY 1994

PRESIDENT - *Sir Kingsley Dunham F.R.S.*

Once again it is time to remind members that our Annual General Meeting is almost upon us. The day will follow closely last year's successful format but please note that because the upstairs room at Killhope is occupied by the excellent photographic exhibition we have a change of venue to the **Village Hall, Nenthead**. The meeting will begin at 11 a.m. on Saturday 18th June 1994 (see over for directions to venue.)

As usual I urge Friends to attend and exercise their right to have a say in the way our organisation is run. After the meeting we return to Killhope for lunch which will be followed by a walk lead by Ian Forbes from the site and tantalising called "From Kidd's to Collier's." The duration is about one and a half hours and I am asked to say that regrettably it is not for the infirm and that boots are required. I believe the path is still rough in parts but is well within capabilities of the averagely sound in wind and limb.

If you add on to all of this the prospect of Janet's excellent Killhope Kitchen food I think your journey into the high Pennines will be well worth the trouble.

If you require a buffet lunch after the meeting, please return the enclosed form as soon as possible.

Friends are reminded that nominations for the position of all officers and three committee members should be forwarded to the Secretary, Mrs. D. Chambers, 18 Cheveley Walk, Belmont, Durham DH1 2AU not less than fourteen days before the meeting.

STOP PRESS!

We are delighted to report that the newest member of the Friends of Killhope is no less a person than the Rt. Rev. David Jenkins, Lord Bishop of Durham. The Bishop graciously accepted the invitation of honorary membership extended by our President Sir Kingsley Dunham during the launch of the 10th Birthday Celebrations at Killhope which took place just before we were due to go to press. Full details of this memorable Killhope occasion will appear in the next newsletter.

10TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS & FRIENDS PROGRAMME 1994/95

For the benefit of new members and as a reminder to the rest of us we reprint the 10th Birthday Celebrations and the Friends programme of events for 1994 - see pages 25 and 26.

Membership Subscriptions

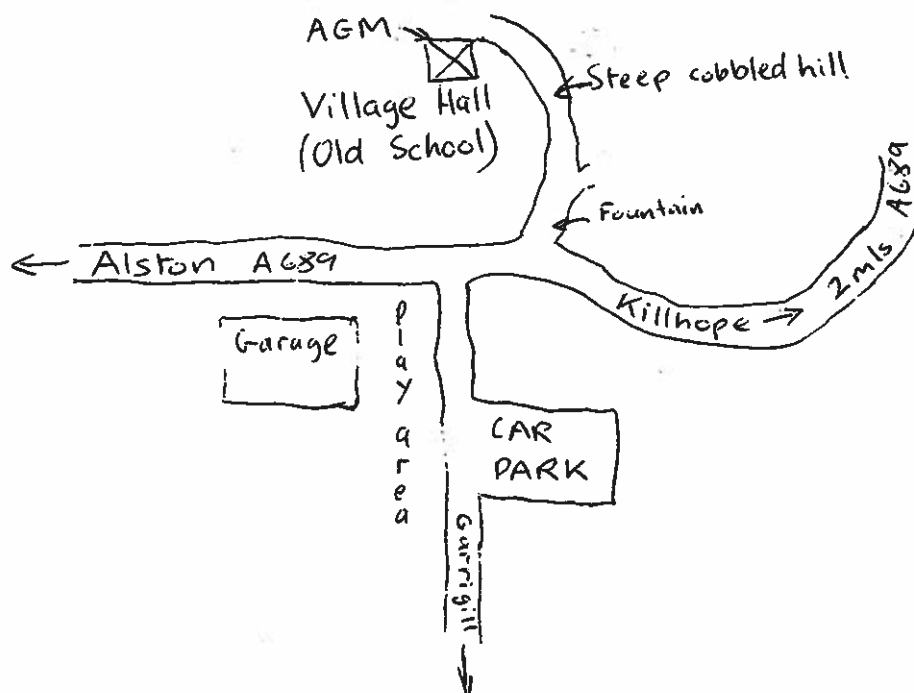
Apparently I was technically premature with my dire threats that members who had not renewed their subscriptions at the time of the last newsletter would be "struck off." Further, having panicked a number of faithful members I omitted the name and address of our Treasurer! Sorry folks! However, this is the "final demand" and to clarify matters further a renewal notice is enclosed if you still have not paid up. The rates are £9 family membership, £6.50 ordinary membership and £4 student/senior membership and should be sent to Mr. W.K. Grigg, Heatherlea, 6 East Blackdene, St. John's Chapel, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham DL13 1RE.

Project Officer's report

I regret that due to temporary indisposition Ian Forbes our Project Officer is unable to submit his report in this edition. Thus the acknowledgement of a number of important donations to our collection as well as reports of happenings on site etc. will have to be held over until the next newsletter.

Bryan Chambers, Newsletter Editor, 18 Cheveley Walk, Belmont, Durham DH1 2AU, telephone 091 3868491.

AGM. venue - NENTHEAD (not to scale)



Access to the Village Hall is via a steep narrow cobbled hill and turning cars may be difficult. Please leave the limited parking space for our less able bodied members and use the main village car park on the other side of the A689.

Report from Durham County Council

As Friends of Killhope will know from David Miller's article in the February 1994 Newsletter, Killhope Lead Mining Centre was transferred from the Environment Department to the Arts, Libraries and Museums Department on 1st April 1994. I hope that for visitors to Killhope, for the Killhope staff and for Friends of Killhope it was a seamless change. Officers from the Environment Department continue to be involved in the development of the visitor mine, and close liaison is taking place between the Departments.

The Arts, Libraries and Museums Department has extensive experience of managing visitor facilities. As well as operating a network of libraries across the County, the Department manages The Bowes Museum, The Durham Light Infantry Museum, Binchester Roman Fort, Durham Art Gallery, Darlington Art Gallery and Bishop Auckland Town Hall. I am delighted that Killhope has come to Arts, Libraries and Museums and I am sure that we will have things to learn from the staff at Killhope, just as Killhope will benefit from the range of skills in education, local history, information, museum work and promotion within this Department. By the time you read this I hope to have had the opportunity of meeting many of you at the Friends of Killhope AGM.

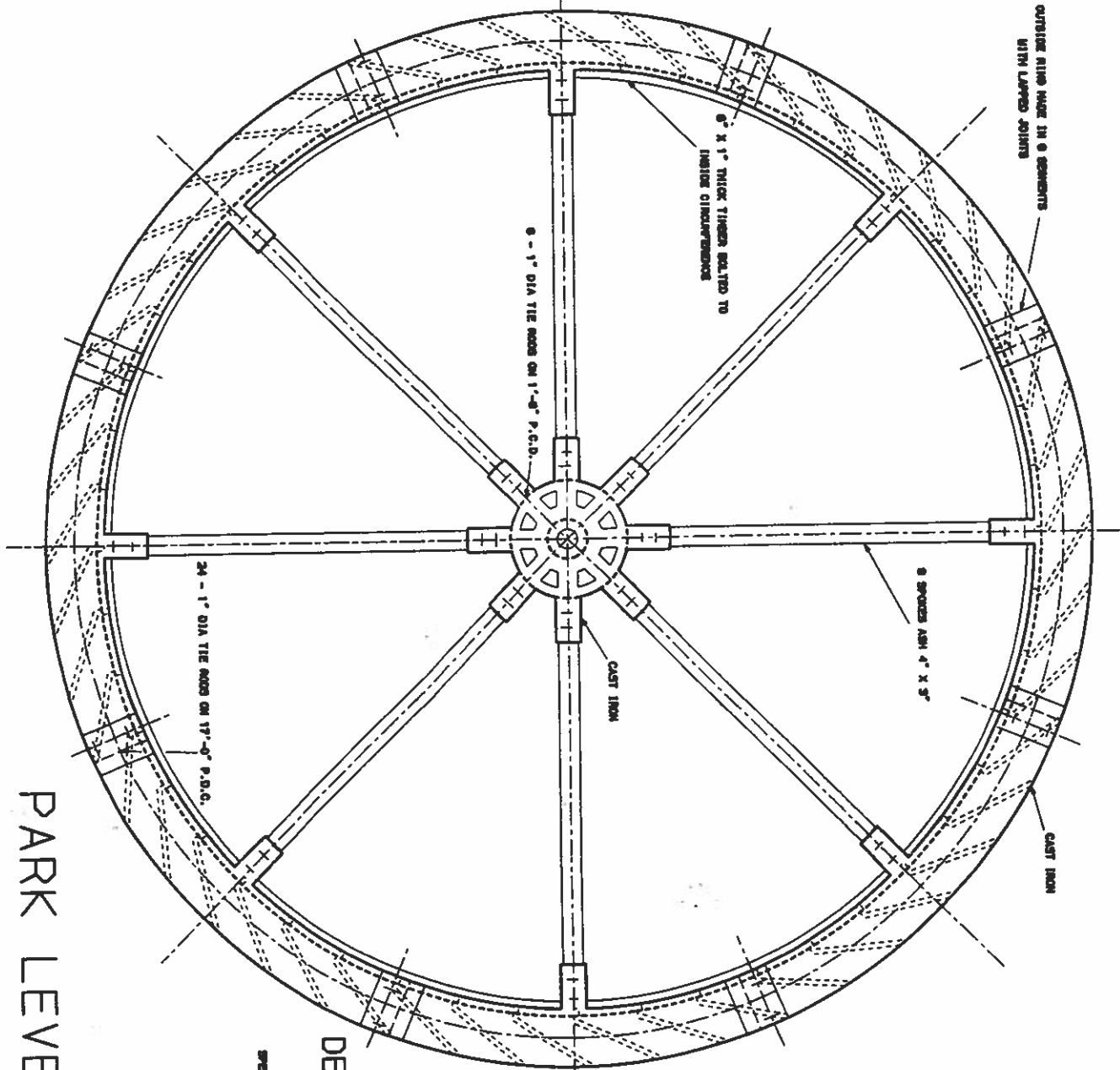
The main civil engineering contract for the mine has now finished, although soil conditions have meant that landscaping around the upper car park could not be completed - this will have to wait for drier weather. As of April 1994 the next work to be carried out is the installation of the electric supply to the plant room for the mine and the fitting of pumps and ventilating fan. Work has begun on the construction of the scenery which will transform a bare concrete bunker into an impressive recreation of a working lead mine of the last century. I am eager, in particular, to see the Friends' underground water wheel installed in its setting and turning.

I look forward to continuing the excellent relationship which I know has developed between the Environment Department and the Friends of Killhope and to your continued support for Killhope.

Patrick Conway,
Director, Arts, Libraries and Museums.

PARK LEVEL WHEEL

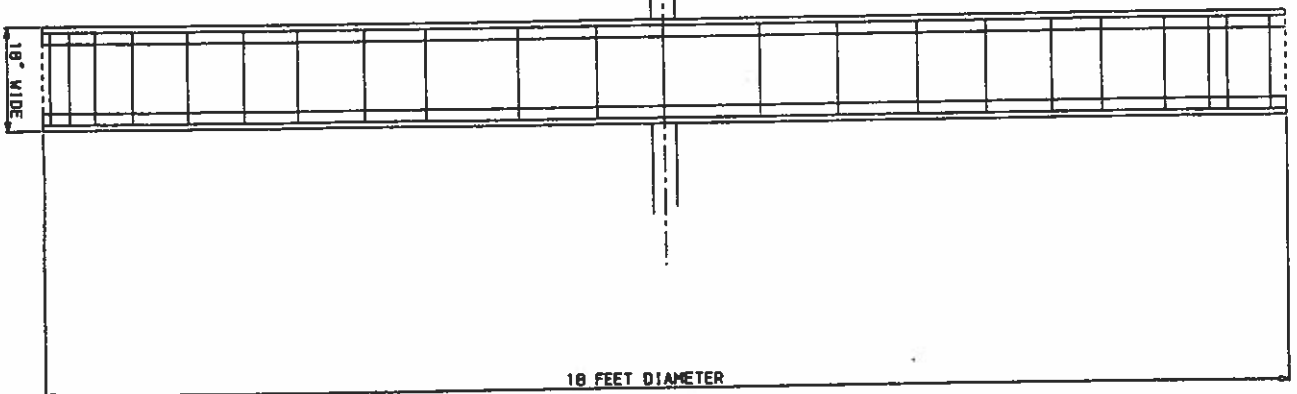
Friends will recall that as our organisation has been involved with all the waterwheels at Killhope - Brunton Buddle wheel (retrieval and restoration), Eric's wheel (purchase and restoration), Big Wheel (raised roughly half the total cost of restoration) and "Teesdale Wheel" (purchase and retrieval) - we thought it would be appropriate if we could supply the underground wheel planned for the mine. Patterns have been purchased by the Friends and the hub has been cast. The rim segments will follow soon. Friends and our castings suppliers collaborated over the design of the wheel and the drawings are reproduced overleaf. Further details of this project will follow in due course.



PARK LEVEL WHEEL

DETAILS OF WHEEL

18 FEET DIAMETER 18" WIDE
 40 WOODEN BUCKETS
 SPEED 7 R.P.M. = 0.977/SEC = 280 BUCKETS/MIN
 800 GALLONS/MIN = 3.27 M.P.
 2.14 GALLONS PER BUCKET

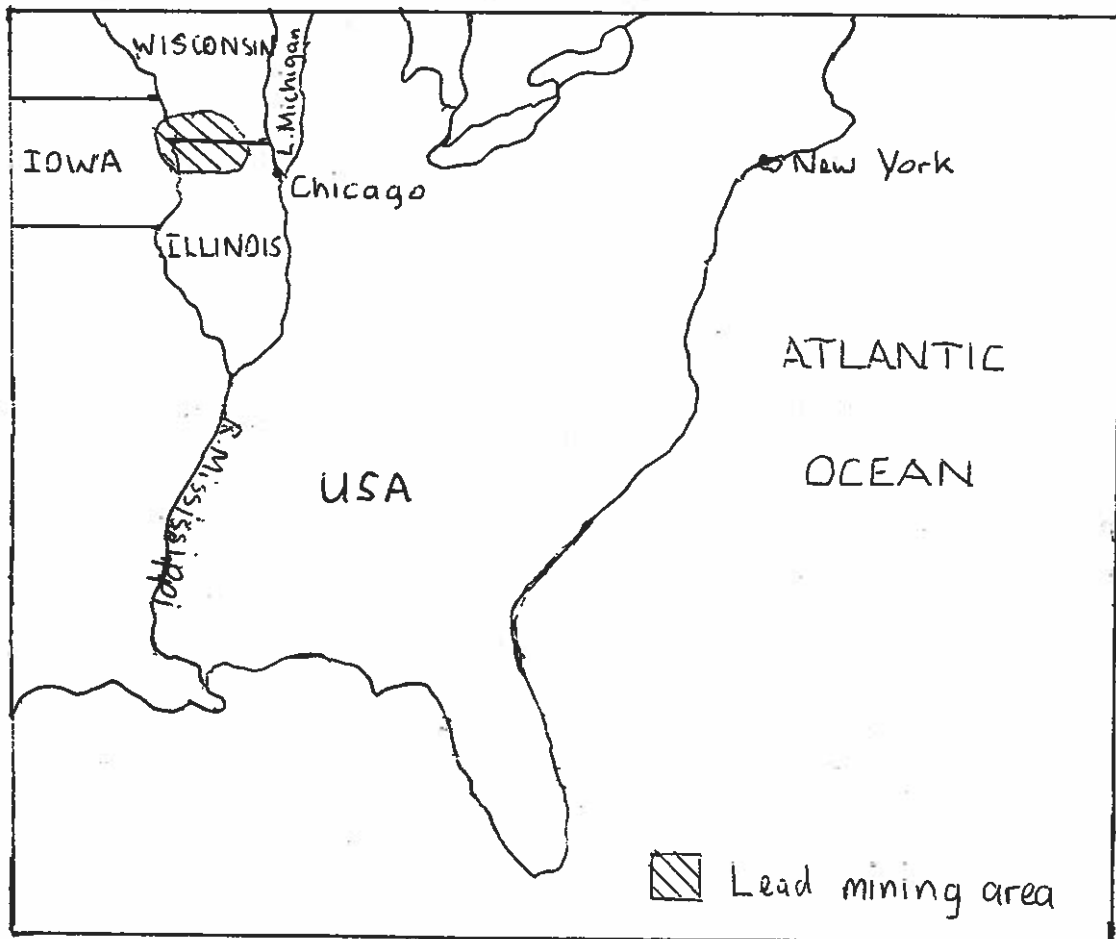


READERS LETTERS

Some years ago I purchased a frog carved from fluorite from an antique shop in the depths of Kent. I learned from the owner that it had belonged to her parents who came from "Up North." They had others which had been broken over the years. The carving is about 6 inches long and is quite crude, however, it is beautifully fluorescent. This points to it having come from Weardale as any other carvings I have seen, mostly from China, do not fluoresce at all.

The thought that the old men did carve spar is also borne out by a reference on Page 73 of "Weardale in Old Photographs" by June Crosby. A photograph of White Level, Middlehope c1900 complete with quote "Whites Level was said to produce the best spar of all for the miners ornamental carving." I also note in newsletter No. 17 reference is made to the Mineral Exhibition of 1887 in which class 10 was for "Best Spar Model." Which brings me to ask what happened to all the old carvings? I have not seen any in old collections or indeed in any museums, are there any out there at all? Spar is very fragile and easily broken, but surely some have withstood the ravages of time. Does anyone have any information at all please.

Roland Thomas



Sketch map showing location of lead mining area in which the dales emigrants settled. See Kevin Watson's article overleaf

EMIGRANT'S CORNER
BY KEVIN WATSON
PROLOGUE

Lurking in the dark recesses of Killhope Mineshop, about six feet away from an unresponsive old rat, I reflected on my short career as an information assistant. Here, in this room I'd met a cowboy who spoke of his boyhood days riding the range, a young girl who told me acne could be fatal, every proud plumber that could possibly exist and many a miner who had struggled to exist. Now it was over. Almost. Soon I would be off to York to take a three year degree program in American Studies which might even include a period in the state of Wisconsin. A new adventure was about to begin.

The mineshop door noisily clicked open and in walked the latest visitor. We exchanged pleasantries and in so doing I found out he was from Wisconsin.

"Some of my family emigrated and worked the lead mines out there," he explained.

We stood by the fire and he talked about a town called Leadmine which he called home and I talked about the people who had left the North Pennines for his home area a century and a half earlier. When I revealed that I might actually be moving to Wisconsin for a time he gave me his card:

WISCONSIN POWER & LIGHT:

LOREN FARREY - RISK MANAGEMENT.

Just as he was about to leave, he mentioned that he was looking for his ancestors, among whom were the Watsons and Dents who came from a place I probably hadn't even heard of called Lunedale. I had heard of Lunedale, of course. My family were from that area. They were the Watsons and Dents.

The following series of articles are based on my adventures and discoveries in the United States lead mining region. They would not have been possible without the help, friendship and tremendous enthusiasm of a man I first encountered in the gloom of a candle-lit Killhope mineshop. He is Loren Farrey, my American Cousin.

PART 1 - DESTINATION FRONTIER

The bus eased itself across a midwestern prairie landscape, taking me ever nearer my new Wisconsin home. Looking through the window I was subjected to a repetitive panorama of almost identical fields occupied by regimented rows of submissive corn watched over by Sergeant - Major silos. In recent times, nature has been fighting back. A few years ago a tornado reduced one small town the bus passed to a heap of rubble and the Wisconsin I was travelling through on this mosquito-possessed August night was still reeling from the shock of the Mississippi bursting its banks.

"ARE YOU READY FOR SOME REAL FOOD?" a billboard screamed at me, one of many compromises to American consumerism to be allowed to intrude on the roadsides of the midwestern countryside. "CHANNEL 15 NEWS - DEDICATED TO BRINGING YOU THE NEWS AS IT HAPPENS WHERE IT HAPPENS."

I sat back in my seat. Was this the wild frontier Willa Cather¹ wrote about? Was this really the place some of my ancestors had chosen to call home?...

Somewhere on a journey, the traveller stops leaving where he came from and starts arriving where he is going or so the theory goes but is it that simple? For me the knowledge that the midwestern life was temporary and the expectation that living standards in the U.S.A. are high had me filled with a spirit of adventure and excitement on the northern side of the Watford Gap. But not everyone who ever left the North Pennines bound for the banks of the Mississippi found leaving to be so easy:

1844 August Sunday 4th

The last Sabbath I expect I shall spend in my Native place at least, for some time. Was at home during the day. Preached in the Chapel from 1 Tim. 1.15. Good attendance and attention, rather an affecting time. The Lord bless the word spoken. Took leave of several of the congregation at the Chapel door. Did not go to bed. Was somewhat affected when parting with my friends, as probably the next time we meet will be at the bar of God.

**Journal of Matthew Dinsdale - Circuit Rider
c/o Wisconsin State Historical Society**

In small town America today, feelings of loneliness and isolation can be relieved by becoming an Oddfellow or a Mason, a Barfly or a Methodist. Even the conflicting voices of the Oprah Winfrey Show will provide some relief from the silence of an empty room. This was not always the case. Thus it should be noted that although American history is most often seen in terms of progress and expansion, for every American dream realised there was an American nightmare for someone else and on the frontier perhaps the worst nightmare of all was that of being left alone, lonely and isolated from the rest of society. The life the immigrant on the frontier had chosen was one removed from everyone that once mattered to him as is clear in this letter:

"...And yet with all the advantages, and beauties of this lovely country, I cannot say that I am perfectly contented. I suppose the reason is that I am a stranger in a strange land. I feel a constant sense of loneliness. If you...and some scores of others were here, I am quite certain I should be much better contented. If some of my brothers do not come out, I cannot stay here. No, I really think I cannot, well as I like the country.

P.S. You can't tell how bad I want to see somebody that I have seen before."

Williams c. 1850

Wisconsin State Historical Society

In attempting to piece together the puzzle of the men and women who left the Dales to make the midwestern lead region their home, I am drawn to the town of Galena, just over the State border in Illinois. Grandiose southern

¹Novelist - Willa Cather grew up on the midwestern frontier and reflected this in her work most notably in **O Pioneers** (1913) and **My Antonia** (1918).

style architecture abounds. Much noise is made about how General Grant lived and died here and how the first steamboats edged their way up the Galena River (formerly the Fever River). Certainly, this was a prosperous town, more important for a while than Chicago. Without Galena, the lead industry in the region may not have amounted to much. However, my stay here is brief for it soon becomes apparent that for the Dalesfolk who came here all those years ago, this was not journey's end. Their new homes were to be made a little further north in townships like Council Hill or New Diggings.

New Diggings is a long way removed from Galena. Whilst Galena thrives in the tourist industry, New Diggings is shrouded in the mood of a modern day ghost town. The people here are not wealthy, if indeed, there are any people for today the street is empty and the only sound is a distant engine trying to start but failing miserably. It's noon but the sign on the town store door says "Closed" and there is no expectation or hope that it will say "Open" any time in the near future. The people who could make this business thrive moved away a long time ago anyway. New Diggings is feeling old and tired.

It was not always this way. There was a time when you could check yourself in to Mr Bunt's hotel, walk down Main Street and buy your general supplies from Mr Watson or Mr Vickers or if you were looking for work, go and see Mr Emerson, the proprietor of Etna Mills. There was a time when this part of Lafayette County was alive with mining activity. For the first arrivals from the Dales, however, there was also a time when New Diggings displayed more than its share of the uglier characteristics of a frontier town. Violence, gambling and drunkenness were commonplace but churches and chapels were nowhere to be seen. A clergyman passing through wrote:

"This is without exception the worst place I have seen or heard of in the mines at present...The stores and groceries are all open on the Sabbath. A nominal Christian gives as a reason for keeping open his store that all the business was done on the Sabbath and he must open or give up. It is now one of the headquarters of gambling etc..."

**Correspondence of Rev John T. Lewis
Wisconsin State Historical Society**

After a stern Methodist upbringing a young miner from the Dales might well prefer to die alone and lonely than submit to what he perceived to be the inherently evil influence of those who made up the core of town life. The frontier must have seemed like the edge of the world to such individuals, a solitary confinement of the soul in a mysterious and threatening new world. However, this was not to remain the case for long. In the mid-1830s a group of men and women arrived in the lead region in the hope of finding a better life than they had enjoyed in their homeland. In a remarkably short space of time, the things they believed in had become a way of life and a unifying influence for the people of the lead mining frontier. Their influence is still felt and celebrated today. They called themselves Primitive Methodists and they came from a little English town called Middleton in Teesdale...

In newsletter No. 28 Willie Watson described the Rotherhope Fell mine and washing plant as he remembers it in 1928. He now adds further notes and drawings and also records the most westerly working at Rotherhope in the late 1940s/early 1950s when Anglo Austral ran Rotherhope mill. – Editor.

Rotherhope (or Rodderup) Fell Mine. Middle Level & Middle Gill Foot Hopper.

Willie Watson.

The Double Tub Way at Middle Gill, Rotherhope Fell.

The full tubs going down pulled the empty tubs up. Three full tubs started at the spar heap at Middle Level; two of the three ran the full distance to the hopper at Middle Gill foot, the third tub was stopped on the brow of the hill, on the right-hand side track at the top of the steep lower part of the tubway. At the same time the two empty tubs coming up from the hopper picked up the full tub at the stop on the left-hand side track and took the three tubs, one full and two empty, back to the filling bay at the spar heap at Middle Level, the full tub acted as a brake. As the full tubs reached the steepest part of the lower half of the track, the empty tubs on the left-hand side track coming up from the hopper at Middle Gill foot had reached the less steep top half. In this way the tubs were kept running smoothly.

The spar was then led to Nenthead by Heslop's wagon, of Nenthead Garage. The mill at Nenthead had been fitted with the most up-to-date machinery in the early 1940s, which was a big improvement on the Rotherhope Fell mill. Spar from Middle Gill, Rotherhope, was the main supply for Nenthead Mill. At this time the workforce at Rotherhope was down to eight.

A short distance up Blackburn from the hopper the turbine watercourse was carried along the river bank in wooden boxes 5ft 6ins wide and 1ft 9ins deep. The distance from the hopper down to Rotherhope Mine was about 350 yards.

The old wagons from the 1914-18 war.

The earliest wagons that ran from Rotherhope Mine to Alston station were chain-driven; the makes included one Dennis, one Napier, and two Albions belonging to Tatters, who owned the garage on the east side of the Alston to Penrith road in the early 1920s. Their wagons ran only part-time.

At the end of the horse and cart era two new wagons took over in 1925. The first was an Albion, owned by Peart and Swindle, the other a Guy owned by Isaac Swindle; it was the latter which led most of the machinery partway to Higgs Wellhope shaft in 1925.

There was a more powerful wagon of German make, a Benz; this was the wagon which led the new engine from Alston station to Rotherhope Mine in 1927. The weight of the engine flywheel was over 7 tons. All the wartime wagons disappeared by the end of the 1920s, except for those belonging to Kirsopp and Patterson.

In the early 1920s ore from Nenthead was led to a tip at Alston where it was held until the ship from Belgium arrived in Newcastle. Then the old war-time chain-driven wagons were used to make the short lead into the station thus facilitating a quick turn-round for the vessel.

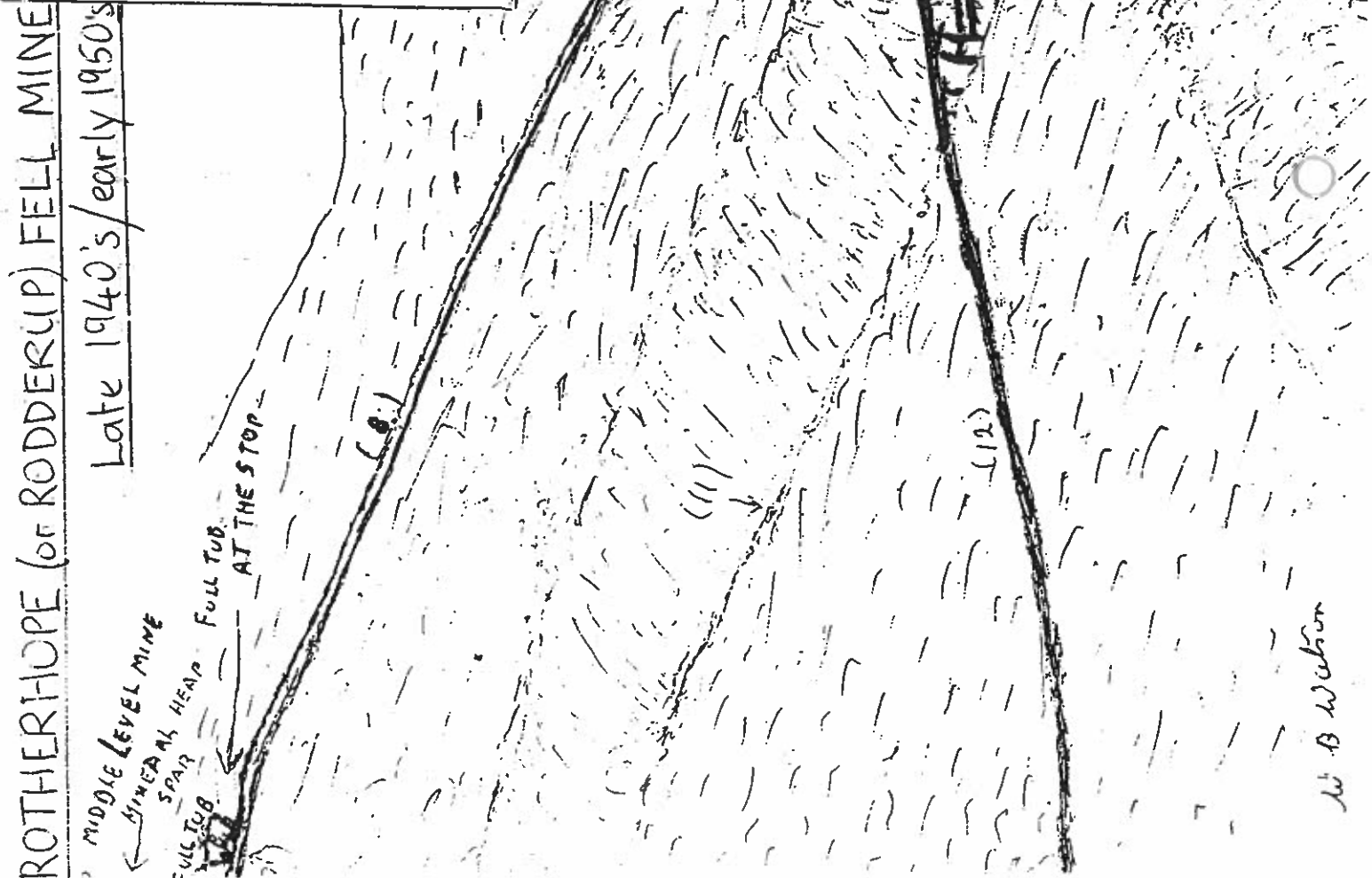
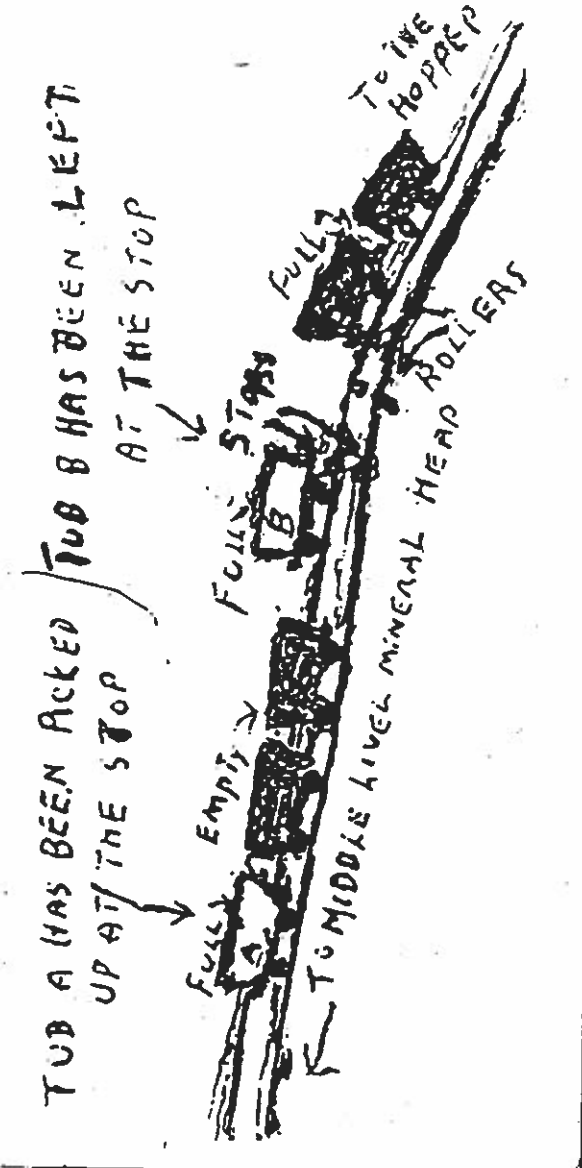
The wagons which led the stone to Carlisle (Crosby) aerodrome were of a much later date. The stone was used to lengthen the runways in 1942 for the new fighter planes.

Middle Gill tub way and hopper at Rotherhope Fell Mine. Late 1940s/early 1950s.

Key (to drawing overleaf)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hopper | 10. Water box over Middle Gill |
| 2. Full tubs | 11. Middle Gill |
| 3. Ladder | 12. New mill turbine water course |
| 4. Cabin | 13. Not allocated |
| 5. Man leaving cabin to tip tubs on hopper top | 14. Old mill water course |
| 6. Road bridge | 15. Road |
| 7. Path from hopper to cabin | 16. Blackburn |
| 8. Double tub way | 17. Middle Gill |
| 9. Tub standing against stop on right-hand side of double tub way | 18. Turning bay |

ROTHERHOPE (or RODDERUP) FELL MINE
 Late 1940's/early 1950's



W. B. Watson

LIFE GOES ON REGARDLESS

T.A. Milburn

It is indeed a sorrowful situation depicted by the display in the Killhope Leadmining Centre, when we see a forty two year old lead miner, part-time farmer, suddenly bereft of his wife and left with five children under ten, including a fortnight old baby. But life goes on regardless of tragic happenings, so what happened to this family?

My own grandfather, Thomas Milburn of Moss House, was cousin to Thomas of Burnt Hills, so that, in researching my own family history, I have come across many references to the other branch of the family. Incidentally, Burnt is always pronounced brunt, which is the old English rendering.

Thomas' first task would be to find someone to look after the children when he was at work in the mine. The older children would have been expected to help with the stock and with looking after the younger children. It may well have been that Thomas' housekeeper was Hannah Milburn of Broad Meadows, possibly a distant relative, whom he married the following year, and who bore him two children, Phyllis and Jacob to whom brief reference will be made later. The marriage did not meet with the approval of Mary's brothers, and there is evidence of this in the Graham letters. The fact that Hannah was fifteen years his junior was probably one factor, but it must have led to much unpleasantness as the Grahams too, lived at Burnt Hills.

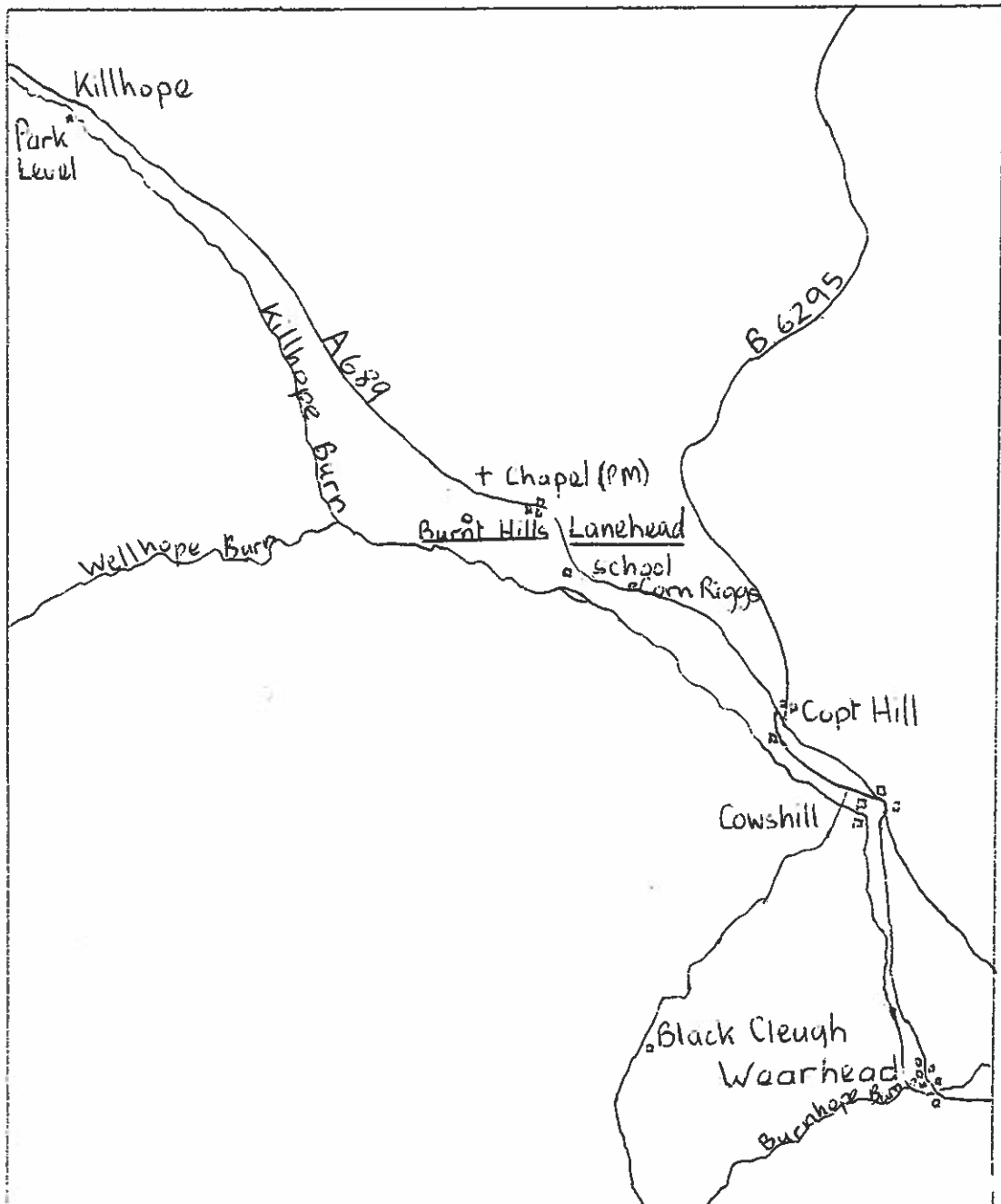
The 1851 census had listed, in addition to the parents, John (11), Mary (8), Thomas (6), Hannah (4), Joseph (2), and Ann (7m). William and Phoebe were born later than decade. I will deal with their different fortunes in order.

Also at Burnt Hills at the same time were Grahams and English's and there were a number of cases of marriage with the Milburns (hence Milburn English.) High Burnt Hills, Middle Burnt Hills and Low Burnt Hills each comprised a number of cottages, few of them underpopulated. There were, in fact twenty nine people at Burnt Hills in 1851.

Although there seems to have been the choice of three schools for the children to attend, it is most probably that they walked down Lanehead bank to the Barrington School just above Heathery bridge. For Sunday School all they needed to do was to cross the road to the former Primitive Chapel, as this was not extended until 1858, accommodation for worshippers must have been extremely cramped. Imagine the noise and atmosphere when the Ranters let rip on a rousing chorus of a familiar hymn! Sunday School anniversaries, the Christmas treat, apples and oranges in the stocking, pace eggs at Easter, must have been the highlights of these children's lives, simplistic as they may appear today.

The eldest son John would already be seventeen when his mother died and at that age would have stepped out of the washer lad stage and graduated to underground work. He married Elizabeth Bell of Limestone Hill in 1862; they had three children, Thamar, John and Mary. After Elizabeth died in 1866 he married Mary Ann Featherstone in 1869 and they emigrated to New Zealand with his first family. Not much is known afterwards, but Mrs. Yvonne Meiklen, Thamar's granddaughter writes to me. After her husband retired from the police force they have gone into business in the Wellington area.

Mary married Thomas Hackwood of Corn Riggs in 1864 and by 1871 they were living at Burnt Hills with five children. One must conclude that they had emigrated to USA before the next census. A Miss Lois Hackwood has written to me of an ancestor who started work at the age of nine, and who worked in silver mines in Nevada and Colorado. On their travels they had had contact with Pearts.



Sketch map of Killhope valley showing some of the places mentioned in the Milburn story

It would have been surprising, in a large family of Milburns, not to have found one named Thomas, but this one remains a mystery to me. He does not appear on the 1861 census, by which time he would have been sixteen, perhaps he was working away from home as a live-in farm lad. He is listed again in 1871, this time again from Burnt Hills, and describing himself as landowner and lead miner. One wonders as to the extent of his estates, perhaps he inherited something from his uncle John, described as a landowner twenty years earlier. From 1871 I am afraid I have lost track of him, there were so many Thomas Milburns at large at that time, including distant relatives from Black Cleugh, that one cannot keep track of them.

Thomas senior was buried in April 1863, having reached the age of fifty, an age which might not strike us as old, but was higher than the normal expectations of life for most lead miners at that time.

Joseph, born in 1849, presumably followed the usual pattern of the time, after all, what opportunities were there? He married my father's half sister, Jane Craig whose mother hailed from Garrigill. Their wedding must have been one of the first in the present Methodist Chapel at Westgate, which had only just been built to replace the building now used as the schoolroom. For a time they lived in Campbell Street, Tow Law, so they must have moved there in search of work. By 1879 they had three children, Philip, Mary and baby Ernest.

Joseph was part of the large contingent from the Lanehead area who emigrated on the sailing vessel Margaret Galbraith to New Zealand, departing October 1879 and arriving January 1890. Philip, the oldest child who later became a journalist, wrote an interesting account of the voyage, based on his own and his parents' recollections. The fare was sixteen pounds for adults, half rate for children, babes in arms travelled free. Amounts of food to which emigrants were entitled were set out and appear fairly generous. Although the voyage lasted thirteen weeks and they had to go round the Cape, as sailing ships could not negotiate the recently opened Suez Canal, they were more fortunate than some emigrants in keeping clear of pestilence. Friends of Killhope have already had the opportunity of reading Philip's account which first appeared in the Otago Daily Times on the fiftieth anniversary of the emigrants' arrival.

Evidently work was not so plentiful as they had expected so that the adult males had to move inland to find employment in the mines. What happened to wives and children is not clear. However the family seems to have settled in Dunedin and stayed there. Six children survived infancy, Philip, Mary, whose descendants are now in South America, Harry, a jeweller in Wellington, Alfred, who worked in local government in Dunedin, John and Vera, whose daughter corresponds with me, as does the wife of one of Philip's grandsons.

John left his jewellery manufacturing business in Timaru and joined the South Canterbury regiment. He took part in the landing at the Dardanelles on April 25th 1915 and fell on April 27th, virtually the whole of his platoon were wiped out. He is described as a splendid rifleman, and ever ready to stand for truth and righteousness.

This obituary from a New Zealand newspaper gives a flavour of the man and the times.
(Editor)

In Memoriam.



MR. JOHN MILBURN,

Killed in action at the Dardanelles on
April 27, 1915.

Just ten years since I made my acquaintance with the late John Milburn, who has given his life for King and country in a righteous cause. As a boy he was full of energy and life, and entered into all he took in hand with zest and spirit, difficult at times to control, but at heart was leal and true. As a member of the Kew Bible Class he was faithful in his attendance, gave earnest attention to the lessons taught, and never failed when asked to contribute an essay for the class.

As a member of the church choir he was diligent and painstaking in his work, and a faithful and loyal member. His favourite hymn, which he never tired of, was—

Onward, Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the Cross of Jesus
Going on before.
Christ, the Royal Master,
Leads against the foe;
Forward into battle,

See! His banners go.

A fitting theme for one who has given the "utmost for the highest."

Rev Corporal Sullivan, writing of him, says:—"His life was an example to his comrades, ever ready to stand for truth and righteousness. He was a prominent member of the Bible Class on the troopship, and a faithful member of the Brotherhood while in Egypt. His comrades in arms mourn his loss, and I was glad to call him comrade." We are glad for such a living example of the robust Christian life, and thank God for his faithful Christian witness amidst the scenes of strife.

Now the labourer's task is o'er;

Now the battle-day is past;

Now upon the farther shore

Lands the voyager at last.

Father, in Thy gracious keeping

Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.

Our sympathy is extended to his sorrowing parents, who are with us still, and the other members of the family, for the loss of a beloved son and faithful brother.

All who knew them speak warmly of Joseph and Jane, Joseph as a great reader and lover of the classics and Jane as a very sweet lady. A granddaughter writes:-

"I think Joseph and Jane would have thought the voyage to New Zealand worthwhile. Life was hard for them, but the younger folk have had it easier and have appreciated the opportunities given them. There is a definite leaning to academic work with lawyers, teachers, a chemist, a science Professor, school teachers, Laboratory Technologists and a Health Inspectors being among the occupations followed."

William, born in 1852, did not emigrate and spent most, and possibly all his life at Burnt Hills. In "Clearing the Forest" by Peter Bowes (pages 59-60) we read of a Lead Miners' demonstration in which William took an active part. In October 1882, after three more months of unemployment, the mood had definitely hardened, and there was a further demonstration at St. John's Chapel. It was reported as follows: "Mr. William Milburn, (Burnt Hills), remarked that it was true a number of bargains had been taken, but they were by men whom he felt constrained to call blacklegs (hear hear)... what was needed was that the men of Weardale stand firm, and if they did that there was no doubt that they

would gain the victory (applause). In conclusion he begged to move a resolution that they, as men, pledged themselves to the course they had taken, and were determined to hold out against the present agents." His first wife was my father's cousin, Maria Milburn, also known as Maria Peart. They had three children, Thomas, Mary and Anne. Anne was the mother of Albert and Philip Milburn, whose names appear on the War Memorial at Copt Hill. Thomas married Mary Ellen Emerson and they emigrated to New Zealand, where he worked in the mines. There were seven children and at least twelve grandchildren, one of whom, Cynthia recently visited Killhope.

After Maria's death William married Hannah Heslop who bore him five children, Robert, of whom no trace can be found, Charles, who emigrated to New Zealand and has descendants in the North Island, John Heslop (Jack) who was unmarried and lived at Lanehead and two daughters, Elizabeth Jane and Phoebe who have descendants in the dale and Stockton area.

Some older residents in the dale will remember Willie Milburn who was a grandson and who created a sensation when he threw Walt Wearmouth, then world champion Cumberland and Westmorland style wrestler, in a bout at Wearhead. In latter years Willie farmed near Harrogate and his son John carries on the business.

Phoebe was the child born on 14th January 1855, her mother dying on January 30th. The Saturday before the emigrants left for New Zealand she married William Coatsworth so they couldn't have had a very private honeymoon! William was more fortunate than the majority of the party, in that being a stonemason there was plenty of work available, he soon got engaged in constructing bridges, railway tunnels and portals and of course houses.

There were many Scots in that part of New Zealand and William built the Middlemarch Presbyterian Church in 1894, also becoming an elder. Middlemarch is about twenty five miles up the Taieri river valley, he may have built additional churches as well. Some descendants met at this church in 1979 to celebrate the centenary of the voyage, unfortunately it rained most of the day! William and Phoebe had seven children, Grace, Tom, John William, Molly, Phoebe and Frank. Phoebe died in infancy. Many of the descendants are engaged in teaching or farming, I correspond with people as far apart as Invercargill and Auckland.

In the Southland Times, in May 1983, there was an article in the Southland Times about Private Jack Coatsworth who died in an Austrian prisoner of war camp in May 1942, the family have never been able to obtain details of the so-called accident which led to his death. Before capture he took part in the campaign in Greece.

A survivor of that campaign wrote as follows:-

While we were doing guard duty at Piraeus the German Air Force made a heavy raid and set 17 or 18 ships on fire as well as dropping mines in the harbour.

Next day another boat struck a mine, blew up and sank in about 20 minutes. Some of the sailors were floating in the harbour.

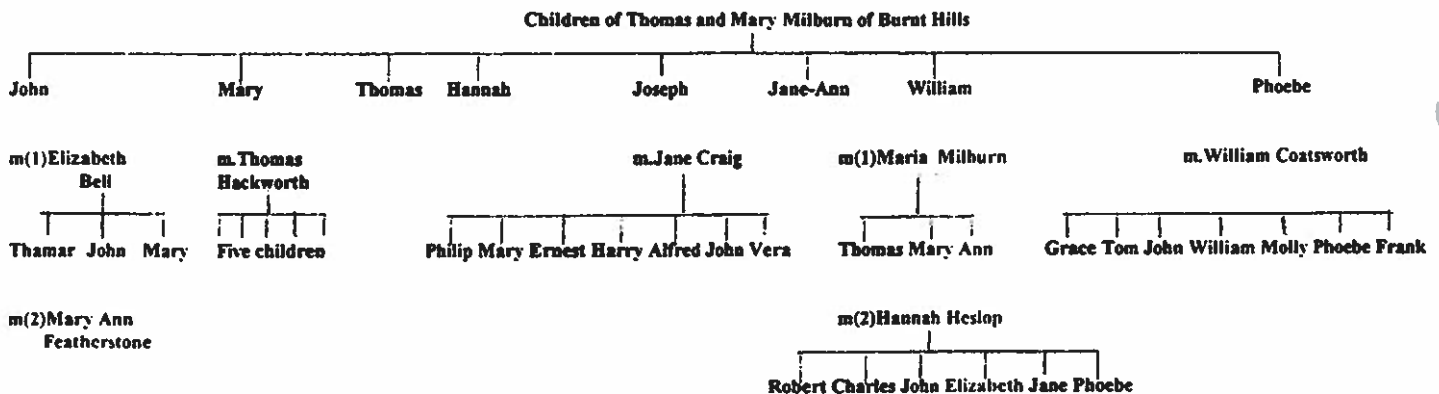
Jack Coatsworth, Capt Yates' batman, saw these men, and although the surface of the water was on fire, he dived in and brought two sailors to land.

He was a very strong swimmer, but how he was not badly burnt I do not know. A fellow POW, who survived, has instigated a campaign to refurbish the Invercargill War Memorial, on which Jack's name is inscribed.

William Coatsworth's brother John, married Sarah Milburn, an elder sister of my father, and they too sailed on the Margaret Galbraith. John died in 1883, leaving four children. William and John were great uncles of the later Mrs. Gertie Wilkinson. In times of unemployment and deprivation they had done a little poaching and because of this were on a blacklist as far as employment by the Beaumonts was concerned. One of John and Sarah's family became a Methodist minister and another married one. A granddaughter and her husband visited Killhope in 1992.

Included in the Margaret Galbraith's passenger list were Phyllis Milburn and Jacob Milburn, presumably the two children of Thomas and Mary's second marriage. Jacob had been best man at William and Phoebe's wedding. I have not been able to learn anything about what happened to him. Phyllis remained unmarried.

Thomas and Mary could never have contemplated that a century later there would be descendants in four continents, but so life has gone on.



Information supplied by Alf Milburn

Any comments on the above article should be sent to Ian Forbes or the Editor for forwarding to the author who is expecting to be moving house shortly.

ROOKHOPE LEAD MINES. WEARDALE. part 2.

National Grid Ref. NY.943423.

By September 1876 the guides and skips for mineral winding were fitted into the shaft. The operation had proved difficult because of the rough state of the shaft walls between the 25 and 42 fathom levels. Mr. Blenkiron claimed they could now wind in 3 hours from the 42 fathom level what had taken 9 hours with a kibble. He naturally expected an increase in the output would follow these alterations, but could only offer 20-25 tons per month.

Underground the drivage at the 42 fathom level was nearly 8 fathoms away from the Gin Shaft which was being repaired to become a winding shaft. With Gin Shaft available for ventilation and winding from the 42 fathom level it was hoped that driving on this level could be speeded up.

A report at the beginning of 1877 noted that the company consisted of 15,000 shares of £1 10s. each, while the mine was producing 25-35 tons per month of lead ore. Since commencing the company had sold almost £8,000 worth of concentrates and had £5,000 still in the bank. During 1876 205 tons of concentrate had been sold for £2,580.

Into the new year work continued on the Gin Shaft but was held up by the weather. The shaft was now complete from surface to the 25 fathom level but was not wide enough to take the pumps and the cage so alterations were being made. To speed driving at the 42 level the cage was used to transport a pony underground for haulage on the level. It was intended to sink the Gin Shaft to the 42 level and wind the full depth of the mine. So the portable steam engine was moved to the shaft top to wind the debris.

On the surface, work was continuing on the High Dressing floors with paving laid and bouse teams erected. Work had also started on the creation of a reservoir to supply water to the High Floors but was held up by bad weather. Work progressed over the summer with 4 jiggers set to work dressing the ore. They were assisted by round buddles while the construction went ahead of slime buddles and their associated floors.

As the year progressed the sinking of the Gin shaft went ahead with the portable engine winding from the surface. Progress was rapid until the beginning of June when the shaft cut into the 42 fathom level. With large reserves of ore above the 15 fathom level the Gin Shaft was now able to wind this ore. These stopes would supply output until the development work in the 42 fathom level proved the ground below the 25 fathom level. Mr. Blenkiron was pleased to state that 40 tons of concentrates was for sale at the mine early in August. Also once the dressing

plant was completed it would be capable of producing 100 tons per month of concentrates. It was further noted that the reserves of ore ground recently opened out would take the next 20 years to extract.

Operations on the Gin shaft continued into the Autumn of 1877 with four miners walling and completing the shaft to the 42 fathom level. It was intended to draw all the ore cut in the 42 from this shaft, with an expected saving in haulage costs. Driving of the 42 level was commenced again at this period to prove reserves below the 25 level.

On the surface the construction of the dressing floors was pushed forwards with all speed. The pit for a small water wheel was being cut and several buddles constructed to be powered by the wheel. As a result of all the activity 40 tons of lead concentrates was sampled for sale. Driving continued on the 42 level with little ore found while the work got progressively harder. Winding had commenced from the level by means of the Gin shaft.

While much was being done to develop the mine and produce ore, the actual output fell far short of expectations. Several shareholders were making loud complaints about the poor performance of the mine and the lack of dividends. These complaints were much in evidence at the General Meeting held on January 19 1878 in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Having been promised an output of 80 tons per month, while actual results had been at the rate of 40 tons, the shareholders were vocal in their condemnation of the management. On the promise of dividends from the increased output the shares had risen to 27s 6d. each but following a period of silence, they had dropped to 17s 6d each, hence a paper loss to the holders. Much time was spent in explaining the problems of the mine and the low price of lead at this period.

A major complaint by the Directors was of the dressing plant at the mine. Mr. Blenkiron had appointed several Dressers to run the plant with promises of high outputs but little had been achieved. To help overcome these problems, the Agent of the nearby Derwent Lead Mines, John Morpeth was engaged to visit and produce a report. When the report was available it was found that Mr. Morpeth was unimpressed with the dressing plant declaring that 80 tons per month was beyond its capacity. He suggested some improvements and the engaging of a person capable of superintending the operation of the plant.

In response to the report, Mr. Blenkiron with the recommendation of the Landore Lead Co. engaged a Dressing Agent at 24s. per week to work on a monthly contract. He was to dress ore as cheaply as possible and produce as much lead concentrate as possible. He made several changes to the dressing machinery but failed to improve the output and after three months resigned. About this time the resident Agent, Daniel Brown resigned and

was replaced by Thomas Davidson. Daniel Brown appears to have moved to work for the Healey Field Mining Co. being their Agent in 1880.

During 1878 340 tons of lead concentrate was sold for £3538 8s. making an average of £10 8s. 1d. per ton. This figure was less than the cost of production (£4648) causing the bank balance to drop to £315 15s. 6d. To counter the situation output was cut to 40 tons per month which was sold at £350 while costs were kept to £280. Proposals were made to sell off the Thorney Brow and Brandon Walls mines to provide much needed capital to tide the company over the winter. It was realised that production could not be maintained during the winter snows, so a reserve fund was required to pay the wages and costs.

The company lingered into 1879 with little hope of improvement until the price of lead rose. Unfortunately depressed prices later in the year caused the company to fail. But all was not lost as the Northern Lead Mining Company was formed early in 1880 with a capital of £10,000 in £1 shares to acquire the leases, machinery and mines of the late company.

The Northern Lead Mining Co. were quick to point out that the mine had 2,000 fathoms of ore ground opened out and waiting to be extracted. They expected to commence with outputs of 30 tons per month and had obtained reduced royalties of 1-18th for two years. Naturally they were keen to mention recent rises in the price of lead, then at £12-£17 per ton and expected to produce profits for the shareholders fairly quickly.

Captain Tomkin was appointed Agent for the new company and soon claimed that for £1,000 he could lay out a much larger mine which could not fail to be profitable. The company had been paying for coal to keep the pumping engine working while negotiations leading to the purchase of the mine had continued. Following the purchase they had a working capital of £3,000 left to develop the mine. Tomkin was keen to work the mine on tribute believing this would reduce the cost of producing bouse. The use of the term "tribute" suggests he was either Cornish trained or came from that part of the country.

Towards the end of August 1880 the mine was back in production with stopes Nos. 1 to 9 at the 42 fathom level yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. Other stopes above the 42 and above the 15 fathom levels were producing 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. With bouse being available the dressing floors were soon busy. While the mine was working again, the shares were slowly being brought. Out of 3400 released for sale, 3032 had been subscribed for and a further 2,000 were held in reserve. Unless profits could be made from ore sales they would have to raise working capital from calls on the shareholders. The director's were desperate enough to consider linking the water wheel at Brandon Walls by flat rods to Stotsfield Burn Engine Shaft to pump the water. They estimated the cost would be about £300 but

a saving of £300 per year would be made on the cost of coals for the beam engine. At the time the overriding need was for lead concentrates to be produced, so efforts were centred on the Stotsfield Burn Mine for the time being.

Later in the year, driving at the 42 fathom level was producing $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fathom, while a cross cut at the 15 fathom level was worth 10 cwts. per fathom. But the 15 tribute pitches working in the mine were only worth about 5 cwts to the fathom. Early in 1881 32 tons of lead concentrates was sold to J. Dinning adding £293 6s. to the funds.

Driving on the cross cut continued into February with 13 fathoms explored and three veins of calspar with several stones of lead ore cut. They expected to reach the Main Side Vein in a further 3 fathoms of driving. During the Winter of 1881 severe frosts and snow storms stopped mining activities across most of the Northern Pennines. Rookhope was no exception with the dressing floors and water wheel stopped for long periods. Work continued underground with bouse being stock piled to await better weather.

A former shareholder under the name of "Bristo" wrote to the Mining Journal during March complaining about the liquidation of the old company. He noted that the mine had been sold by the liquidators for £2300 to a syndicate who then sold it to the Northern Lead Mining Co. for £4600." Bristo" also commented on the former Co's London Manager who was then a liquidator and had now become the new Co's. London Manager. He went on to suggest some underhand dealings by this unnamed Manager including the lack of accounts published by the new Co. Having admitting that he was no longer a shareholder, and giving the impression of having burnt his fingers, "Bristo" was supported by a letter from another loser in the old company. Several letters in support of the new company appeared, pointing out that Mr. Murchison had taken on the management of the mine.

With warmer weather over the middle of March the water wheels and dressing floors were soon busy and 75 tons of concentrates was said to be ready for sale. Thomas Tomkin was quoted as promising to produce a good output in the future. It is obvious from the available information that a similar output to the old company was being maintained but not improved.

During the year, the development took place of two new levels at the 37 and 50 fathoms depths. The 37 fathom level was to open out the vein to permit stoping up to the 25 fathom level and then for stoping to develop down to the 42 fathom level. With an eye to the future the Engine Shaft was sunk below 50 fathoms depth and a new level driven under the existing workings. Mr. Tomkin was quick to report a yield of 25 cwts per fathom from operations and the prospect of the lode being richer in the future. He suggested the new levels would be as rich in lead ore as the 13 and 25 fathom levels had been,

stating that it was a well known fact that the last mentioned levels yielded a vast and very profitable quantity of high class lead ore.

With this optimistic report for March 1882 the story draws to a close. Mr. Tomkin could probably see the venture was doomed and hoped to keep the mine working with the promise of future riches. It becomes apparent that the mine was producing outputs similar to past performance, failing to cover costs and working at a loss. It could be suggested that the veins while rich in Fluorspar had insufficient lead ores to make a profitable mine.

The plant was advertised for sale during October 1882 in the following terms.

Northern Lead Mining Co.

Liquidation of the company's assets comprising lead mines at Brandon Walls, Thorney Brow and Stotsfield Burn.

The property consists of three separate mines containing three distinct groups of lodes which are situated between the productive iron mines of the Weardale Iron Co. and the celebrated lead mines of Mr. Beaumont, among the most productive of the kingdom. These mines have yielded large quantities of lead and iron and are in the opinion of the best mining experts who have inspected them requiring only a modest outlay of capital and a vigorous development to prove highly remunerative.

Mentioned among the plant is a 38 inch Cornish pumping engine with a 10 ton. boiler, gearings, connections etc.

A horizontal 22HP. winder with a 6 ton. boiler, winding gear, 2 cages, and 200 fathoms of steel wire rope.

A 44 feet diameter and three other waterwheels, 2 crushers, 1 pony. A 6HP. Portable engine, steel wire rope etc. Complete dressing floors with all necessary appliances, iron rails etc. 60 fathoms of metal pumps, 11 inches by 3 inches, 36 fathoms of 7 inch. metal pumps, numerous buildings and mining implements and appliances.

Tenders on or before Monday November 13th. 1882 to William Edwards, Liquidator of the Northern Lead Mining Co. Waterdale, Wolverhampton.

With lead mines closing in most parts of the country at this period, the sale appears to have failed to raise the prices required and it took until 1884 for the plant to be sold off the mine.⁽¹⁾ Other information suggests the mine lease was obtained by the Weardale Lead Mining Co. in 1883 and they continued mining at Stotsfield Burn. But that could be another story.

(1) ie. the plant was still at the mine and not removed and stored elsewhere.

ROOKHOPE MINES OUTPUTS.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>lead (tons.)</u>	<u>Silver (ozs.)</u>
1872.	168. 70.	1176.
1873.	67. 50.	472.
1874.	95. 70.	227.
1875.	112. 50.	450.
1876.	153. 70.	450.
1877.	221. 20.	165.
1878.	228. 20.	
1879.	139. 00.	

NORTHERN LEAD MINING CO.

1880.	64. 50.	320.
1881.	105. 00.	735.
1882.	49. 50.	462.

References.

Mining Journal 1872-1883.
Mineral Statistics 1872-1882.

Glossary of Mining Terms.Bingtale. (North Pennines.)

The mining partnership was paid according to the number of bings extracted and washed ready for smelting.

Fathomtale. (North Pennines.)

A partnership engaged in driving a level or sinking a shaft were paid for the number of fathoms driven.

Tontale. (North Pennines.)

Payment based on the number of tons of lead produced from the ore extracted by a partnership.

Lump Bargain. (North Pennines.)

An agreed price paid to a partnership on the completion of a task or tasks.

Tutwork. (Cornish.)

Where the miner earned in proportion to his labour, he was paid for sinking or driving at an agreed price per fathom.

Tribute. (Cornish.)

A proportion of the ore won which the partnership kept for their labour. A partnership would bargain for a "tribute pitch" permitting them to extract a limited portion of the lode. They were allowed to keep a percentage of the ore raised for their wages.

METHODISM IN THE NORTHERN PENNINES
Part 8 - Supplement to Part 2 - Establishment

C C Short

Part 2 of this saga, published in two sections in Newsletters 16 and 17, October 1989, pp9-11 and February 1990, pp6-8, told how Methodism was established in the mining dales well before the arrival of John Wesley. As some further early information has come to my notice I thought it opportune to include it here.

In Newsletter 16 the foundational work of John Brown in Derwentdale was outlined, three farms being mentioned as bases of the work (p9). It might also be noted that early Quarterly Meetings, the business meetings of the Circuit of societies, were held in a long narrow room in the 'Craven Arms' inn at Blanchland, often crowded to excess for Missionary Meetings.

Newsletter 16, p10 described how Methodism in the person of Christopher Hopper crossed the fell into Allendale, ".. in about 1746 .. to Hindley Hill." In fact Hopper records that he first came to Allendale Town by invitation between July and December 1747. When John Wesley preached at Blanchland on 24 March 1747, men from Allendale were present; there was clearly a Methodist congregation in the dale before a Methodist preacher ever arrived: this was not unusual in the early days of the Evangelical Revival. Perhaps it is this congregation that should be ascribed the 1746 date.

Hopper described how opposition arose when, ".. a glorious work broke out," in December 1747, on a second visit.

"The Lord stretched out His hand to save sinners. Mr Topping, minister of that place, used all his art, power and influence to stop it; but he could do nothing. His strength was perfect weakness against the Lord.

....

I have frequently seen a whole congregation melted into tears, and bowed down before the Lord, as the heart of one man: especially once, when I was preaching in Mr Lowe's old barn, at Dod-bank, the Lord manifested His great power."

This is possibly the Matthew Lowes (sic) who became an early Methodist itinerant preacher (see N/L 16, p11). For Mr Topping and John Wesley, see N/L 18, pllf.

Hopper arrived to reside at Hindley Hill in 1748, when, ".. I gave up my school at Sheephill." Sheephill is near Burnopfield and Hopper had been basing his independent evangelism with the society there while funding himself through teaching. Much of the early 'Methodist Movement' was not consciously organised by either of the Wesleys, and Hopper, and Brown before him, although both converted by the Wesleys' preaching, were very much 'agents of the Holy Spirit.' They did none the less acknowledge John Wesley as their spiritual father-in-God, and welcomed him to extend the work they had begun.

Lodging with James Broadwood at Hindley Hill, Hopper, ".. was as one of his family." Again he provided for himself by setting up a school at Hindley

Methodism in the Northern Pennines - more about Establishment

Hill. The example is a Biblical one: the apostle Paul funded his own missionary ventures by his craft of tent making. John Wesley arrived at Hindley Hill in July 1748 (see N/L 18, p11). From that base Hopper had been instrumental in forming societies at Hindley Hill, West Allen, Alston (called by Hopper 'Alesdon') and Ninthead (sic), and Wesley visited the two Cumbrian societies with Hopper. This now clarifies my statement in N/L 16 p11 about the Nenthead society, locating its foundation to the first half of 1748, and removing the last possibility of a Wesley-established-society in the mining dales. The Society at Alston should clearly be dated to the same period.

In 1749 Hopper left the dale to work as a full time itinerant under the direction of John Wesley, abandoning his role as a free agent. It is possible that part of John Wesley's purpose in coming into the dale was to evaluate his suitability. However it seems his wife stayed in the area; she came from Hagg in Derwentdale. At the end of 1750 Hopper returned to Newlands, where they lodged with a George Hunter. Accompanying Hopper to Ireland in 1752, she returned to the dales in 1753, while Hopper continued to itinerate. He was with her though in August 1755 when, at Hagg, on Friday 15th, she, "... took a violent, nervous fever ... and on the 25th died in perfect peace." She was buried two days later at Ryton church. As far as I can tell this is the only person near to any of the Methodist founders to be buried in the area. Hopper himself was buried at Bolton-le-Moors in Yorkshire on March 5, 1802. (The quotations from Hopper's own accounts are taken from 'Wesley's Veterans : Lives of the Early Methodist Preachers told by Themselves' Vol 1).

Returning to Allendale, the earliest Trust Deed for the holding of Methodist property in the dale dates from 1750, when four Trustees were appointed to purchase a site at Keenley. The four names are

John Fforster (sic)	Hay Leazes	Weaver
George Pearson	Hunter Sheels Loaning	Cowper
John Harrison	Greenly Cleugh	Yeoman
George Johnson	Old Town	Yeoman

Hay Leazes is the group of farms at 803560; I cannot identify Hunter Sheels Loaning or Greenly Cleugh (although Greenleycleugh is at 786511, where a barytes vein has been worked) and I do not know what occupation or trade a Cowper pursued. The Trustees were always the 'aristocracy' of a chapel society, and the absence of a miner should not be taken to imply that there were none in the society.

One does appear in the Deed of Conveyance signed for Alston in 1763. Unfortunately my present source here does not give names, but the five Trustees comprised one lead-ore miner, one miller and three gentlemen.

[The nineteenth century story that this reprise has interrupted will resume in the next part, when we turn to the Primitive Methodist Revivals.]

KILLHOPE LEADMINING CENTRE - 10TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

- | | |
|--|--|
| Friday April 1st -
Thursday June 30th | "Rising from the Ruins" - the making of Killhope Leadmining Centre - a photographic exhibition showing how Killhope has changed over the years. |
| Thursday May 19th | Launch of the tenth birthday celebrations by The Bishop of Durham - 4 p.m. at Killhope. |
| Sunday 5th June | "Killhope Steam Extravaganza and Power Day" - vintage working models and collection of bygone vehicles and machinery at the leadmining Centre. |
| Saturday 11th June | "Burtree Ford Disturbance - Amazing Happenings 250 million years ago" - a three mile guided walk with geologist Barry Webb - start 2.30 p.m. at Cowhill car park at beginning of road to Sedling (GR 856 405). Boots and waterproofs required. |
| Sunday 19th June | Friends of Killhope Annual Open Quoits Championship at Killhope - 2 p.m. onwards. |
| Saturday 2nd &
Sunday 3rd July | Sheep shearing, spinning and weaving demonstrations. Organised by Friends of Killhope in conjunction with the Tynedale Guild of Spinners, Weavers & Dyers and local farmers. Come and try your hand at traditional crafts at Killhope. |
| Friday 22nd July -
Saturday 27th August | "Kids at Killhope" - an exhibition of children's work inspired by visits to Killhope |
| Sunday 24th July | "A geological walk round Killhope" - a guided walk with geologist Trevor Bridges. An opportunity to examine and identify any minerals found. Start 2.30 p.m. at Killhope car park. |
| Saturday 6th August | "Not England's last Wilderness" - a five mile circular walk over Race Head with Ian Forbes. Start 11 a.m. at Cowhill car park on the bottom of the road of Sedling (GR 856405) Boots, waterproofs and packed lunch required. |
| Saturday 3rd &
Sunday 4th September | Grand Mineralogical Exhibition
The third competition and exhibition organised by the Friends of Killhope promises to be the biggest and best yet. |
| Wednesday 7th September | "A stroll through centuries" - a walk up the Middlehope valley with Industrial Archeologist Don Wilcock. Start 2 p.m. at the layby on the A689 in the middle of Westgate. |

Saturday 10th September - "This is the North Pennines" - a photographic competition
 Monday 31st October and exhibition of leadmining landscapes.

Saturday 1st October "Recent Archaeological Work in the North Pennines"
 A day school at Killhope organised by the Friends of Killhope.

For further information on any of the above, or details of the competitive events ring Killhope 0388 537505. As the guided walks are run in conjunction with Durham County Council's guided walks programme there will be a small charge for these - £1 for adults and 50p for children and over 60's.

FRIENDS PROGRAMME FOR 1994

Ian Forbes

All talks will be in Stanhope Old Hall, at Stanhope in Weardale, apart from the Annual General Meeting which will be held at Killhope. Full details of this meeting will be given in the next newsletter.

All meetings (apart from the A.G.M.) start at 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday June 8th "Underground in the North Pennines" - a talk and slide show by Stephen Robinson.

Saturday June 18th Annual General Meeting at Killhope.

Wednesday July 13th "Brains Trust" with Sir Kingsley Dunham, Jim Foster-Smith and Brian Young.

Wednesday September 14th "Medieval Smelting Through the Durham Archives" - a talk by Linda Drury.

Wednesday October 12th "Weardale in Old Postcards" - a talk and slide show by Peter Nattrass.

Wednesday November 9th "Britain's Old Metal Mines" - a talk and slide show by Trevor Bridges.