

MEMOIRS

1966



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THE GRIMWITH LEAD MINING COMPANY LTD.

J.M. DICKINSON

**THE GRIMWITH
LEAD MINING COMPANY,
“LIMITED.”**

Incorporated 3rd November, 1863,

(Under the Companies’ Act, 1862, whereby the Liability of the Members is strictly limited to the amount of their Shares.)

NOMINAL CAPITAL, - £40,000:

DIVIDED INTO

4,000 Free Shares, - (Nos. 1 to 4,000,) - of £2 Each;

AND

16,000 Ordinary Shares, - (Nos. 4,001 to 20,000,) - of £2 Each.

DEPOSIT ON ORDINARY SHARES

Two Shillings per Share, to be paid on allotment. (One Shilling per share on account of Deposit to accompany application for shares, which will be returned in full if Shares not allotted.)

FUTURE CALLS on ORDINARY SHARES

Not to exceed One Shilling per Share, nor to be made at less intervals than Six Months from date of prior Calls, - and Twenty-one days Notice at the least to be given of each Call.

NOTE. - The Articles of Association of the Company provide that “The “Members to whom the First Ten Thousand ‘Ordinary Shares’ shall be “allotted shall be entitled to have, and shall have, allotted to them “Two’ of the ‘Free Shares’ in respect of every entire number of ‘TEN’ “Ordinary Shares allotted to each Member,” and that such Free Shares shall be considered to be fully paid up, and the “Ordinary Shares” only be liable to Calls from time to time remaining unpaid thereon.

THE GRIMWITH LEAD MINING COMPANY LTD

FIRST DIRECTORS:

John Varley, Civil Engineer and
Architect, Burnsall, Near Skipton
- Chairman.

John Armitstead Herd, Farmer,
Hebden, near Skipton.

Mr. John Appleby, Flag Merchant,
Pateley Bridge.

Mr. Richard Dobson, Grocer, &c.,
Leyburn.

Mr. James Warburton, Mechanic,
Summer Bridge, near Ripley.

Mr. John Thomas Wiseman, Mine
Agent, Appletreewick, near
Skipton.

Mr. John Jones, Miner, Greenhow Hill, near Pateley Bridge.



BANKERS.

THE YORKSHIRE BANKING COMPANY.
(Leeds, Ripon, Skipton, and its other Branches.)



SOLICITOR AND SECRETARY:
MR. THOMAS SIKES, SOLICITOR, PATELEY BRIDGE.



LOCALITY OF THE MINES.

Appletreewick, near Skipton and
Pateley Bridge.

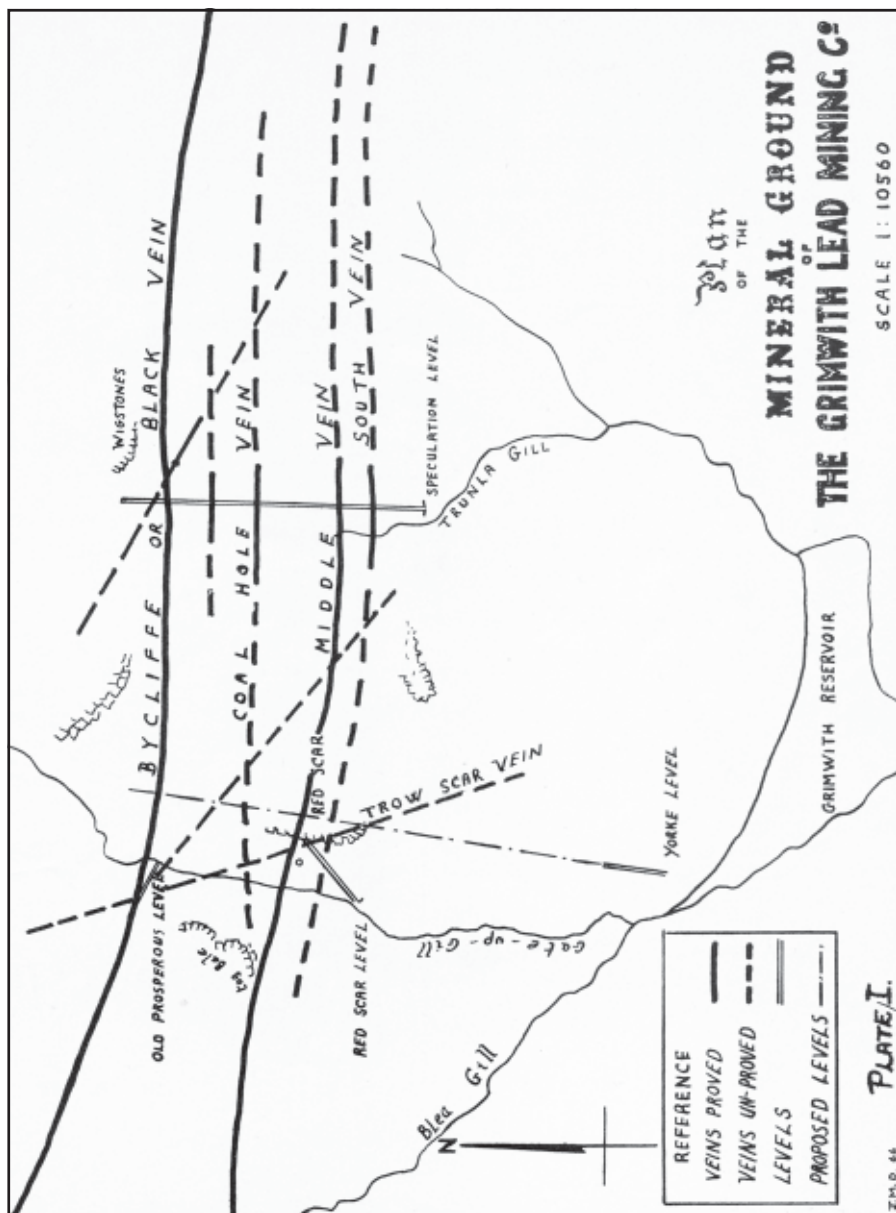
**REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE
COMPANY:**

PATELEY BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE.



AUDITORS:

To be appointed Yearly by the Members in General Meeting.



MINERAL GROUND
THE GRIMWITH LEAD MINING CO.

SCALE 1:10560

REFERENCE	—
VEINS PROVED	—
VEINS UN-PROVED	- - -
LEVELS	—
PROPOSED LEVELS	· · ·

PLATE I.

EM.D. 65

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been projected and incorporated under “The Companies Act, 1862,” to take on Lease and work the Lead Ores and other Metals and metallic Minerals in an extensive Tract of Mineral Ground in the Township of Appletreewick, situate midway between Grassington and Pateley Bridge, in the West Riding of the County of York, and contiguous or near to the “Hebden Moor,” “Grassington,” and “Appletreewick” Lead Mines, all of which are now producing large quantities of Metal.

The Mining Sett is delineated on the accompanying Plan and Sections, and comprises an area of about Three Thousand acres of highly mineralized ground, nearly the whole of which may be described as Virgin Ground, little having been hitherto done to prove the Veins, except the driving of an Old Level; called “Speculation Level,” in Trunla Gill, and the sinking of several Shafts.

These Operations were begun about Fifty years ago by a number of Gentlemen, who, at that time, unfortunately commenced the Level at too high a point; the outfall being on the Rock corresponding with that shewn on the Plan at the top of “Red Scar,” in Gate-up-Gill, and the Trial of the Ground was, consequently, restricted entirely to the Shale and the Thin Grit measures, which Miners designate “Dead Beds,” being very unfavourable for the development of Metallic Veins.

The Speculation Level was afterwards continued under the superintendence of the late Mr. Nathan Newbould, at that time the Vane Agent to The Sunside Mining Company, from whose Books the position of the intersected veins as shewn on the accompanying Plan, have been ascertained.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the Beds or Strata, the Veins yielded Lead Ore, as is evidenced by the Spoil Banks still existing near the surface of the Shafts, and at the Mouth of Speculation Level; and the Ground being still unwrought, none of the disappointment, which often arises in similar Undertakings, by meeting with what is generally known as the “Old Man’s Works,” can be experienced by this Company.

It has long been the opinion of old and experienced Miners that the “BYCLIFFE,” or “BLACK VEIN,” which has been so rich in the Duke of Devonshire’s Mining Ground on Grassington Moor (forming the Western Boundary of the Ground proposed to be worked by this Company,) is the same Vein as that at “Stoney Grooves,” “Merryfield Hole,” “Merryfield,” and at the “Prosperous” and “Providence Mines,” (now being worked by The Nidderdale Lead Mining Company,) on the East side thereof.

Very large quantities of Lead Ore having been raised from similar Strata at all those mines, and the Ground agreed to be taken up by this Company being traversed by the same Vein for a length of upwards of Two Miles, the Directors may be justified in forming an opinion that, on reaching the “bearing Grit” and Limestone measures, it will be equally productive therein.

The "Black Vein" has already been opened into in "Gate-up-Gill," where it shews about Five Feet in width, and is interspersed with several Orey Strings.

Considerable quantities of Lead Ore were also obtained, from the same Vein, at "Groove Gill," on Hebden Moor, but the works had, ultimately, to be discontinued in consequence of their being no Low Levels to drain the Mines, the want of which caused the Works to be "drowned out."

The "MIDDLE VEIN," which is acknowledged to-be the best and most productive Vein in the Duke of Devonshire's Grassington Moor Mines, also intersects the Ground of this Company for a length of Two Miles, and has been proved at "RED SCAR," - at the old Speculation Level, - and at the Brook in Hazle Gill. Forty Fathoms tm the South there is another Vein running parallel with the "Middle Vein," for a similar length. A Fourth Vein has been proved at "Little Wigstones," and a Fifth - North and South Vein - crossing the "Bycliffe" or "Black Vein" near to "Wigstones."

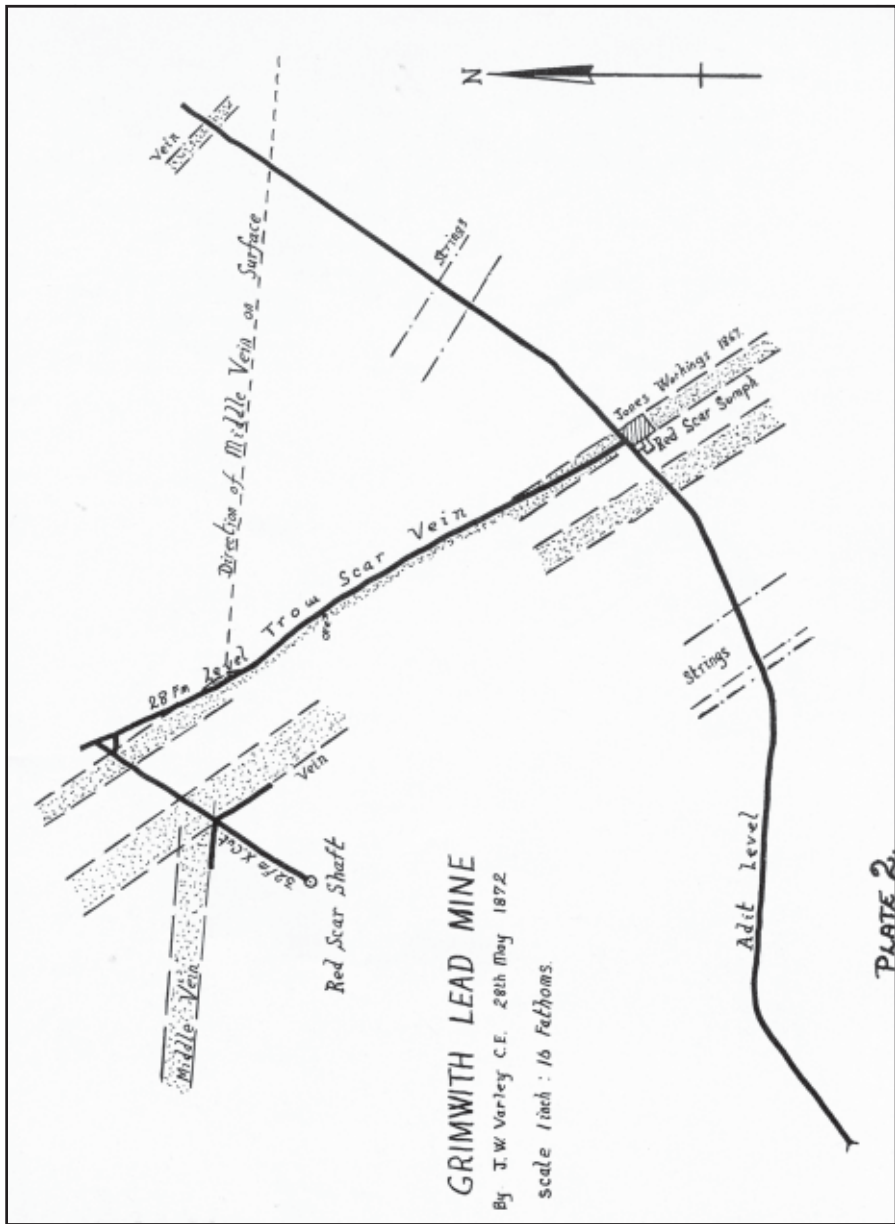
Indications of other Veins are seen at "Black Crag," and in the Works at "Game-Ing-Flat," in Gate-up-Gill, - whilst there is every probability of other Veins, not yet known, being met with in the prosecution of the "Yorke, or Deep Level," now being driven by this Company, including the "CAVENDISH VEIH," which as before stated, has been worked at the Duke of Devonshire's Grassington Moor mines with very lucrative results.

The Works already in progress include the "Yorke," or "Adit Horse Level," before alluded to, which has been commenced near to the end of "The Grimwith Reservoir," at the bottom of Gate-up-Gill. This level has been set out at the lowest available point obtainable in the whole Mineral Sett, and the Ground at the entrance is admirably adapted for the construction of Dressing Floors, there being a never-failing Stream of water whereby power may be supplied for Crushing and Dressing Ores and other purposes, and ample space for the convenient deposit of Debris and other Material from the Workings.

By means of the "Yorke Level" the Ground will be unwatered Two Hundred and thirty-four Feet lower than by the old "Speculation Level;" and, in consequence of THE RISE OF THE BEDS TO THE WEST, Strata, Three Hundred and eighty Feet lower than that Level, may be explored thereby.

The "Yorke Level" has already been driven a distance of about Forty-four Yards, where Plate has been met with, and it being anticipated that no further arching of the Level will be required, its progress will be greatly expedited.

Another Level has also been commenced about Twenty-seven Fathoms higher than the "Yorke Level", at "Red Scar", after which it is named, and has been designed for the purpose of expediting the working of the "Middle Vein", which will be reached at a distance of about Ninety Fathoms from the Level entrance, it being considered not only desirable to realize Revenue as soon as possible, but also, by sinking a Sump from the "Red Scar" Level, to



GRIMWITH LEAD MINE

By J. W. Varley C.E. 28th May 1872

scale 1 inch : 16 Fathoms.

ventilate the “Yorke Level” on its reaching that point.

An abundant supply of water can be conveniently and inexpensively obtained within the Boundaries of the Mineral Sett in the driest Seasons, either for the purpose of Dressing the Ores and Ventilating the Mines, or providing power, by means of Hydraulic or other Engines, to win the Ores and unwater the Workings below the Yorke Level.

An Agreement was entered into, in August last, by the Promoters of this Company, with John Yorke, of Bewerley Hall, Esquire, for a Lease of the Ground above referred to, for Twenty-one Years, at a Royalty or Duty of One Fifteenth* of all Lead Ore raised and Smelted, with power to win Coal for the purposes of the Works free of Toll; and an arrangement has been concluded by the Directors with them, whereby they have assigned their Rights and Interests under such agreement to the present Company, in consideration of a money payment of One hundred and fifty-one pounds seven shillings and three-pence, for the Works already executed, and the Plant, Rails, and other Implements now on the Ground; and, also, of Two Thousand “Free Shares” of the Company, (Nos. 1 to 2,000,) being allotted to them, it being provided by the Articles of Association thereof, that such Shares shall be only entitled to Dividends equally with the “Ordinary Shares” of the Company, and shall not be transferable, or qualify the Holders thereof as Directors, until Ten Thousand of the Ordinary Shares of the Company shall have been subscribed for, or a Resolution shall be previously passed in General Meeting, authorising the ordinary rights of transfer and qualification to attach to such Free Shares,

The Geologist or experienced miner on taking a review of the Strata as exhibited in Gate-up-Gill, and further illustrated in the accompanying Sections, cannot fail to recognise the easy nature of the Trial, and the certainty of soon proving the quality of the Veins.

The Affairs of the Company will be conducted by a Board of Seven Directors each holding, at the least, “Fifty “Ordinary Shares.”

The Qualification of a Director has been so fixed in order the more readily to secure the services of men having practical knowledge, it being desirable that the management should be entrusted to a Board qualified by competence and ability, rather than Capital solely.

The Allotment of Ordinary Shares (of which 2,110 had been taken up on the 1st day of January, 1864,) will be made in the order in which the applications for the same are received, and the Members to whom the first Ten Thousand of such Shares are allotted will be entitled to Two “Free Shares” (to be considered

*N.B. - The Royalties of the adjoining Mines vary from an “eighth” to an “eleventh” and the former Proprietor of the “Prosperous and Providence Mines,” up to the time of his discontinuing working, in 1843, held them at a Royalty of “One Sixth,” - the price of Lead being, at that period, only about £10 per Ton.

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as fully paid up,) in respect of every entire Ten “Ordinary Shares” allotted to each of them.

It only remains for the Directors to refer intending Investors to the subjoined Reports of experienced Mining Agents as to the prospects of the Company, and to the Act of Parliament (under which it has been incorporated, whereby the Liability of its Members is limited,) as a Guarantee to the Shareholders of that Security from responsibility to which Mining Enterprise is so justly entitled.

Report of MR. MATTHEW NEWOULD,

Mine Agent to “The Stoney Grooves Mining Company.”

“Pateley Bridge, 24th December, 1863.

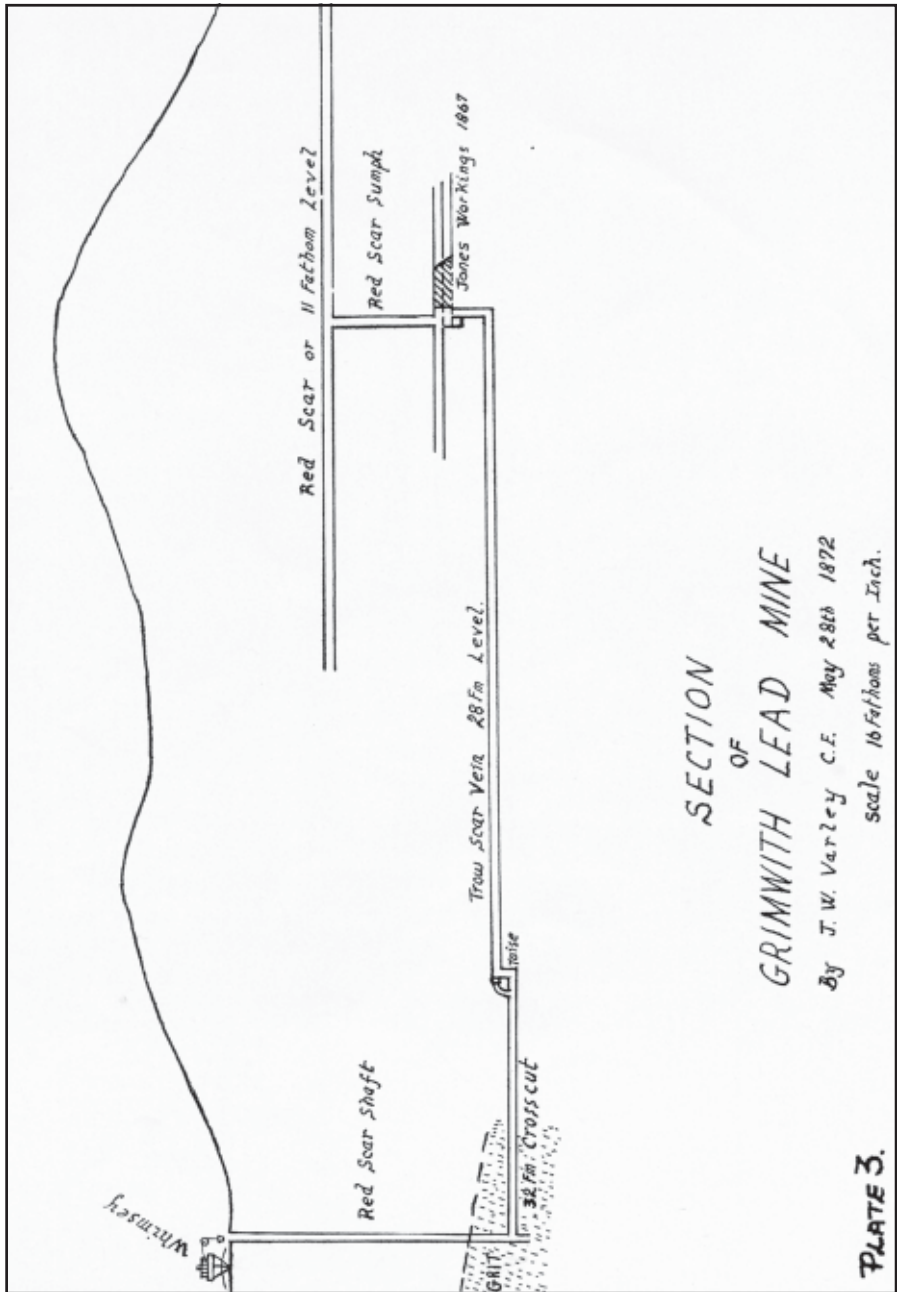
“As requested, I have viewed this large Tract of Mining Ground, and, at the outset, would say it is situated in the centre of a Mineral District.

Adjoining, on the West, you have Hebden Moor and Grassington Moor Mines where several Veins have been extensively worked, and found very productive, in the Limestone and Grit Beds. Most of these Veins traverse from West to East through the Grimwith Mining Company’s Ground, and, to the East, in Stoney Grooves, Merryfield, Prosperous, and Providence Mines, some of these Veins are worked to a great extent, in similar Strata, and have yielded large quantities of Ore.

Some years ago, a Level, called Speculation Level, was, driven on the East of your Ground some distance, and to the North of Wigstones, (as shown on the Plan,) in which Five Veins were discovered, and partially worked, in Thin Beds of Grits and Shales, which yielded small pieces of Ore in some parts; but this Level was proved to be too high in the beds, therefore it was abandoned.

The Grimwith Deep (Yorke,) Level will intersect all the Veins traversing this Ground. in the bearing Grit and Main Limestone Beds, so that similar results may be expected as in the adjoining Mines.

Any amount of water power can be easily obtained and made available for working to a greater depth, by Hydraulic Engines or other Machinery, as well as for other operations., Dressing Ores, &c., &c.”



SECTION
OF
GRIMWITH LEAD MINE

By J. W. Varley C.E. May 28th 1872
scale 16 Fathoms per Inch.

PLATE 3.

THE GRIMWITH LEAD MINING COMPANY LTD

The driving of the Red Scar Level was begun on September 21st, 1863, when a Thomas Brown and Cristopher Hawley were set to excavate to the close head at 6d per yard, the measured length being 113 yards, for which they earned £2. 16. 6d.

On November 30th, 1863, a Partnership was paid for driving the level, their pay sheet reading:- Cutting Level mouth 240 yds at £6. 0. 0., Winning and Walling 2½ roods at 10/- per rood, Driving Level 6 fathoms 3 feet at 75/per fathom.

A William Hawley and four men were engaged on December 3rd, 1863, “to drive the Red Scar Level, wall arch and compleat at 78/- per fathom for one month.” By the 19th of August, 1864, the Red Scar Level had been driven for a distance of 120 yards of which the first 57 yds was stone arched. A supply of second hand tram rails (24 lb) had been purchased at £5 a ton delivered to the mine, the Mine Agent had also ordered 100 fathoms of zinc air pipe, some of which were being used in the level.

At this time the Directors were busy planning the construction of dressing floors, “to be arranged on the most approved plan.” The chairman Mr. John Varley along with the Mine Agent were about to embark on a tour of the most extensive lead mines in the North of England, to ascertain the most modern appliances for dressing the ore.

Unfortunately even at this early stage the shares of the Company were not being bought, only 2660 had been allotted. This resulted in the employment of only four miners, being the minimum required by terms of the lease.

The fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company was held at the Company Office in Pateley Bridge on August 15th 1866. An extract from the minutes reads: - “It was Ordered first - “That the common seal of the Company be affixed to the register of members laid before this meeting.” It was then resolved - “That this meeting be now adjourned to the Crown Inn, to transact the remaining business.”

Once settled in more congenial surroundings the Directors report was submitted. From this we learn that on January 19th 1865 a vein was cut in the Red Scar Level which proved ore, but was 110 yds South of where the Middle Vein shows on the surface. After much consulting it was thought by the Mine Agent that this could not be the Middle Vein and the level was again driven forward. It progressed through a hard Girdle Bed and into shale until the forehead reached El. point 309 yds from the portal and 36 yds beyond the vein cut in January when it cut another vein, which again could not be the Middle Vein. The Ground was re-dialled and it was decided to sink a sump on the South side of the latter vein which at this point was 11 ft 6 inches wide. Some two feet of this showed ore.

It was believed that this would improve when the 12 fathom or bearing Grit was reached.

Money however was still not coming in, the share list shows 68 shareholders of whom

60 holding 2990 shares had consented to the abolition of Free Shares. The other eight holding 190 shares had not yet done so, and this was holding up the issuing of a new prospectus.

Work on the Sump (Plate 4) (now called the Red Scar Sump) was carried on with vigour and by the 20th February 1867 had been sunk to a depth of 28 yards, the vein had been driven on for a few fathoms but water was met with and the cost of working became so great that a permanent shaft was started from the surface. This shaft - the Red Scar Shaft (Plate 3) - was sunk for 67 feet at which depth a solid foundation was found for the walling. It was a well laid out shaft, oval in shape, being large enough for hoisting, pumping and ladder ways. As the shaft was deepened water was encountered which necessitated the employment of twelve men, working night and day to keep the water under control. A horse whimsey had been fixed at the shaft and in anticipation of pumping a 28 ft. diameter water wheel with a crusher had been bought for £70.

By August of 1867 the shaft had been walled for 12 fathoms, the Red Scar Level was driven a further 5 fathoms (making the distance from the portal 160 fathoms) in this distance another vein had been cut, supposed to be the Middle Vein, and which in the opinion of the Mining Agents of the locality, showed indications of proving good when reached in the Bearing Grit.

Two horses were bought and a stable built, also under construction was an office and a lodging house for the Miners, as it had been found that the distance from neighbouring villages was too great for the men to walk in bad weather, i.e. Appletreewick 5 miles, Burnsall 4 miles, Grassington 5 miles Greenhow 6 miles and Hebden 3½ miles.

The Directors were finding it impossible to work the mine economically with the money in hand and were obliged to overdraw the account with the Bank. At a request from the Bank the Directors gave a personal guarantee for £700, however £500 of this had already been spent and they only had £150 to meet expenses up to December 31st 1867.

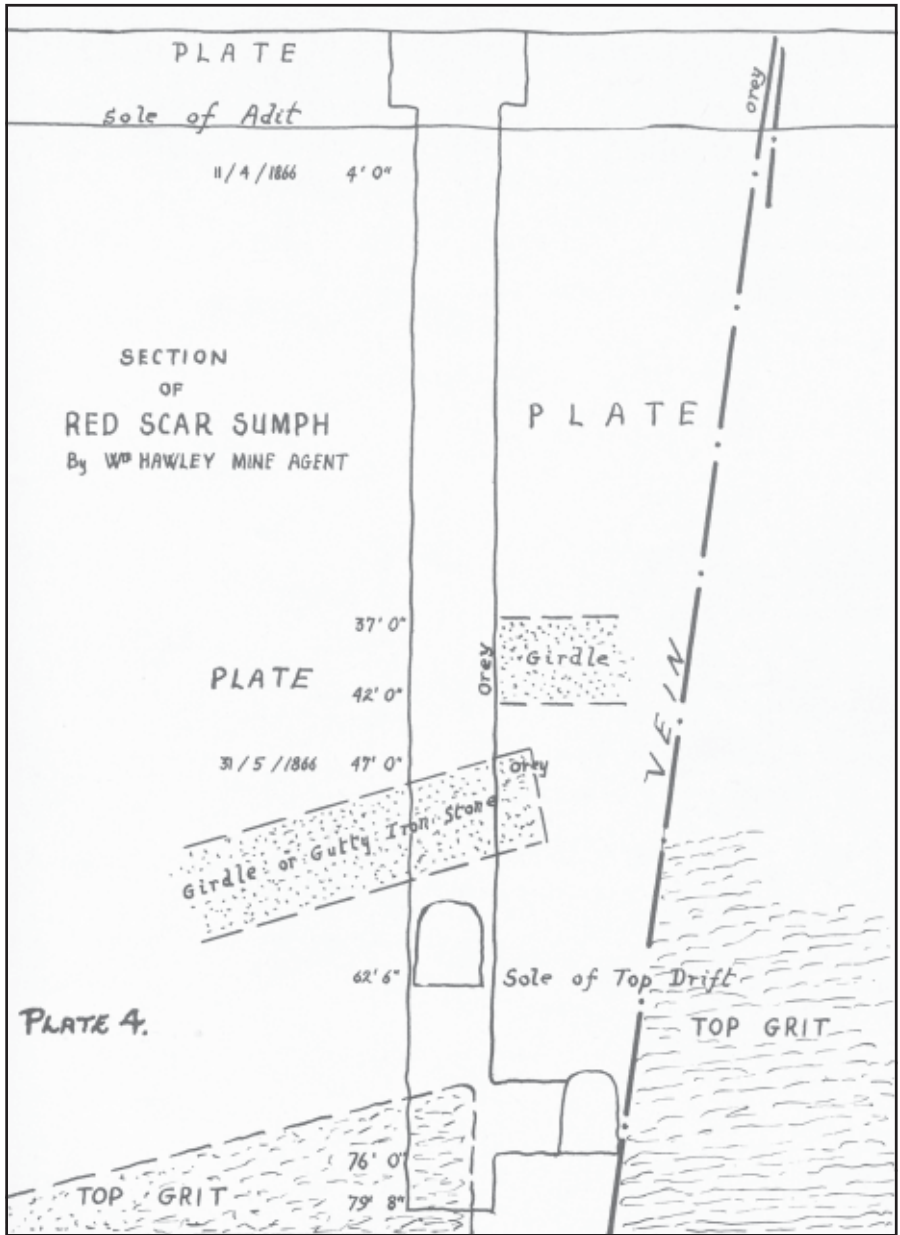
In order to put the Mine into full working order it would be necessary to sink the Red Scar Shaft 30 fathoms below its existing depth and drive a crosscut to the veins proved by the Red Scar Level.

Water entering the Red Scar Shaft now amounted to 900 gallons per hour, therefore the water Wheel already purchased would have to be erected and some pumps bought. Enquiries revealed that a set of pumps and accessories would cost between £1000 and £1200 and a desperate plea was sent out to all shareholders to raise this amount. In the meantime a start was made on the wheel pit and bob pit and all work in the shaft suspended.

In May of 1868 the Mine Agent Mr. John Jones died and his place was taken by William Hawley who had been a miner in the district from his youth.

By the 19th of August 1868 the water wheel had been erected, the tail race cut and launders for applying water fixed. It was the intention of the Directors to put down a lift of 10 inch diameter pumps and from various esti-

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mates it appeared that these would cost around £300. After a considerable search for second hand material a 38 fathom set of 12¾ inch pumps with two sets of buckets and clacks were bought for £95 delivered to Skipton. During the year 1869 the pumps were fixed into the shaft and sinking of the shaft continued. On or about April 4th 1870 the shaft reached the required depth of 32 fathoms and the men “Comencing putting Bunning into Red Scar Shaft and taking ogger and slide pipe out and putting on wind blower and fixing pumps”. This work was probably done by a James Dunn and five partners who had been employed or day work at this time.

The drive out of the shaft foot (30 fathom Crosscut) commenced on April 13th 1870 and on the 20th Mr J. Varley was down the mine setting out the direction of the drive, 62 degrees East of North.

William Hawley the Agent records in his notes that the Middle vein was cut by the 30fm crosscut North East of Red Scar Shaft on Aug 13th 1870. At the 16th Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Grassington on the 16th August 1871, the Directors report reads:-

“Gentlemen,

Since the last half yearly report, considerable progress has been made in driving along the North cheek of the North and South Vein, and small portions of ore met with. We fully expected before this to have met the East West vein (Middle Vein), being a considerable distance past the point where intersection would have taken place, provided the veins had kept their regular course; it is evident however that the Great Cross Vein has materially diverted the other from its regular course, a circumstance that frequently occurs, and whether it is still further South, or left to the North of the 30fm Crosscut, is at the present time a difficult problem to solve. Your Directors would recommend driving forward on the North cheek of the Cross Vein, towards the Red Scar Sump, in the Red Scar Level (where ore was left standing), as expeditiously as circumstances will allow, and from which they are now distant only about 40 fathoms, upon reaching which works will be well ventilated, the Sump un-watered, and what would still be more satisfactory we should be enabled to raise ore. Within the last two or three weeks we have cut some water in driving along the vein, which has already lowered the water in the Sump about 7 feet, and we are now in hopes of being able to work the Bumph and raise ore.

W.A. Nowell, Chairman of Company.”

In actual fact this work was already being carried out as can be seen in entries in the Agents day book.

1871 Jan. 3rd

Began repairing Red Scar Level and opening out the sump.

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Jan. 7th

Got the water wheel to work again, and got the water out of the shaft on Wednesday the 11th and begun cleaning up the 30 fm Crosscut.

Jan 23rd

Begun rising in the Sun Vein or first vein.

Jan 26th

Begun opening the Red Scar Sumph again.

Feb 17th

Commencing driving in 30fm crosscut.

March 9th - Repairing pumps.

13th - Driving from rise top by the day (28fm level)

28th - Begun driving on North Cheek of Second Vein.

April 13th

Brock the spears, Jrumes Dunn one day repairing spears.

Nov. 22nd

Measured 28fm level - 55fm 5ft.

In driving the 28 fathom level some good ore samples were met with and in one part good ore appeared in the roof and sole of the level, things now looked so promising that the Directors issued a special report complete with survey.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

To the Members of the Grimwith Lead Mining Company Ltd

Agreed to on the 28th day of May 1872

Gentlemen,

The present prospects of the Mine are so encouraging a character as to induce the Directors to send to Members a special report.

It may perhaps not be unadvisable to give a general review of the progress since the commencement of the Red Scar Level in 1863. That level was driven as a means of cutting the Middle Vein beneath the point where it is strongly shown at the top of Red Scar, and in its course ore was cut in a strong vein since named Trow Scar Vein, running at a point 18 degrees West of North. The Level was driven much beyond that vein in search of the

Middle Vein, but without success; and after a general consultation the Red Scar Sump was put down where the Trow Scar Vein was intersected. That Sump was sunk under the combined disadvantages of want of ventilation and much water. At a depth of 14 fathoms the Trow Scar Vein was cut and good ore met with, which the Agent valued as worth working at 30/- per Bing. After fully proving this vein, and securely timbering the workings, it was determined to discontinue those workings until a permanent shaft could be sunk and pumps put down.

The Red Scar Shaft was then sunk to a depth of 32 fathoms and a crosscut was driven to intersect the Middle Vein. This Vein was met with where it was Crossed by the Trow Scar Vein, thereby causing a great lateral throw or slide. When the 30fm crosscut was driven forward to ascertain the nature of the beds Plate was met with on the North Cheek, and a rise put up from it to find the Bearing Grits, which when found was followed along the 28 fathom level. And a rise put up from that level to the foot of the Red Scar Sump.

The men have been driving with good results along the Trow Scar Vein both North and South, about 6 fms above the 28 fathom level, which it is thought will result in the finding of the Middle Vein.

Bouse depots and slime pits have been ordered to be put down, so as to dress ore already raised to the surface, and prepare it for the smelting mill. The above, to some extent satisfactory result has not however been obtained without greatly increasing the Bank Dept, for which, as stated in previous reports, the Directors have had to give their joint and several guarantee, and such debt now amounts to the sum of £1227 16s 6d, the interest on which is upwards of £60 per annum, and compels the Directors to take active steps to get in the arrears on the past calls, amounting to £409 140 exclusive of interest. Orders have therefore been given to the Secretary to give notice to Members in Arrears, requiring the payment of their calls due, from them, with interest, forthwith; and in default the Directors will be under the unpleasant necessity of forfeiting th8 shares of, and afterwards taking legal proceedings against, the defaulting members for the recovery of the arrears and interest due from them. The Nine Agent will be glad to show the Mine to any member; and your Directors are of the opinion that a visit cannot but have a satisfactory result.

Agreed to at a meeting of the Directors held at the Mine on Tuesday the 28th day of May 1872.

John Appleby Chairman of the Company.

Four men were set on by the day to build the dressing floors on June 3rd 1872. Work in the mine consisted of driving South in the 28fm level to try and locate the Middle Vein, also stoping was carried out in the roof of the 23fm level, the men being employed on day work.

On June 18th 1872 a heavy thunder storm flooded the mine, the water

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backed up the Red Scar Level and spilt down the Red Scar Sump, driving out the men from the 24fm level.

The dressing of the Ore already raised began in August 1872, noted in the Agents books relating to Ore are few, in fact only four entries are recoded:-

December 4th 1872 ,

To Mettle at Mill 13 Bing 5 cwt.

	Ton	Cwt	Qr	Lbs
December 12th 1872 Lead for sale 73 pigs	3	13	0	0
Over Weight		1	0	26
Total for Sale	3	14	0	26

December 12th 1872

Duty 4 pigs	0	4	0	0
Over weight	0	0	0	0
Total Smelted	3	18	1	6
Slag estimated	0	5	0	0
Slag and Brouse	0	1	0	0

April 15th 1873

Got 5½ Bing of ore to Mill

May 16th 1873

8½ Bing 2 cwt of Ore Produce 39 pigs of Lead.
 Less 2 for Duty – 37 for sale.
 Weight 37cwt 2qr 12 lbs sold at £22 per ton.

On the 16th August 1872 a Mr Frank Phillips the Mineral Agent for John Yorke Esq. the owner of the mineral ground worked by the Company examined the underground workings and in general was pleased with what he saw. He

thought that they should crosscut the Trow Scar Vein in several places to prove its South Cheek and also follow the ore already proved in Jones Workings (Red Scar Sump) as deep as they could go.

Unfortunately I have no further information on the workings of the Company. The last call on shares was made on December 28th 1878 from which I presume indicates the winding up of the Company.

The Company were still trying to obtain payment on shares in 1883 when writs were served on several shareholders.

APPENDIX A

List of Members holding “Ordinary Shares” dated 28th Dec. 1878.

No.	Name of Member	Business	Address	No. of Shares	Share No.
1	John Appleby (1)	Flag Merchant	Pateley Bridge	150	4001-4150
1a	?			30	7231-7260
5	James Binns	Joiner	Burnsall	10	4161-4170
6	Peter Binns	Sawyer	Burnsall	100	4171-4270
7	Wm. Blyth	Druggist	Sunderland	30	4381-4410
8	George Boddy	Corn Miller	Harrogate	20	7110-7130
9	William Bowes	Lead Miner	Threshfield	20	6921-6940
10	Julius Brook (2)	Grocer	Manchester	30	4301-4330
12	Joseph Constantine (3)	Draper	Pateley Bridge	10	6411-6420
15	Christopher Demaine	Farmer	Barden	10	6361-6370
16	Ann Dougill (4)	Inn Keeper	Pateley Bridge	20	4571-4590
17	James Dougill (5)	Flag Merchant	Pateley Bridge	50	7857-7906
19	Alfred Emsley	Farmer	Burnsall	100	8037-8136

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No.	Name of Member	Business	Address	Shares	No. of Share No.
20	John Emsley (6)	Farmer	Ilkley	50	6211-6260
21	Joseph Florentine	Marble Mason	Ripon	10	6981-6990
22	Adam Fryer (7)	Farmer	Linton	10	4591-4600
26	Agnes Hawley	Widow	Hebden	30	7493-7522
27	Wm. Hawley	Mine Agent	Grimwith	50	4751-4800
28	Susannah Hill	Spinster	Leeds	10	7957-7966
29	Geo. Hirst (8)	Coal Merchant	Bradford	40	7131-7170
29A	Nicholas Hitchin	Gentleman	Cracoe	150	4821-4970
30	Wm. Holmes (9)	Gas Works			
		Contractor	Huddersfield	100	6011-6110
32	Thomas Hudson	Roper	Kirby Malzeard	40	5021-5060
34	James Kitchen	Farm Labourer	Bolton Abbey	10	6431-6440
39	John Lofthouse	Boot Maker	Clitheroe	20	5261-5280
40	Sarah Lupton (10)	Widow	Hebden)		
	Stephan Herd	Yeoman	Thorpe)	100	5311-5410
	Charles Stean	Farmer	Beamsley)		
48	Henry Rose (11)	Commercial			
		Traveller	Leeds	20	7787-7790
50	John Spence (12)	Physician			
		& Surgeon	Bedale	30	5691-5720
55	Richard Wilkinson (13)	Draper	Burnsall	20	5941-5960
56	Mary Wrathall	Spinster	Harrogate	10	6421-6430

NOTES ON MEMBERS

- (1) Writ served for £79 - 16 - 8 in Jan. 1883.
 - (2) Bankrupt.
 - (3) Bankrupt.
 - (4) Dead.
 - (5) Writ served for £46 - 14 - 0 Jan. 27th 1883.
 - (6) Dead.
 - (7) Bankrupt.
 - (8) Bankrupt.
 - (9) Dead.
 - (10) ”
 - (11) ”
 - (12) ”
 - (13) ”
-

APPENDIX B

Calls on Shares from Document dated 28th Dec. 1878.

No. of Call	Date made.
20th	23rd Mar. 1872
21	10th Aug.
22	14th Dec.
23	19th April 1873
24	20th Aug.
25	24th Dec.
26	27th April 1874
27	29th Aug.
28	2nd Jan. 1875
29	8th May
30	11th Sept.
31	22nd Jan. 1876
32	3rd June
33	7th Oct.
34	3rd March 1877
35	27th Sept.
36	2nd Feb. 1878
37	9th Aug.
38	28th Dec. 1878 last Call.

N.B. The middle paragraph of the 24th and 25th calls reads:-

“As the success of the undertaking depends, in a great measure, on the prompt payment by the members of the calls on their shares, in order to reduce the Bank debt, WHICH IS URGENTLY INSISTED UPON BY THE BANKERS.”

APPENDIX C

GENERAL ACCOUNT THE (22ND) OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

From the formation of the Company on 3rd Nov. 1863, to
the 30th June, 1874.

RECEIPTS	Total Receipts to the 31st Dec. 1873	Since	Total Receipts to the 30th June 1874
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Received on 626 Ordinary Shares (No. 7231-7856) allotted to Old Members in lieu of 626 Free Shares being Eight Shillings per share thereon	250 8 0		
4396 Ordinary Shares (including the above 626 shares) on which 28/- per share have been called up.	4995 12 8	306 14 0	5302 7 5
Received of, and returned to Members on paying calls in advance	2 4 9		2 4 9
Received on 254 Forfeited Shares	67 18 9		67 18 9
“ for Interest on calls in Arrear	34 9 6	7 5 6	41 15 0
“ for Copies of Articles of Association	1 0 6		1 0 6
“ for Iron Rails, Horses etc.	30 13 6		30 13 6
“ for Pig Lead	122 18 2		122 18 2
	5505 5 1	314 0 3	5819 5 4
1874 June 30th Cash advance by the Bankers			1134 13 3

Total Receipt

£6953 18 7

THE GRIMWITH LEAD MINING COMPANY LTD

APPENDIX C Continued

EXPENDITURE	Total Expenditure to the 31st Dec. 1873	Since	Total Expenditure to 30th June 1874
Purchase of Mines fixed at £4151.7.3. - £4000 having been paid with 2000 Free Shares - Since arranged by special resolution passed 24th Aug. 1866, to be abolished and substituted by Debentures or Bond of £1000, not bearing interest, and only redeemable out of the Profits of the Company, and the Balance of £151.7.3. being for work done by the Promoters previous to the Registration of the Co.	£ s d 151 7 3	£ s d	£ s d 151 7 3
Solicitors Charges for formation of Co., preparing Articles of Association & Assignment of Mineral Grounds from the Promoters etc.	35 12 0		35 12 0
Establishment & Office Building etc.	389 8 0	12 16 3	402 4 0
Miners & Mine Agents Wages – Tradesmens Bills	4079 7 3	159 3 8	4283 10 11
Plant - including stable, office, Rails, Water Wheel, crusher, Pumps, Winch, Timber, Horse, Waggons, Zinc Air Pipes, Ropes and cost of carriage	791 3 4		791 3 4
Secretary's Salary	450 0 0	20 0 0	470 0 0
Auditors Charges	17 6 6		17 6 6
Directors Expenses	138 3 1	9 9 0	147 12 1
Commission on Disposal of Ordinary Shares	5 2 0		5 2 0
Discount allowed for immediate payment of calls	14 4 9		14 4 9
Purchase of 626 Free Shares	250 8 0		250 8 0
c/f	£6323 2 2	201 8 11	6524 11 1

THE GRIMWITH LEAD MINING COMPANY LTD

APPENDIX D

GRIMWITH MINING Co. Pay SHEET No.110

31st December 1872

		£	s	d
James Dunn and three Partners.				
Driving in the 30fm Crosscut. Measured 3 fms 4 ft @ £4.5.0.		15	11	8
Stephan Pickles.				
Driving North West from Red Scar Sump above the 23fm Level.				
	26 days @ 3/2	4	2	4
John Wm. Pickles	26 days @ 3/2	4	2	4
Robert Birch				
Striking at Red Scar Shaft & Leeding Ore to Mill				
	26 days @ 3/2	4	2	4
Thomas Birch				
Driving Horse Whim	26 days @ 1/10	2	7	8
		£30	6	4
Wm. Hawley	Agent	Salary	5	8
			£35	14
			8	
Thomas Moore & Co. for Smelting Ore (1)		2	13	7
Ralph Bowdin for Powder & Candles		2	6	4
John Varley for Horse Licence		10	6	
		£41	5	1

Notes:-

(1) Heathfield Mill, Pateley Bridge.

APPENDIX E

YORKE DEEP LEVEL.

The Yorke or Adit Horse Level was started at the bottom of Gate-up-Gill. Being at the lowest point on the sett. It has been driven for 45 yds only i.e. to a point no longer requiring stone arching.

The level was begun on the 9th December 1862 by William & Joseph Hawley. There is a further note to this level on June 1-10 1863 to stone cutting for Yorke Level.

REFERENCES

William Hawley MSS:- Mine Agents Note Books. Mr. Whittaker, Keighley.
Grimwith Mining Co. MSS:- Directors Reports etc. N.C.M.R.S. Central Records.