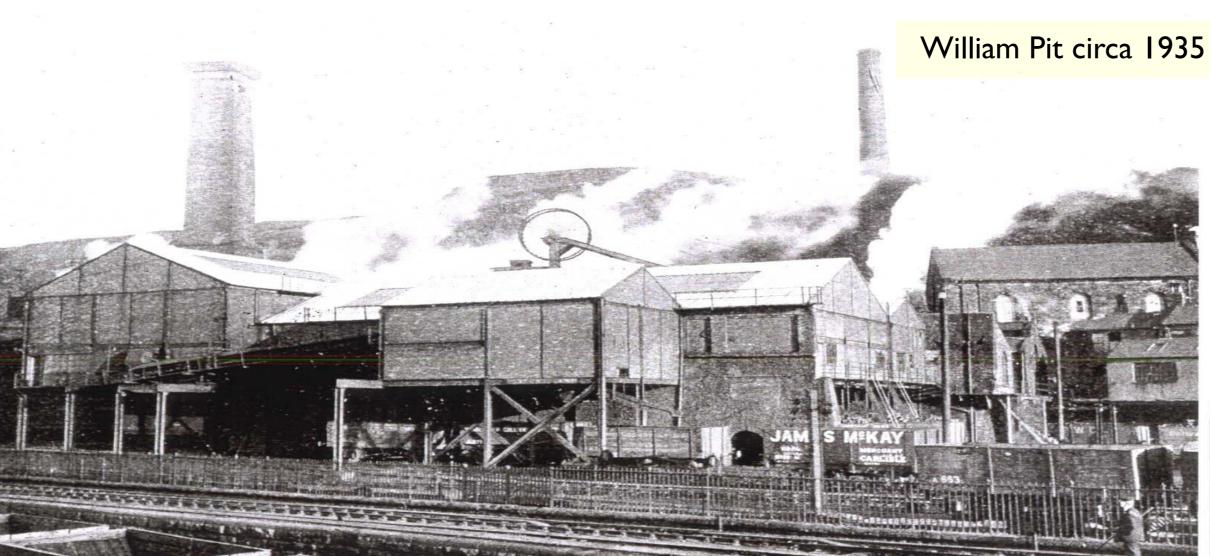
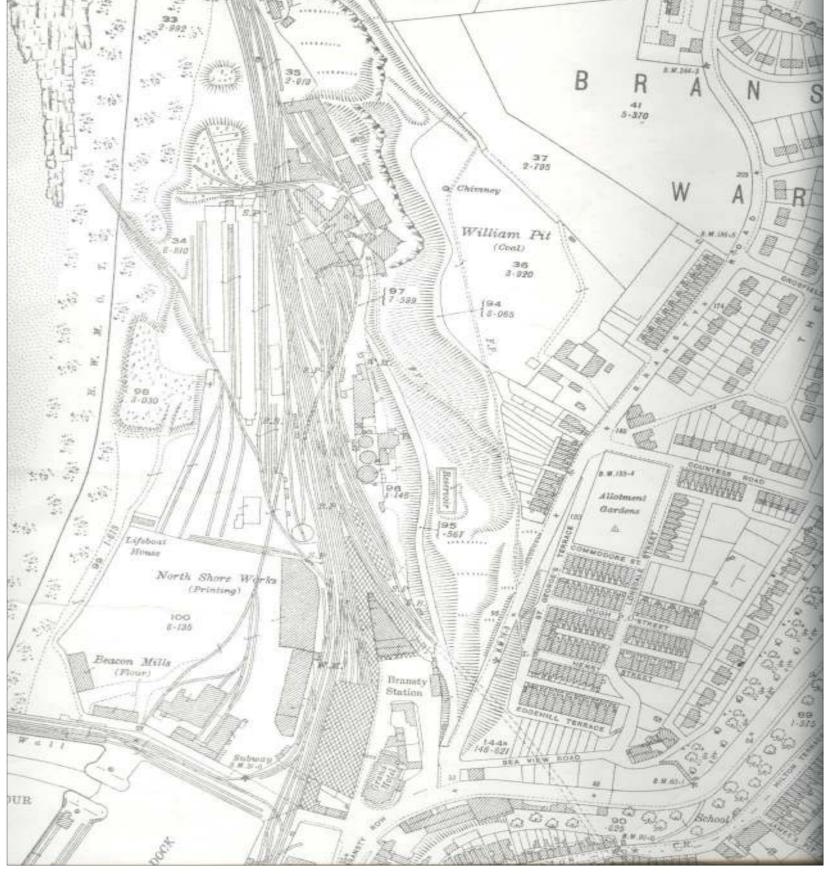


# William Pit, Whitehaven - a brief history

Work to sink William Pit, on Whitehaven's North Shore, began in May 1804 with the first coal extracted in 1805. The mine produced coal for some 150 years, closing in 1954. During this time at least fourteen explosions occurred at William Pit, killing over 200 adults and children. Other accidents at the pit accounted for over 100 fatalities.

Two earlier accidents, in 1907 and 1941, were grim warnings of the disaster to befall William Pit on 15 August 1947.





# EDGE OF CLIFF TO THE GENERAL ARE 1. Boilers, and Automatic Stokers, etc. 2. Downcast Winding Engine House.

Ordnance
Survey map of
1924 showing
the William Pit
site and the
surrounding area

1. Boilers, and Automatic Stokers, etc.\*
2. Downcast Winding Engine House.
3. Coal Winding Downcast Shaft.
4. Upcast Shaft.
5. Upcast Winding Engine House.
6. Screens and Dry Grading Plant.
7. Stores, etc.
8. Lamp Cabin.
9. Office.
10. Fan Engine House.
11. Air Compressor House.
12. Workshops.
\* The dotted lines is the tunnel from the boilers to the chimney on top of the cliffs.

The Explosion at William Pit, Whitehaven, Tuesday, November 26th, 1907.

WILLIAM PIT.

William Pit, Whitehaven,

Photographs of Four of the Unfortunate Men who were Killed by the Explosion in No. 6 Drift, William Pit, Whitehaven,

ENLARGED PLAN SHEWING PORTIONS OF No. 6 DRIFT.

AIR PIPES

PLAN OF A (ENLARGED).

SCALE, 1'-10'

sent to "The Comperland Pacquet," Thursday, Documber 5th, 190

#### 1907 disaster

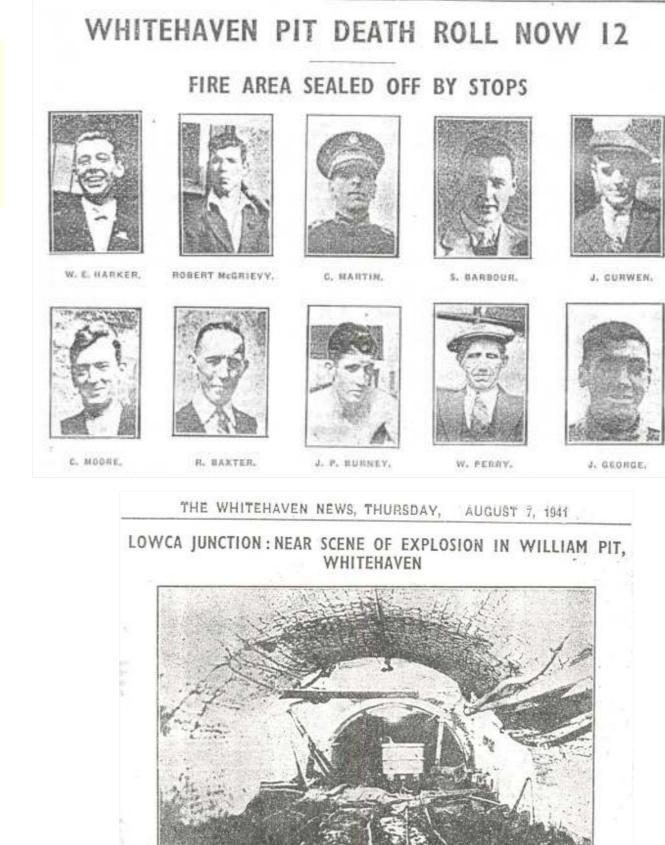
On 26 November 1907 the routine firing of an explosive charge in William Pit ignited inflammable

'firedamp' (methane) and clouds of coal dust. The blast which

DILLY TOP

followed killed 5 men and injured 6 others.

Plan of the 1907 explosion and position of the bodies (ref. DH 441)



THE WHITEHAVEN NEWS, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1941

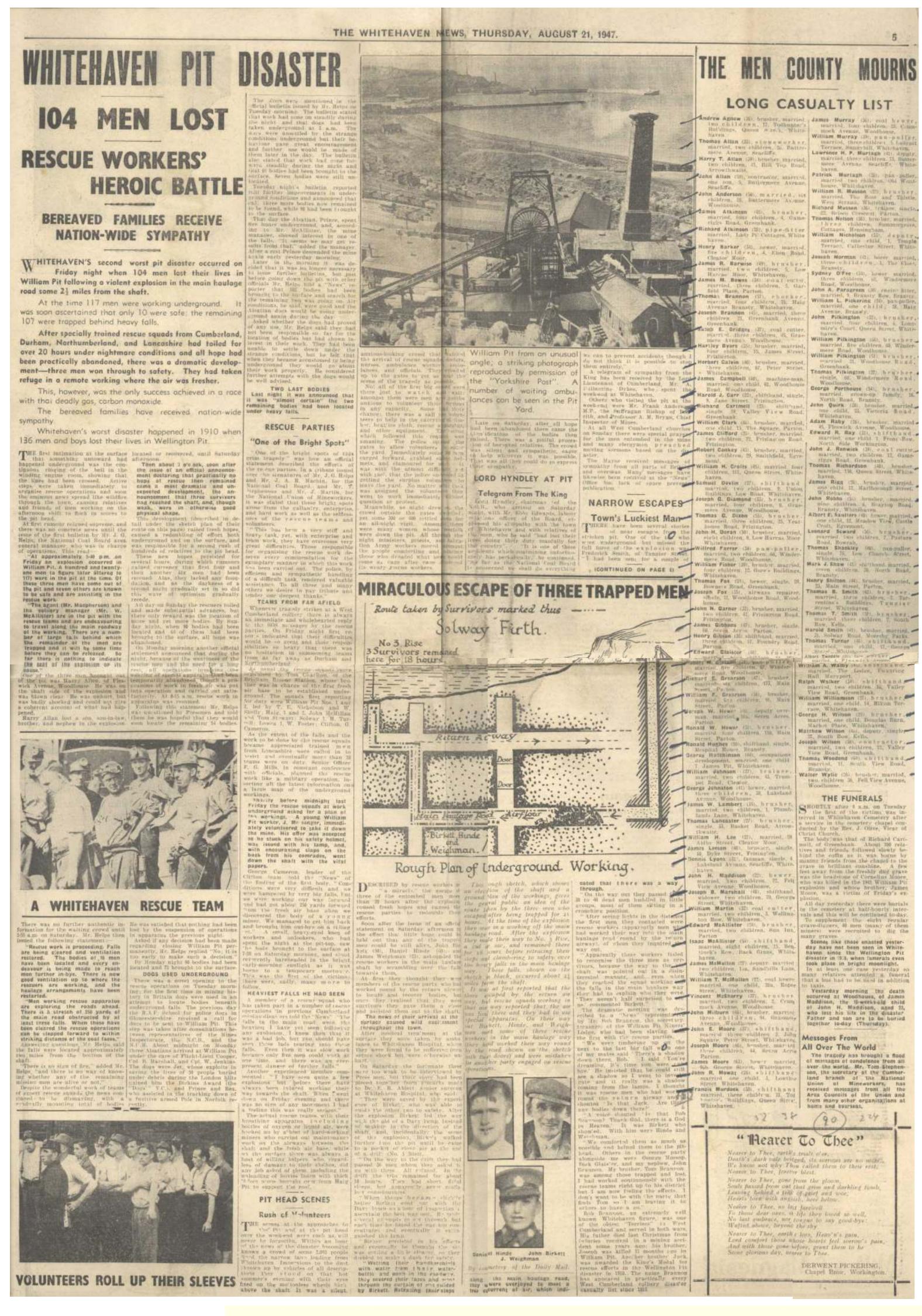
#### 1941 disaster

Spontaneous heating and fires affected the coal seams in William Pit.

On 3 June 1941 water was being pumped into a 'hot' area in an attempt to extinguish such a fire. The heat caused the water to vaporize into an inflammable hydrogen mixture, leading to an explosion which claimed the lives of 12 men and caused injuries to 10 others.



# William Pit, Whitehaven - 1947 disaster



In the afternoon of Friday
15 August 1947, deep
underground at William Pit, a
'deputy' (mine official) was
undertaking routine firing of
explosive charges in the roof of a
tunnel to provide rock for
supports. At around 5.40pm one
of these shots ignited firedamp
and coal dust, triggering a large
explosion.

I 18 men had been working underground during the shift. Eleven of these exited the mine soon after the blast. Another three miners, lost underground, had a miraculous escape and were found 20 hours later in the afternoon of 16 August.

Of the remaining 104 men who all perished, only 14 had been killed outright through blast and burn injuries. Many of the miners had survived the initial explosion only to be overcome later by the poisonous 'afterdamp' (carbon monoxide) created by the blast.



Coverage of the accident and death announcements from the Whitehaven News of 21 August 1947



## William Pit, Whitehaven - 1947 disaster



The scale of the disaster required volunteers to assist in the task of digging graves at Whitehaven Cemetery (left). Each death had its own tragic story, illustrated by the following victims:

- Edward Glaister, 48, left a widow and nine children (below).
- William Harker Lee, 27, (top right) had been severely wounded at Dunkirk in 1940. He then made a daring escape from a German Prison Camp via Belgium, France and Spain for which he was awarded the Military Medal in 1941.
- Father and son Jack and Harry Allan (bottom right) who were both killed in the disaster.





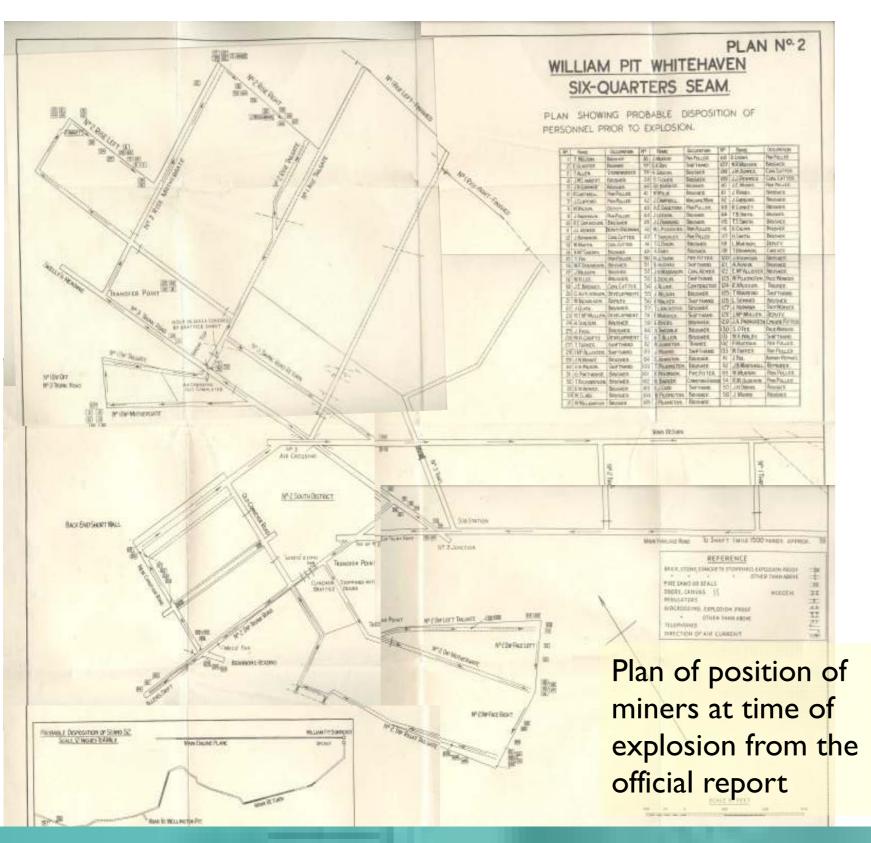


The funeral of Edward Glaister, 20 August 1947

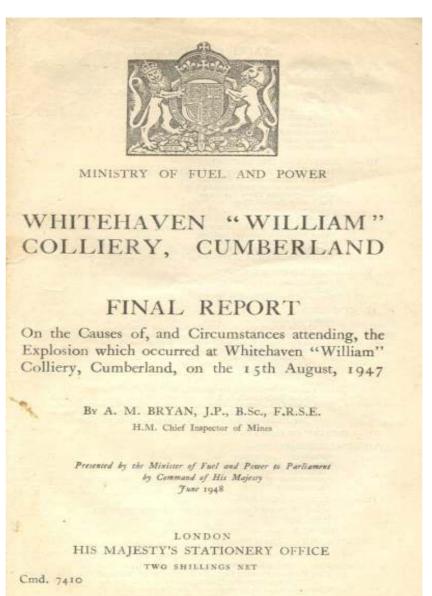
#### **The Official Enquiry**

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr A M Bryan, conducted the official inquiry into the explosion. The inquiry took place at the Whitehaven Methodist Schoolrooms, 7-10 October 1947, and called a total of 46 witnesses to give evidence.

Bryan's report, published in June 1948, found that the deputy who fired the fatal charge had not followed proper safety procedures nor had the management supervised his activities properly. Ventilation and suppression of coal dust in William Pit were also found to be inadequate.







WHITEHAVEN NEWS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1948.

GAS MASKS FOR MINERS

WHITEHAVEN EXPLOSION RECOMMENDATION

THE final conclusion and recommendations about the White haven William Colliery disaster, which cost 104 lives on August 15 last year, have been published by the Ministry of

PROFESSOR A. M. BRYAN

MIDNIGHT COMEDY-THRILLER

Police Surrounded Club

COUNTY YOUTH NOTES

Boys' Organiser Resigning

REAL, live, comedy-thriller with a terrific anti-climax enacted at the Maryport s' Club at midnight recently.

Expert on Ventilation

practicable steps should aken to prevent coal-drormation at its source and suppress dust where it produced; that a simple ma

tions appeared in Mr. Bryan's interim report, issued last October, and he notes that steps have been taken since to implement several of them.

Survivor's Story

The report pays tribute to the

"remarkable presence of mind,"
"considerable moral courage,"
and "high sense of judgment"
shown by these three men.

NURSES NEEDED BY



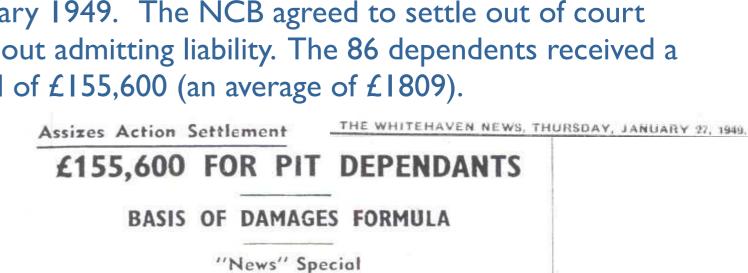
By Ralph Champion



#### **Compensation**

Whitehaven Borough Council established a relief fund to administer some £100,000 donated to the miners' dependants after the disaster. 19 dependants agreed to take Workmen's Compensation soon after the disaster which amounted to £10,215 (an average payment of £538 each).

The other 86 dependants brought a court case against the National Coal Board (NCB) for negligence in January 1949. The NCB agreed to settle out of court without admitting liability. The 86 dependents received a total of £155,600 (an average of £1809).



THE out-of-court settlement at the Cumberland Assizes recently in the test case brought against the National Coal Board by a widow of one of the 104 men killed at William Pit, Whitehaven, in August, 1947, has resulted in £155,600 being set aside for the benefit of the 86 dependants who were joined in this action.

In addition 19 dependants who refused to take part in the Assizes action and agreed to a compensation settlement have been awarded \$10,215, making a total of £165,815.



## William Pit, Whitehaven - 1947 disaster





16 August 1947: relatives and friends maintain an anxious evening vigil at the pit gates, while others look down from the slopes above. Clergymen comforted those waiting for news of their menfolk.



Whitehaven town centre: neighbours search through the latest papers for news of the unfolding tragedy.











Dogs were used for the first time in a coal mine to

locate bodies buried under falls. Three RAF Police



The first body was brought to the surface at 7.30am on 16 August; the last at 1.45pm on 23 August.

Flight Lt R D Cooper (left) joined the effort.

dogs including 'Rex' and his handler

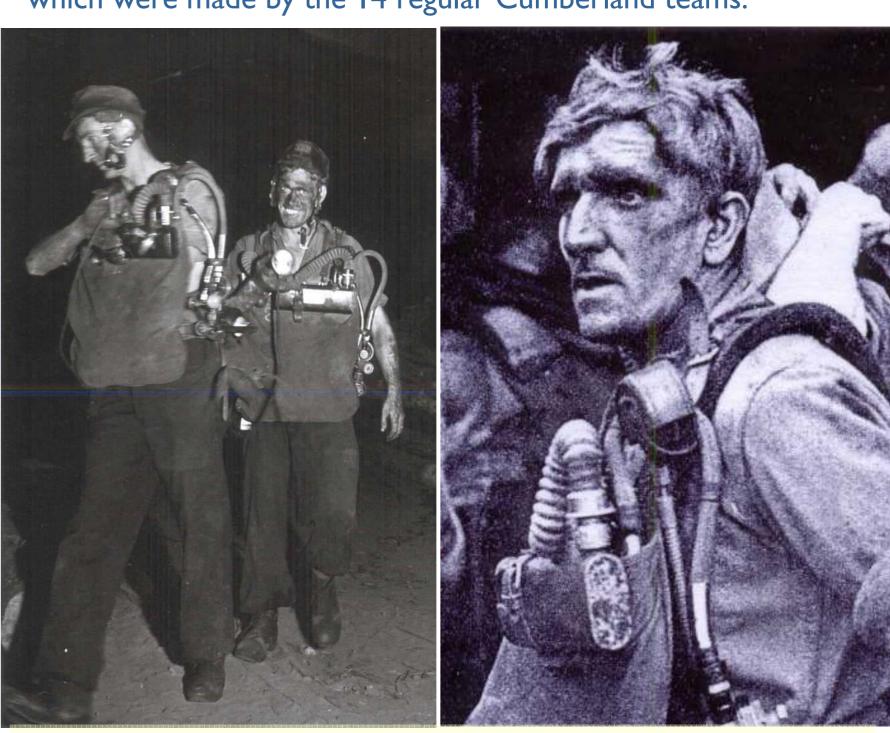
Pictures donated courtesy of Ray Devlin and other members of the public.



Canaries (above left) indicated the presence of deadly afterdamp. Rescuers from Durham and Northumberland (above right) joined the Cumberland rescue teams (below) in the recovery effort.

They cleared blocked tunnels, moved equipment, restored ventilation and carried the bodies of their dead comrades, all while wearing heavy breathing apparatus and in stifling heat. The work was physically shattering and mentally harrowing.

In all 35 rescue teams made 105 underground rescue visits, 75 of which were made by the 14 regular Cumberland teams.



This display has been prepared by Cumbria Archive and Local Studies Centre, Whitehaven. All material is copyright and may not be reproduced without permission of the copyright owners.