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## **HEATH COLLIERY COMPANY, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE.**

by Nigel A. Chapman

Coal and ironstone had been worked along the northern boundary of the parish of West Bromwich before the 19th century. Owing to their shallow depth, these seams were easily located and exploited, but further south, under the village of West Bromwich, was an unknown area where any coal would only have been found at a depth of several hundred metres. The coal measures at West Bromwich are also overlain by thick beds of Red Sandstone which form the concealed part of the South Staffordshire Coal Field. Even as late as 1821, three experienced coal masters declared that no coal would be found under the site of the proposed Christ Church in West Bromwich.

The situation was waiting for someone with the capital and the mining knowledge to make a series of trials to prove the presence or otherwise of coal under the West Bromwich area. The capital came from William, Lord Dartmouth, of Sandwell Hall, who owned a large estate which covered most of the parish of West Bromwich and stretched through Hamstead to Great Barr in the east.

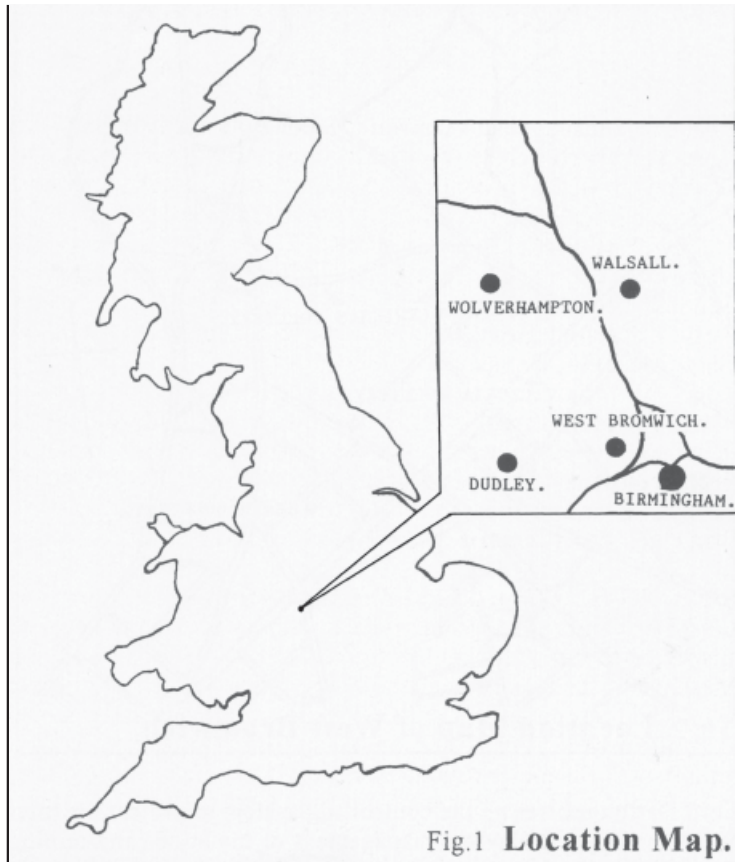
### **SINKING HEATH COLLIERY: 1830 TO 1838**

Lord Dartmouth seems to have decided to try proving the coal seams which were suspected to run under his lands around 1830. He sought the advice of Roderick Murchison, the famous geologist. The latter was firmly of the opinion that coal would be present below the Red Sandstone and advised that sinking a shaft was the only answer. Lord Dartmouth accepted the risk and, in 1832, began sinking a shaft on the heath, or common, of West Bromwich. This sinking, which met with many major difficulties, especially from large inflows of water, was said to have cost his Lordship £28,000. When, in July 1837, the Thick Coal was finally cut at a depth of 330 yards, it was the deepest sinking in the South Staffordshire Coal Field at this time.

William Willis Bailey, a mining engineer, of Kilburne, near Belper in Derbyshire, was asked to view the shaft and workings and give his Lordship a full report of the present and future activities. Lord Dartmouth, it should be mentioned, spent a large part of his life either in London or on his estates at Sandwell or Patshull, in Shropshire. It is unlikely that he ever visited his mines and their operation was left to trusted agents who were expected to produce regular reports and accounts.

Two more shafts were begun to the west. One was nine yards deep and the other 16 yards deep. Bailey recommended that these shafts be sunk to the Thick Coal and linked by gate roads to the Heath shaft. He believed that the execution of the first group of works would provide the money in terms of coal sales for the linking of the two collieries.

As to sales, his own knowledge of the area suggested sales in the region of 20,000 tons per year, with an average selling price of 7s 6d per ton. His Lordship should receive 2/9ths of the realised value of all coal sold at the pits, which would be equal to a



tonnage rent of 1s 8d per ton. Because he believed that the Charter Masters working the collieries should eventually repay the cost of their sinking, Bailey included interest on the capital spent on proving the coal in the duty. The lease was to be granted for a period of 21 years at £1000 per annum, especially if the lessee completed the colliery at his own expense.

Advertisements, in local newspapers and the trade journals to attract tenders for the lease of the colliery, were successful in that Salter and Eaton of West Bromwich were interested. A lease was signed on August 24th 1838 with these gentlemen and a Mr Raybould undertaking to win coal from the Heath Colliery.

### **WORKING THE COLLIERY**

Operations were in full swing early in September when 16 to 20 tons of coal were produced. It was suggested to advertise in the neighbourhood that they would soon be able to supply any quantity of coal wanted.

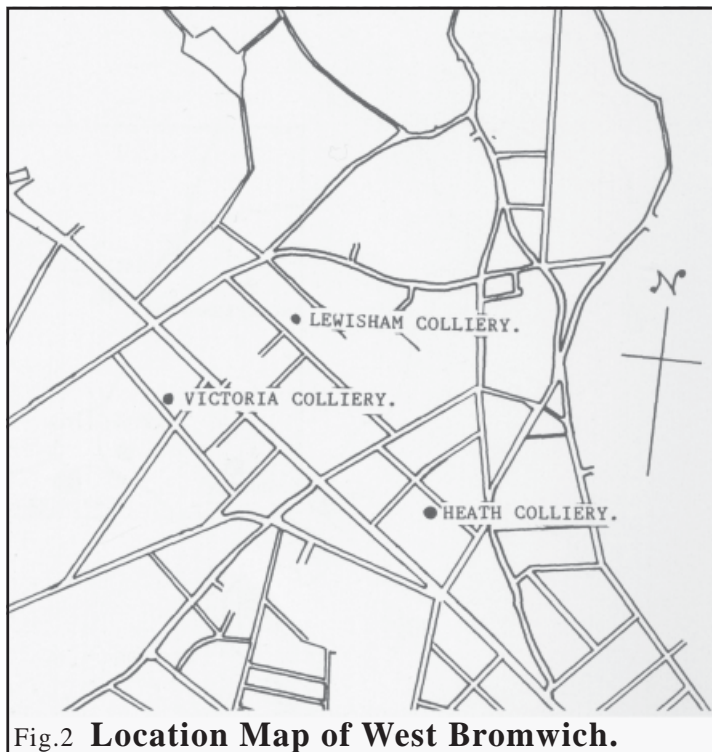


Fig.2 **Location Map of West Bromwich.**

Lord Dartmouth set up the controlling system to protect his interests by offering William Willis Bailey the management of his mines and mining affairs at West Bromwich. Bailey, having pointed out that he was honoured, was quick to mention a salary of 150 Guineas per year, from October 1st 1838, the date he replied.

William Salter, the only member of the Heath Colliery Company to have left any letters, wrote to Bailey with details of operations underground. They had cut the sump below the shaft and made an air head, all for £495. This was part of the sum of £1200 which Lord Dartmouth was prepared to spend to bring the colliery to a proper state for work and Salter asked that the money be sent to Taylor's and Lloyd's Bank, Birmingham, the colliery's bankers. Underground, they were working an excellent quality of Thick Coal and had received £49 16s from sales.

In early 1839, sinking began at another colliery, called the Lewisham. This sinking was eventually stopped by an influx of water. Salter and Eaton hired a portable steam pumping engine, for £6 per week. The engine was described as having been "*used for threshing corn and having wheels to move from place to place*". It cleared the water and the sinkers were soon working in the shaft again.

Over the summer, sinking continued with water mounting to 80 gallons per minute being pumped. Much to the annoyance of the Overseers of the Byways, this water was dumped in the gutters and eventually found its way down the sewers of West Bromwich. The Overseers brought a summons against the colliery for “*serious injury to the roads and a great public nuisance*”. On July 9th 1839, Salter and Eaton, along with Bailey, appeared at a Magistrates’ Court in Cronketts, West Bromwich, to answer the summons. Their defence was that the water was a benefit to the roads, washing the dirt and rubbish away and generally cleansing the area. The Magistrates decided the charge was not proved and, to quote Bailey, “*the Philistines met a David and were flooded*”.

Heath Colliery had been producing coal over the summer and sales by cart into the town had built up. The gate roads underground had become quite extensive and during the winter Blackdamp appeared, stopping work in the mine. Salter erected an early mine ventilator called ‘The Fourness Machine’ and, in the hope of clearing the damp, it was set to work for three days and nights. It was described as a ‘perfect failure’, however. Salter decided on a plan to build a short tunnel from the machine to the chimney and in less than an hour the effect was better than the whole period of the experiment. The horses were soon going back into the colliery and coal was being produced again.

The Lewisham sinking needed a steam engine, but Messrs Salter and Eaton admitted to a lack of capital for the project. They approached Lord Dartmouth for a loan of £1000, at five per cent interest, to which they added £500 mostly from the coal sales at the Heath Colliery. Bailey warned his Lordship that the project was more likely to cost £2000. He also suggested the purchase of some land at the colliery to prevent the spoil being dumped on other people’s property!

Despite the cost, the steam engine had been put up by August 1840 and the sinking was nearing the coal. The brick lining was being built in both shafts and the worst of the strata was secure. It was hoped that the works would be less expensive. Then the lessees asked for a further loan of £500 to cover some heavy bills for castings which fell due in a few days’ time. His Lordship provided the money, at five per cent interest naturally!

Another sinking, called the Victoria Colliery, had begun in West Bromwich after October 1838. The two shafts were still being sunk, causing a further large drain on the finances of the Heath Colliery Company because it had one colliery working and producing revenue while sinking two others at large expense.

Problems were developing between the company’s partners. Mr Eaton was described by Mr Salter as having unbusinesslike, meddling and unstable ways. Mr Salter seems to have been the most businesslike and, on several occasions, wrote a good letter, while Mr Raybould, who had joined the original partners, appears to have been something of a rogue. For example, without the benefit of a license, he was supplying beer to the colliers. He promised to be an altered man, however. In 1843, Bailey asked Mr Eaton if he would withdraw from the partnership for £50 which, after consideration,

Fig.3 Plan of the Heath Colliery c1850.



was accepted. From then on, the Heath Colliery Co. became Salter and Raybould. Mr Salter later wrote to his Lordship thanking him for putting Eaton's share of the Heath Colliery in his direction. He continues by sincerely hoping that a veil could be drawn over the bickering which had characterized the company.

The sales of coal from Heath Colliery continued to provide the money which financed the other two sinkings. This burden was eased in 1842 when, towards the end of March, the first 122 tons of coal from Lewisham Colliery were sold. These sales were restricted to land sale because a landowner, called Halford, opposed the building of the proposed tramway. Having originally agreed to the tramway, he was now very much against it. The plan was to deliver coal either to Hargate Lane or directly to the canal. Bailey later wrote that, if necessary, all the output should be transported by cart if nothing could be achieved.

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With two collieries producing coal, it was hoped that sales into West Bromwich would bring the company much needed cash. It was still in debt for the £1500 borrowed from his Lordship at an interest of five per cent per year. Bricks and timber worth £878 6s 6d had also been ordered from the estate. Added to this were several years' rent, making a sum of £5907 19s 0d owing. All these sums added up to a grand total of £10,192 3s 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d owed by the company in 1844. It was admitted that the Lewisham sinking had been difficult, with costs beyond expectations. Bailey wrote to Lord Dartmouth about the heavy debt of the company, mentioning that in 12 weeks only £226 had been taken for coal sales. He continued by pointing out that the company had yet to pay anything for the rent owed.

At the Heath Pit, loaded carts were being dispatched without entries being made in the books and the Machine Man, Sandalls, was suspected. Both Salter and Raybould had noticed the difference and set a man to watch operations. When the two records were compared, Sandalls' books were several carts short. Bailey was sent for and Sandalls disappeared rather suddenly!

The continued indebted state of the company seems to have brought about some negotiations early in 1845. In the hope of easing their debts and raising some capital, Salter and Raybould probably stopped sinking the Victoria Pits to concentrate on getting coal from the other two pits. Eventually, Lord Dartmouth agreed to surrender debts to the sum of £8006 15s 10d, leaving a balance due to him of £2255 which still carried five per cent interest. Heath Colliery Co. agreed to complete forthwith the two pits called Victoria Colliery down to and through the Thick Coal at their expense and to open out and work the same.

Work on the Victoria sinking was pushed forward with all the speed and determination Salter and Raybould could muster until, early in February 1847, the coal was cut. They loaded up the first available cart and sent it to Sandwell Hall. One shaft was 255 yards deep, being three yards into the Thick Coal seam. The other was 175 yards deep and still being sunk. They were also delighted to report that the work so far had been conducted without an accident.

The sinking seems to have taken all the partners' available money as, later in the year, Lord Dartmouth allowed £600 off the quarter's rents to complete the colliery. Work finished early in June and over 1000 tons of coal were raised by October.

Gate roads had been driven from the Victoria shafts to link up with the other two collieries and coal was being produced to almost everyone's satisfaction, but a "*Well Wisher*" wrote to his Lordship about the activities of the partners. The first complaint was that Raybould was still brewing beer and selling it to the colliers at 6d per quart. The men could buy similar beer for 2d per quart at local inns, but they were compelled to buy Raybould's beer to continue working at the pit. Each pit had a foreman, known as a doggy, who was charged for the beer and demanded payment from the colliers on a Saturday night. Should any collier complain, he was instantly dismissed and his character blackened in the neighbourhood.



At this stage, Lord Dartmouth wrote to Bailey asking about terminating the lease to the Heath Colliery Co. This surprised Bailey, who wrote back requesting further instructions. The subject was allowed to stand for the moment and operations at the collieries continued as before. “*Well Wisher*” wrote again in the following month with new complaints about the partners. They had recently bought a farm of 130 acres at Brewwood, north of Wolverhampton, and were transporting coal at night to the farm. The loads of coal were covered with manure to hide them from detection. “*Well Wisher*” was aware of three cart loads transported in this way. The letter continued by accusing Mr Raybould of going to Birmingham with £33 to pay for horse corn, but instead he had visited a brothel and been robbed of the money. As a result, two poor young girls and a man had been sentenced to be transported for two years. The final part of the letter went on to suggest that the partners had strayed over the boundary of the royalty and were working Mr Craddock’s coal!

The partners' troubles did not end with poison pen letters and, early in October, one of the boilers at the Heath Colliery exploded. Bailey was soon on the site and found that the boilerman had let it overheat by not keeping the water level correct. He also proved that the boiler was a new, rather than an old second-hand one. No mention is made of anyone being injured.

By March, Mr Jesson had offered £8500 for the lease of the colliery, but the partners were refusing to cooperate. Bailey wanted to go to law, but Lord Dartmouth was against the idea. An alternative was to sue for the rent and put bailiffs in to secure possession with the hope that the disgrace would move them. Bailey suggested putting in his son as manager, to live on the spot and be responsible for the proper and entire operation of the works.

The situation suddenly changed early in April with the death of William Willis Bailey at Belper. Julius, his son, wrote to inform Lord Dartmouth and was quick to request taking over his father’s business. This was not to be, and for the time being, the Bailey connection with the mining affairs of his Lordship was ended when the late W. Bailey’s bill of £85 was paid.

The beginning of June was marked by the first complaints of subsidence damage to a house in Pitt Street next to Heath Colliery. The tenant had lived in the house for nine years, but recently the coal had been worked to within a few yards of the building (in plan). The structure was said to be much damaged. In this case the answer was for the estate to buy the property as it was beyond reasonable repair.

William Gordon took over as Lord Dartmouth’s Mine Agent. His first task was to survey the works with the help of Henry Johnson, the partners’ agent. They began by studying the plans of the works, then went underground to view the workings. Later, a report was prepared and submitted to Lord Dartmouth.

About nine acres of the Thick Coal seam had been worked by the Heath Colliery and Lewisham had worked between six and eight acres. The newly sunk Victoria had only recently reached the boundaries and had two “*Sides of Work*” opened making about



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1½ acres worked. The three pits had an area of about 25 acres to work and if coal lay between all three separate locations then 47 and 49 acres of coal was available for extraction. He believed the coal should be worth between £16000 and £18000 per acre, while Henry Johnson put the figure at £13000 per acre. Mr Gordon continued by suggesting that the Lewisham Pit should develop the water sale while the other pits should concentrate on landsale. In other words, the output should be transported to the canal for sale into Birmingham and command a better price. As mentioned earlier, the tramway to the canal had not been completed.

Offers of other areas of coal seams under West Bromwich were still being made and accepted. Joseph Cooksey, on behalf of others, offered a large area of mines, but the price of £700 per acre was considered too high.

Being, it appears, unable to remove the Heath Colliery Co., a new arrangement was suggested. This was to appoint a Manager for the mines to look after his Lordship's interest and to pay off some of the debts. This suggestion was accepted by Lord Dartmouth and Thomas Haines, of Great Bridge, was eventually appointed manager at a salary of £200 per annum. Haines's duties included the management of the Heath Colliery Co., agency of the Ball's Hill Colliery and the superintendence of boring for ironstone at Friar's Park for Lord Dartmouth. He began on July 28th, with Mr Raybould expressing satisfaction with the appointment.

Working of the collieries continued throughout this period and into the next year with a steady output. Haines's appointment appears to have continued the existing output pattern while notable improvements were made by the Victoria Colliery. He had, in effect, taken over W. Bailey's former role, except that he was about the colliery more often.

Later in the year, Joseph Gibson wrote to Lord Dartmouth complaining about a threat to two freehold properties in Duke Street, West Bromwich. The spoil from the pits had been dumped in the field opposite and had completely destroyed any chance of letting them. The existing tenants lived in fear of the slack catching fire and making the houses worthless. Mr Gibson went on to say that he only desired right and fair compensation as he believed the nuisance could not be removed.

The partnership's continuing financial troubles led to the collapse of Salter and Raybould around Christmas 1849. Mr Salter wrote to Lord Dartmouth in early January that he had paid £4000 to the colliery account for his part of the debts. Included in this had been £2170 awarded to Mr Chaddick for the coal worked without his knowledge and he still had to find the costs of a law suit. Salter had no means of settling the debt apart from either mortgaging or selling his property which had been left by a relative. He wanted to use the Reserve Fund, still held by the Bank, to settle these debts. Lord Dartmouth replied that he could not sanction this arrangement.

Later, Lord Dartmouth accused Mr Salter of using money from the coal sales to purchase his farm at Brewood. Salter solemnly denied this, claiming to have realised the money from the sale of his father's and an uncle's property, plus mortgage. He

went on to state that the heavy expenses of sinking and opening out the mines, along with the difficulties of faults at the Heath and Lewisham pits, together with serious losses and accidents, had caused the debts. So ended the partnership of Salter and Raybould, but not the Heath Colliery Co. because, under the direction of Thomas Haines, the collieries worked for several more years.

**THE HEATH COLLIERY COMPANY: 1849 to 1855.**

After the liquidation of Salter and Raybould in 1849, the collieries were worked directly by the Dartmouth estates, with Thomas Haines as manager. Accounts survive for the Heath Colliery Co. until Christmas 1855, when they finish. Two further items apply to this period. One is a bill from Hartley and Laundy, Public Accountants, for £47 16s 0d spent studying Thomas Haines' accounts with a view to ascertaining the amounts actually mis-appropriated by him. This was necessary because of the proceedings which it was contemplated to take against him.

The other is a letter from the Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Co. who wrote to Lord Dartmouth on January 13th 1863 asking about Thomas Haines. He had opened an account when Agent for the Heath Colliery Co. and owed £1031 18s 7d when work stopped. The bank was still looking for its money. One can be certain that Haines had done a runner!

The accounts appear to stop at Christmas 1855, when the collieries seem to have closed. William Gordon probably tried to find a new lessee, but he failed and was forced to keep the workings drained for several years.

**JOHN BAGNALL AND COMPANY: 1857 to 1863.**

Around 1857, John Bagnall & Co. were looking for new sources of coal for their ironworks at Golds Hill north of West Bromwich. Bagnall's was an old established Black Country firm with experience in mining coal and ironstone, as well as in many aspects of the iron trade. As they were a large and successful firm, the finance to pay the rent and develop the mines was available. They were not a soft touch, however, and started by objecting to the valuation demanded for the plant standing at the collieries and the surface rent. The problem was submitted to the arbitration of a Mr Bean and an award was made in the company's favour. This seems to have settled the matter and a suitable lease was drawn up and signed.

At this stage, Samuel Bailey, of S. & J. Bailey Mining Engineers, of the Pleck, Walsall, Bagnall's Mining Agent, comes into the story. He seems to have been related to the William Willis Bailey mentioned earlier, but the relationship is not yet known.

Bagnall & Co. took possession of the mines probably during October 1859 as they produced 3527 tons from Lewisham Pits in the quarter to December 31st 1859.

At an early date, Bagnalls secured a royalty of coal beyond Lord Dartmouth's old workings and proposed to draw the coal at the Heath shafts. As the Square Work method was, in effect, a form of retreat mining, an area of goaf existed between the shafts and the intended royalty. To gain access, the winding shaft was sunk below the

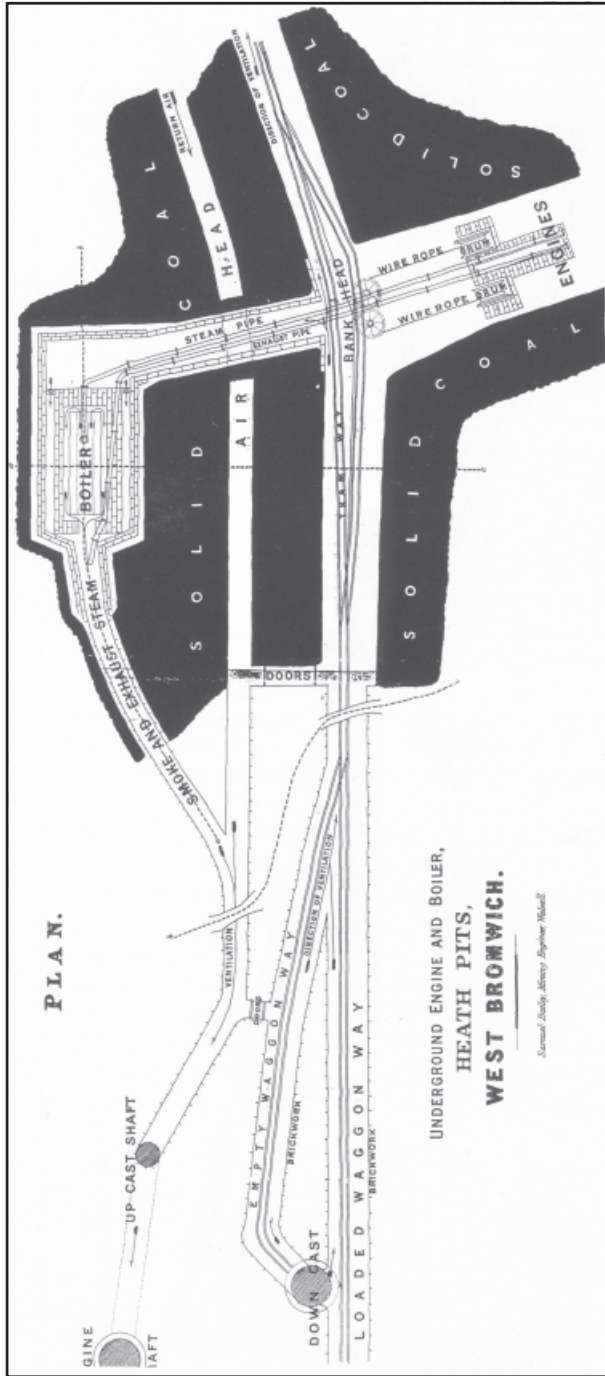


Fig.4 Plan of the underground steam hauling engine at the Heath Colliery.

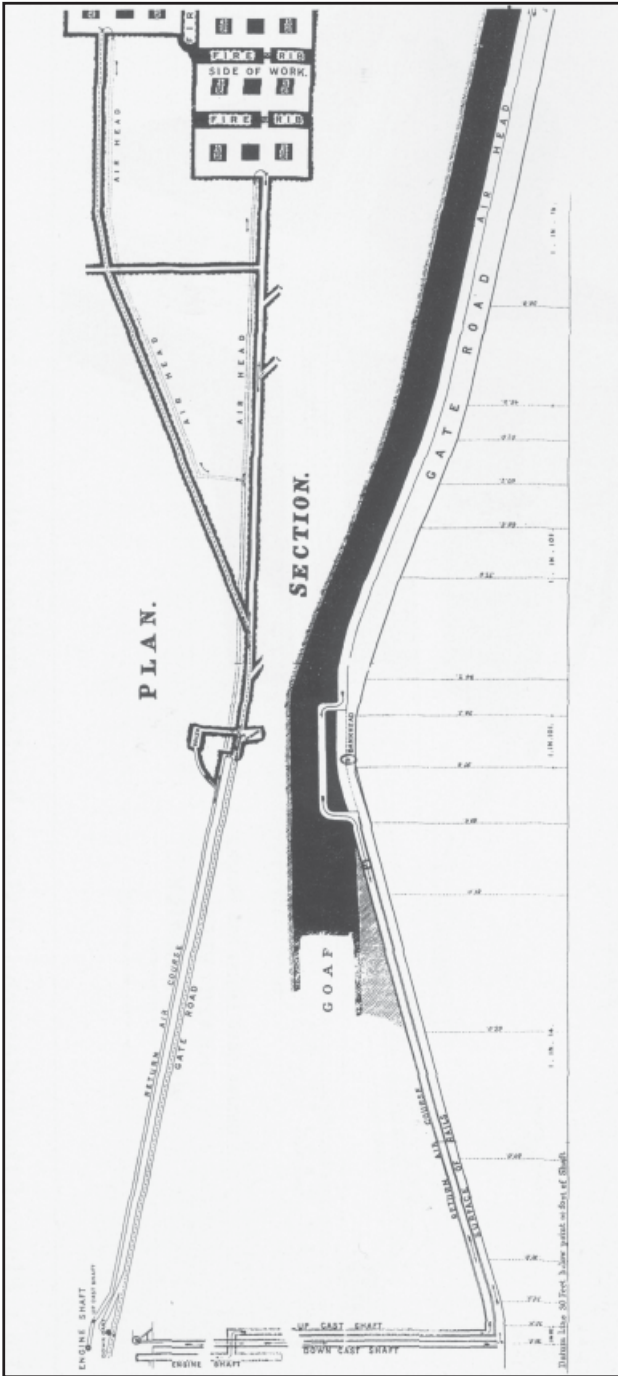


Fig.5 Plan and section of the haulage road at the Heath Colliery.

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Thick Coal and a rising drift driven under the goaf to intercept the virgin area of Thick Coal. As the coal seam dipped in the opposite direction, a steep hill was formed in the gate road. This proved to be hard on the horses dragging the skips to the shaft bottom, needing relays of up to four horses for the work.

By 1861, Bagnall & Co. had installed the Black Country's first underground rope haulage to solve the problem and reduce haulage costs. A Cornish boiler, clad in brickwork and thick layers of sand to prevent the coal catching fire, was built at the top of the hill. Steam was fed to a 16 hp engine which drew the skips up from the workings and lowered them to the shaft. Empty skips were returned to the workings by reversing the process. During 1862, outputs varying from 5000 tons to almost 10,000 tons per quarter were being moved by this haulage.

During November 1861, the estate was informed that the Lewisham Colliery would be exhausted by Christmas. In fact, the colliery worked until the following September, when the plant was returned to the estate on the 27th. Bagnall & Co. wrote to inform the agents, Thynne and Thynne, that the police had been asked sometime previously to prevent coal pickers turning over the pit mound. They were worried that the engine house, pit frames etc. would be damaged if other measures were not taken to protect the plant.

By December, Bagnall & Co. were complaining about the rent for the collieries. They were paying £408 per annum with a deduction of £52 for the use of an old engine. The full rent was falling on Heath Colliery because Lewisham Colliery had stopped and the Victoria was producing very little. They described this as "*unbearable*" on the one pit, stating that the rent should be about £150 per annum. A reduction of 25 per cent for 'Inferior Coal' may date from this period.

Further examples of the problems encountered by the residents of West Bromwich are available from letters sent to Lord Dartmouth. The first inhabitant had bought his house 26 years previously, before the pits were thought of. About 1885, the pit mound had caught fire and the slates on his roof had broken in the heat. He went on to mention that when it rained the pit mound slid into the garden. He was expecting Lord Dartmouth to make an offer for the house as compensation. Unfortunately, the results of this letter are not recorded.

More success was had by William Cook of Queen Street. He was 50 years old and had worked at the Heath and Lewisham pits for 22 years. Following an underground accident he was disabled in a leg and the effect was most likely permanent. He had received 6s 0d per week from the colliery sick club for the last 18 months and the usual allowance of coal. Bagnall & Co. had recently stopped these benefits as custom allowed and offered a lump sum of £2 as compensation. A local doctor had suggested a trip to "*take the waters*" at Leamington Spa in the belief that the trip would improve the disablement. Cook believed the cost of the journey would be £2. Lord Dartmouth added a note to this letter to send the £2.

## HEATH COLLIERY COMPANY, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE

The collieries worked until 1863 when most of the workable coal had been extracted. Charles Bagnall negotiated the lease of further areas of coal not owned by Lord Dartmouth and on the opposite side of the Great Western Railway. The latter company owned the strip of coal below the railway and Charles failed to obtain a lease to drive through its property. He had already mentioned to the Dartmouth estate that should these negotiations fail Bagnall & Co. would terminate the lease. Following the failure to secure the wayleave under the railway, the lease was terminated at Michaelmas 1863.

In the hope of finding new lessees, the pumping engine was kept running until the auction. Bagnall & Co. paid half the costs because they hoped to sell the plant to the new lessees. Notices of the forthcoming sale were placed in the newspapers, including the Mining Journal, with the property divided into 13 lots.

Heath Colliery was described as containing 48 acres with ungotten Thick Coal and lower measures. The plant consisted of a loading stage, weighing machine, stables, smiths' and carpenters' shops, with winding and pumping engines. These were a 80 hp winding engine, a 40 hp pumping engine with ten inch pumps, a 24 hp winder and the 16 hp hauling engine underground.

The Lewisham Colliery consisted of the pits, a 28 hp engine with two boilers, hovel, offices, machine house and stores. It was described as containing 54 acres with ungotten Thick Coal and other measures.

The Victoria Colliery comprised of pits, a 70 hp steam engine with two boilers, and stack with other arrangements. The mines were described as 27 acres and included ungotten Thick Coal and other lower measures.

### **FINIS**

In the event, the sale proved to be a failure and the pumping continued until December in the hope of securing a private sale. A further sale of plant took place during April 1864 and a sum of £1893 10s 0d was raised for the estate. Samuel Bailey submitted his bill for services rendered in connection with the sale and accepted 1½ per cent of the money realised.

The mines remained unworked and, after pumping stopped, they slowly flooded. It was probably realised that little chance remained of working the coal at a profit in the changing situation. The expansion of West Bromwich over more of the workings would also have made the subsidence damage unacceptable.

During 1865, a Mr Caddick purchased areas of the former colliery sites and the subject of the sale of the shafts was raised. Bailey wanted the estate to keep the Lewisham and Victoria shafts, which were apparently still open. The sale, excluding the shafts, was concluded on February 12th 1866 for £700.

So ends the story of this enterprise to find and work coal seams under West Bromwich. The continued development of housing and industry have eliminated all traces of the

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collieries, and new road systems to handle Birmingham-bound commuters have changed West Bromwich beyond recognition. The construction of the M5 Motorway cut through a large portion of the Sandwell estate, which for many years has belonged to the Sandwell Council. Lord Dartmouth moved to his Patshull estates early in this century and Sandwell Hall, after serving a number of functions was demolished in 1926, as being beyond economic repair. Over the last few years the Sandwell Valley has become a large recreation and nature reserve, almost surrounded by the housing of Birmingham and West Bromwich.

### EXAMPLE OF COLLIERY ACCOUNTS

SRO. D761/3/1-3. Staffordshire Records Office, Stafford. Studied September 9th 1991.

#### ROYALTY ON COAL SOLD

Quarter to:-	£	s	d	Tons
December 28 1838	58	6	3	423
March 29 1839	178	1	2	1295
June 28 1839	219	16	2½	1598
September 27 1839	239	7	6¾	1740
	695	11	2¼	

December 27 1839	179	15	9	1306
March 27 1840	285	0	¾	2078
June 26 1840	275	13	2½	2004
October 2 1840	323	0	¾	2349
	1454	5	¾	

	£	s	d
365 tons of coal supplied to Sandwell Hall	91	5	0
Coal supplied to Brickworks and the estate	140	8	8½
Altering flues to consume the smoke	3	10	0
Cash paid to Richard Peggs. Check Clerk ½ year	36	8	0
Balance due to Earl of Dartmouth	390	16	0¼

January 1 1841	384	11	11	2795
March 26 1841	332	19	10¾	2421
June 25 1841	309	10	0	2250
October 2 1841	302	16	9	2202

October 2 1841, to three years' rent for the land upon which the Victoria Pits are situated, £18 per year.	54	0	0
October 2 1841, by cash paid to labourers removing walling stones produced in the sinking of Lewisham Pit	9	17	3

December 24 1841	272	15	6½	1983
March 25 1842	257	3	1	1870
July 1 1842	297	10	¾	2163
September 30 1842	255	8	1½	1857



## HEATH COLLIERY COMPANY, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE

One year's interest on £1199 0s 4½d, bricks and timber supplied by the Earl of Dartmouth to the colliery	£	s	d
		59	19 0
		3766	9 8½

September 30 1842

One year's rent of land Victoria Colliery	18	0	0
One year's rent of land and houses purchased for the use of the colliery	103	0	0
	3887	9	8¾

Quarter to		£	s	d	Tons
December 30	1842	337	6	2½	2453
March 31	1843	292	5	5¼	2125
June 30	1843	53	11	7¾	389
September 29	1843	131	13	4½	957
		4410	6	8¾	

September 30 1843. Cash paid to Churchbridge Coll'y for coal supplied to Sandwell Hall, the Heath Pit not being at work in consequence of a gob fire. 27 18 0

Lewisham Pits from the start to:		£	s	d	Tons
March 29	1844	16	16	9½	122
Heath March 29	1844	298	17	5	2125
Lewisham June 21	1844	26	0	4	189
Heath June 21	1844	200	16	4	1460
Lewisham September 27	1844	77	15	0	565
Heath September 27	1844	240	5	11½	1747
Lewisham December 27	1844	255	2	9½	1855
Heath December 27	1844	303	15	4½	2209
Lewisham March 28	1845	368	2	3½	2677
Heath March 28	1845	326	17	9½	2450
Lewisham June 27	1845	354	12	1¼	2578
Heath June 27	1845	344	4	4¾	2503
Lewisham September 26	1845	312	10	8	2272
Heath September 26	1845	342	0	2	2487

Victoria, Rent due (September 29 1845) 18 0 0

Cash paid to a bricklayer for work under the boilers of Heath Pits for a Bedlington patent for consuming the smoke July 1845. 14 12 0

By amount of debt given up-surrendered by the Earl of Dartmouth to the Heath Colliery Company as per agreement bearing this date 8006 15 10  
Balance still owed 2255 0 0

Lewisham December 26	1845	492	17	1¼	3584
Heath December 26	1845	410	17	1	2988
Lewisham March 27	1846	435	10	2½	3163
Heath March 27	1846	479	1	10	3484
Lewisham June 26	1846	378	13	5½	2753
Heath June 26	1846	349	17	8	2544
		4746	17	4¼	

		£	s	d	Tons
Lewisham September 25	1846	352	10	0½	2563
Heath September 25	1846	327	6	5	2380

Victoria Colliery year's rent	18	18	0
Interest on £2200	110	0	0
	5554	13	9¾

# BRITISH MINING No.50

		£	s	d	Tons
Lewisham	January 1 1847	604	8	4	4393
Heath	January 1 1847	470	17	9¼	3424
Royalty of 1/3rd on excess over and above the average of 7s 6d per ton.		223	3	10	
Lewisham	April 2 1847	554	2	0	4029
Heath	April 2 1847	215	16	3	1569
Excess		138	7	5	
Timber and bricks		465	0	1	
Lewisham	July 2 1847	338	19	4½	2465
Heath	July 2 1847	393	6	9	2860
Lewisham	October 1 1847	313	1	4	2276
Heath	October 1 1847	316	14	8	2303
Victoria	October 1 1847	159	10	11	1160
Rent of Victoria Colliery land		18	0	0	
Interest on the debt of £2200		110	0	0	
Ashford's return bill		229	4	6	
Lewisham	December 31 1847	356	6	9½	2591
Heath	December 31 1847	237	3	8½	1725
Victoria	December 31 1847	331	15	8	2412

## Heath Colliery, coal sales from July 1 1848 to July 1 1850

Year	Quarter	tons	cwts
1848	Michaelmas	2725	15
1848	Christmas	4168	17
1849	Lady Day	2883	17
1849	Midsummer	1320	8
1849	Michaelmas	52	7
1849	Christmas	1690	0
1850	Lady Day	2261	2
1850	Midsummer	918	4
Total		16020	10

## Lewisham Colliery, coal sales from July 1 1848 to July 1 1850

Year	Quarter	tons	cwts
1848	Michaelmas	2890	11
1848	Christmas	2916	17
1849	Lady Day	3150	9
1849	Midsummer	2473	15
1849	Michaelmas	2330	17
1849	Christmas	2486	0
1850	Lady Day	2951	8
1850	Midsummer	2349	2
Total		21748	19

## Victoria Colliery, coal sales from July 1 1848 to July 1 1850

Year	Quarter	tons	cwts
1848	Michaelmas	3624	12
1848	Christmas	5000	18

# HEATH COLLIERY COMPANY, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE

Year	Quarter	tons	cwts
1849	Lady Day	4485	0
1849	Midsummer	4463	18
1849	Michaelmas	3547	17
1849	Christmas	5965	5
1850	Lady Day	6233	10
1850	Midsummer	4782	6
Total		37603	6

Heath Colliery Company. Lady Day 1855 to Christmas 1855

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Heath Colliery	557	17	7				
Lewisham Colliery	962	17	4				
Victoria Colliery	1170	13	4				
					2692	8	3
For royalty	437	9	2				
Allowance for coal	86	13	9				
					524	2	11
Reserve fund in bank					1484	10	8
Current account					144	11	10
				Total	5260	15	0

Sale of coal upon which Royalty paid.

Quarter to Christmas 1855

	tons	cwt	@	s	d	
Coal	1305	7		13	4	
	1491	13		10	10	
Lumps	437	5		11	8	
	178	1		10	0	
	761	1		9	2	£ 380
	36	8		6	8	16
Slack	1779	16		6	8	593
	61	15		3	0	9
	2	5		2	9	9
	3447	15		2	0	344
Total 9501	5					

## MESSRS BAGNALL AND COMPANY - LEWISHAM COLLIERY

Start of lease to	tons	cwt
December 31 1859	3527	0
March 31 1860	4236	5
June 30 1860	3717	2
September 30 1860	3382	0
December 31 1860	4421	19
March 31 1861	5546	7
June 30 1861	3099	12
September 30 1861	81	9
December 31 1861	3108	2
March 31 1862	1676	13
June 30 1862	1894	5

Royalty of	£195	13s	4d	less 25% for poor coal.
	48	18	4	
TOTAL	146	18	0	

## BRITISH MINING No.50

### WAYLEAVE ON COAL FROM HEATH COLLIERY OF MESSRS BAGNALL

	tons	cwt
April 7 1862 to June 3 1862	5454	10
June 30 to September 30 1862	7682	2
September 30 to December 31 1862	9978	10

### VICTORIA COLLIERY COMPANY (Messrs Bagnall and Co.)

Michaelmas Quarter 1863

Coal	tons	cwts	@	s	d
	139	9		11	9
	62	18		12	8
	795	8		10	0
	158	6		11	0
Lumps	746	18		8	4
	140	17		9	4
	1006	11		6	8
	189	4		7	8
Slack	2280	17		2	6
	358	10		3	0

All accounts less 25% for poor coal (£8610) £25,910 10s 2d

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