



NEIMME/Bud/14/0a;0b;0c;0d.

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NEIMME/Bud/14/0e. Title Page.

Account  
of  
Collieries  
on the  
Rivers  
Wear and Tyne  
made in the Year  
1797

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Whitefield – to Tyne.

The Coals sold under the Name of Whitefield Coals are wrought by John Silvertop Esqr. from under Chopwell Estate belonging to the Representatives of the late Lord Cowper; and also from under Stella Grand Lease, which comprehends all the Copyhold Lands in the Parish of Ryton and a Tract of Leasehold Land called KyaField belonging to the See of Durham, and let to the late Dr Vane as Tenant in chief, who holds certain Shares thereof, and the remaining Shares are the Properties, by Assignment, of several other Gentlemen. – see the Stella Grand Lease Book.

For Chopwell Colliery, John Silvertop Esq. pays a certain annual Rent of £350 for which he is allowed to work 466½Tens; and for surplus Workings 15Sh. Per Ten: The Ten consisting of 550 Coal Bolls. He pays also to the Proprietor of Stella Estate 5s/- per Ten for Way Leave through Stella Freeholds and Copyholds to the River. Also £50 per Annum for Staith Room there; and £10 per Annum for some other Conveniences. The Bishop of Durham has also an annual Rent of £10 per Annum for Way Leave over the Lanes and Wastes of Ryton, which is held under Lease for 21 Years in Possession, renewable every 7 Years, on an arbitrary Fine paid and Sealing Fees. \* The average Distance of the Pits from the Staith at Stella is from 4¼ to 5¼ Miles; - The workable Seams of this Colliery are the Stone, Five Quarters, Three Quarters, and Brockwells Seams; of which I have given accurate Accounts in a similar Book to this, marked Chopwell Colliery on the Back thereof; - which see.

\* This Rent is for the Chopwell Coals.

There is also a Way Leave and Staith Room Rent of £200 a Year, paid to the Owner of Stella Estate for the Leading of Coals from Stella Grand Lease Colliery, through that Estate, to the River.

Previous to the Working of the Whitefield Seams on the West of G Lease and adjoining to Chopwell Boundary, a new Winning was made on the North Side of the Great Dyke, in Heath Field, close upon Greenside; where the Arrangement of the Seams is as below, viz.

From the Surface	Fa.	Ft.	In.		Ft.	Ins.
To Main Coal _____	11.	0.	6 }			
More to Crow Coal _____	10.	3.	9 }	Called the Grand Lease Seams and all wrought off.		
More to Five Quarters do. _____	3.	2.	8 }			
More to Rulor Do. _____	5.	2.	1	Not workable .....	1.	10
More to Barlowfield Do. _____	15.	4.	6	Ditto .....	3.	1
More to Tilly Coal _____	7.	3.	3	Ditto .....	2.	2
More to Stone Coal _____	6.	4.	1	Workable .....	2.	5
More to Five Quarters _____	3.	2.	7	Ditto .....	3.	4
More to Three Quarters _____	4.	1.	4	Ditto .....	2.	6
More to Brockwells Seam _____	<u>8.</u>	<u>5.</u>	<u>8</u>	Ditto .....	2.	11
	<u>77.</u>	<u>0.</u>	<u>5</u>			



4. 0½ Barlow Field Seam in Whitefield.	2. 6. Stone Coal in Whitefield.	3. 3. Five Qr. Coal in Whitefield Colliery These Workings under Crawcrook.
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Mem: David Crawford, under an Agreement with Mrs Montagu for her pretended 1/96 Share (for which he paid her £30 per Annum) wrought into Stella Grand Lease, and sunk a Pit within the same; but was ejected at the Assizes 1796.

The mean Profits on the Coals wrought out of Stella Grand Lease were settled by Arbitration on May 2<sup>nd</sup>. 1803.

The Sum fixed £2000 to be paid by 4 annual Instalments of £500 each.

Crawford to pay the Costs of the Suit, and a Moiety of the Charge of Arbitration.

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### Shipdon.

This Colliery bears the Name of Bladon Main in the Pit Bills and Coal Lists.

The Winning was made near Shipdon, on which Account it is generally called Shipdon Colliery in the Neighbourhood.

This Colliery consists of the Seams of Coal under the Lordship of Winlaton in the County of Durham.

The Names of the Lords, with their several Shares are stated below.

The Proprietor of Stella Estate (E.T.Standish Esq.).....3/8

The late Sir Thos. Blckett Bart. (now Colliery. Beaumont) \_\_\_\_\_ 2/8

John Simpson of Bradby Esq. (now Miss Simpson)..... 2/8

The above hold 7/8 of the whole.

The undivided 1/8 Share, belongs to

John Silvertop Esq. ½ of the 1/8

Miss Simpson..... ¼ of ditto

John Pitt Esq..... 1/12 of ditto

Lord Strathmore 1/12 of ditto } 1/8

Marquises of Bute

& Hertford ..... 1/12 of ditto

N.B. I have been informed that Lord Kerry held formerly a Moiety of the Marquises of Bute and Hertford's Share.

A Part of the Proprietors granted a Lease (or rather indented Articles of Agreement) of this Colliery to John Simpson Esq. and the Lords Bute and Brauchamp viz.

Date .....Feb 2<sup>nd</sup> 1779                      The Certain Rent of £570 for 950 Tens of Coals was fixed for 9 Years: The  
Term..... 31 Years                      Lessees gave up at that Period, and have continued to work since on the  
To win the Colliery 2 Years                      Payment of 12s/0 per Ten for the Coals led.  
To pay certain Rent of 9 “                      This Colliery ceased working for Sea Sale Oct 18 1798.

The Ten 440 Bolls.

Tentale Rent 12s/od per Ten

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On the last Working Pit of this Colliery stood a Crank Machine for Drawing the Coals. Was 10 Months in Building and cost £518.3s.3½d including the Shaft Pullies, which cost £10.

Cylinder 24 In. Diameter: Weight 14 Cwt: at 30s/- per Cwt/

Boiler ..... 8 Feet Diameter; cost £75.

Crank 20 Inches: Spur Wheel 8 Feet Diam: Weight Cw10.qrs2. lb24. At 16s/- each

Nut ditto 2 ditto .....Weight 2. 1. 23. At 18/8 each

Rope ditto 10 ditto

Smithwork came to £70. – The Pond 842 Cubic Yards cost 15 Guineas.

N.B. This Machine was sold on laying in the Colliery to the Owner of Wylam Colliery for about 200 Guineas.

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Mem. The Earl of Kerry claims the 1/192 Part of the Coal under the Lordship of Winlaton.

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At the Sale of the late Earl of Kerry's Interests in Coal Mines in 1801, it is said that Mr Richard Pemberton of the Barns, near Sunderland, bought the same of £100.

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The Winning of this Colliery said before to have been made at (or near) Shipdon, was effected near the Heworth Dyke, on the North Side thereof: The Beaumont's Seam being the Object, was wrought from the Engine and other two Pits to a Wash on the North and East; the Heworth Dyke on the South; and some drowned Workings on the West; which being inadvertently holed into, with the Picks, 7 Men were drowned.

The Heworth Dyke was set through, and two more Pits put down to and wrought in the Lands Seams, as far as the Extremities of the former Lands Workings to the South; some ancient Workings under Sir Thomas Claverings Park to the South East; and many Dykes and Troubles to the West: The Workings of both these Pits were in great Confusion; the Coal containing several Bands; and was, besides, of very inferior Quality.

This Colliery ceased Working in 1798 when Garesfield was won. See Page 8.

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### Pontop Pike – Tyne

This Colliery commonly called Lanchester Common Colliery, is a Part of the Coalmines and Seams of Coal demised by the Bishop of Durham to the Earl of Sefton,( in Trust for a Family of the Name of Smythe) by the Name of the Collieries and Coalmines of Lanchester. Also, the Quarries etc.etc.

Mr Smythe sub-lets the same, in different Ways, viz. a Part thereof, designated as above, to the Marquises of Bute and Hertford and Miss Simpson. Also some trifling Landsales of no great Importance: The Remainder to the Grand Allies, which is called South Moor, on the River Tyne, where the Coals are vended.

They have also let a Quarry of Fire Stone, to the New Iron Company at Lemmington on Tyne, for £20 per Annum. I suppose this to be the Shield Row Post, or Main Post on Tyne.

For the Vends from this Colliery and the Rents, see my Book for the Bishop's Collieries.

The whole of the Coals, wrought by the late Lady Windsor, as well as by Mr Simpson, were led to Derwenthaugh Staiths till Christmas 1789; when a long Term, in a mutual Lease, between them and the late Lord Widdrington ceased.

The Marquises, in Right of Lady Windsor, obtained Leave to lead their Proportion of Coals down Tanfield and Moor Waggon Way to Dunstat: But Mr Simpson continued to lead to Derwenthaugh till Christmas 1800; when the present Miss Simpson (her Sister having married Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, one of the Grand Allies) obtained Way-Lease to Dunstat, and then abandoned this Derwenthaugh Waggon Way.

About 25 Years back (viz: in 1770 etc etc) the Waggon Ways were kept by Thomas Smart, in Wood, Ballast and Workmanship for 10s per Ten of 22-20 Boll Waggons:- Distance on an Average about 8¼ Miles.

The same Waggons, with Wooden Wheels, were kept for 7 Shillings per Ten.

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From Pa:6:

### Gaires Field – Tyne.

The Winning here to the Stone and Five Quarters Seams was completed in 1801 by Means of a Day-Level.

This Colliery being in the Lordship of Winlaton, is held under the same Agreement as Shipdon ( see Pa: 5<sup>th</sup>.)

The Coals are sent to Market (1802) under the Name of Derwent Main.

The Distance from Derwenthaugh is 3½Miles: Price of Leading 15d per Chaldron Waggon: The Owners supply Hay and Corn at reduced Prices, viz:

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After a good Deal of Altercation about the Letting of Mr Standishes Share (who succeeded on the Death of Mr Eyre) the following Proposal was made to Mr Standish, viz: Newcastle Nov 22<sup>nd</sup> 1802.

“A Proposal for Heads of a Lease for the Colliery and Coal mines under the whole of the Winlaton Lordship.

To commence Jan:1:1803 for 30 Years.

Certain Rent £360 a Year, for which to be allowed to work 600 Tens of Coals, each Ten 440 Bolls, and each Boll 36 Gallons, Winchester Measure.

	£.	s.	d.
E.J. Standish Esq;.....3/8 .....	135.	0.	0.
T.R. Beaumont Esq;.....¼.....	90.	0.	0.
Miss Simpson.....¼.....	90.	0.	0.
Ditto and Co;.....1/16.....	22.	10.	0
George Silvertop Esq;.....1/16.....	<u>22.</u>	<u>10.</u>	<u>0.</u>

£ 360. 0. 0. “ See Page 18.

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### South Moor – To Tyne.

This Colliery is a Part is the Lanchester Collieries, as stated on Page 7<sup>th</sup>. It was formerly in Lease to the late George Silvertop Esq: at the certain Rent of £300 per Annum, and a Tentale Rent of 15 Sh. for every Ten of 440 Bolls. When he gave up, at the End of 6 Years, the Grand Allies took the same on his Rents and Conditions, as I have been told, and are working it now, in 1802, under some unpleasant Circumstances, as to Troubles in the Mine met with in their Proceedings to the West. Their Winning Drift from Beamish Bourn effecting the same, through Shield Row Freeholds, and so continuing towards the ox Hill and the Pea Copyholds, where the Troubles, above mentioned are met with.

These Troubles arise from a Dyke running through Bushblades, but diverge towards the South Moor.

In 1803 a Boring was completed to the Lower Seams near the Boundary hedge betwixt the Pea and Linns’ hill Copyholds, where the Hutton Seam was found 5Ft. 1In thick of Coal, exclusive of a Band of 3 or 4 Inches near the Middle thereof;-

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### Stanley

This Colliery and Estate being the Property of the late Sir Thomas Tempest of Stella, came by Marriage to the Family of Widdrington, and afterwards to E.T. Standish Esq; who holds it now (1802).

The Grand Allies hold a Lease of it, which terminates with their Partnership Died in . Certain Rent £300 per Annum; Surplus Leadings 14s/- per Ten \*

This Colliery has been dormant for about 9 Years (1802) and a Proposal of 21 sh per Ten was made the Allies, and on the same Conditions as in Mr Standishes Lease, for a Part thereof which adjoins Twizel, and lying nearest Petton Fell. They did not agree to it.

N.B. No Poor Rate has been paid on this dormant Rent.

In 1803, the Allies’ Agents offered to accept Mr Lambton’s Proposal of 21 Sh per Ten, but on a fresh Estimate being made, taking into Consideration the reduced Price of the Coals, the high Way Leave Rent asked by the Bishop, the Shortness of the Term and the Dearness of Materials, of all Kinds Etc, it was thought prudent to decline it.

\*Mr Ainsley informs me that the Lease of Stanley Colliery was granted on the 8<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1754 for a Term of 63 Years: the certain Rent £300 per Annum for 428½Tens; and 14 shillings per Ten for surplus Leadings. N.B. The Term is from May 1<sup>st</sup> 1754.

Wm Tempest Widdrington devised this Colliery to his Brother Henry Widdrington for his Life, and from his Death to the Honourable Marmaduke Langdale for his Life; and from his Death to the second Son of the Said M. Langdale and the Heirs Male of his body; with Remainder to the right Heirs of the said William Tempest Widdrington.

See Page 14.

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### Tanfield Moor. Tyne.

The Coal under this Moor belongs to a Family of the Name of Pitt, but the Soil, Herbage and Quarries belong to the Representatives of the late Lady Windsor, and the Waives and Strays to the Beamish Family.

The Hutton's Seam in this Colliery lies at various Depths, and consists of about 6 Feet in Thickness of Clean Coal.

In Consequence of a Law-Suit, near a Century back, it was determined that the Proprietor of the Mines had no Right to lay and use a Waggon Way on the Surface. I believe 2s/6d per Ten is paid for that Privilege. N.B. This was a Chancery Suit about the Year 1730; as appears from a Copy of the Case, which Lawyer Williamson favoured me with.

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### Shield Row. Tyne.

A Tract of Freehold Land lying between the houses of Shield Row and the Seam, belonging to Lord Strathmore and Lawyer Scaife, goes by the Name of Shield Row.

About the Year 1796, a Winning was made therein by the Grand Allies, by a Fire Engine, which raised the Water to the original Level brought through Beamish, and which Level cuts the Engine Shaft at

This Winning is to the lowest Seams, but they were found therein together, and in such an unworkable State, for making merchantable Coals that they were abandoned; and the Shield Row Seam was opened and is now in Work anno 1802.

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### Marley Hill.

This Colliery belongs to the Earl of Strathmore; it works in the Hutton's and Low-main Coal Seams, which are very tender in Quality, and only fit for Oversea, Glass houses and Salt Pans.

They are sold for the same Prices as Whitefield Coals.

By the Grand Allies Died of Copartnership, his Lordship is restrained not to lead more than 800 vending Tens, or 8000 Chaldrons.

N.B. This is the cheapest wrought Colliery on either River, having a free Water Course' the Pits ebb, the Seams both thick and tender etc.etc.

Anno 1803. Mr John Ramsay informed me that a Boring had been made from the Thill of the Low-main Coal; and that the Busty-Bank Seam lies 33 Fathoms below, being in Thickness, with a Band of Inches therein; and that at 37 Fathoms, another Seam has been bored through 4 Ft In thick with a Bend of Inches therein.

Depth of the above Pit to the Low-main Coal .....38 Fathoms

Bored to the last mentioned Seam ..... 37 ditto = 75



Byer Moor.

This Landsale Colliery belongs to Sir Thomas Clavering; and supplies Crowley's works at Swalwell by Cart Carriage.

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Stanley Colliery from Page 10.

The Grand Allies at the taking of this Colliery were,

Lord Ravensworth of Ravensworth Castle.

The Honorable Edward Wortley of Wortley in the County of York Esqr.

George Bowes of Gibside Esq.

William Ord of Tenham Esqr.

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Lord Widdrington is called the Honorable Henry Widdrington commonly called Lord Widdrington, Brother, Heir and Divisee of the Honorable William Tempest Widdrington deceased.

No Pitmens Houses to be built within 500 Yards of Stanley Hall. Stanley Hall to be allowed 30 Fothers of Fire Coal per Annum.

The Lessees may drive Drift or Drifts into or from any neighbouring Colliery or into any Collieries in which they now are, or may be interested during the Term.

Team Tyne.

This is the ancient Family Colliery of Lord Ravensworth.

By the Deed of Covenants establishing the Partnership, called the Grand Allies, the Ravensworth Family may lead, annually, from this Colliery 2600 vending Tens or 26000 Chaldrons.

Previous to Sir Thomas Henry Liddells coming of Age, the Working and Leading of this Colliery were let by Proposal; and which was undertaken by Mr George Burdon for 8s.4d per Chaldron exclusive of Staith Charges.

Mr Burdon afterwards agreed to give Sir Thomas 3000 Pounds per Annum for the Working of 1850 Tens annually for a Term of 21 Years. Sir Thomas to be free at any Time on 12 Months Notice and paying £2000 – and in Proportion for Surplus Leadings.

Estimate of the Cost and Delivery. £. s. d.

Mr Burdon pays Sir Thomas for the Coal, Use of his Materials, of all Kinds, and Staith per Chaldron 3. 6.

Add the Tentale Price above mentioned ..... per ditto ..... 8. 4.

Also the Staith Charges ..... per ditto ..... . 3

In the Years 1800 and 1801 the extra Charge on Finding Rye for Pitmen; the Dearness of Hay, Corn

and all Materials might amount to .....	per ditto	2. 5
Fittage and Owners Wages .....	per ditto .....	<u>2. 0</u>
In dear Years .....	per Chaldron	<u>16. 6</u>

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### Backworth.

This Estate is a Copyhold under the Manor of Tinmouth, and belongs to Ra;William Gray Esq; - The Royalty to the Duke of Northumberland.

In July 1803 George Burdon Esq; being in Treaty with the Duke for Working the Colliery under the same, had his Graces' Licence for Boring previous to making the Agreement; but Mr Gray laid off the Borers, after boring 6 or 7 Fathoms, and plugged the holes:- Thomas Rawling the Borer.

In 1805, the Coal let to the Percy Main Owners at 28s/0d per Ten, Certain Rent £1000 per Annum and to have 5 Years to make the Winning.

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### Derwent Crook or Bracken-Beds. Tyne.

This Colliery is composed of a Part of Gateshead Common, called the Low Fell; and the Freehold Estate of John Ord Esq;

It is wrought in the Low-main Coal, a very tender Seam , by the Allies, who hold it by Leases under Mrs Ellison (the Bishop's Lessee of the Manor of Gateshead) and the said Mr Ord.

The certain Rent, per Annum paid to Mrs Ellison is £60 for her part of the Common.

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### Gaires Field – Tyne.

From Page 8. " For all Surplus Exceedings 12s/0d per Ten to be allowed to make up Shorts in any Subsequent Year"

"To have the usual Liberties of Sinking Pits, Building hovels, Sheds, Conveying the Coals over the said Grounds in Carts, Wains and Waggons and Making Roads and laying W.Ways over the said Grounds for all Damages and Spoil of Ground £3 an Acre."

"Liberty to quit at the End of every 3<sup>rd</sup> Year on giving 6 Months Notice in Writing."

Signed                      Robert Clayton

John Gray.

The first Pit opened was wrought in the Stone and Five Quarter's Coals together till the Stone between them increased to 30 Inches; when, in December 1802, a Creep took place: - The Day Level wins the Brockwells' Seam which Seam, in Consequence of the Creep was set to work in 1803.

In June or July 1803, the Workings of the New, or Winning Pit, holed into the ancient Waste in the Brockwells' Seam sooner than expected.

The Owners would no condescend to pay Mr Standish any Way-Leave Rent for Leading the Shares of Coal belonging to the other Lords over his separate Freehold: But, in Consequence of Mr Standish pulling up the Waggon Way, at four several Times, they were forced to comply, and have engaged to pay him 4 sh. per Ten for the Leading of the Shares of the other Lords over his Freeholds, which amount to 5/8 of the whole Leadings.

The Terms of Agreement are stated on Page 109.

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### Eighton Moor – Tyne.

This is the North Part of Birtley Moor, or Black Fell, held by Lease under the Bishop of Durham, by the Grand Allies, along with Black Fell.

The Winning of this Moor was effected by drifting from the Aller Dean or Ravensworth Engine; The Allies pay to Sir Thomas Liddell £100 per Annum for Drawing the Water.

Two of the Pits for Working the Coal are sunk within the Boundary of Ravensworth, but very near to the Moor Boundary, and from which the Outstrokes were made.

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### Spring Well

This is a Part of    Acres purchased from the Hilton Estate, by the Grand Allies and is become Colliery Stock.

As it lies to the East of Eighton Moor, the Drift from Ravensworth Engine was continued quite through that Moor, and    Yards into this Spring Well Farm; where it now stands (1802).

I have been told that the Tyne Yard Coal, or Wear High-main, is here divided by a Stone of 5 Feet thick by one Account, and of 7 Feet thick by another. Query?

It is said that the lower Seams are in Perfection at the Face of this Drift.

Mem: The Share of A.R.Bowes Esq; in Right of the Countess of Strathmore being  $\frac{1}{3}$ , prevents the Allies from Working the Colliery: They or Lord Strathmore set up a Claim on Bowes of £13000.

Lord Strathmore moved the Court of Chancery against Bowes for a Sum of about £12,000 as his Mother's Assignee in March 1805: See below!

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### Sheriff – Hill. – Tyne.

This Colliery lies under Gateshead Fell, a Part of the Manor of Gateshead, held by Lease for Years under the Bishop of Durham by the Representatives of the late Hon; Ellison of Hebburn Esq: who leased the same to the undermentioned Gentlemen, who hold Shares therein, as follows, viz:

	Shares.
The late Mr Benjamin Emmerson, now Jaspar Harrison Esq:.....	5/16
William Surtees Esq: _____	5/16
George Waldie Esq; .....	5/16
Doctor Scurfield – then Mr Green – now Mr Atkinson.....	1/16

The Certain rent is £400 per Annum.

The Tentale Rent 17s/0d for a Ten of 418 Bolls.

Chaldron Waggons are used.

They pay, also, a Way-Leave Rent of 2s/6d per Ten to Mrs Ellison for Leadings over Shipcoat Freehold.

They pay a certain annual Rent of £50 for Way-Leave through the Claxtons to the Master and Brethren of St. James' hospital.

The above Rent of £50 per Annum ceased with the Term of Dr Thorp, Master of the Hospital at Christmas 1804, when Dr Prosser entered thereon; I have been requested by Dr Prosser to re-let the same to these Owners, and have asked them £200 per Annum for the Leading of 1000 Tens of Coals: - We have finally agreed for £200 per Annum certain Rent, without considering the Number of Tens to be led.

In 1805, Mr Surtees sold his Share, out and out, to Mr Waldie for £8100.

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Crawcrook. See Page

Mr Wade completed his Winning in the Freehold to the Barlow Field Seam in August 1803.

In October 1803, his Engine was beat with Water and he borrowed a Ginn of Mr Silvertop to work a Few Coals out of his old Engine Pit, till a better Engine was re-instated at his Winning.

Colliery Rent £200 per Annum for 267 Tens of 550 Bolls, and 15/- per Ten for overworkings.

Staith Rent and Way-Leave, Mr Standish .....	£130..	0..	0
Way-Leave, Mr Surtees .....	71..	10..	0
Ditto Walker Lawson.....	15..	10..	0
Ditto Ryton Lairds .....	69..	0..	0

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Gateshead Park. – Tyne.

This Colliery is within the Manor of Gateshead, and comprehended in the general Lease of that Manor, held under the Bishop of Durham.

It is let to and wrought by Joseph Liddell and A.Surtees Esquires.

Mr Liddel's Share .....5/6.

Mr Surtees's ditto.....1/6

No Seams are left but the Low-main Coal and that not of the best Quality, at the present Day, 1802.

The certain annual Rent £250.

The Tentale 17s/0d for every Ten of 418 Bolls.

The Waggons contain 27 Bolls.

In August 1802, old Cram the Engine Wright tells me that they work only 12 Scores per Day at this Colliery; and that Mr Liddell said in his hearing that he thought it must be laid in: - Engine 12 hours of Water Drawing in the Day. The Coals burn to very white Ashes.

In June and July 1803, this Colliery was advertised, either to be let or sold, by Proposals: - None were given in.

This Colliery bears the Name of **Tyne-Main** at Market.

On the Failure of the Bank of Surtees and Burdon in 1803, and on the Investigation of Mr Liddell's Affairs, in Consequence thereof, his Share in this Colliery was valued at £5000.

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### Lawson Main. Tyne.

This is the Low-main Coal in Sir John Lawson's Estate of Byker, from whom it gets its Name. – Depth 146 Fathoms.

It is said to work Coals, both tender and of very inferior Quality, burning to white Ashes. They will only make a first Fire!

The Owners of Walker Colliery are the Lessees.

In the Spring of 1802, a Fire took place in the Seam; the Pit was shut up for some Weeks; On opening out again, and introducing the Air, another Fire happened, and a Boy and two Horses were left underground on the Pits being shut up a second Time.

The Rent of this Colliery is 15 Shillings per Ten of 528 Bolls.

This Seam is very liable to creep.

Certain Rent £300 per Annum.\*Way-Leave £70 per Annum.

They got to Coal Work in October 1802.

\*Colliery Rent, certain to Sir John Lawson Bart.....£200

Ditto ..... to Sir W.W.Ridley Bart.....100

£300

Way-Leave Rent, certain to Corporation of Newcastle ..... 70

Poor Rate to All-Saints, nearly.....per Annum..... 100

The Winning is said to have cost £10,000 (Mr Robson's Account)

Laid in again at Christmas 1802.

Hewing Price, per Score, 2s.4d for a 20 Peck Corf.

In July 1803, This Colliery was again laid in.

In October 1803 and again set to work.

At Christmas 1803, said to be given up and laid in, the Owners declaring a Loss of £20,000 by this Colliery.

They are reported to have taken the Owse Bourn Colliery of Sir John, at a certain Rent of £300 per Annum. See Page 48.

Felling. -Tyne.

This is the Freehold of Charles Brandling Esquire of Gosforth who works the same.

The Coals bear the Name of Brandlings' Main.

The Line of Heworth Band bears about N80°E.

In 1803, the Low-main Coal was opened, which is said to be \*good in Quality, and goes, in Mixture, with the high-main Seam, the Price being reduced 1 shilling per Chaldron .

\*Burns to very white Ashes.

Mem: a Tyne Level Drift extends from near Hawks' Works on the River, through Gateshead Park, the Claxtons, and a great Deal further to the South, which relieves the Felling Colliery, lying to the full Dip thereof from all the Rise Feeders: - for the Use of this Drift, Mr Branling pays, s d

To Mrs Ellison..... 3 .. 9

For Passage through the Claxtons ..... 1 .. 3 per Ten.

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Mr Brandling has a large Pumping Engine to the dip of this Drift, for the further Relief of his Colliery; also a small Engine nearer the River for pumping Water to the large one, for the Purpose of Injection etc. for which he pays to Mrs Ellison.

For the Site of the large Engine .....}

For ditto of the small ditto .....} £60 per Annum

Stella Grand Lease. Tyne.

In July 1802, a Cargo of round Coals from the Five Quarter Coal Seam was tried in London Market, and sold for 38s/6d per Chaldron; they were certified for under the Name of

The Prices of some other Coals on that Market Day were as below, viz:

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Mem: The Way-Leave Rents for Chopwell and Stella Grand Lease stand as below, payable to the Proprietor of Stella Estate, viz:

From Chopwell £100 per Annum certain for 400 Tens and 5s/0d per Ten.

Grand Lease £200 per Annum certain for 1000 Tens.

The Staith Rent for Chopwell is stated in Pa:1.

Mem: At Christmas 1803, Mr Silvertop let Whitefield Colliery to Mr George Dunn for £1000 per Annum for which he may vend 24000 Chaldrons: The Term 20 Years.

## Hebburn. Tyne.

This Colliery belongs to the Heirs of the late Henry Ellison Esq: \*

It is let to Wm. Peareth Esq; Robert Wade; The Commercial Bank, and Charles Wren Esq; in equal Shares. – Content An Estate adjoining thereto, containing Acres, and belonging to Sir Thomas Clavering and Mrs Montague is let to the same Owners at 25s/- per Ten of 440 Bolls.

In 1801, the following Transactions took Place: Viz: the late Charles Wren, having died suddenly last Year, by his Will it appeared that all his Property was to be sold; the Money funded; the Interest thereof paid to his Widow during her Life, and the Principal to be then enjoyed by a Mr Kirton: In Course of Time, and under a Decree in Chancery the same was sold, and among other Property the Moiety of a Fourth Share in this Colliery: It was sold in London and the Bidders were Mrs Ellison the Landlady of the Mine, Mr Wade, The Partners of the late commercial Bank, Mr Kirton.

It was struck off to Mr Kirton for £24000 but he being in the Kings Bench at the Time of the Sale could not complete the Purchase.

It was afterwards, peremptorily, sold by Auction, and again struck off to the said Kirton for £12500. N.B. this last Information, I am told is not true: It being put up at £12000 no Bidders offered !!!

It was again put up and sold for £8000! It was no Sale there being only One Bidder.

It was again sold on the 26<sup>th</sup> January 1802 to Mr Thomas Wade for £15400. -----This last Sale finally confirmed.

\*Rent 16 Shillings per Ten of 418 Bolls.

NEIMME/Bud/14/28

## Hebburn. Tyne.

The Part of Hebburn belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, is let to the Owners of Walker Colliery; Viz:

### Hebburn and Monkton.

Boundary. By Wrecken Dyke on or towards the South.

By Lands under which the Coal is leased to Robert Smith and others, and the River Tyne on or towards the West.

By Lands of Henry Ellison Esq; at Hebburn and at Jarrow on or towards the North and by a direct Line to be drawn from the S.E. Angle of the Grounds of Henry Ellison Esq; at Jarrow aforesaid to Wrecken Duke aforesaid; on or towards the East.

Lessees. The Walker Owners; viz: Charles Brandling of Gosforth House; and Thomas Charles Bigge of Benton House Esquires; (Trustees and only acting Executors name in the last Will of William Ord late of Fenham Esq; deceased ); William Peareth of Usworth House and Henry Uttrick Reay of Burn Hall Esquires.

Term. 21 Years from September 27<sup>th</sup> 1794.

Rent. For the first 2 Years £250 per Annum for 33.3½Tens, of 528 Bolls each; and £300 per Annum certain for

400 Tens, during the Remainder of the Term: - 15 Shillings per Ten for surplus Leadings; for Coals drawn at Walker. Also £405 for 462 6/7 Tens certain; and 17s/6d per Ten, for surplus Coals drawn by Pits on the Premises.

Mem: The Owners of Walker having wrought through under the River, and so far to the South as the Heworth Band increased to 36½ In in Thickness, gave up the Colliery on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November 1802. The Trial was made by a wide Drift with a Brick Brathing as the Situation was dangerous. See Pa;52

NEIMME/Bud/14/29

### Wylam. Tyne

This is the Family Estate of the Blacketts, and is wrought at this Time, (1801) by Christopher Blackett Esquire.

#### Comparison between the Whitefield and Wylam Seams of Coal.

Names at Whitefield .....	Names at Wylam.
Barlow Field Seam .....	Upper Main or Engine Seam
Stone Coal .....	Five Quarters
Five Quarters.....	Six Quarters
Three Quarters .....	Yard Coal
Brockwells ditto .....	Splint Coal or Horsley Wood Seam
No Seams found on Boring 48 Fathoms below the Brockwells	No Seam found on boring 50 Fathoms below the Splint Coal.

NEIMME/Bud/14/30

### St Anthony's. Tyne.

In 1801: the State thereof.

This Colliery belongs to Henry Ibbetson & William Hargrove Esquires.

1. The High-main Coal at the Depth of 76 Fathoms has been all gone through by a first Working; but as the Winnings were only 10 Yards, much has been lost in the second workings by Creeps etc, and what may be obtained hereafter is very uncertain.

2. The Seam lies at the Depth of 104 Fathoms and is 3Ft 3 Ins in Thickness.

3. The Bensham lies at the Depth of 116 Fathoms and is 3 Feet in Thickness.

No Trial seems to have been made of either of these Seams.

4. The Low-main Coal lies at the Depth of 135 Fathoms, is 6Ft 2 Ins in Thickness. Winnings 14 Yards and 4 Yards Bord.

There remains to be wrought about 70 Acres of whole Mine (exclusive of Barriers to be left).

The Low-main Coal is in greater Perfection here than either Lawsons or Tyne Main.



The Birds Nest Estate lies 180 Yards to the full Rise of Colliery from the Restoration Pit; so does the Coal under another Estate to the West of the Birds' Nest; No Pits can be sunk in either of these Estates to obtain the Low-main Coal, as the high-main Coal is a drowned Waste to a very great Extent.

The Dean and Chapters' Coal to the South may be wrought by Outstroke to this Colliery.

Two Pits are sunk to the Low-main Coal, Viz: the Restoration and Nightingale.

See my Boring Book Page.

See Page:34.

NEIMME/Bud/14/31

### Greenwich Moor. Tyne.

This Moor, commonly called Throckley-Fell, was a part of the Possessions of the late unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, and was, on his Attainder and Execution, vested in Greenwich Hospital, by Act of Parliament.

The following is a Copy of an old Parchment put into my hands by Mr Leigh Smith of Newcastle.

"Anno Do.1612."

"The Bounder of Throckley Moor." The Moor or Waste Ground of Throckley is known and bounded by these known Motes and Bounds following as appear by the Deposition of William Forster of Blackallerton in the Parish of Newburne in the County of Northumberland Yeoman about the Age of Fourscore Years sworn and examined at the City of York the 29<sup>th</sup> of October in the Year of Queen Elizabeth on the Behalf of John Shaft and other Tenants of Throckley, he saith as hereinafter followeth, viz: first on the East Side, bounded with a Dyke called Duly Dyke and from thence to another Dyke called nether Dunsly Dyke and so up to over Dunsly Dyke and so to a place on the North called Horswell and then to a Dyke called the Black Dyke on the North Side and so westward up that Dyke to the Hynd Well, from the Hyndwell to a round hill called Lowsy Law which Bounds the foresaid Foster knoweth to be the true Bounders of the said Moor for three score Years ago, he hath seen Edward Radclyffe Grandfather of Anthony Radclyffe and since that Time the Father of the said Anthony ride the said Bounders, having the most ancient Men of that Manor of Throckley who rode the Bounders with them.

William Foster hath also seen that when the Tenants Cattle of other Lordships hath been found depasturing within the said Bounders, the same have been taken and impounded for that Offence and Pound Loosing paid for the same. " Facta Collatione concordat cum Originale."

By John Wellson of Morpeth.

1. I find 352 Acres whereof the Tenants of Newburn claim to have part of the Herbage after the Tenants of Throckley have carried away the Vestanes.
2. I find within Halliwell Banks, Thichhirste, Ella-hill, and the Grindstones 142 Acres which they say is common to them both.
3. The common Pasture or Moor which lieth West, or rather northwest of Throcklawe containeth 534 Acres.
4. The Ground which was given from Throcklawe in lieu of their herbage which Newburn had with them was 33 Acres of good Meadow and arable.

NEIMME/Bud/14/32

### Cowpen.

This Colliery lies near Blyth, belongs to Mr Croft.

The original Lessees were

Martin Morrison

John Clark

Robert Croft

Aubone Surtees

John Surtees

1803. The 1/3 Share of the Messrs Surtees was sold to Messrs Clark in Sept. 1803 for £11000. Morrison sold to Mr Clark two years ago for 4000 Guineas.

In 1804 The Owners were

Stephen Croft

John Clark

William Clark

Sir M.W.Ridley

In October 1803 The Pitmen were bound to the following Prices.

The high-main Seam with a 16 Pick Corf, per Score 4s 5d for round and 2s 6d for small.

The Low-main Seam with a 20 Pick Corf, per Score 5s 10d for round, and 1s 8d for the small.

The high-main, single Winning headways 1s 2d Double ditto. 1s 4d holing Walls 10d. Narrow Bord (2 Yards) 8d and (3 Yards) 5d per yard.

Putting 9d per Score for first 60 Yards.

The Low-main Seam: headways Winning 18d holing Walls 16d per yard.

Hewers putting 6d per Day, Double Working 2d per day.

Drivers 14d per Day.

Pitmen allowed 9 Foths of Fire Coal. See Page 108.

NEIMME/Bud/14/33

### Callerton.

NEIMME/Bud/14/34

### St Anthony's. Tyne

On August 21<sup>st</sup> 1802 The following Advertisement appeared in the Newcastle Papers.

St Anthony's Colliery

To be let.

The remaining Part unwrought, of the high-main Coal and Low-main Coal Seams, of the said Colliery, called St Anthony's Colliery. And also the whole of the Bensham Coal and Yard Coal Seams of the said Colliery; lying under the Lands and Grounds of William Hargrave Esq; and Henry Ibbetson Esq; and Grace Ord, his Wife, in the Townships of St Anthony's and Byker, in the County of Northumberland, and consisting of about 300 Acres.

Any Persons inclined to take, are requested to deliver in Proposals to Messrs Davidson, Westgate Street, Newcastle.

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Mr Row and Co certain Rent £200 per Annum for ( ) Tens of 440 Bolls each and ( ) per Ten for surplus Leadings.

Staith Rent £25 Per Annum.

The Owners of Heaton Colliery pay 3s 9d per Ten for Way-Leave to the Proprietors of St Anthony's.

NEIMME/Bud/14/35

Walbottle or Newburn.

NEIMME/Bud/14/36

Part of West Kenton.

Anno 1802

A Tract of between 40 and 50 Acres of Coal, belonging to Matthew Montague Esq; in the Form of an isocles Triangle, with long sides and a short Base; bounded on one Side by a drowned Waste; on the other by the great Dyke, the Base being the East Kenton Boundary.

This Tract is let to Graham Clarke Esq; at 42 Shillings per Ten, and to pay nothing per Ten for the Use of Kenton Drift as a Water Course.

NEIMME/Bud/14/37

West Denton. Tyne.

Anno 1802.

The Estate and Colliery belong to George Baker Esq; of Elemore, the Colliery is under Lease to Messrs Rowe, and the Representatives of the late Mr Lisle.

The Seams, of which little Part remains to be wrought, are the Low-main and Low-Low-Main: The former of which lies about 20 or 22 Fathoms below the Beaumonts Seam and the latter about 12 Fathoms deeper.

The certain Rent is £280 per Annum for 400 Tens of Coals of 440 Bolls to the Ten; and 14 Shillings per Ten for Surplus Leadings.

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Anno 1803. A rough Estimate of the Cost of these Coals delivered into Keels.

Tentale Rents .....	per Chaldron .....	1s 6d
Mr Nixon for working ditto .....	per Ditto .....	10 6
Staith Charges Etc.....	per Ditto .....	--- 4

Interest on Colliery Stock .....	per Ditto .....	---	3
Unforeseen Incidents .....	per Ditto .....	---	1
NEIMME/Bud/14/38			

Suggley. Tyne.

Anno 1802.

This little Estate lying to the west and adjoining to West Denton, belongs to Mr Montagu.

The Beaumonts Seam has been wrought, many years ago; but the two lower Seams remaining unopened were taken by the Lessees of West Denton, and are now Working by Outstrokes from that Colliery.

Mr Montagu's Colliery Rent is 18 Shillings per Ten of 440 Bolls.

Mr Baker's Outstroke Ditto is 7s 6d per Ditto of ditto.

NEIMME/Bud/14/39

East Denton. Tyne.

Anno 1802.

This Estate and Colliery belongs to Mr Montagu Esq; it was opened and wrought in the Beaumont's Seam from the River Tyne to the Great Dyke which lies to the North from Denton Hall; which Tract, in Conjunction with 90 Acres of that Seam, purchased or taken under the contiguous Part of Benwell Estate, and wrought by Outstroke, constituted a Colliery called at Market, Montagu-Main, a Coal for many Years of considerable Reputation there. On this Seam being wrought off to the Dyke, the same was set through and two Seams won there, viz: the 7 Quarters or Kenton-main Coal and the Five-Quarters or New-Biggen Stone Coal; which have for many Years been kept in Work.

No Engine has been used for many Years, as the Colliery Feeders only rise 9 or 10 Fathoms up the Engine Shaft; either finding a Way-gait at that Level; or falling upon West Denton Engine'

Mr Archdeacon had certain Shares in this Colliery for which see Page 430.

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In 1803, Mr Montagu took about ( ) Acres of the Benwell Main Seam of Mr Ord for 21 Shillings per Ten, which lies contiguous Montagu's present Workings, and, if it turns out well, will add to the Duration of his Colliery.

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In Consequence of a View made in 1802, it was recommended to Mr Montagu to sink down one of his Pits ( in which the drowned Waste in the Beaumont's Seam was outset, and dry) to the lower Seams , in Order to try the qualities etc. thereof, and to judge of their future Value: This Advice was complied with, and the Sinking to the lowermost Seam was completed in October 1803. The Seam 3 Feet thick nearly of clean Coal.

NEIMME/Bud/14/40

Fawdon.

The Lands under which this Colliery lies belong to several Gentlemen.

The Coal belongs to the legal Representatives of the late Sir Arthur Hazlerigg Bart: - Is at present in Chancery, and let to Graham Clarke Esq; who has not commenced his Winning (anno 1802) till his Lease, etc. is confirmed by Parliament. See Pages 241 etc.

Share of Graham Clarke Esq; .....3/5

Share of Aubone Surtees Esq;.....2/5

NEIMME/Bud/14/41

### Benwell. Tyne.

The Royalty under Benwell and Stumplewood, composing together the Colliery of Benwell, belongs in common, as below viz:

Benwell.	Stumplewood.	
Mrs Adair .....5/6.....	.....1/2.....	Formerly Shafto
Sir John Swinburn....1/6.....	.....1/6.....	
Tho. Selby Esq; .....1/3.....	.....	Mr Hodgson

This Colliery is let, under Lease to William Surtees Esq;

Term 38 Years from

Rent 28 Shillings per Ten, of 440 Bolls

For further Particulars, see the Copy of the Lease, in a Quarto Book.

It is said that Mr Harrison has 1/13 Part with Mr Surtees.

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The same Lessees, took 11 Acres of Coal under the Glebe Land belonging to the Vicar of Newcastle, viz:

	£.	s.	d.
The Vicar's Colliery Rent.....	14.	0	Per Ten
Mr Adair's Outstroke, Pit & Wayleave & Staith Room.....	10.	0	

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The Beaumont Seam now in Work, is called Adairs' Main}

The Low-main Coal was called the Benwell Main .....} At Market.

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In 1803 the Owners of this Colliery were

William Surtees Esq;.....8/13

Atkinson & Harrison.....1/13

Mr Head .....2/13

Mr Crosier .....1/13

Mr J.Buddle Junr.....1/13

NEIMME/Bud/14/42

Benwell. Tyne.

Disposal of the Coals.	In 1799		In 1800		In 1802	
	Chaldrons	Bolls	Chaldrons	Bolls	Chaldrons	Bolls
Led to Staith-----	15727		20601		21577	
Sold as Landsale.....	4223	4	3319	4	3520	20
Consumed by Machine Engines-----	339	---	388	---	397	---
Ditto ----- by Main Engines (2).....	888	---	732	---	719	---
Ditto ----- by Workmen -----	649	---	705	---	556	16
Ditto ----- by Pit Fires .....	131	---	104	---	118	---
Ditto ----- by Air Tubes -----	504	---	418	---	652	---
Ditto ----- by Blacksmiths .....	34	16	52	---	34	---
Ditto ----- by Waggon Way and Runs -----	<u>60</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Mem: the Year end nearest the 9 <sup>th</sup> day of August						
Totals.....	<u>22555</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>26319</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>27574</u>	<u>12</u>
Disposal of the Coals.	To and with August 2. 1803		To and with August 14 1804		To and with August 13 <sup>th</sup> 1805	
Led to Staith -----	Chaldrons	Bolls	Chaldrons	Bolls	Chaldrons	Bolls
Landsale.....	21524	---	24920	---	24130	---
Consumed by Machine Engines-----	3701	8	5313	---	4090	8
Ditto -----by 2 Main Engines.....	390	---	458	---	690	---
Ditto ----- by Workmen -----	705	---	782	---	730	---
Ditto ----- by Pit Fires.....	511	9	640	---	712	---
Ditto ----- by Air Tubes -----	104	---	125	---	192	---
Ditto ----- by Blacksmiths .....	470	---	448	---	562	8
Ditto ----- by Waggonway Runs -----	27	---	35	---	50	---
	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
	<u>27432</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>32721</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>31156</u>	<u>16</u>
Disposal of the Coals.	To and with August 13:1806					
Led to Staith -----	Chaldrons	Bolls				
Landsale .....	21757	---				
Machine Consumption -----	2970	4				
Water Engines ditto .....	607	---				
Workmens ditto -----	752	---				
Air Tubes ditto .....	680	8				
Pit Fires ditto -----	586	---				
Blacksmiths ditto .....	177	---				
	<u>51</u>	<u>---</u>				
	<u>27580</u>	<u>12</u>				

East Kenton. Tyne.

This Colliery, when first let, belonged to Dr Wilson, Bishop of Bristol.

The Lessees are Joseph Liddle Esq; Cuth. Reavely and Christopher Bidlington.

The Rent is 17s. 6d per Ten.

This Colliery is won by a capacious Drift from Tyne, which serves both for a Waggon Way and Watercourse.

This Drift is carried through East Denton, the Estate of Mr Montagu, for which the Lessees pay 6 shillings per Ten; that is,

For Water Course .....3Sh. per Ten and

For Way Leave .....3Sh. per Ditto      Certain Rent £300.

On the Failure of the Banks in 1803, this Colliery was said to be valued at £35000.

Term of the Colliery Lease 31 Years from September 14<sup>th</sup> 1790.

Times of Giving up 2<sup>nd</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> Years. Notice 12 Months

Term of the Drift Lease 31 Years from ( ) 1790.

Times of Giving up 2<sup>nd</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> Years. Notice 12 Months.

Cox Lodge. Tyne.

This Estate belongs to several Proprietors, but the Royalty to the Family of the Riddells of Felton.

It is let to the same Gentlemen, as hold East Kenton; see last Page.

Certain Rent £500 per Annum for 555 5/9 Tens of Coals, and also 18shillings per Ten for surplus Coals: The Ten 440.

This Colliery not won (anno1802) but Preparations making to win the same, by Outstroke from East Kenton.

Term 31 Years from December 25: 1796: May give up at the Ends of 5, 14, 21, 28 Years on 12 Months Notice.

The Way-Leaves and Staith Rent.						
Way-Leave	Certain Rent	Certain No. Tens	Bolls per Ten	Tentale Price	per Chaldron	Staith Rent.
Charles Brandling Esq;	£ 60	1200	440	1 Sh.	36/55 d	Proposal to the Corporation. For south Side of the Ouse Bn. Bridge.....per Annum £45. For North of Do. Bridge £20. Total <u>£65</u> About 1d per Chaldron.
----- Bulman Esq;	60	600	528	2	1 1/11	
-----Wilkinson Esq;	60	600	440	2	1	
Bewick & Craster	60	600	528	2	17/55	
Sir John Lawson	60	600	528	2	1 1/11	
Duke of Portland	80	800	528	2	1 1/11	
Benjamin Warwick Esq;	75	600	528	2/6	1 4/11	
----- Coulson Esq;	90	600	528	3	1 7/11	
----- Stephenson Esq;	100	666⅔	528/440	3	1 7/11	
Corporation (proposed)	<u>75</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>2/6</u>	<u>1 4/11</u>	
Total	<u>720</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>12½</u>	

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NEIMME/Bud/14/45

Heaton. Tyne.

The Surface belongs to Sir Matthew White Ridley Bart.

The Royalty belongs to different Proprietors, viz:

The Grand Allies have a Moiety thereof.

The other Moiety stands proportioned on Page 412.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> October 1791, Articles of Agreement were entered into between Henry Pullein of Carleton Hall in the County of York Esq; Richard Bigland of Trocester in the County of Gloucester Esq; Ann Dunford of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, Widow, and the said Ann Dunford and John Walker late of Newcastle upon Tyne, Divisees in Trust named, etc. in the Will of Lancelot Stodart of the same Place, Sadler of the one Part; and George Johnson of Byker, Viewer, Robert Smith of Plessy, Gentleman; and William Row of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant of the other Part; for a Moiety of the Coalmines and Seams of Coal under the Spanish Closes in the Manor of Heaton belonging to him the said Henry Pullein, one other Sixth Part of the same belonging to the said Richard Bigland, one other Sixth Part belonging to Ann Dunford; and the remaining Sixth Part belonging to the said Trustees of Lancelot Stodart aforesaid. Also for the same Shares in the Moiety of Heaton Royalty.

The above were to be demised for a Term of 31 Years from the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of May 1790.

Certain annual Rent for Coals wrought out of the Spanish Closes £500 for 370 10/27 Tens – and 27 Sh. per Ten for surplus Leadings.

Certain annual Rent for Coals wrought out of the Moiety of Heaton £500 for 400 Tens of Coals; and 25Sh. per Ten for surplus Leadings.

N.B. The Lessors allow the Lessees 1 Sh. per Ten towards the Payment of their Way Leave through Walker.

Memorandum: In March 1803, the 1/6<sup>th</sup> share of the Royalty of Heaton and Spanish Closes was sold for 1120:

Bought by Mr Thomas Smith, supposed for William Rowe. T

Turn over.

NEIMME/Bud/14/46

Spanish Closes. Tyne.

The whole of the Royalty under this Estate belongs to the Parties named in Page 412, as likewise on last Page.

This Colliery in Conjunction with Heaton, are sold under the Name of Heaton Main.

Sir John Lawson has a Tentale Rent of 1s 6d for Leading over Byker: Proposed to advance it to 3 Sh: in 1804.

Mr Ibbotson has a Tentale Rent of 3s.9d for Leadings over St. Anthony's.

The Share of Mr Lisle's Representatives, viz: 3/32 of Heaton and Spanish Closes, was put up to be sold by Auction, on the 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1805 on the following Conditions, Viz:

1. The Premises were put up at £5000. But no Bidders.



2. The Purchaser to deposit 20 per Cent on the Purchase Money; and also to pay the Kings Duty.
3. The Vendors to make a good Title.
4. The Purchaser to enter on Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> last.
5. The Purchaser to give Bond for Payment.
6. The Vendor to make a good Title.
7. If the Purchaser fails in Payment, the 20 per Cent to be forfeited, and to bear all Loss on a second Sale.
8. If any Dispute arises about the last Bidder; to be put up again.
9. Mr Row may bid once.
10. The Vendors to pay all Debts due on the 31<sup>st</sup> December last.

This Share was sold to J Buddle and Co by private Contract for £5000.

NEIMME/Bud/14/47

### Walker. Tyne.

The Estate of this Name (and the High main Coal etc, under it) belongs to the Corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne.

It is let to the Representatives of the late Mr Ord -----½ Share.

Mr Peareth -----¼Share.

Mr Reay -----¼Share.

Rent 17s/6d per Ten of 528 Coal Bolls.

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The Owners having renewed with the Corporation, engage to expend £3000 in trying the Low-main Coal Seam.

Common Fame say that this Estate (which formerly belonged to a Sir Hugh Bethel) was purchased by the Corporation of Newcastle, but that Purchase having been made contrary to some Law relative to Corporations, was likely to become a Forfeiture to Government; But that, through the Exertions of a Mr Carr, Member for Newcastle, the Estate was saved to the Corporation, who, in Return for Mr Carr's Services, did not return him at the succeeding Election.

Mem: In 1722, Walker Estate said to be forfeited by the Corporation of Newcastle! -----Query how?

Answer: It had been purchased by the Corporation contrary to the Stat: of Mortmain. It was settled with Government in 1723, after a violent Opposition from some Coal Owners here, and some Great Men in London.

NEIMME/Bud/14/48

### Lawson Main.

See before, page 24.

At Newcastle in Feb. 1804, Sir John Lawson informed me that this Lawson Main was given up, the Owners informing him, in a Letter that they had lost by it £20000.

The same Owners made him a Proposal for the Ouse Bourn Colliery viz: £300 per Annum certain Rent:- 25 Shillings per Ten for what High-main can be got; and 15 Shillings per Ten for the Low-main, which Terms he agreed to.

NEIMME/Bud/14/49

### Walls End.

The Township of Walls-End belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, it contains,

By the Chapter Plan .....1004 Acres} exclusive of a Moiety

By another Survey, including a Moiety of the River Tyne.....1031 Acres} of the Tyne.

The Colliery under the same is let to William Russell Esq.

The Term 21 Years from Feb 28<sup>th</sup> 1792.

Certain Rent £500 per Annum on 575 3/7 Tens.

Tentale Rent 17s/6d per Ten of 22 Chaldron Waggon. = 528 Chaldrans.

---

Mr Russell also pays 9 Guineas per Annum to the Corporation of Newcastle for a Staith Leave Rent on the Space between high and Low Water Marks on the River Tyne. – Granted in 1779. Term 21 Years.

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Licence being obtained for another Site for a Staith; - The Corporation charge 20 Guineas, per Annum for the same. – Granted 1798. Term 21 Years.

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Another Renewal for Nov 20: 1799 for 20 Years.

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Rent on the above £500..10..0 for 572 Tens.

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Mr Russells' Share 7/8ths and Mr Wades Ditto 1/8<sup>th</sup>.

NEIMME/Bud/14/50

### Half-way House.

This Estate contains about 91 Acres, and belongs to the Corporation of Newcastle.

The Coal under it was let, by Proposal, in 1802.

The Proposers were:

William Russell Esqr, Certain Rent £300 per Annum, and 44 Shillings per Ten of 528 Bolls/

The Owners of Bigges Main: Certain Rent £600 per Annum 40s/- per Ten of 440 Bolls.

Mr Simon Temple. Certain Rent £500 per Annum and 40 Shillings or 42 Shillings per Ten of 440 Bolls.

Mem: Mr Temple of Course had the Bargain at 2 Guineas per Ten and 500 Guineas certain Rent.

Mr Russell's Proposal came to 36s/8d on a Ten of 440 Bolls.

NEIMME/Bud/14/51

### Bigges' Main.

The Owners pay £200 a Year, to the Dean and Chapter of Durham for Way-Leave through Walls End: - Quantity not limited.

Also £9.5s.0d a Year to the Corporation of Newcastle for Staith Room.

This Colliery lies under two contiguous Tracts of Ground, Viz:

Little Benton ----- Royalty in Mr Bigges. – Certain Rent £300 per Annum.

East Benton ----- Royalty belongs to

Mr Ord of Westwood and Mr Collingwood Ditto £300 per Annum.

The Shares of the Owners are

Mr Bell .....5/16

Mr Johnson .....3/16

Revd Bell .....4/16

Mr Browne .....4/16

Rent 25 Shillings for a Ten of 440 Bolls.

Mr Potts says the certain Rent is £1200 per Annum:

Mr Ord has a Right to use the Colliery Waggon Way for Leading Coals, paying 3s/6d per Ten per Mile.

NEIMME/Bud/14/52

### Hebburn. Tyne.

In July 1797;

From Vesey's Reports Vol.6. it appears that the Lessees were then out of Pocket by the Winning and Working £36150. But as they had then been in Work about 2 Years, and had vended a considerable Quantity of Coals previous to that Period, on which some Profit would arise to set off against the Winning Charge, we may therefore guess this Winning to have cost above £40000 before any Coals were vended.

NEIMME/Bud/14/53

### Willington.

This Colliery is composed of two Tracts of Ground lying contiguous; the one of which belongs to Sir Ra: Milbanke Bart; - The Coal under the other to the present Lessees, who obtained it from a Mrs Hodgson, in Consequence of a Life Annuity paid her for the same.

The Shares of the Owners, viz:

Mr Bell .....½

Mr R. Bell .....¼

Mr Wm Brown.....¼

The Rent 15 Shillings per Ten of [ ] Bolls – Certain Rent

NEIMME/Bud/14/54

### Murton.

This Colliery belongs to the Duke of Northumberland, being in the Manor of Tinmouth, and lies under Lands belonging to several People.

The Upper Main Coal bassets out here.

In 1803, This Colliery was let to work, lead and sink Pits for 14 Shillings per Chaldron.

In the Spring 1805, the Undertaker (Heppel) ceased working; and sold off his Horses: - the Pitmen were dispersed among other Collieries: - The Dispute left to Arbitration! but did not go on.

It was afterwards put into Chancery by a Bill being filed against Heppel; and the Colliery after lying dormant some Months is now opening, (Oct 1805), it is said at the Expense of Heppel, by Order of Chancery.

Certain Rent to the Duke.....£800 per Annum

Tentale Rent 28s/-

Ten – 420 Bolls.

NEIMME/Bud/14/55

### Shire Moor.

This Colliery is generally called Flatworth, and comprises both the Coal mines under Shire Moor and the ancient enclosed Lands of Flatworth; being the Property of the Duke of Northumberland and let to

Joseph Lamb Esq; .....2/9 Shares therein.

George Waldic Esq; .....2/9 “

John Walker Esq; .....2/9 “

Jacob Maud Esq; .....2/9 “

Edward Hetherington Gent: 1/9 “

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I am informed, since the above was written, that Flatworth Colliery is let by itself viz:

From 20 Years: - Date of Lease, March 25 1800.

Certain Rent £400 per Annum for 300 Tens of 420 Bolls.

Tentale Rent 26s/8d for round and 15s/0d for small.

Lessees to pay double Damages for Spoil of Ground.

---

N.B. The above is now in Work, viz: 1797, etc. to the above Parties.

---

NEIMME/Bud/14/56

Low Flatworth. Tyne.

This Colliery as well as the former belongs to the Duke of Northumberland; and is let to the same Owners,

The Upper Main Coal is won and opened at the Depth of nearly 120 Fathoms.

The Coals are vended by the name of Percy Main in Compliment to his Grace.

NEIMME/Bud/14/57

Beamish South-moor. Tyne.

This is a Part of Lanchester Colliery, let by the Bishop of Durham to the Earl of Sefton (in Trust for a Mr Smith<sup>o</sup> who sublets to the Grand Allies, at the Rent of 15 Shillings per Ten. See Page 9. (by Mistake here)

The Kip-hill.

About 8 Acres of this Estate being left unwrought, many Years ago, by the Grand Allies; Sir John Eden has taken the same of Mr Dawson's Representatives, viz:

For the Main Coal 20s/- per Ten of 420 Bolls

For the Hard Coal 17s/6 " " "

NEIMME/Bud/14/58

Shield Row. Tyne.

A Part of the Lanchester Colliery , demised by the Bishop of Durham to the Earl of Sefton (in Trust for Mr Smith) is let by the Earl to the Grand Allies; is generally called Shield Row, as lying near that Place; the proper Name, on Tyne, is South-moor.

A Tract of Freehold, belonging to Bowes and Scaife, is more properly, called Shield Row and is now in Work.

The certain Rents with which this Colliery is saddled, stand below, viz:

Stanley Colliery Rent ..... £300 per Annum (Dormant)

South Moor ditto ..... 300

Bowes and Scaife ditto ..... 60

Sir John Eden Way Leave &

Water Courses..... 300

Sir Thos. Clavering's Way leave 200  
 Bowes & Scaife.....ditto 80 or 85  
 Dawson's .....ditto 60  
 Mr Smith (near Causey) ditto 20  
 Blackburn Fell ..... ditto 100  
 Whickham Copyholds ditto  
 Dunston Staith, in the Lease of Whickham Manor ditto.  
 NEIMME/Bud/14/59

Twizell.

**Twizell Estate** belonged to Mr Thomas Bowes Attorney at Darlington, one Moiety, and the Remainder to Messrs Smith, Jackson and Wheatley.

The Colliery under the same has been wrought for several Years by the late W. George Johnson, the Lambton Undertakers and Gray & Richardson.

In 1800 Mr Wade bought the Estate for £12500.

Mem: The Shares in the Workings are:

Mr Featherstonehaugh .....1/6  
 Mr Crondace .....1/6  
 Mr Robert Johnson.....1/6  
 Messrs Gray & Richardson.....1/6  
 Mrs J. Johnson.....1/6  
 Mr R. Smith.....1/12  
 Gray & Atkinson.....1/12

---

1801. It is said that Messrs. Bell, Noble and Atkinson, who have taken the Working of this Colliery, so every Thing, and pay every Rent etc. for 14 Shillings per Chaldron. Messrs. Martindale and Ramsay wrought this Colliery in 1798, for 7s.5d per Chaldron, exclusive of all Rents and Drawing the Coals by the Machine.

In May 1802, it was reported that Messrs Featherston and Croudace had purchased the Shares in the Lease thereof; and that they were in Possession which proved to be true; and in Consequence of which they were shut out of their Shares in the Lambton Undertakings; as being contrary to the Spirit of their Engagement with the Lambton Family.

Turn over!

Twizell.

Wear.

Conditions of the Lease.

Messrs Bowes and Co: Lessors: - George Johnson, Lessee.

Term – 31 Years from May 12<sup>th</sup> 1792.

Rent - £400 per Annum, certain.

Tentale Rents: - Main Coal – 1<sup>st</sup> 21 Years .....16s/0d}

Do ..... last 10 Ditto .....18s/-}

Five Quarters 1<sup>st</sup> 21 Ditto .....12s/-} per Ten

Ditto .....last 10 Ditto .....13s/4}

The Ten: - 440 Bolls.

Lessors may use Waggon Way on paying Lessees 2s/6d per Ten, per Mile.

Hagg copyhold ( about 25 Acres) excluded.

Lessee to expend £500 towards the Winning.

Colliery to be wrought according to the Judgement of Viewers.

To leave a Barrier of 10 Yards.

Not to make Outstrokes except into Pelton Fell.

May make Outstrokes; the Rents to be fixed by Viewers & Umpire.

Lessees to be allowed 20 Tens or more if necessary for the Consumption of Fire Engines, Workmen etc.etc.

Lessees may lead other Coals for 1s/8d per Ten, but if Twizell is laid in, then £125 per Annum for 20000 Chaldrons.

Lessees not to allow any Person to lead Coals under 2s/6d per Waggon.

---

The Owners of this Colliery pay the following Rents, also, viz: £

To the Bishop of Durham for Way-Leave over Pelton Fell ..... Per Annum: 50

To the Trustees of the late Mr Lambton for Wayleave over Stelloes [?]

Flatts, Pirktree, Rukleton, Harraton Etc for 20000 Chaldrons ..... Per Ditto : 500

To Sir Ra: Milbank for Way-Leave £157.10s.0d & £60.12s.0d ..... Per Ditto: 218.2

To ~~William Pearce Esq: for ditto~~ Staith Rent ..... Per Ditto: 210.0

To Mr Lowes £20 Picketree £67.10s.0d ..... Per Ditto: 87.10

£1005.12

Pelton Fell.

This Colliery belongs to the See of Durham, and has been formerly leased, under the Name of Urpeth Moor to a Mr Shafto of Benwell for Terms of 21 Years.

Since the Purchase of the Flatts Estate by General Lambton, in which Mr Shafto was interested as well as in this Colliery, the Leases have been renewed to Mr Lambton as Lessee in chief.

The Shares in the Lease are as below.

Lease for Years

Mr Lambton .....12/24}  
 Sir Sydney Meadows ..... 5/24}  
 Mrs Montagu..... 5/24}  
 Sir Thomas Liddell ..... 2/24}

Mr Lambton works the Colliery under Leases from the other Partners for their respective shares.

The certain Rent to Mrs Montagu and the others ..... £250 per Annum.

Tentale Rent of the Main Coal Seam ..... 18s/-

Ditto .....of the Five Quarter Ditto..... 13s/4d

The Ten 418 Bolls.

Statement of Wayleave Rents in Feb:1785.

Commencement Of Leases.		Rents			Term Years	Ending:
		£	S	D		
1781 May 1.	William Lowes Esqr: from Year to Year and may be easily avoided.	40	--	--	41	1822
1770.Nov.22	Thomas Haswell -----	30	--	--		
1769.Dec.24	Representatives of John Hutton and others for Picktree -----	84	--	--	38	1808
1769. May12.	William Lambton Esqr:-----	280	--	--	31	1800
1778. Dec.24.	Ra: Carr Esqr:-----now Milbanke-----	158	2	--	21	1790
	William Peareth Esqr: -----	<u>150</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	31	1809
	£	742	2	0		

Pelton Fell.

A new Agreement was entered into with Mr Montague for 13s.4d per Ten in the Spring of 1803; and for Lime Kiln Coals 6s.8d.



In the Lease for Lives.

Lambton Family have .....5/8ths

Montagu..... $\frac{3}{4}$  of 3/8ths

Biss and Allan ..... $\frac{1}{4}$  of 3/8ths      See Page 448.

NEIMME/Bud/14/63.

Birtley Common.

NEIMME/Bud/14/64

Spring Well.

NEIMME/Bud/14/65

New Washington.

NEIMME/Bud/14/66

Usworth. Vane and Legg.

A Part of Usworth Township belonging to Sir William Scott Bart: Col: Blakeney, and Sir Wilfred Lawson Bart: is let to Sir H.V.Tempest Bart: and Lewis Legg.

Sir Henry's Share in the Undertaking  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds, and Mr Legg's  $\frac{1}{3}$  Part.

Sir W.Scott's Estate .....200 Acres, Certain Rent £250 per Annum.

Colonel Blakeney's do ...150 Do; .....Do; £200 per Ditto

Certain Rent commences at Christmas 1802.

The Partnership between Sir Hen: and Mr Legg was broke up, and Sir William Scott took £500 for cancelling his Lease.

Col: Blakeney asked the same Sum for relinquishing his Agreement.

NEIMME/Bud/14/67

Old Washington.

NEIMME/Bud/14/68

Usworth. W. Russell Esqr:

NEIMME/Bud/14/69

Harraton Outside. See Page 77.

This Estate and **Colliery** belong to the following three Baronets, as they are called; being Tenants in Common, and all their Shares alike. Viz: Sir Francis Blake, Sir John Thorold and Sir Ra: Milbanke.

Sir Ra: Milbankes Share is now held by his eldest Son, in Right of his Mother, who also holds the Colliery under Lease.

Rent of the High-Main Coal .....30s/0d

Ditto of the Five Quarter do;.....25/0 per Ten.

The Premises extend to the River Wear, and are free from Way-leave Rent.

Mr Robert Wade works this Colliery by the Ten; his Prices in 1797, 1798 and 1799 being:

For the High-main £5.8s.9d per Ten of Bolls 418

--- Five Quarters £5.6s.3d ditto ditto

His Prices formerly were 6d per Chaldron less for each Seam.

He has 6d per Chaldron for Collecting the Coal Money from the Fitters & £100 per Annum as a Salary besides.

He works the Coals and lays them abank, but is paid for ober Putting, above 250 Yards from each Shaft.

He leads the Coals, upholds the Waggon Way and Waggons; but lays no new Way; nor sinks any Pits; nor keeps the Colliery Fire Engine.

He supplies the Pitmen with Fire Coal, but is paid for the Coals consumed by the Machines and Fire Engines; also for those consumed by the Wrights, Staith-house, Etc.Etc.

He is at no Expense about the Staith, except One-half of the Slating which is a mere Trifle.

He receives Payment for all damaged Ground:- and pays neither Cess nor Tax for the Colliery:- He is at no Expense about Skreening!

N.B. The Undertaker receives a certain Sum Weekly for Leading the Pitmens Fire Coals and their House Rents.

NEIMME/Bud/14/70

March 1799.

Estimate for Working Harraton Moor Colliery by the Ten on a Sea Sale Vend of 17.000 Chaldron annually:

To work them from two Pits; and allowing 1.000m Chaldrons a Year more for the Fire Engine, two Machines, Landsale, Potteries etc. etc.

	£.	s.	d.
Hewing: In the Main Coal Seam with a 20 Peck Corf .....		per Score	--. 2. 5
Putting: 16 Horses to be employed at 35 Corves per Day; and			
allowing for the Horse and Driver 3s/6d per day .....		Do	--. 1. 7
Headways etc: Holing Walls 9d per Yard: The Bords holed at			
22 Yards: 3½ Yards Wide & 2 High, including Walls.....		Do	--. --. 3
Overmen etc: 4 Overmen at 12s/0 & 1 back Deputy 4s/- per Week	£2.12s.0d		
Oil. 33 Lamps at 1 Gill per Day, 5 Days per Week and 2s/9d per Gallon	1.	7.	6.}
Trappers: In a general Way, about per Week .....	14.	2.}	

Oiling the Lamps .....	ditto .....	<u>5. 10}</u>	Do	8½
Add for Candles, 1d¾ per Score .....		<u>£ 4.19..6</u>		
Onsetters: Say 2 Men at 2s/- per Day, comes to 1¼but call it .....			Do	1½
Lampkeeper: Only one at 9s/- per Week, but hews his Coals .....			Do	¾
Stoppings: Bricks, Lime & Building them, suppose .....			Do	1½
Props, Deals, Nails and sundry little Things .....			Do	4¾
Stedding 4d: Corving 3½: Wailing & Shovelling 1¾ .....			Do	9¼
Shift Work, Viewers Etc:Etc: .....	say.....		Do	2
Smithwork (exclusive of Smith only Machines) 1d¾ .....	(but keeps Waggon above bank)			
say for Wright 1¼.....			Do	3
Drawing Coals by each Machine .....	per Score .....	3d		
The Diffs; between Mr W's Tentale Price and that charged				
him for Coals, about £30 per Annum on 8400 Scores will be 1				
Brakemen: Two at 12s/- per Week .....		1½		
Wear and Tear: Smithwork, Wrightwork in Engines and Machines.....		2¾		
Unforeseen Charges and Expenses .....		1½		
Ropes, 6 Pairs in the Year at £25/0s .....		<u>4</u>		<u>1.1¾</u>
			Per Score	<u>8.0</u>
The above Score Price comes to -----	per Chaldron .....			3.8½
Leading 4d for the Men and 6 for the Horse -----	do .....			10
Waggonway 2 Miles at 2s/od per Ten per Mile is 2d¾& Waggon Uphold 1¼ -----	do .....			4
Risks to Undertaker 3450 Binding Pitmen £150 Pitmens Coals £75 -----	do .....			9
Suppose more for Inerage of Way and other Incidents unforeseen -----	do .....			¾
See more on Page 77.			Total	<u>5. 8</u>

NEIMME/Bud/14/71

### Washington Glebe.

This Colliery belongs to the Rector of Washington.

The certain Rent £200 per Annum.

It is wrought by Messrs. Hudson and Co; by Outstroke from the Ox-Close Engine.

The Owners pay to Sir Wilfred Lawson Bart. and Robert Shafto Esqr: (the Lessors of the Ox-Close) 15 Sh. Per Ten for such Outstroke and Way Leave to Wear.

So that the Rector receives only for the High-main 10s per Ten - the lower Seams 5 per Ditto.

The Rector agreed with the Owners for an Outstroke from the Glebe to work a Tract of Coal contiguous thereto, belonging to Mr Shafto, for which he receives 7s.6d per Ten.

Sections of the Seams taken in 1802.

<p>Hutton's Seam at Glebe Pit Shaft.</p>	<p>Low-main Coal at the Glebe Pit Shaft.</p>
<p>Ft. In</p> <p>Top Coal (very fine)..... 3. 9</p> <p>Band Stone ..... 1. -</p> <p>Coarse Coal ..... -. 6</p> <p>Ground Coal ..... <u>-. 8</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">5.11</p>	<p>Ft. In</p> <p>Coarse Coal and Stone at the Top ..... -. 8</p> <p>Coal (very fine) ..... <u>3. -</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">3. 8</p>

NEIMME/Bud/14/72

Washington Glebe.

NEIMME/Bud/14/73

South Birtley.

NEIMME/Bud/14/74

Harraton. Peareth.

This Colliery belongs to Lambton, but is let to Mr Peareth.

The Quantity of Ground about 120 Acres.

It is bounded by Birds Nook Dyke on the West, Harraton Outside on the North, Tatfield on the East, Chaters haugh on the South.

Birds Nook Dyke is an Upcast to the West of 8 Feet.

North Biddick Dyke lies close by the South Boundary and casts up 8 Feet to the South.

The Five Quarters and high-main Coals are both wrought (1803).

The Maudlins wrought in the whole; and now taking off the Walls. (1803)

The Low-main not in the Charlotte & Dolly Pits, being only a Crow Coal.

Section of the Low-main Coal in the Fanny Pit

	Ft. In.	
Splint at top .....	--. 6}	
Good Coal at Bottom.....	2. 6}	makes 3 Feet.

The Hutton's Seam nearly whole: This Seam is very tender and bad between the Charlotte and Dolly Pits, and the Fatfield Boundary, and continues soft to the West.

The Low-main Coal is supposed to keep its Section from the Fanny Pit to the Harraton Outside Boundary, as it is of the same height in that Colliery.

NEIMME/BUD/14/75

### Lee Field & White House.

\*The Herbage of this Estate belongs to the Lambton Family and Mr Humble, by a Purchase made some Years ago. Mr Humble has a Moiety in Severalty.

In the Coal – Lambton  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds Share in all Seams

Humble  $\frac{1}{3}$  “ do in Low-main and Huttons.

The long Colliery Lease expires at Mayday 1802.

Mr Peareth has  $\frac{1}{2}$  Share in the Maudlins.

This Estate belonged formerly to a Mrs Dixon of Gainsborough in the County of Lincoln, Widow, Daughter and heir of Elizabeth Wallet, who let the same to William Peareth Esq: (namely her Two Thirds of the Coal Mines) for a Term of 42 Years from May 12<sup>th</sup> 1760.

Certain Rent £100 per Annum.

Surplus Rents of 12s. 6d per Ten for the Main Coal.

Ditto ..... of 8s. 6d per Ten for the Five-Quarters Coal.

Ditto ..... of 8s. 3d per Ten for all the other Seams.

Ten to consist of 20-20 Boll Waggons or 400 Coal Bolls.

Outstroke rent into Mrs Thompson and Mrs Hall of 1s.8d per Ten for her  $\frac{2}{3}$  Share of 2s.6d per Ten.

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\*The first Articles above are somewhat inaccurately stated: For this Estate is divided on the Surface, in Severalty, Viz:

The Lambton Family have the White house, containing.....

---Humbles have the Lee-Field, containing .....

The Interests in the Royalty stand right as above stated.

On the Expiration of this Lease, a new Agreement was entered into between Lambton's Trustees and Mr Peareth and the Humbles; for the Term etc. of which see Page 105.

NEIMME/Bud/14/76

### Harraton. Wear.

Harraton from Page 69

Or rather **Harraton Outside**: This Estate containing with the Coal under the same belongs to Sir Ralph Milbanke, Sir Francis Blake and Sir John Thorold Bart: in equal Shares as Tenants in Common.

Sir Ralph Milbanke has wrought the same under a Lease from the other Proprietors, which terminated at Martinmas 1798.

The Rents were, For the Upper Main Coal .....30s. 6d}

Other Seams ..... 25s.0d} per Ten of 418 Bolls.

Nov 5<sup>th</sup> 1800. Messrs. Russell and Wade purchased, at Newcastle, of Sir Francis Blake, who engaged also for Sir John Thorold, their  $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of Harraton Outside Estate and Colliery, for the Sum of £35.000.

Of the above Sum £20000 to be paid at Martinmas 1801 in good Bills on London; and when Possession is to be given and taken.

The other £15000 to be paid at 6 Months after, in good London bills as before, Messrs Russell and Wade paying the Baronets' legal Interest there on for that Time.

The Baronets engage to put the Purchasers into peaceable Possession at their (the Baronets') Expense: That is, into the Enjoyment and Working of the Colliery in common with Sir Ralph, or if he keeps Possession, into the Receipt of the Two thirds of the Profits thereof.

The Coals, at present, are led to the River through the Fatfield Estate, belonging to Sir Ralph and Mr Joliffe, as Tenants in Common of Moieties thereof.

Other Ways may be laid to the River through Mr Shafto's Property of Washington, and Mr Erington's Estate of North Biddick: - or through Harraton belonging to the Lambton Family.

NEIMME/Bud/14/78

On Nov. 13<sup>th</sup> 1800 I was shown a Settled Account (by Mr Russell at Washington Meeting) of the neat Proceeds to Sir Ralph Milbanke from Harraton Outside Colliery from the Undertakers Wade and Hutton, for the Year ending Dec.31.1799. from which I noted the following Particulars, viz:

The total Vend that Year .....	17805 Chaldrons		
		£.	s. d.
Wade's Tentale for the Workings only, came to	5495.13. 9		
His Premium for Collectin the Fitters Money			
on the above Vend at 6d per Chaldron .....	445. 2. 6		
His Salary for I do not know what .....	100. 0. 0		
Mr Stobarts Bills for Sundries.....	1482. 5. 6		
Rent on $\frac{2}{3}$ ds Paid the Baronets.....	1091.14. 9		

The River Duty being 3d per Chaldron .....	215. 17. 3
Allowance to the Fitters in Lieu of Fire Coal ....	<u>17. 11. 0</u>
Total Charges.....	<u>£ 8848. 4. 9</u>
A Balance was made to Sir Ralph of .....	<u>4006.14.10½</u>

In the above Balance was included, £21 as Interest for the Year on 10 Keels belonging to Sir Ralph.

It did not appear, by this Account, that Sir Ralph and Joliffe were paid the Fatfield Way leave and Staith Room Rents, nor the ½ of the Colliery Rent to Sir Ralph himself; which would lessen the Profits considerably.

The Prices the Coals were sold for stand below.

Wentworth (being the upper Main Coal .....	15s/0d per Chaldron
Boundary & Harraton( viz: the Five Quarters).....	13s/0d per Ditto
Inferior Sort .....	9s/0d per Ditto
Small.....	7s/0d per Ditto
Skreened .....	5s/0d per Ditto

See Page 91.

NEIMME/Bud/14/79

### East Rainton Etc.

Lessors ..... The Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Lessees..... Gore Townsend of Honington Hall in the County of Warwick, and William Mellish of Bishop Gate Street, London Esquires; Divisees and Trustees, under the Will of the late John Tempest of Winyard Esquire, deceased; upon the Trusts; and for the Purposes therein expressed.

Premises ..... East Rainton, West Rainton, Moorsley, Pittington and Moorhouse in the County of Durham.

Term ..... 21 Years from Sep.27.1794.

Rent ..... 22 per Annum.

Mem: This is an ancient Colliery and is renewed on a Fine, and small annual Rent of £22.

Sir Henry Tempest Vane Bart. now enjoys it, and the last Fine for the Full Term of 21 Years was £6000 and £20 more as Sealing Fees.

In 1804 he renewed again on a Fine of £2500.

NEIMME/Bud/14/80

### Mr Anderson's Elswick.

March 1804.

Mr Anderson has made the following Offer of the Coal under his Estate to Sir W.A.Cunnyngham and ----Ord Esqr. who hold the Coal under Mr Hodgson's Elswick; these Estates lying contiguous.

Certain rent £400 per Annum for 200 Tens.

Surplus Leadings £1.11s.6d per Ten.

Way-Leave for Carts leading Coal to Newcastle 4s per Cart.

The above Gentlemen have bid him 1 guinea per Ten.

Previous to the above Offer, Mr Irmay and myself had made a Proposal at 21 Sh per ten.

Mr Bidlington, who acted for Captain Anderson, and of Course, had recommended the above Prices to be asked, desired, or rather, agreed that Mr Watkin should be called on to give his Opinion on the Tentale Prices. He reported 20 Sh per Ten as a fair Price.

NEIMME/Bud/14/81

Pansher. Tempests.

Sections of the Seams.

NEIMME/Bud/14/82

Heaton and Spanish Closes.

See Page the 46.

£. s. d.

The Tradesmens bills for this Colliery due Dec: 31<sup>st</sup> 1804. .... amount to ..... 5682. 9. 9

The Rents and Arrears of ditto, including the Debt due to the Grand Allies. .... 7708. 3. 3.

Total .....£. 13390. 13...0

The Shares of the Owners, as below, viz:

Mr William row ----- 46

Mr Lisles Representatives ----- 9

Mr John Watson ----- 5

Mr Johnson ----- 18

Miss Fennwick ----- 6 th parts 96

Mr Featherstonhaugh ----- 6

Mr Croudace ----- 6 36

96

NEIMME/Bud/14/83

Newbottle.

This Colliery is Part of the Coal Mines granted by the Bishop of Durham, under the Name of Houghton-le-Spring Collieries, to the Revd: Mr Fawcett.

A Mr Stonehewer, holds ¼th Share in the Lease with Mr Fawcett.



Messrs. Fawcett and Stonehewer, let this Colliery to the Trust of the late John Nesham Esquire.

The Rents are	£. s. d
For the Main Coal 400 Tens at per Ten, certain .....	1. 1. 0
----- Maudlins, Fice Qrs. Low-main, & Huttons for 200 Tens ditto .....	15. 0

The Ten is 440 Bolls, computed from the Workings.

By a late Agreement, the Lessees to pay 1s.6d. per Ten, more for the Maudlin's Seam.

The other Rents are	£
To General Maxwell for Way-leave over his Copyhold .....	70
To Representatives of Green..... Ditto .....	70
To Mr Byers .....	50
To Ditto for Placing a Coal Machine .....	5
To Mr Neasham, for Way-Leave, and Waste Ground .....	50
To Sir Henry V. Tempest, for Way-Leave, & Staith Rents .....	<u>500</u>
Besides Damages.	<u>£745</u>

NEIMME/Bud/14/84

### Herrington Mill. Wear.

NEIMME/Bud/14/85

### Lumley Park. Wear.

This is the Family Estate of the Earl of Scarborough.

The Colliery therein is let to the Lambton Family, in the following Conditions, viz:

Term; - 31 Years from January 1<sup>st</sup> 1784, or rather December 31 1783: - Terminates December 31<sup>st</sup> 1814.

Certain Rent: - £400 per Annum.

Ten: - 420 Bolls.

Prices per Ten: - Main Coal .....	25s/0d
Low-main, Brass-Thill & Huttons ..	20s/0d
Five Quarters .....	17s/0d

---

#### Mr Hobson's Account of the Seams, many Years back.

	Fathoms.		Ft. Ins.
From Surface to Maudlins .....	24	Thickness of Main Coal .....	4. 6
more to Low-main .....	10	Ditto of Maudlins	
more to Brass-Thill .....	6	Ditto of Brass Thill .....	2. 6

---

Woodstone house Dyke rises 25 ins to the South.

---

Mem: Any Time before the Expiration of this Lease, Lord Scarborough may demand a new Lease for Lumley Colliery Way-Leaves & Staith Room for the Leading of 20 Thousand Chaldrons of Coals annually: The Term to be 31 Years; Certain Rent for Way-Leave £300 and for Staith Room £60 per Annum.

Lambton's Trustees have the like Power for Leading Coals from Findon, Plausworth etc. through Lumley Estate.

NEIMME/Bud/14/86

Blank Page.

NEIMME/Bud/14/87

Pancher. ( Lambtons.)

This is the Freehold Estate of the Lambton Family, and they work the Colliery themselves.

NEIMME/Bud/14/88

Lemmington. See Page 111.

In 1805, the Duke of Northumberland, demised about 180 Acres of Coal to Mr William Row.

Term 21 Years.

Certain Rent £200 per Annum for 222 2/9 Tens.

Surplus Tentale 18sh per Ten of 440 Bolls.

NEIMME/Bud/14/89

Hetton. Not opened in 1803.

NEIMME/Bud/14/90

Benwell. Tyne

Coals vended.

Chaldrons.

In 1800 25858

In 1801..... 24177

In 1802 ..... 26910

In 1803..... 26239

In 1804 ..... 31238

Harraton Outside.

See Page 78.

The Five-Quarter's Seam is called Wentworth Main in the London Coal List, in Compliment to Lady Milbanke, whose maiden Name was Wentworth.

The High-main Coal is called Boundary Main in the same List.

An Agreement was made previous to the Termination of the old Lease, at the following Rents.

High-Main .....	34s/0d per Ten
Other Seams.....	26s/0d per Ten

To hold from Year to Year, and to terminate at a Years Notice.

---

April 29 <sup>th</sup> 1799. Section of the Main Coal in the Anabella Pit.	F. In.	
Top Coal -----	2. 1	
Band .....	1½	
Kerving Coal -----	1. 5	Work 8 Yards to the Winning
Band, trifling, say .....	½	4 and 4.
Ground Coal -----	<u>2. 6</u>	
	<u>6. 2</u>	

The Five-Quarters Coal in the Noel Pit is 3ft. 4in thick, with a Splint of 2½ or 3 Inches lying nearly in the Middle. Good Roof. Burns white.

The Huttons Seam is sunk to in the Hall Pit. The Maudlins' is coarse, and the other rather tender. The Huttons Seam of its usual Height, fine in Quality, but rather tender. Depth about 87 Fathoms.

Harraton Outside.

In 1799 the Vend of Coals was 17805 Chaldrons.	£. s. d
Mr Wades Charge on the Workings .....	5595.13..9
Mr Stobarts Ditto .....	<u>1482. 5. 6</u>
	<u>£ 7077. 19. 3</u>

This Sum on the above Vend comes to 7s.11½d per Chaldron.



Equal to 4s/8¼d on 40000 Chaldrons.

---

Mem: In 1805, by Carelessness, the Ingait of the high Main Coal in the Hall Pit was set on Fire: The Pits were shut up about Weeks: On opening out, the Fire was extinguished, but on too hastily setting Fire to the Air Tube on the Upcast Pit, an Explosion took place, which blew up the Tube, killed John Shipley, and the Hall Pit having blasted several Times, again took Fire at the Main Coal. Page 110.

NEIMME/Bud/14/95

### Heworth.

Lessors ..... The Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Lessees .... Charles Brandling Esquire.

Premises.. Township of Over Heworth and Nether Heworth.

Boundary. Beginning at the N.E. Corner of the said Charles Brandling's Estate at Felling adjoining the River Tyne, and from thence to Snowdon's hole; and from Thence in a direct Line to the S.W. End of the Chapel in the Town of Heworth, and from thence S. to a place called Wreckendike to Gateshead Fell; and from thence N. and N.E. bounding upon Gateshead Fell aforesaid, and the Lands and Grounds of Felling aforesaid to the River Tyne.

Term. From the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1794 for 21 Years.

Rent. For the first 14 Years £306 per Annum certain for 408 Tens of Coals; surplus Leadings 15s/- per Ten: and for the remaining 7 Years £357 for 408 tens; and 17s/6d per Ten surplus Leadings: The Ten to consist of 17-26 Boll Waggons or 442 Bolls.

Outstroke Rent into Felling. 5Shillings per Ten for the same.

NEIMME/Bud/14/96

### Killingworth Moor.

This Colliery (as well as old Benton) belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, is wrought by the Grand Allies, (at 15sh per Ten) and bears the Name of Benton at Market.

Some Information concerning keeping the Waggon Ways in a Letter from Mr Ralph Dodd etc. dated Nov 5<sup>th</sup> 1804.

Willington pays the Allies 2s/- per Ten per Mile; the Ten 418 Bolls; It would have been 2s.6d but as the Allies go on Part of Willington Way, such Advance would make little Difference between the Parties.

Murton Owners pay to Flatworth for the Use of their Way 3s.3d per Ten, per Mile; the Ten 420 Bolls. Some pay 2s.6d and others 3s. per Ten per Mile.

NEIMME/Bud/14/97

### Killingworth.

The Estate at Killingworth belongs to the following Proprietors viz:

A. r. p

Mr Pugh \_\_\_\_\_ 421. 3. 21



The Allies are:

1. Sir Thomas Henry Liddell of Ravensworth Castle in the County of Durham Bart.
2. Sir William Augustus Cunyingham of Richmond in the County of Surrey Bart. (as Trustee appointed by the high Court of Chancery for the younger Children of the Hon. Stewart Wortley deceased; and
3. The Rt. Hon. John Bowes Earl of Strathmore.

NEIMME/Bud/14/99

### Jarrow.

This Estate belongs to Henry Ibbotson and William Hargrove Esquire.

It contains:

Is let to Simon Temple Esqr.

Term 31 Years.

Certain rent £1200 per Annum, commencing May 12 1801.

Tentale Rent 34s/0d per Ten.

Each Lessor reserves 80 Foths. Of Fire Coal.

Began the Winning at Midsummer 1801.

A Fire Engine on the Winning Pit was set to work about the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 1802.

NEIMME/Bud/14/100

### Jarrow Grange.

NEIMME/Bud/14/101

### Wesloe.

This Township belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

The Coal under the same was let to Mr Simon Temple about the Month of October 1801.

The certain Rent £400 for 320 Tens.

Tentale Rent 25 Sh. for 440 Bolls.

NEIMME/Bud/14/102

### Hebburn and Monkton.

This Colliery belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham; it is under Lease to the Owners of Walker Colliery, who work it by Outstroke through under the Tyne to a Pit at Walker.

Certain Rent for 400 Tens £300.

Tentale Rent 15s/0 for 440 Bolls.

The high-main Coal was wrought so far to the South that the Heworth Band rendered the Seam of no Value to Walker in that Direction: This Lease was surrendered and a Tract of            taken, which would extend so far to the South as to where the Heworth Band is 8 Inches thick.

The Corporation of Newcastle have 12s.6d per Ten for Outstroke Rent, and also a further Rent of 5sh per Ditto on Two full Third Parts of the Leadings.

The Chapter grant Liberty of making not more than 3 Outstrokes from Walker in every Seam.

The Lessees are William Ord of Fenham Esqr; William Peareth of Usworth Esqr; Henry Utrick Reay of Killingworth Esqr.

Wall or Barrier of 60 Yards reserved on every Side.

NEIMME/Bud/14/103

Urpeth. -----Wear.

Belongs to Col. Bewick of the Close house Northumberland.

The Colliery let in 1801 to William Peareth Esq. of Usworth.

Term 42 Years.

Certain Rent £500 per Annum.

Tentale Rents per Ten: Five Quarters Coal 13s.0

Main Coal ..... 20s.0

Lower Seams ..... 17s.6

Other Rents to be paid, viz: Way Leaves.

From Urpeth Boundary to Blavk Fell £200 per annum to John Humble.

Across the Black Fell ----- £230 per ditto to the Bishop.

From Black Fell to the River ..... £525 per ditto Lawson and Shafto.

For a Staith Room at Barnstone ... £120 per ditto Sir H. F. Vane.

The Length of the Staith ..... 70 Yards

Breadth of Ditto.....

Mr Peareth has agreed with the Grand Allies to use a Part of their Waggon Way through the Ox Close Estate, for which he is to pay them after the Rate of 3Sh. per Ten, per Mile, being for both the Use and Maintenance of it.

Mr John Humble has opened a Pit on the West Side of the Turnpike, near to where Mr Peareth's Way crosses it: - The Coals to be led on Peareth's Way, and to his Staith; for which a Way-Leave is paid to Lawson and Shafto of £200 per Annum:- Some say £250 per Annum.

NEIMME/Bud/14/104

Ouston and Pelton.



These adjoining Estates are the Property of Sir Ralph Milbanke Bart: and Colliery: Joliffe in Moieties as Tenants in Common.

In June 1803, Mr Thomas Wade took the same to work of Col: Joliffe on the following Terms and Conditions, viz:

NEIMME/Bud/14/105

Lee Field and White-house.

NEIMME/Bud/14/106

Chirton etc.

The largest Proprietor in these Coalmines is Mr Collingwood; who has let the same to Mr William Row, and Mr Robertson, the Roper.

Certain Rent £1000 per Annum – Tentale ditto 30 Sh. for a Ten of 440 Bolls.

NEIMME/Bud/14/107

West Denton.

See Fol: 37.

Mr Rowe's Proposal for a new Lease, dated December 24<sup>th</sup> 1804.

Term 21 Years from Nov: 11<sup>th</sup> 1804.

Certain Rent £200. Tentale ditto 18s/0d.

Liberty of Outstroke as before into Sugley also into the Duke of Northumberland's Limmington.

To quit on 12 Month's Notice.

NEIMME/Bud/14/108

Cowpen.

<u>Prices in 1805</u>	£	s	d
<u>20 Pick Corf.</u>			
Hewing – round – per Score	--	7	1
Do: - Small -- do:	--	2	6
Driving from 16d to – per Day to...	--	3	--
Headways from 1s.9d to per Yard	--	2	5
Setting on .....per Day	--	4	--
Craning .....per Day	--	2	--
Horsekeeper ..... per Week	--	18	--
Hewing double .....per Score	--	1	--
Filling out small Coals.... Per Day	--	--	8
Wright for Rollies & Sleds per Day	--	--	¾
Wet Working ..... per Do	--	--	4
Rammel ..... per Day	--	--	4
Overmen, Deputies etc. per Day	--	3	--
Sawing Fir per 100 Feet.....	--	3	--
Do ---- Oak per day.....	--	6	--
Smiths from 2s.8d per Day to	--	3	4
Do: - New Work – per lb.....	--	--	5

Do: - Owners Iron per day.....	--	--	1½
Do: for Gear, Widges, Rollies per Ten	--	2	--
Masons from 2s.6d to per Day.....	--	3	--
Corving Coals and Stones per Score	--	--	7¼
Engine Wright – per Week.....	1	1	--
Plug and Fire Men per Do .....	--	14	--
Common Shifts.....each .....	--	7	6

NEIMME/Bud/14/109

Gairs Field Colliery. Tyne.

See Page 18.

NEIMME/Bud/14/110

Harraton Outside.

NEIMME/Bud/14/111

Proposals to dispose of 5/8 of Heaton Colliery and the whole of Bakers' Main.

Heaton Main Colliery was valued in 1803, when Coals were selling at 26 Sh. per Chaldron to be worth £105323 in ready Money; now those Coals are selling at 29Sh. which makes an increased annual Profit on the Vend of £5000. Therefore paying for the Stock as before Stated, and the Remainder in 7 Years, I consider this Colliery worth £104000.

	£
5/8 shares which I will convey is .....	65000
Also to assign the Security I hold of Mr Johnson's on 3/16 shares for the Payment of his Debt of £4000 and Interest due to me out of his annual Profits, as they arise at the Rate of £1000 per Annum to the Executors late R:Smith & -----	4000
	£. s. d
My Proportion 9/16 .....	562. 10. 0
Executors of Mr Smith 7/16 .....	<u>437. 10. 0</u>
	<u>£1000. 0. 0</u>
Also 1/6 of the Royalty of the Spanish Closes and 1/12 of Heaton Mines – valued at .....	2000
14 Keels to vend the Coals .....	2100
A Consideration for the whole Fittage _____	_____

To take Possession the 11<sup>th</sup> of November (1805) when all Colliery Debts, Way-Leaves, etc are to be settled and adjusted, and 5/8 of the Amount to be deducted from the Purchase Money.



The above by Mr William Row.

Turn over for Mr Row's second Estimate!

NEIMME/Bud/14/114

Estimate for disposing of Heaton etc.

Mr Row's 2<sup>nd</sup> Estimate, made June 17<sup>th</sup> 1805.

		£.		
5/8 of Heaton -----		55000		
Johnson's Debt -----		4000		
Consideration for Fittage -----		_____		
Whole of Baker-Main .....		2400		
Consideration for Fittage -----		_____		
18 Keels -----		2500		
5/8 of Heaton Stock-----		15000		
Baker Main Stock -----		<u>6500</u>	24000	

To be paid in 3, 6, and 9 Months – Remainder of the Purchase Money (after deducting 5/8 of Debts, due to Tradesmen at Heaton) to be paid in 7 Years in equal Quarterly Instalments or otherwise as may be agreed upon with Interest.

On January 19. 1806, Mr Rowe wrote to Mr Fenwick of Lambton telling him he intended to dispose of his Shares in this Colliery and recommends him to sell: he says he has made an Offer of his Shares at the Rate of £6000 for 1/16<sup>th</sup>: that the Colliery will work 10 Years without much more being laid out, except opening out an old Pit in Benton: That Mr Buddle thinks One Engine may be laid off which will save £2000 per Annum: His Object for Writing this to Mr Fenwick, he says was to render the Purchase a greater Object to a Purchaser.

NEIMME/Bud/14/115

The Charge of a Boring made by the Lessors of Heaton Colliery from the Thill of the Main Coal in the C Pit in Search of the Low-main Coal etc.

		£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1804	11 Days, Man and Rods at 5s/8d per Day	3.	2	4			
	11 Ditto, Mens Work at 2s/10d	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	4	13	6
1805	352 Days, Man and Rods at 6s/8d per Day	117	6	8			
	1056 Do: Men only at 13s/4d	<u>176</u>	--	--	293	6	8
	Ropes used when Boring .....	5	--	--			
	Labour and Materials for a Brake -----	2	--	--			
	Sharping the Gear -----	9	1	11			
	Borers for Attendance, etc. etc.	<u>35</u>	--	--	51	1	11
	One horse employed 57 Weeks at 15s/0d				<u>42</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>
					£391	17	1
	Mem: This hole was bored to 71 Fathoms						

	Depth. Time of Boring 9 Months. Single Shift the first 4 Months. Query about Candles, Grease etc. etc. Borers' Wages to Close of 1804 2s/10d per Day Ditto in 1805 .....3s/4d per Day. Borers' Attendance about 1 Guinea /Week.						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NEIMME/Bud/14/116

Heaton.

In May 1806. Mr Row offered his Share to Messrs Monkhouse and Co; for £35000.

For the Fittage ..... £3000.

Messrs; Monkhouse bid him £30000

and for the Fittage .....£ 2000

NEIMME/Bud/14/117

Paddington Canal.

Committee on Grand Junction Canal Coal Bill.

Mercury 22 die May 1805.

Mr Dickens in the Chair.

Mr Praed laid before the Committee a Return of the Number of Tons of Coals brought by the Craft upon the Grand Junction Canal beyond the North West Park where it was provided by the Afct of 35 Geo; 3. C. 8. That a Stone or Post should be fixed beyond which no Coal should be brought upon the said Canal. -----which Return was read.

Mr Francis Walker, Baker, Upper Mary le Bone Street.

In Trade near 20 Years, bakes about 16 Sacks per Week.

How long have Coals been introduced into the Baking Trade for heating Ovens in and about the Metropolis?

The Witness delivered in a Paper to the following Purport, viz: "About 15 or 16 Years ago a new Method of Heating Ovens was discovered by Means of a Furnace fixed in the Side of the Ovens, but which was not generally adopted in London till 6 or 7

NEIMME/Bud/14/118

Years after when Wood becoming dearer and so scarce that at Times it could not be procured at any Price: The Bakers were induced more generally to use Coals; the Use of which is now become general; am inclined to think nearly 9/10ths of the Bakers within the London Assize heat with them: I suppose the Quantity annually used within the said Space may be from 20 to 25 Thousand Tons; notwithstanding which Wood has been very scarce within the last 2 or 3 Years: A considerable Quantity of Wood is still used by Bakers for lighting their Oven Furnaces; I have heated with Coals about 14 Years but no entirely to my satisfaction till lately having adopted a lately invented

portable Air Furnace and used the inland Coals; which I have done now near a Year; The sort of Seaborne Coals approaching nearest to the Paddington are Hartleys; but I judge inland far superior to them or any other I have uses as they are a quick and clear burning Coal, and contain a less Quantity of Slate and Sulphur consequently give a clear and clean Heat, rendering the Bread so baked less smoky tasted and more palatable: I am so fully satisfied with my present Mode of heating that I should prefer it even to heating with Wood again."

Francis Walker. Upper Mary le Bone Street, Portland Chapel, May 22<sup>nd</sup> 1805.

NEIMME/Bud/14/119

What is the relative Price between Coals brought Inland and the Hartley Coals?

I give at Present for the Paddington Coals 2 Guineas per Ton delivered in, free of all other Expense. I believe the Hartley Coals at present are at about 5sh/- per Chaldron delivered in.

Do you know the Proportion between the Ton and the Chaldron?

Not exactly.

What is the Weight of a Chaldron of Hartley Coals?

I never tried the Weight.

What is the relative Price of Wood at this Time compared with what it was 20 Years ago for the Purpose of heating Ovens?

I cannot be accurate, I believe from 15sh to 20 sh per Hundred.

Does the Staffordshire Coal enable you to bake Bread in a less Time than with any other Coal?

Yes.

Do you consider that the Bread is rendered much more wholesome by such quicker baking?

Yes.

Do you, or do you not know that there has been a constant Increase in the Price of Coals in the Pool within this last Fortnight?

I do not.

Do you not know that there has been a very hot Press on the River lately?

I have heard so.

NEIMME/Bud/14/120

Have you burnt any Sort of Coals besides Hartleys' before you used the Paddington Coals?

I have tried other Coals and find them not to answer.

What Coals?

Different Sorts of what are called best house Coals usually burnt in London and found them not to answer in Consequence of their smoky Nature.

Did you ever use Scotch Coals?

Never.

Did you ever use any Coal which burns to a white Ash, except the Hartley before you use the Paddington Coals?

I don't recollect using any.

Committee Room cleared.

Question proposed that the written Testimony given in by Mr Walker be expunged from the Minutes of the Committee.

Question put,

Tellers for the Ayes ----- Mr S. Stanhope ----- 6

Tellers for the Noes ----- Mr P. Carew ----- 9

Parties called in

Mr Walker again called in

Do you belong to the Bakers Company?

No.

Did you subscribe towards the Expense of carrying a Bill through Parliament relative to the Assize of Bread?

No.

NEIMME/Bud/14/121

What Quantity of Coals do you generally use per Week for baking 10 Sacks of Flour?

I never made the Experiment of trying exact Quantities.

How much in the Year?

I cannot precisely answer, as I never let my Stock entirely run out of my Cellar.

Then by what Rule do you calculate that from 20 to 25 Thousand Tons of Coals is used by the Bakers in heating the Ovens within 10 Miles of the Royal Exchange?

I reckon by the Number of Bakers within that space.

How great is that Number?

It is commonly understood to be 14 or 15000.

What is the Average of each Bakers Consumption of Flour in that Number by the Corporation?

I don't exactly know.

How then can you calculate upon the Consumption of Coals?

I suppose upon the Average each Baker who uses Coals for heating Ovens to consume from 15 to 20 Tons exclusive of Wood.

Have you been in Trade as a Master, for 20 Years?

Yes.

Upon what Calculation do you say that 9 / 10ths of the Bakers in London use Coals instead of Wood?

By looking round my Neighbourhood, nearly 9 in 10 use Coal, and the like Proportion in the other Parts of the Town as far as my Knowledge goes.

NEIMME/Bud/14/122

Do you sell at the Assize Price?

I do.

Do you mean to say that Bread baked with Paddington Coals have a less smoky Taste than when baked with Wood?

I mean to say, compared with other Coals, and my Reason for preferring Coals to Wood is, that it is cheaper, and gives less Trouble.

How is it less trouble?

Wood requires to be dried half a Day before it is used, which occasions additional Labour, and it is less Trouble in burning as the Wood requires more turning and watching in the Ovens.

Do you mean to say that the quicker the Heat for baking Bread makes it more wholesome?

I mean to say that the quicker the Oven is heated it bakes the Bread better and renders it more wholesome.

Will not the Oven of a regular Heat bake Bread in a Manner more fit and wholesome than a Stronger Heat which may bake the outside too quick and leave the Inside of the Loaf insufficiently done?

The Oven must be brought to a certain Heat whether it be quick or slow; but the quicker it is heated the better because it burns away the Smoke which adheres to the Top of the Oven.

NEIMME/Bud/14/123

What is the different point of Time in heating the Oven to its proper Heat by the Paddington Coals, compared with those of any other Coals?

The Oven will heat in half the Time with the Paddington Coals that with the best House Coals.

From what Circumstances do you know that Hartley Coals are at present 57Sh per Chaldron?

From News Paper Information.

Do you mean to say that the average Price of Hartley Coals was rated at 57Sh in the Account returned in the Newspapers of the Pool Prices?

I mean to say as delivered in.

Have you had any Occasion in Your own Knowledge and for your own Use, to ascertain, that the Price of the Hartley Coals have at the Price you have stated delivered in?

Not for my own Use.

Does the increased Quantity of Smoke arise from the Nature of some Coals in heating Ovens operate in any Way so as to injure the Bread?



It is as the Smoke is suspended from the Top of the Oven.

Was your Bread generally smoke before you use the said Coals?

More so than it is now.

Did you find your Business decline in Consequence of it?

I did when I first used the House Coals when I used Hartley Coals it pleased more, and now it quite pleases.

NEIMME/Bud/14/124

Do you know what Coals the Bakers in the City of London generally use?

I have not much Knowledge of it.

**Mr Dictus Gawdery**, Chandler Street, Grosvenor Square, Baker for 25 Years.

Are you acquainted with the Length of Time that Coals have been introduced for Heating Ovens?

Between 15 and 16 Years.

What was the Occasion of introducing them?

The Scarcity of Wood.

Has Wood lowered in Price since the Introduction?

No.

Is the Mode of Heating Ovens general or only partial?

General to the best of my knowledge.

Do you know of any Baker who uses Wood wholly?

No.

In what Proportion is it used?

Some is used to light the Coal, and some for the Purpose of giving Light, in Order to put in the Batch of Bread.

What Sort of Coal do you find the most advantageous in lighting the Oven?

I prefer the Paddington Coals because they give a stronger Heat and burn quicker, and clear the Crown of the Oven of all Filth and Smoke, which with some Sort of Coal will hang from 3 Inches, like a Cobweb.

NEIMME/Bud/14/125

Would the Use of the Staffordshire Coal enable you to perform your Work sooner than with the Sea Coal ?

Much sooner, within half the Time.

Do you consider that Bread Baked with this Coal is more wholesome than when baked with any other Coal?

I can't answer.

What other Coals than the Paddington Coals have you used?

The Hartley Coals.

How long did you use them?

8 or 10 Years or longer.

Can you give any Account of the comparative Price between the Paddington and the Hartley Coals?

I cannot speak with any Accuracy.

Can you determine how far the Paddington Coal in Use is preferable to the Hartley?

In the Quality it is preferable, and even if it was dearer than the Hartley I should use it.

Did you ever use any Scotch Coals?

Never heard of the Name.

Withdrew.

**Mr Alexander Davison, Baker, Essex Street, Strand, been 13 Years in Trade.**

How long have you used Coals?

Twelve Years.

How long the Paddington Coals?

About Eleven Months.

NEIMME/Bud/14/126

What is your Opinion respecting the Paddington Coals compared with other Coals?

I like them better as they most resemble Wood.

What is the Reason of your not burning Wood?

I find Coals cheaper.

Is there any other Reason for your preferring them to Wood?

They are less Trouble, and Wood is not always to be had.

Are Coals generally introduced into the Trade for heating Ovens?

I know of none who use anything else.

What Coals did you burn before the Paddington Coals?

I have tried several Sorts Walkers, Walls End and Hartleys.

Do you mean to say that upon the Trial of these Coals none could answer the Purpose of the Baker as well as the said Coals?

I cannot answer that Question, they answer my Purpose better than any I have ever tried.

Adj: till tomorrow, 1 o'Clock.

NEIMME/Bud/14/127

Jovis 23<sup>rd</sup> die may 1805.

### Mr Dickens in the Chair.

#### Ordered

That there be laid before this Committee an Account of the Number of Men raised since the Commencement of the War for the Service of the Navy, distinguishing such as have been raised in the Ports of Newcastle and Sunderland.

#### Question proposed,

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that on Account of the very great Advance in the Price of Wood Fuel for several Years past the Bakers within the Bills of Mortality have been induced to make Use of Coal in Preference to Wood for Baking Bread, and that from Experience they have found the Staffordshire and other inland Coal brought by the Grand Junction Canal superior for that purpose to any other Coal imported into the Port of London and even preferable to Wood.

**Amendment** proposed to leave out from the Word Bread to the End of the Question.

**Main Question**, so amended, put and agreed to.

**Ordered** That Mr Miller, Baker, Carnaby Market, Mr Rogers, Baker, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, Mr Anderson, King Street, Portman Square, do attend this Committee at 12 o'Clock.

Adj: till tomorrow.

NEIMME/Bud/14/128

Veneris 24 die May 1805

### Mr Francis Dickens in the Chair.

**Mr Rogers**, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, Baker.

Has been Master Baker for many Years.

How long have you used Coal instead of Wood?

For 12 Years.

What Quantity of Sacks of Flour do you bake per Week?

From 15 to 18.

What Kinds of Coal do you use?

Mostly Newcastle Coals but have had one Ton of the Paddington Coal for the Sake of Trial last Summer: - I do not use the Patent Furnace but the fixed one.

What was the Result of your Experiment with Regard to the Paddington Coal?

The Result was that I did not find them so profitable as the Newcastle Coals.

Why?

Because they take more Coals to heat the Oven.

What Kinds of Newcastle Coals have you generally used?

Walls End:- Bigges Main and Walkers.

NEIMME/Bud/14/129

Can you speak to the general Use of the Trade as to the Quantity of Coal consumed?

It depends a great Deal upon the Man who heats the Oven.

What Number of Bakers do in Your Opinion use Coal?

I know none but what burn Coal.

Did you remark any Difference in Regard to the Bread baked by different Sorts of Coal?

I have not.

Did the Paddington Coal produce less Smoke in heating the Oven than any other Coal?

Not as I can tell, because we see no Smoke, it all goes up the Chimney, and the Mouth of the Oven is closed by the Blower.

Do you from Time to Time look through a small Space into the Oven to see how it is heating?

Yes – all Ovens are full of Smoke before You can heat them.

Is there any Difference between one Coal and another in Regard to the Keeping of the Oven clean?

I know no Difference – The Oven must be make all white at the Top before it is used.

If you had found that the Paddington Coals were superior in Quality for the Purpose of your Trade to the best Newcastle Coals would it not have been an additional Recommendation to you by Reason of your Vicinity to Paddington?

Yes.

NEIMME/Bud/14/130

Does the Newcastle Coal that you use burn to a Cinder in your Oven/

They certainly do.

Can you use those Cinders over again in your Furnace?

Yes.

Does the Paddington Coal burn to a Cinder?

No:- I do not see any Cinder at all.

Did you in the Course of the Time you have used Coal look into the Oven to see in what State it was during the Time it was heating?

Yes frequently – generally about the Time it is hot.

You have done the same when you used Wood?

Wood is used different without a Blower, but I looked into it when it was heating.

Have you or not observed a Difference between Coal and Wood as to the Quantity of Smoke?

I rather think there must be a greater Quantity of Smoke from Coal than Wood.

Have you or not observed that there is a greater Quantity of Smoke?

I cannot say that I have.

Do you know the species of Coal you used.

I do not.

NEIMME/Bud/14/131

Did you ever make any regular Experiment of any certain Quantity of the Sea Coal with the same Quantity of Paddington Coal to enable you to ascertain in your Judgement which was most advantageous in Making Bread?

The Newcastle Coal I give the Preference to because it takes less of them.

How did you make the Experiment?

I took the same Quantity of both, and found the same Quantity of Paddington Coal would not heat the Oven so well as Newcastle Coal.

How did you ascertain that Measure?

By the Half Bushel.

Do you know the relative Weight or Price?

I do not.

You mentioned three Sorts of Newcastle Coal : Do you know the Difference in Sorts; and in making your Purchase do you select the Sort; and which do you prefer?

I do sometimes: - I order one, and sometimes another; and I think Walls End as good as any.

Do you think them better than any?

I cannot say they are.

Do you mean to say that you always enquire for the Walls End, Biggs Main or Walker?

I believe I do: - I cannot say I always do.

Did you ever try the Hartley Coal?

I have used them but do not find them answer so well.

NEIMME/Bud/14/132

Is the Coal you generally use the highest Priced Coal in the Market?

Yes.

When you made the Experiment with the Paddington Coal and Newcastle Coal were the Newcastle of the best Quality?

Yes it was.

When the Experiment was made was it the same Person who treated the Oven with both Sorts?

Yes, it was.

What was the Quantity of the Paddington Coal it employed to bake a Batch of Bread in your Oven?

I cannot say exactly the Quantity; there was not enough, the Men were obliged to have more.

What Quantity of Newcastle Coal does it generally take to bake the same Batch of Bread?

My Oven will bake about 16 Bushel of Bread but I do not know how much Newcastle Coal it will take to heat it; but it will take more of the Paddington Coal. Withdrew.

**Mr Loveland**, Aldersgate Street, and a Member of the Corporation of the City of London.

Has been a Master Baker 34 Years.

State what you know of the Quality of the different Coals, what Experiments you have made, and what have been the Results?

NEIMME/Bud/14/132a

→ baked by 15000 Bakers, and supposing that Number of Bakers in baking the 15000 Sacks all use Coal there would be consumed 11250 Bushels, weekly of Newcastle Coal making Yearly 16250 Chaldrons: I as a Baker use the cheapest Coal I can buy, Burn Moor or South Moor; This Statement is made on the Presumption that all the Bakers use Coal round the Metropolis; but at the present Moment I have not a Doubt but there are Bakers about Bermansey who use Tan and Saw Dust; and one Baker opposite to where I live uses Wood.

Suppose the Paddington Coal was equal in Quality and duration to the Coal you usually consume, would not the Coal you now use be necessarily preferable by such Bakers who live at the Eastern Part of the Circuit you describe?

If it was found to be cheaper it certainly would be preferred;- I should prefer it myself.

Did you ever weigh the Quantity of Coal contained in your Basket, whether Newcastle or Paddington Coal ?

I did once; it is 9 Months ago: I saw my People weigh it, and to the best of my Recollection there was not more than 3 or 4 lbs Difference: The Newcastle was heavier than the Paddington Coal. I do not recollect the respective Weight, the Experiment was made either with Burn Moor or South Moor.

Did you upon the weighing make any Calculation of the different Prices?

I did not.

NEIMME/Bud/14/133

With Respect to the Quality of Coals I have only had 5 Tons of the Paddington Coals, but I have remarked that the Oven wants more Paddington Coal to heat it than the Newcastle Coal; the Way that I make my Experiment: - We have a Basket, and the Quantity contained in it of the Newcastle Coal to heat the Oven; that Basket is filled at Night, and if it is found not sufficient my Men cannot get at any more: When I first had the Paddington Coal I found my Bread was not so well baked as before, and I asked my Men the Reason, they said because they had not enough Coal. In Regard to the Quality of different Coals, we have had always a strong Cinder left from the Newcastle Coal

that if we wanted to refresh our Oven for the Dinner Pans those Cinders answered the Purpose:- whereas with the Paddington Coal, if we wanted to refresh which we frequently did, we were obliged to use fresh Coal.

What Furnace do you use?

A Side Furnace.

Does the Use of different Coals make any Difference in the Clearness of the Oven?

None that I know of.

Can you speak to the Use of Coal amongst the Bakers of the Metropolis?

I believe the Generality of them use Coal within 10 Miles round the Royal Exchange: 15000 Sacks of Flour are used Weekly and that Account is got from the Cocquet Office which Quantity is

NEIMME/Bud/133a

With Respect to the Weight of the Coal, do you not know that the heaviest Coal often contains a great Proportion of Iron Ore?

I did not.

Does not the Paddington Coal require much less Wood to light it?

No.

Does the Sea Coal give out an equal Degree of Heat with the Paddington Coal in the same Time?

I should suppose nearly the same.

Does not the Paddington Coal give out much less Smoke, and is, in every Respect, a much clearer Coal than the Sea Coal?

Not that I know of.

Does it not require a much less Time to heat the Oven with the Paddington Coal than with the Sea Coal?

Not that I know of, neither do I think it would be of any Service if it could be heated in less Time with the Paddington Coal.

In your Opinion is Coal as free from Smoke as applied to heating of Ovens as Wood?

In heating the Oven with Wood, the whole Quantity of Wood is put in at the same Time, and the Smoke it makes passes off in a short Time; in heating with Coal the Coal must be successively supplied, and more Smoke is made by each fresh supply.

NEIMME/Bud/14/134

Did you consume all the 5 Ton of Paddington Coal in your Oven?

I did the 2 first, the 3 last I have had in with in these 3 Weeks.

Have you consumed any of these last in your own house

I have.

Was that owing to your not liking them in your Oven?

No.

In your Experiment between the 2 Coals what Proportion was there in Quantity between the two Coals in any given Quantity?

In using the Bushels I found it necessary to keep it up with the Paddington Coal, and I think it may be half Peck in the Bushel more required in the Paddington Coal.

Is the Witness aware of the Difference of Measure of Coal between Coal in Lumps and Coal broken to Pieces, and in which State do you imagine it will measure the most?

I should suppose that Coals when broken to Pieces will measure the most.

What was the Price of the Paddington Coal when you made the Experiment?

42 Sh and 1Sh. Carriage, 43Sh.

What was the Price of the Newcastle Coal delivered in?

50sh the Chaldron.

Withdrew.

NEIMME/Bud/14/135

**Mr David Creighton**, No: 19 Giltspur Street, West Smithfield, Baker for 25 Years, and at present, Master of the Bakers' Company, Liveryman of the Bakers' Company.

Have you tried the Paddington Coal?

I have tried one Ton.

How many Sacks per Week do you bake?

About 20 Sacks.

Did you like the Paddington Coal?

I was out of the Coal I usually burn the Hartleys; and could not get any, and sent to Paddington for a Ton of their Coals, and I did not approve of them not being able to get the Oven hot enough to bake the Rolls first, and the Bakings afterwards without heating it a second Time.

What Furnace have you?

A Patent one.

What other Coals may you have burnt?

None but Hartleys.

Did you find when your Oven heated with Hartleys Coals retain its heat longer?

I could bake my Rolls first and my Bakings afterwards.

Did you take any Means of ascertaining the relative Quantities of Paddington Coal as compared with the Hartley Coal in heating the Oven?



NEIMME/Bud/14/136

I did not use Hartleys for the Oven and Walkers for the House: Walkers does not answer for the Patent Furnace, they run together and don't burn fierce enough to give sufficient Heat: with Walkers we are obliged to take the Blowers down six or seven Times, and with the Hartleys only when we want to put in more Coal: Walkers want a great Deal of stirring and breaking up.

Does your Oven differ more from the Use than the other?

Walkers will burn out the Pan sooner than Hartleys.

Must not the Oven be heated to the same Degree in all Cases where it bakes Rolls?

Yes.

If so, must not the Circumstance of the Oven retaining its Power of Baking a shorter Time be owing to its heating quicker with the Paddington Coal?

I do not impute it to that Cause.

How long have you used the Patent Oven?

About 9 Years.

What Coal did you use before you had the Patent Oven?

I did not use Coals before but Saw Dust and Tar.

Are you satisfied with the Patent Oven and do you prefer it?

I do prefer it.

Do you find any Difference in the different sort of Coal with Regard to the Quantity of Smoke that accumulates?

I do not.

NEIMME/Bud/14/137

Do you not find in breaking and stirring the Walker Coal in your Oven as described by you that more Smoke is generated by the Walker Coal than by the Paddington Coal or the Hartley?

Every time I stir the Walker Coals it fills the Oven with Smoke, the Hartley and the Paddington Coal neither require stirring.

Do you or do you not use the Walker when you cannot get the Hartley?

I keep Walkers in the House, and when I am out of Hartleys I use Walkers.

If you could not get the Hartley would you use Walkers or the Paddington?

I should send for the Paddington Coals.

In the Use of any Coal whatsoever does the greater or smaller Quantity of Smoke affect the Bread which is to be baked?

Certainly not; for we never put the Bread into the Oven until it is cleared of Smoke.

Does the Smoke clear off in the Use of one Coal sooner than from the Use of another?

Yes; the Smoke will go sooner off from the Paddington and Hartley than the Walkers.

Would you therefore value one Coal for your Purpose more than another from the Smoke going off quicker?

Certainly we can make Use of the Cinders in the Patent Furnace as well as in the Side Furnaces, and we use the Cinders in the Night Bakings.

NEIMME/Bud/14/138

You said the Hartley gave you more Cinders than the Paddington; does the Paddington Coal burn quicker than the Hartleys?

I cannot say there is any Difference, but the Hartley gives more Heat than the Paddington.

Have you ever used the Burnt Moor and the South Moor Coal?

Never.

**Mr Chairman** laid before the Committees an Account of the Number of Men raised for the Service of his Majesty's Navy from the Commencement of the War to the 18<sup>th</sup> Inst. the Date of the last Returns received which was read.

Lunae 27 die May 1805.

**Mr Dickins** in the Chair.

**Mr Sadler** Inspector of Chemistry and Member of the Board of Works, at the Admiralty examined.

Have you any Experience of the Paddington Coal?

I have used it in my Laboratory for a Year and a half.

Does the Paddington Coal require less Wood to light it than the Sea Coal?

Yes.

Does the Sea Coal give out an equal Degree of Heat with the Paddington Coal in the same Time?

No, taking the same Weight.

NEIMME/Bud/14/139

Can you speak to the Proportion of Heat one and the other?

I cannot state exactly the Proportion. I know that the same Weight of Paddington Coals will evaporate more Water. I have made several Hundred Experiments to see what sort of Coal will evaporate the greatest Quantity of Salt Water for the Use of the Navy for the last 12 Years.

Does not the Paddington Coal give out much less Smoke, and is it not a cleaner Coal in every Respect than the Sea Coal?

It gives much less.

Whether in Proportion as there is less Smoke given out by the Coal, is there not a greater Degree of Heat?

Yes; because the Oxygen or Atmospheric Air can easier come in Contact with the Paddington Coal than the Sea

Coal and brings the Smoke into Combustion sooner; because the Sea Coal cakes; the Bitumen melts and runs together, and hinders the Air from passing.

Do you make use of the Paddington Coal for Domestic, as well as other Chemical Purposes?

Yes.

For what Reason?

Because I find it cheaper.

What Experiment have you made to ascertain its relative Cheapness?

NEIMME/Bud/14/140

I use a great Quantity of distilled Water in my Chemical Experiments, which I find requires about One-Third less in Weight in the Paddington Coal than in any other; I find also in my Parlour and Kitchen Fire Places that it requires much less. I use it also instead of Charcoal. I have expended several Hundred Pounds in Constructing various sorts of Grates for the Purpose of ascertaining the Advantage and Economy of the various Sorts of Coal.

Have you seen any Experiment made with the Paddington Coal in heating Ovens?

Yes: - Yesterday I went to a Baker in my Neighbourhood who uses a Patent Furnace. I weighed Three Quarters of a Cwt: of the Paddington Coal which was 84 lbs. I desired the Baker to light his Fire in the same Manner he always did. It heated the Oven in about 2½ hours. The Man informed me the Oven was hotter than necessary to bake 4 Sacks of Flour: There was a Quantity of Cinders left which, with a small Quantity of Coal added to them, he said, would heat his Oven to bake the Dinner Pans.

Do you conceive that the Oven might have been equally heated in less time with the same Quantity of Coal.

Yes; I think I could have heated it in half the Time:- In Chemical Operations I find this

NEIMME/Bud/14/141

Coal answer all the Purposes of Charcoal, and is much cheaper. I think it might also be used for domestic Purposes instead of Charcoal.

Can Newcastle Coal be used as Charcoal in the same Way?

No.

Are you acquainted with the Sea Coal called the Hartleys?

I have not tried any particular Experiment with it: - I have made Experiments with many Sorts of Coal, having them sent to me to analyse.

Have you tried any of the Experiments you allude to with any Sea Coals which burns to a white Ash?

Not in the large Way.

Are not Cinders of Coal that is clear of Pyrites capable of as strong a Heat as the Paddington Coal?

That depends upon Circumstances.

State those Circumstances!

It does not depend on the Pyrites alone, but upon the Quantity of Silicious Earth and Clay; The Pyrites after

the Sulphur is sublimed forms a Clinker or Slag with the Silicious Earth and Clay which lessens and impedes the Combustion. In the Paddington Coal there is a very small Quantity of this Silicious Earth and Clay.

Are not good Cinders capable of producing a greater Heat than any Coal?

NEIMME/Bud/14/142

No.

Whence then comes it that Cinders are generally used in Furnaces for smelting Iron-Ore?

Not on Account of the Heat; The use of coking is to sublime the Sulphur: The Iron has such an Attraction for the Sulphur, that when combined with it, it makes it brittle, and unfit for Use.

Would Coal clear of Pyrites, answer all the Purposes of Cinders for the Smelting of Iron?

I do not know; but I do not believe that there is such a Sort of Coal .

Do you know whether all the Coal brought along the Paddington Canal be of the same Quality?

It is impossible for me to tell:- I believe the Coal from the same Pit, and the same Strata is often different.

Is the Paddington Coal a quick burning Coal?

It gives out a great Degree of Heat.

How comes it then to be cheaper for domestic Purposes?

On Account of its giving a greater Quantity of Heat it enables me to bring in a greater Quantity of Oxygen to keep up the Combustion. The Coal which cakes together prevents bringing

NEIMME/Bud/14/143

in the same Quantity of Air, the Consequence of which there is a greater Degree of carbonated Hydrogen commonly called Smoke which is Loss of so much inflammable Matter.

Is it your Opinion that the quicker a Coal will burn the more it is to be preferred to a slower and caking Coal for domestic Purpose

No; it depends upon what domestic Purposes it is used for.

Have you made any Experiments on heating Ovens with any other than the Paddington Coal?

I have not; but I made this Experiment on Account of the Information given before the Committee, on Friday last, by a Witness of the Name of Loveland, who stated that it required 11250 Bushels of Newcastle, weekly to bake 15 Thousand Sacks of Flour, and by my Experiment it required only 84 lbs of Coal for 4Sacks of Flour leaving a Residue of Cinders which I compute to be equal to 1 Bushel of Newcastle Coals.

Have you compared the relative Weight, Quantity and Price of the Paddington and Sea Coal upon which you made your Chemical Experiments and how do you come to the Conclusion of the one being cheaper than the other?

NEIMME/Bud/14/144

I have made the Experiment by purchasing a certain Quantity of Sea Coal and Paddington Coal; and by weighing them before I used them, I found I used One-third less of the Paddington. I cannot now speak to the Price. Are you aware that no Duty is at present charged upon the Paddington Coal; but several upon the Sea Coal?

I know nothing of it.

Have you used both these Coals for Family Purposes?

Yes.

Which have you found the most economical?

The Paddington; and as such have recommended them to all my Friends. Withdrew.

**Mr Alderson**, Lead Pipe Manufacturer, examined.

State your Observations on the different Coals you have made Use of in your Business?

About a Year and a half ago I erected a Manufactory and Steam Engine in Great Marlborough Street, and used the various Sorts of Sea Coal, and shortly afterwards I was threatened to be indicted for a Nuisance on Account of the great Quantity of Smoke: I was then compelled to make various Experiments upon

NEIMME/Bud/14/145

different Sorts of Coal, and I was particularly desired to try the Paddington Coal upon the first Notice of Indictment; there were 13 Names, and when the Indictment was preferred there were only 7 out of 13 who signed it; There being a Flaw in that Indictment, a second has been preferred to which there is only 3 Names which makes me think that the Nuisance does not exist, and induces me to defend the Action. I also prefer them as there is a great Saving attached to them; I used to use 2 Chaldrons a Week of Sea Coal, and I find that 2 Tons of Paddington Coal Answer the same Purpose; and I like them also from there being no Smoke from them.

Withdrew.

Adjourned till Tomorrow Morning at One of the Clock.

NEIMME/Bud/14/146

### Sheriff- Hill

Term – 20 Years from Nov: 22: 1775.

May give up at the End of any Year.

May renew so as to make up a Term of 51 Years at Lessees Costs.

To win to the Depth of the Low-main Coal, with a 61 In. Cylinder, in 4 Years, and to lay out £4000 thereon.

**Certain Rent** - £400 for 470 Tens. 13 Wagons of Coals – 22 – 19 Boll Waggons to a Ten.

Surplus Leading 17 Sh. per Ten.

LESSEES to be Tenants in Common, not joint Tenants. To complete and uphold an under-level Drift to the 10 Fathom Dyke. To level all the Ways, within the enclosed Grounds within 15 Months. To work one fourth out of the Low-main. To allow 50 Foth: of Coals from Landsale Pits.

LESSOR to have all the Manure, unless the Lessees hold a Farm. Allows 15 Tens Fire Coal.

LESSEES may work any other Colliery but must work double the Quantity of Coal out of Sheriff-Hill. To use half Pit Room and ½ Staith Room at End of Term, with competent Use of Waggon Ways for 12 Months.

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Copy of Andrew Wakes Charge for Boring a Hole at Saltwell – side to the Depth of 49 Fathoms in 1806				
		£	s	d
Sinking, boring for and putting in 1½ Fathoms of large square Box .....at 30s/0d each		2	5	0
Boring and putting in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Course of Boxes..... 11 Fathoms viz: 5 Fa: at 25s/- 5 Fa: at 30s/- & 1 Ditto at 35s/-		15	10	0
Boring and putting in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> Course of Do: to Depth of 16 Faths: Viz: 5Fa: at 20s/- 5 do: at 25s/- 5 Fa: 30s/- & 1 Fa:35		20	10	0
Boring and putting in the 4 <sup>th</sup> Course of Do: to Depth of 25 Fa: viz: 5 Fa: at 15s/- & 5 Sh: Advance on every 5 Fa:		31	5	0
Boring and putting in the 5 <sup>th</sup> Course of Iron & Copper Pipes to the Depth of 35 Fa: viz: 5 Fa: at 10s/- & 5s/- per Fa: for every Fa: after.		43	15	0
Boring the inside Hole, 49 Fa: at the common Price of 5s/- and 5s/- advance		66	5	0
Boring through the 3 Yards of Whin, and extra Charge .....		20	0	0
	£	199	10	0

NEIMME/Bud/14/148

Lowest Tenders for supplying the undermentioned Counties with Coals by contract, in

Counties	1806					1807				
	No: of Chalds.	Price	£	s	d	No: of Chalds	Price	£	s	d
Berks-----	662	53s/3d	1762	11	6	533	52/-	1385	16	"
Chester .....	44	24/-	52	16	"	44	20/11	46	"	4
Cornwall-----	604	55/-	1661	"	"	519	57/6	1336	8	6
Cumberland.....	40	30/-	60	"	"	41	43/-	88	3	"
Devon-----	5449	45/9	12464	11	9	4949	45/-	11135	5	"
Dorset.....	1006	48/5	2435	7	2	1018	46/1d	2385	18	9
Durham-----	1184	14/8	868	5	4	1210	13/10	839	8	9
Essex.....	10267	39/11	20491	4	5	8864	38/4	16989	6	8
Glocester-----	11	39/-	21	9	"	7	39/-	13	13	"
Hants.....	7469	42/2¾	15770	9	7¾	6589	40/10	13452	10	10
Hunts-----	722	46/6	1678	13	"	605	43/6	1315	17	6
Isle of Wight.....	2608	44/11	5857	2	8	2394	42/9	5117	3	6

Kent-----	15220	46/11	35703	11	8	14409	44/10	32245	4	¾
Lancaster.....	404	28/-	565	12	"	418	22/9	475	9	6
Middlesex-----	1986	49/10	4948	9	"	1924	48/2	4633	12	8
Norfolk.....	1177	39/11	2349	1	11	1138	38/9¼	2208	8	7¼
Northumberland-----	620	13/10	428	16	8	622	11/3	349	17	6
Nottingham.....	163	22/6	183	7	6	577	21/11	193	19	3
Northampton-----	115	45/-	258	15	"	100	38/9	193	15	"
Somerset.....	70	44/-	154	"	"	72	36/-	129	12	"
Suffolk-----	6505	40/-	13010	"	"	6520	38/-	12388	"	"
Surrey.....	809	55/-	2224	15	"	749	53/-	1984	17	"
Sussex-----	14221	47/11	34071	2	11	11163	45/8¼	25523	14	8¼
Warwick.....	321	30/10	494	17	6	332	22/6	373	10	"
Wilts-----	70	38/-	133	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
York.....	2020	23/-	2323	"	"	2551	21/10	2854	7	6
							39/-			
North Britain-----	9404	22/11	10775	8	4	3323	26/-	4319	18	"
						6270	21/10	6844	15	"
Guernsey.....2681 }		63/11	21396	2	1	2722 }				
Jersey.....3636 }	6695					2739 }	62/4½	17436	18	7½
Alderney..... 378 }						130 }				
	<u>89,866</u>	£	<u>192143</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>¾</u>	<u>82132</u>	£	<u>166361</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>

NEIMME/Bud/14/149

Paving Experiment

Pebbles to set 4 In. deep. A square yard weighed 25 St. 5lbs.

One medium Fother will pave 4¼ square yards

One Ton will pave 6 square yards.

---

	Lbs.
Whitefield Colliery. An empty 16 Peck Corf weighs .....	106¾
Tram with Iron Wheels .....	51½
16 Pecks of Coals.....	<u>494¾</u>
Total of Corf, Coals and Tram.....	<u>653</u>

---

Newcastle Town Moor contains -----1010 Acres

The Castle Leases ----- 138

1148

Composition of the best French Gunpowder      Salt Petre..... 80

Charcoal..... 15  
 Sulphur..... 5 100

Comparison of the ancient and modern Coal Measure.

Formerly a Keel was 20 Chaldrons

1 Chaldron = 36 Bushels.

The heap supplied =  $7\frac{1}{4}$

43 $\frac{3}{4}$  Bushels

8 Gallon per Bushel

Galls per Keel

346 x 20 Chaldron per Keel

6920

At present ..... 1 Coal Boll = 36 Gallons

24 bolls a Chaldron & 8 Chaldrons a Keel

6912

NEIMME/Bud/14/150

Account of Sinking Howden Pit Percy main Colliery which commenced December 1804

And was completed December 1808

	£	S	D	£	s	d
To Amount of fixed Stock as per last Year's Valuation.....				13807	12	8
Expended this Year as below Viz.	£	S	D			
To Casing and Scaffolding -----	25	"	"			
To 20 Faths. Rough Cladding..... £6.10s	130	"	"			
To Cash paid Sinkers' Wages -----	1118	8	"			
To ditto Engine Men's ditto .....	448	12	6			
To Wedge Wood and Workmanship-----	25	"	"			
To Coals and Leading .....	200	"	"			
To Sharping Sinker's Gear-----	80	"	"			
To Wherry Hire.....	50	"	"			
To Sinking Corves-----	15	"	"			
To Materials from Storehouse viz. Leather, Paint Candles, Gunpowder. Hack Shafts etc .....	554	19	9			
To Leading Materials to New Pit -----	150	"	"			
To Labouring Work, making Heapstead etc .....	350	"	"			
To Sinking Counter Balance Staple, Walling Heapstead and building Tube-----	100	"	"			
To Keeping 6 Horses..... @ £40	240	"	"			
To Bricks and Lime -----	50	"	"			
To Building 10 Double Houses @ £75 & 17 Single do. @ £50	<u>1600</u>	"	"	<u>5137</u>	"	<u>3</u>
Total Amount of fixed Stock				£ 18944	12	11
Amount of Moveable Stock per Inventory 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 1808				<u>13687</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Expense				<u>£32632</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>



Quantity of Coals wanted, and times of Delivery at the following Places. Viz.

Tanfield Moor, Windsor or Simpson Pentop, or Adairs main Coals, or any other strong good Newcastle Coals.

	Chaldrons	Chaldrons
Deptford	680	{340 by 24 <sup>th</sup> June 1810 {340 " 29 <sup>th</sup> Sept ditto
Woolwich	920	{300 in April } {320 in September} 1810 {300 in February }
Chatham	1059	{300 by 20 <sup>th</sup> April} {400 by 31 July } 1810 {359 by 30 September}
Sheerness	861	{200 in May} {200 in August} {200 in October} 1810 {261 in December}
Portsmouth	2590	[600 BY 31May} {600 by 31 July} 1810 {600 by 30 September} {700 by 31 December}
Ditto....wanted for Metal Mills and Steam Engines to be best Heaton main Coals.	2500	{600 by 31 May} {600 by 31 July} 1810 {600 by 30 September} {700 by 31 December}
Ditto Coked Coals	150	{50 by 31 July} {50 by 30 September}1810 {50 by 30 November}
Plymouth	1390	{400 by 1 May} {400 by 1 July} 1810 {400 by 1 October} {190 by 1 December}
Navy Office	<u>120</u>	.....in July..... 1810
	<u>10270</u>	Total

1811 Dimensions of Waggon Wheels belonging to sundry Collieries.

	<u>Percy-main</u>	<u>Wellington</u>	<u>Walls-end</u>
Breadth of Trod	3 7/8 In.	3 1/4 In.	4 1/8
Ditto----- Margin	6/8	1 1/4	7/8
Height of Ditto	7/8	3/4	3/4
Diameter	To 34 Inches		

Nov. 21<sup>st</sup> 1810 General result of Mr W. Chapman's Experiments upon a Team Way, with Rolley Wheels of 14 In  
And Axletrees of 1 1/4 In. Ditto.

The resistance to horizontal Draught of 6 – 24 Peck Corves, or of 8 – 18 Peck Corves, or 9 – 16 Peck Corves,

Viz. 144 Pecks of Coals will be as under – viz.

	<u>Loaden</u>	<u>Light</u>
Upon a Level Way .....	150 lbs	50 lbs
Upon a Declivity of ½In per Yard -----	102	66
3/8 In per Yard .....	78	74

N.B. The Rollies and Corves approximate sufficiently near to one half of the Coals – also a fair resistance for a Strong Pony of 14 or 14½ Hands is 150 lbs.

If the Rollies have stood some time ungreased, there will be an additional Resistance on the loaden Rolly of about 40 to 50 lbs and about 15 lbs on the light ones.

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1806

The Charge of a Boring made in Stella Estate to the N.W. of Mr Dunn’s Threshing Machine.

By Thomas Rawling.

From the surface.	£	s	d	£	S	d
Making a Drain, fixing the Tagle Legs etc. 8 Days at 3s/0d	1	4	"			
Boring 5 Fathoms ..... 6s/-	1	10	"			
5 Do..... 12s/-	3	"	"			
5 Do ..... 18s/-	4	10	"			
1 5/6 Do..... 24s/-	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	"	12	8	
Widening the Hole for Boxes, viz.						
1 4/6 Fa. Of large round Box .....at 6/-	"	"	"			
Boring for round Boxes 5 Fa .....at 6s/-	1	10	"			
5 ..... at 12/-	3	"	"			
5..... at 18/-	4	10	"			
1½..... at 24/-	<u>1</u>	16	"	10	16	
Attempting to put in the Boxes, but failed..... 9 Days at 3s/-	1	7				
11 Fa: of 2¼ In. Rope 0Cw. 1gr. 5lb at 78s/-	1	3				
Sharping, viz.						
Boxes, viz:						

NEIMME/Bud/14/194

Prices of Coals at various Times.

Anno Dom.	At Newcastle	At London	Remarks
1538	2s.6d per Chaldron	4s 0d per Chaldron	In 1307 At Edward 2 <sup>nd</sup> Coronation 10 sh. worth of Coals were used.

1582	6.0 per do.		
1590	7.0 per do.		
1648	8.0 per do.	excessively dear	Many of the Poor died in London for Want of Fuel & a Tax of 4 sh. per Chaldron was laid on.
1655	9.0 per do;	above 20s per Chaldron	

NEIMME/Bud/14/195

### Ancient Collieries.

Anno.	
1239	Hen: 3 <sup>rd</sup> Granted to the Freemen of Newcastle Liberty to dig Coals.
1351	Edwd: 3 <sup>rd</sup> Granted a Licence to the Burgesses of Newcastle to dig Coals and Stones in the Castle Field without the Walls.
abt: same Time	For Elswick Collieries, see Pa: 426.

NEIMME/Bud/14/196

### Whitehaven Collieries

#### Belonging to Lord Lieut: Lowther.

1 Gallon = 268.8 Cubic Inches.

The Bushel here contains 24 Gallons, streaked Measure.

1 Basket or Corf contains 4 Bushels.

1 Ditto weighing from 7 to 8 Cwt.

1 Corf weighs about 1 Cwt.

1 Waggon contains 24 Bushels, commonly called Carlisle Bushels, or equal to 72 Streaked Winchester Bushels.

1 Waggon at the Custom House is called 1¼ Chaldrons, London Measure: - About 80,000 exported annually to Ireland.

NEIMME/Bud/14/197

Hewers employed in the Collieries on the River Tyne & at Plessy, Hartley and Lowpen; etc.etc.										
No	Collieries on Tyne	Bound Oct: 1804	Bound Oct:1805	Regulated 1805	Bound more than Regulated	Bound short of regulated No.	Drivers bound for Hewers 1804 No.	Gone to Offhand Work.	Unbound	Dead,run off or left the Cols.
1	Flatworth	40	42	40	2	-----	3	3	-----	-----
2	Percy Main.	125	108	108	-----	-----	11	5	2	4
3	Murton.	-----	49	50	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----

4	Benton.	89	67	90	----	23	5	21	----	1
5	Willington	97	94	99	----	5	12	10	----	3
6	Bigges Main	80	77	75	2	----	5	8	----	1
7	Walls End	110	104	113	----	9	6	6	----	7
8	Walker	110	98	97	1	----	2	13	----	12
9	Heaton	105	93	93	----	----	8	8	----	10
10	Benwell	77	70	65	5	----	----	1	----	5
11	Montague	46	41	41	----	----	1	2	----	----
12	East Kenton	65	57	57	----	----	----	4	1	1
13	Bakers Main	50	53	53	----	15	3	4	----	6
14	Walbottle	51	49	58	----	9	----	2	2	2
15	Holy Well	60	53	59	----	6	5	----	4	2
16	Wylam	90	64	71	----	7	5	2	----	13
17	Croft's Main	51	52	51	1	----	5	----	2	3
18	Whitefield	77	63	63	----	----	2	3	6	3
19	Gairs Field	48	39	40	----	1	2	3	1	4
20	Pontop	75	63	64	----	1	3	6	----	3
21	Temple Main	117	105	109	----	4	4	8	----	6
22	South Moor	41	39	42	----	3	2	----	----	3
23	Low Moor	18	16	15	1	----	----	2	----	1
24	Marley Hill	19	16	15	1	----	3	----	----	----
25	Team	70	65	64	1	----	2	4	----	1
26	Tyne Main	37	32	48	----	16	----	1	----	2
27	Sheriff Hill	67	63	66	----	3	4	3	----	4
28	Brandling	101	74	74	----	----	2	5	2	5
29	Hebburn	118	111	118	----	7	7	15	3	19
30	Tanfield Moor	42	39	39	----	----	4	----	----	----
31	Kuillingworth	----	75	92	----	17	----	8	----	----
32	Elsnick	----	48	46	2	----	----	2	----	----
33	West Kenton	36	32	32	----	----	4	2	----	3
	Gosforth Landsale	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	5	----
		2112	2038	2147	16	127	110	151	281	124

NEIMME/Bud/14/198

Hewers employed at Plessey, Cowpen, & Hartley Collieries.										
	Collieries.	Bound Oct.1804	Bound Oct.1805	Regulated Number	Bound over Regulated	Bound short Of Ditto	New Hewers	Gone to Offhd: Work	Unbound	Dead & left Colls.
1	Plessey	77	71	90	----	19	3	----	----	6
2	Cowpen	118	90	90	----	----	----	6	1	14
3	Hartley	121	103	107	----	4	4	8	6	4
		316	264	287	----	23	7	14	7	24

1805. River Wear Statement.																			
Hewers allowed on an Av. Of 3 Years abating 1/20 <sup>th</sup> .	Short	Over	Hews : Bound Oct: 1804	Collieries	Hewers bound Oct 1805 belong the Collry:	Died etc from Oct 1804 to Oct 1805	Engaged to sink etc at their own Colls.	Unbd : Oct 1805	Hewers bound away in Oct 1805	Own Men bound again Oct 1805	Last years Hewers from diff; Collieries bound 1805	Sundry own Men bound to hew Oct: 1805	Total bound October 1805	Off hand Men bound away as Hewers	Hewers bound from Wear to Tyne.	Hewers bound from Tyne to Wear	Hewers bound to Land Sales 1805	Hewers bound From Land Sales. 1805	Last years Hewers bound as Offhand Men.
73	---	---	87	Sir Tho Liddell	38	4	7	1	37	38	33	2	73		13	17	--	--	--
55	---	---	65	& Prs	46	6	3	--	10	46	9	--	55		2	8	3	--	--
67	10	---	75	Sir John Eden	31	3	7	--	34	31	21	5	57		7	5	5	2	--
43	6	---	46	Bart	15	--	1	--	30	15	22	--	37		6	--	--	--	--
316	---	2	347	Sir R Milbanke	255	10	11	5	66	255	49	14	318	6	28	4	--	4	4
56	---	---	53	Bt.	38	4	5	2	4	38	15	3	56		1	1	--	--	--
247	---	---	287	Longridge and	169	23	17	--	78	169	72	6	247		32	13	7	--	4
60	---	3	79	Co.	47	12	4	--	16	47	14	2	63		1	--	--	--	--
72	--	--	81	Lambton	62	1	5	1	12	62	10	--	72		9	--	--	--	3
87	4	--	82	Collieries	56	9	5	--	12	56	24	3	83		3	4	--	--	--
123	5	--	141	Pelton Fell	89	10	9	--	33	89	20	9	118		16	5	--	--	--
29	9	--	34	Sir H.V.	14	--	--	--	20	14	4	2	20		--	--	--	--	--
42	--	11	42	Tempest	22	3	3	--	14	22	27	4	53		5	1	--	--	1
51	2	--	61	Mrs Lambton	29	2	6	2	20	29	18	2	49		--	5	--	--	--
40	28	--	40	Newbottle	12	--	--	--	28	12	--	--	12		--	--	--	--	--
52	3	--	52	Colliery	12	6	--	1	33	12	35	2	49		19	10	--	2	--
30	7	--	17	John Hudson Esq; Wm. Russell Esq;	3	2	--	--	12	3	20	--	23		4	15	--	--	--

				Wm. Peareth Esq Do. Leefield Do. Urpeth Twizell Colliery Messrs Humbles Ouston Colliery															
1443	74	16	1589		938	97	83	12	459	938	393	54	1385	6	146	88	15	8	12