The other seams usually found in the district, but not yet sunk in these pits are:
The Flint Coal, 13 yards lower; 4 ft. 8 ins. thick; New Mine Coal, 3 ft. 10 ins. thick; the
randle and clod coals, 27 yards lower together 6 ft. 2 ins. thick; and the Little Flints Coal
7 yards lower, 3 ft. 3 ins. thick. In the first 100 yards of sinking the ground consists of red
marl, red rock and red clod, alternating, which may be considered the edge and commencement
of the peery and new red formations, extending from here to the Staffordshire Coalfield.

Another winding engine is erected at the Granville Pits having two 16" vertical cylinders; this
is not used. The Pumping Engine is of the Cornish type, 74 inch cylinder, 10 ft. stroke, steam
pressure 24 lbs., condensing works 3 sets of pumps, lowest 9 ins. lifting, middle 14 ins., forcing,
top set 14 ins., forcing, raising water from a depth of 200 yards.

THE GRANGE PITS, commenced 1864, are sunk 309 yards to the randle and clod coals. They are
divided by only 6 ins. They are 12 yards apart, at which the randle and clod coals are raised.
The winding engine has a pair of 15 ins. cylinders, 3 ft. stroke, two 3 ft. drums for flat hemp rope,
but this is to be replaced by a 45 ins. cylinder engine and the old engine applied to hauling in the
dip. Work, both to the rise and dip in this colliery, on the long wall system; furnace ventilation;
safety lamps used. The water pit near the coal pits has a direct acting pumping engine placed
over it; the cylinder is 42 ins., 9 ft. stroke, 40 lbs. non-condensing; works two sets of pumps,
lower set 12½ ins. lifting 70 yards, top set, forcing 11½ ins., 70 yards. This raises the top
water only. What is found below is raised by the winding engine in tubs at night. This engine,
as well as another of the same type at the Stafford Pits, was made at Lilleshall works. They
cost little at first in comparison with Cornish engines and worked very steadily.

THE WOODHOUSE COLLIERY, on the rise side of the Lightmoor fault, is 250 yards deep to the
Double Coal. The coal pit is 10 feet in diameter and a double band with two decked cages are
used in it. The winding engine is a vertical 32 ins. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, 11 ft. rolls for flat
wire ropes, 30 lbs. steam pressure, non-condensing. The cages run on wood conductors, each
tub carries 8 cwt. of coal, 200 tons are raised per day. The double coal consists of:

Top part - 3 ft. 0 ins. = 5 ft. 9 ins.
Bottom Coal - 2 ft. 9 ins.

Hole in the bottom of the coal, 8 ft. in. The double coal is worked on the long wall system,
either to the rise and dip of the pit. To the rise of the face of the coal is 500 yards from the pit
and 400 yards in breadth; the gate roads are 50 yards apart. Waste and pillars are made 4 yards
each alternatively. There are several faults from 3 to 6 ft. throw, which cause some detriment
to the works. On the south east or dip side, the face of work is 200 yards from the pit and 120 yards
in breadth. The dip is from 2 inches to 3 inches per yard. The hauling is all done by horses
and ponies. There are 9 horses and 8 ponies in this pit. There is no firedamp produced from this
seam. The coal is subject to spontaneous fires. A fire is now smouldering which has been burning
for some time. There is a remarkable similarity in the double coal of Shropshire, the thick coal
of Staffordshire and the Rider coal in Warwickshire, in this respect, and this goes to support the
idea of a continuity of coal seams throughout and between the coalfields. About 10,000 cubic feet
of air circulates per minute through the workings. The motive power is a 14 inch direct acting
horizontal engine and a fan, the latter patented by Mr. Lloyd of the Lilleshall Company. The
fan is 16 ft. diameter, 5 ft. wide, with 12 curved blades. It is stated to have worked satisfactorily
but has not been experimented on sufficiently to make any comparison with other fans now used
largely in the coal mines of England and Wales.

In addition to the pumping engines already named, there is a 61 inch double acting condensing
engine at Wakhill, pumping from the depth of 300 yards, one lifting and four forcing sets, varying
from 11 to 13 inches in diameter, also a 52 inch beam engine, called Stephen's engine, a 26 inch
beam engine at Muxton Bridge and seven water engines at Prior's Lee.

The Stafford Pits are sunk 248 yards to the randle and clod coals, the coal being raised by two
winding engines, one with cage and the other with skips and 3 linked chains. The coal was got.