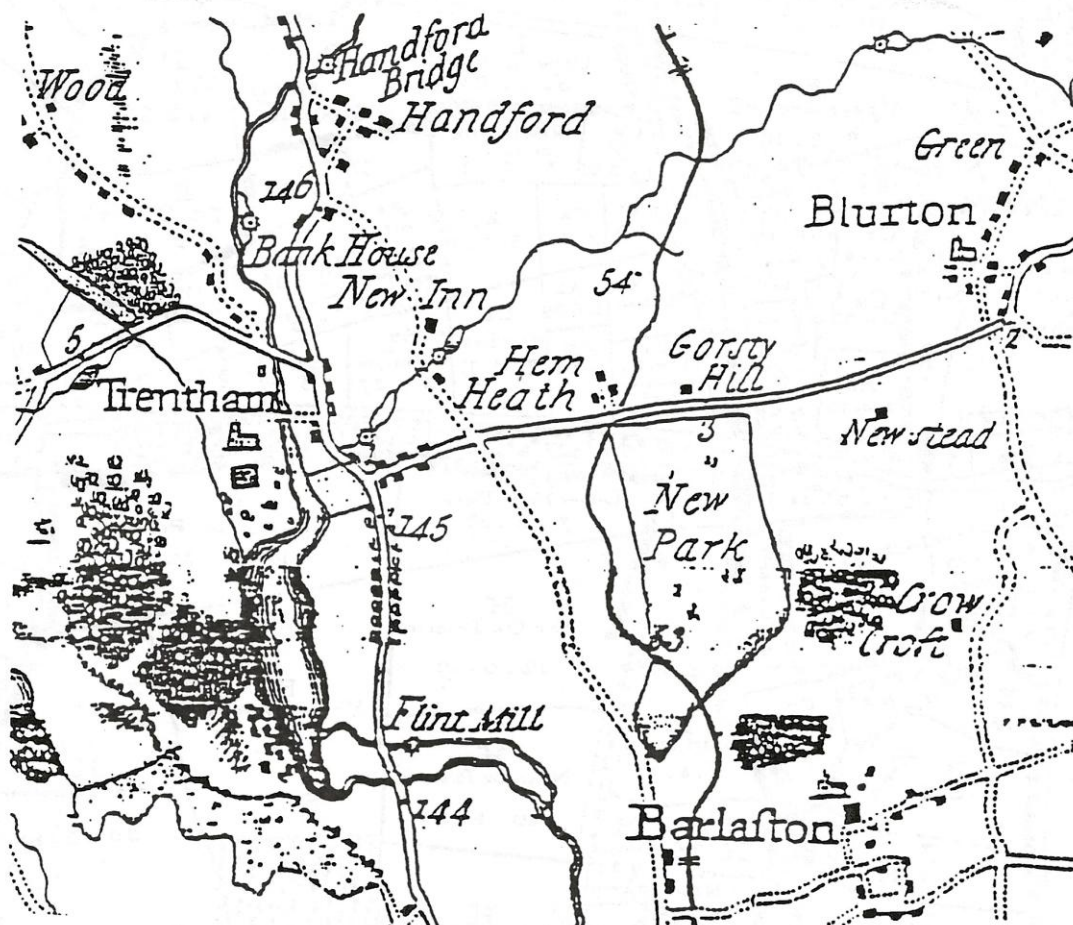


## Hem Heath: An Edwardian Estate Development

Tutor: Andrew Dobraszczyk

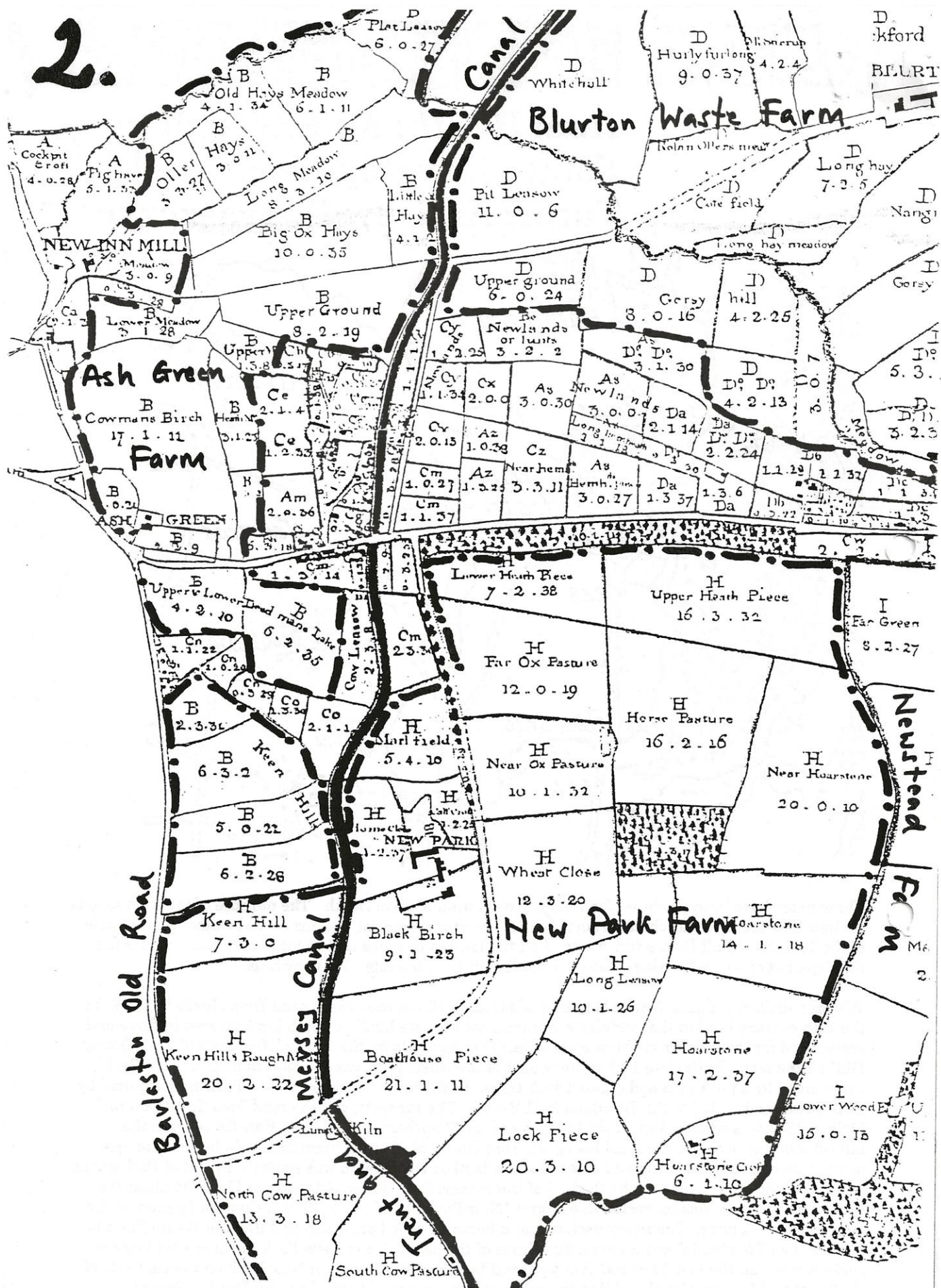


These notes have been produced for a history walk around Hem Heath. The purpose of the walk is to show how the area has changed since the 18th century. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of the Trentham Hall Estate which owned all the land in the area and which was responsible for the development of a new housing estate at Hem Heath from the late 1890s onwards.

The extract from William Yates's Map of Staffordshire shows the area around Hem Heath in 1775. In the 17th century land in that vicinity was unenclosed "waste land" or heath land covered in furze and gorse, used for the pasture of sheep and cattle. This accounts for the names "Hem Heath" and "Gorsty Hill" on the map. In the late 17th century part of the waste land was enclosed to form a "New Park", surrounded by a park pale and planted with trees. In the mid 18th century New Park was acquired by Earl Gower and added to the Trentham Hall Estate. The turnpiking of the road from Trentham to Meir in 1771 was undertaken on the initiative of the Trentham Hall Estate. Earl Gower was the largest mortgagee of the trust and his agent, Tom Horwood played a prominent role in the management of its affairs. In 1797 the 36 acres of waste land at Hem Heath was enclosed by Act of Parliament. Again the initiative was taken by the lord of the manor: Earl Gower of Trentham Hall. At about the same time the park was converted into a farm "New Park Farm". The effect of this can be seen on the map on the next page. The newly enclosed land between New Park Farm and Blurton Waste Farm is described as "Newlands" while the straight lines of the new fields on New Park Farm are evidence of enclosure within the last 50 years. A substantial farmhouse was built in New Park on the east side of the Trent and Mersey Canal and this was connected by cart road to the Longton Road. Several cottages for agricultural labourers were also constructed by the estate on Barlaston Old Road and in the vicinity of Hem Heath. Most of the land between the canal and New Inn Lane and Barlaston Old

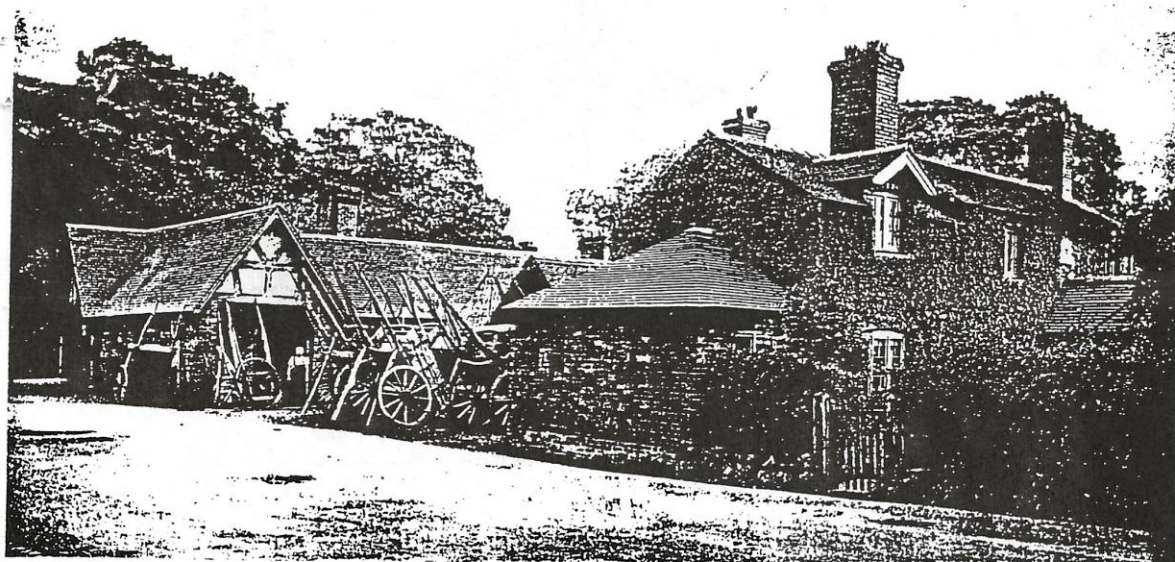


2.



H. Fulton, Map of part of the Trentham Estate, 1832.  
Farm names and farm boundaries have been added.





### HEM HEATH WHARF

The Trent and Mersey Canal was built in 1766-77. The road from Meir to Trentham (the present Longton Road and Trentham Road) was turnpiked in 1771. At the point where the two intersect, Hem Heath, the Trent and Mersey Canal Company built a wharf and wharf-keepers' house on the west side of the canal. Much of the material for the rebuilding of Trentham Hall in the 1830s and 1840s would have arrived via this wharf. The turnpike trust built a toll-gate house close by on the north side of the Longton Road to levy tolls on the traffic between Hem Heath Wharf and Trentham Hall. On the opposite side of the road a new public house called "The Roebuck" was constructed in the late 18th century near the site now occupied by the Trentham Hotel. Many of the occupiers of this public house combined the licensing trade with that of wharfinger. For example, William Penson who occupied the pub in the 1830s was a publican, wharfinger, and farmer of 11 acres. The building of the railway line and Trentham Station must have had an impact on activity at the wharf in the second half of the 19th century. However, the construction of a new housing estate at Hem Heath in the late 1890s offered new commercial opportunities to the wharf keepers. The advertisement below illustrates one aspect of trade at the wharf in 1914.

The other focus of activity was the blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop which stood on the east side of the canal and is illustrated in the photograph above. In 1881 it was occupied by Sarah Massey, widow, 54, farming 8 acres, with her married son, James, running the blacksmith's shop with the assistance of two apprentices aged 16 and 19 who lived with the family. In 1919 the premises were occupied by Mrs H Walklate at a rent of £24 10s per annum (see page 20). The building can be found on the ordnance survey map on page 9. The site is now occupied by a petrol filling station.

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## **TRENTHAM PARK WHARF.**

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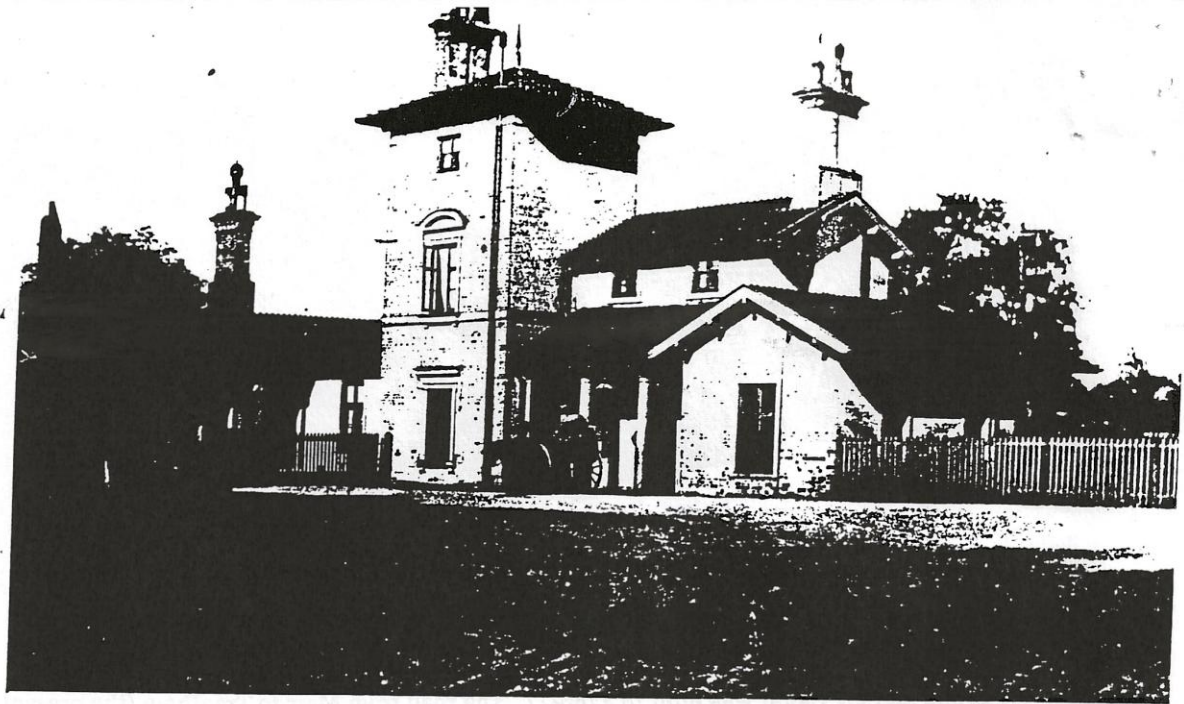
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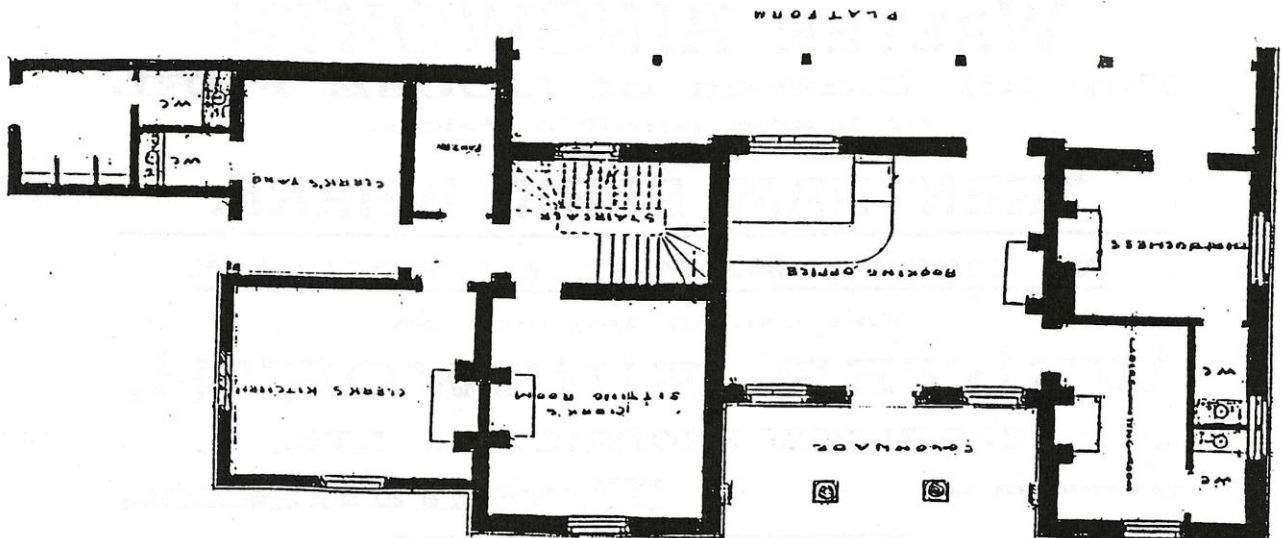


4.



TRENTHAM RAILWAY STATION

In the 1840s two new buildings were constructed at Hem Heath: a police station and a railway station. When the North Staffordshire Railway Company planned their new line through the area the Duke of Sutherland was able to insist that a bridge was constructed over the line instead of a level crossing. The Duke also demanded that "in order to provide an accommodation for the family residing at Trentham Hall and their Guests and Visitors all such Trains as may be desired, whether travelling north or south, shall be stopped by signals to take up or set down the Family and their Guests and Visitors". The company had no choice but to agree. Plans for the new station were prepared by Charles Barry in a similar Italianate style to the other estate buildings. The photograph above, c.1907, shows the main features - a prominent tower, brick walls with stone surrounds to windows and doors, and a pantile roof. The plan below (upside down to conform with the photograph above) shows the living quarters of the station master on the left with a separate waiting room and w.c. set aside for the "Duchess" on the right. The station was not completed until 1851 because of a dispute between the Duke and the railway company over its cost. The station master in 1851 was Frederick Palin, 21, who shared the house with William Brough, 29, the railway porter. William Brough subsequently got married and moved into a cottage in a nearby lane where he cultivated 7 acres of land a task which he combined with his job as station porter for almost 30 years. That lane is now called Brough Lane. In the mid 19th century trains stopped at the station 7 times a day each way. Initially a substantial number of passengers were visitors to Trentham Park especially on "Trentham Thursday" in Stoke Wakes Week. At the end of the 19th century the station began to generate new business from the middle-class residents in the housing estate erected on the Duke's land in the vicinity.





## TRENTHAM POLICE STATION

5

The police station on the corner of Barlaston Old Road and Longton Road, was built at the expence of the Duke of Sutherland, to the design of Charles Barry. The extracts below from the correspondence of William Steward, sub-agent at the Trentham Office to James Loch, Esq., agent to the Duke of Sutherland, illustrate the negotiations over the location and building of the station.

23 February 1843: "Mr Hatton (the newly appointed Chief Constable of Staffordshire) was here yesterday to look at the site for the Police Station, and he would much rather that it was built at this end of Ash Green close upon the Newcastle and Stone Road, opposite the garden wall, but the Duke decidedly objects to this, and will not under any circumstances agree to it."

5 March 1843: "Police Station - Mr Hatton was here yesterday and walked with The Duke to the site fixed upon by Capt Lance, which I am happy to say Mr H approves of, as His Grace was anxious that it should be built there. Mr Hatton proposes:

- 1st That the Duke should build the station at his own expence.
- 2nd That the probable cost would be only £260 or certainly not more than £300
- 3rd That the rent (paid by the county) should be £16 a year
- 4th That the house should be built upon a plan to accommodate 4 men
- 5th That the Constabulary should be tenants to His Grace as long as the Police is established in the County, & in the event of the Police at any time being done away with, the house of course would remain the Duke's property.

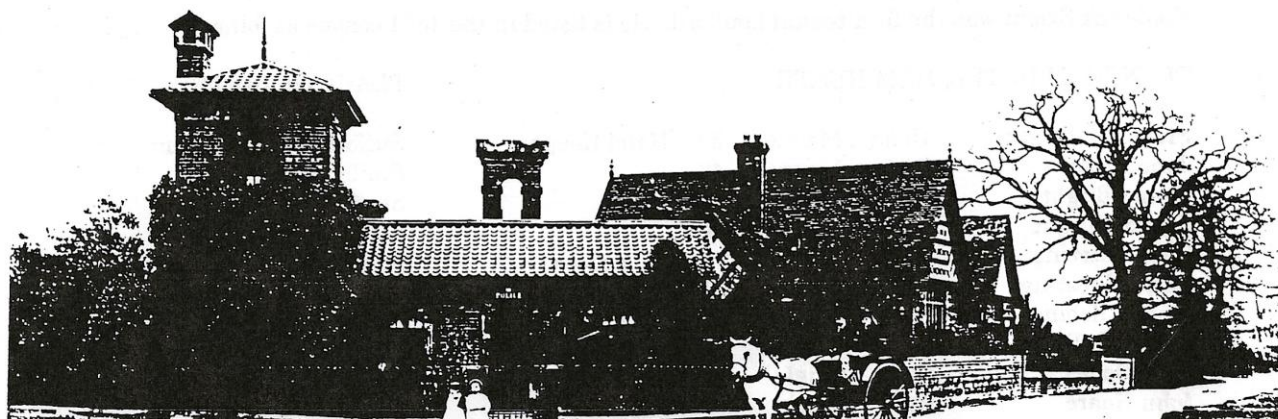
The above proposition The Duke considers a fair one, and His Grace desires me to communicate the particulars to you." (Staffordshire Record Office D593/K/1/3/31)

The chief constable wanted to monitor the movement of people and traffic on the Stone Road, the main highway through the county. The Duke had other considerations in mind. His insistance that the police station should be located strategically between Longton and Trentham was probably motivated by the desire to have an early warning of trouble from the Potteries. Seven months earlier the Potteries had been convulsed by two days of rioting which involved the destruction of much property. The Trentham agent had armed the servants and labourers who stayed overnight in the estate yard ready to defend the Hall against any external threat.

The plans of the station by Charles Barry dated 30 March 1843 are in the collection at the Potteries Museum and the building was probably constructed later that year. The first occupier for whom we have any details was Roger Bergen, aged 31, "Police Inspector" who was resident at the time of the 1851 census with his wife Caroline and son John. Roger Bergen died aged 38 in 1856 and was buried in Trentham graveyard. His successor, Daniel Harrison, was paid 21 shillings per week according to the police register in Staffordshire Record Office. He is listed in the 1861 census as follows:

Daniel Harrison	Head	Married	46	Police Sergeant	Gloucs, Kings Stanley
Charlotte Harrison	Wife	Married	49	House Keeper	Devon, Exeter
Sarah Harrison	Dau	Single	19	Dress Maker	Gloucs, Thornbury
William Perkin	Lodger	Single	21	Police Constable	Staffs, Cheadle

Harrison was succeeded by Thomas Cooke, c.1866-71; Daniel Parr, c.1872; William Hughes, c.1877-1900; Josiah Mason, c.1904; and finally by John Edward Brandrick by 1912. In 1919, when Trentham Police Station was put up for sale by the Trentham Hall Estate (see page 21) it was bought by Sergeant Brandrick for £400. Below is a photograph of the station in about 1890. The building had been converted into a bank by 1932.





6.

## THE TRENTHAM HOTEL

In 1865 the Staffordshire Advertiser reported that a fire had occurred at the Roebuck Inn. Despite the efforts of two fire engines sent from Trentham Hall the building was totally destroyed. Several horses belonging to boatmen were led to safety from the stables but very little else survived the flames. Mr Menzies, the Duke's agent, took the opportunity to close the old Trentham Inn opposite Trentham Hall on the present A34 and transfer the license to a new hotel built near the site of the old public house. At the time Mr Twemlow, the licensing magistrate expressed an opinion that the new premises would not be so convenient to the public as the old "an opinion which is, we believe, pretty generally entertained.." However, the new hotel was opened with a flourish in 1868. The advertisement below describes the hotel and its facilities in 1871.



## THE NEW HOTEL, TRENTHAM,

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The above Hotel is open for the reception of Visitors, and consists of Public and Private Rooms, at moderate charges.

Every accommodation is offered for PRIVATE or PICNIC PARTIES, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, &c., at the shortest notice.

The Grounds are spacious and beautifully laid out for BOWLING, CROQUET, and various amusements. The Bowling Green having been relaid is in good condition.

The Hotel is five minutes' walk from the Trentham Railway Station, and close to the Park and Gardens of His Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

Wines, Spirits and Refreshments of the first quality, at moderate charges.

F. D. BRIGHT, Proprietor.

Frederick Bright was the first tenant landlord. He is listed in the 1871 census as follows:

## TRENTHAM HOTEL, HEM HEATH

## PLACE OF BIRTH

Frederick Bright	Head	Married	38	Hotel Keeper	Suffolk, Saxmundham
Jane Bright	Wife	Married	42		Staffs, Acton
Fanny Bright	Dau	Single	9		Staffs, West Bromwich
Jerome Bright	Son	Single	6		Staffs, West Bromwich
Eliza Skirving	St	Single	21	Governess	Scotland
Annie Shekling	St	Single	23	Barmaid	Staffs, Maer
Amelia Robins	St	Single	24	Cook	Worcs, Droitwich
Elizabeth Page	St	Single	19	Housemaid	Staffs, Mill Meece
Mary Jones	St	Single	17	Kitchenmaid	Staffs, Bucknall
John Hoare	St	Single	34	Gardener	Ireland



By 1876 the tenancy had been taken over by Peter Taylor. The occupiers of the Trentham Hotel are returned in the 1881 census as:

#### TRENTHAM HOTEL, HEM HEATH

Peter Taylor	Head	Married	48	Hotel Keeper	Chesh, Congleton
Mary Taylor	Wife	Married	36		Chesh, Congleton
Frederick Taylor	Son	Single	13	Scholar	Chesh, Congleton
Ann Durber	St	Single	25	Barmaid	Staffs, Stafford
Ellen Darlington	St	Single	17	Domestic Servant	Salop, Shrewsbury
Mary Swanwick	St	Single	18	Domestic Servant	Staffs, Stone
George Morris	St	Single	18	Boots	Hereford
Emanuel Taylor	Visitor	about	35	Not Known	
Taylor	Visitor	about	30	Not Known	
Taylor	Visitor	about	5		
Elizabeth Miller	St	Single	17	Barmaid	Chesh, Middlewich
Michael Morgan	St	Single	30	Agricultural Labourer	Ireland

The hotel also employed other servants who lived off the premises such as the gardener who kept the bowling green and croquet lawn in order. Other staff were employed to meet peak demand particularly on "Trentham Thursday" when thousands of people came by train to visit Trentham Park. On such occasions the hotel advertised for 40 additional waiters to cater for the crowds.

Taylor retained the tenancy until the mid 1890s when James Dorrell took over. During Dorrell's tenancy the National Telephone Company which had an exchange in Hanley installed a telephone in the hotel. It was one of the first telephones in the area and the "Call Office" was heavily used by local residents. The extract from the telephone directory below shows that only 7 residents in the area had telephones in the late 1890s.

<b>TRENTHAM.</b>	1	Corn, E. R. ....	Trentham
	2	Grimwade, L. L. ....	Fjaerlands, Trent Vale
	3	Peake, W. A. ....	Hanford
	4	Fielding, A. ....	Trentham
	5	Spanten, W. D. ....	Tittensor
	6	Dorrell, J. ....	Hotel, Trentham
	7	Challinor, A. U. ....	New Park, Trentham

The development of a housing estate at Hem Heath provided new customers for the hotel which became the centre for the clubs and societies formed by the residents of the area. In 1903 the Trentham Hall Estate extended the hotel at the rear to provide a new billiard room and additional bedroom accommodation for visitors. Several years later the estate relinquished direct control and leased the premises to a local brewery company: Joule and Sons. The company installed managers to run the hotel the first of which was Fernley Swift who was in residence by 1912. Shortly afterwards Frank E H Pember became the manager and he was in occupation when the hotel was put up for auction by the estate in 1919 (see page 19). It was then let to Joule & Sons for £312 per annum. The hotel was bought by the brewery company and Frank Pember remained as manager. He was still in occupation in 1932. The photograph below shows the hotel in 1912 with the "Roebuck", which was almost certainly a survival of the former inn, prominently displayed on a column at the front of the building.





In the second half of the 19th century the most important event in the year at Hem Heath was Trentham Thursday. This event took place on Thursday during the local industrial holiday, "Stoke Wakes", held in the first week in August. In the third quarter of the 19th century most of the population of the district went to Trentham Park at Trentham Hall for the day. The excursion was to the park. The gardens were not open to the public until the 20th century. The extract below from the Staffordshire Advertiser describes "Trentham Day" in 1861.

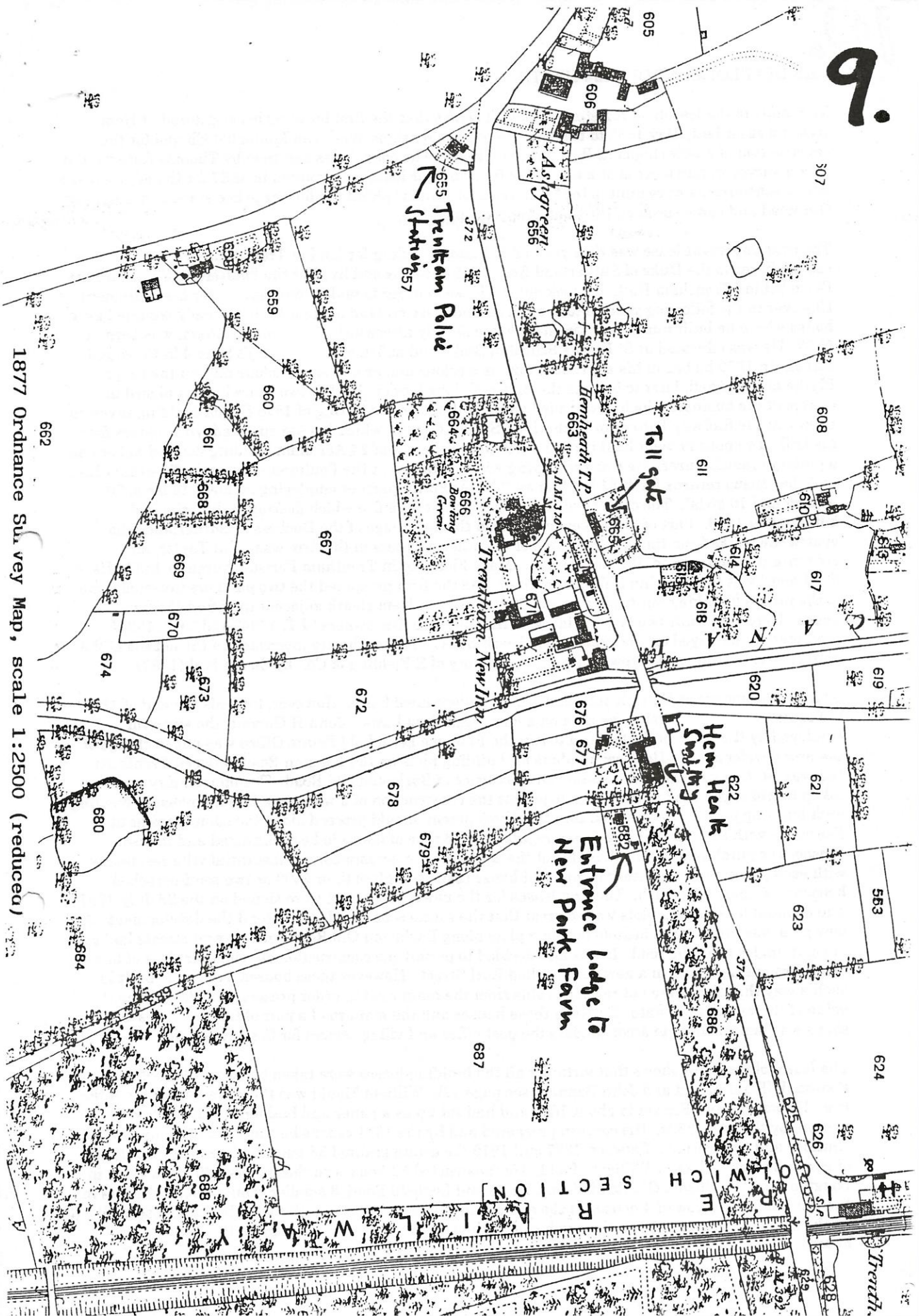
"Throughout the entire district - a district containing a population of 120,000 - business was entirely suspended, all shops and manufactories being closed; the latter, indeed, being deserted and silent during the whole of the week... Thursday, as usual, was a very busy day with the officials of the railway in the Pottery district. No "foreign" excursions were projected, the whole strength of the company's ample resources being centred in providing for the "Trentham day." Trains commenced running to Trentham, at one fare for the double journey, at 9 o'clock in the morning from Burslem, and every hour afterwards, up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, conveying their living freight to the great rendezvous. The return journey was commenced at 5 o'clock and trains were running from the Trentham station to the Potteries up to 12 o'clock at night.... We are informed that during the day the company conveyed to and from Trentham not less than 25,000 persons... A much larger number proceeded to the park on foot, some hundreds of a nautical turn of mind took canal boat from Stoke and Burslem, and scores of carters and hucksters who had taken out a temporary license reaped a good harvest by becoming common carriers for the day. For hours the road from the station to the park was crowded with pedestrians, among whom the drivers of vehicles moved with good humour and caution, so that we believe not a single accident occurred during the whole day. Here the vendors of pine apples, nuts, and ginger beer carried on a flourishing trade... The poet is scarcely figurative who thus records his impression of the sight, for it was confidently stated by persons accustomed to such calculations that for hours there were never less than 50,000 people in the park."

In the 1860s and particularly after the opening of the new Trentham Hotel a large fair was held on the day at Hem Heath. The roundabouts, showboats, shooting galleries and stalls which had occupied Hanley Market Square for four days moved en masse on Wednesday evening to Hem Heath. They were initially accommodated in a field provided for that purpose by the hotel keeper near the railway station. The demand for space was so great that within a few years the various attractions had spread to land behind the hotel and some waste land near the canal. The photograph below taken about 1890 shows the fair in full swing at Hem Heath on Trentham Thursday. However, by then the event was in decline. As rival attractions appeared the numbers going to Trentham fell. In 1890 for example it was estimated that there were only 15,000 visitors to the park on Trentham Thursday. By comparison over 40,000 people attended the fetes in Queen's Park, Longton, on Wednesday and Thursday of that week.





9.



1877 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:2500 (reduced)



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEM HEATH

The index to the leasehold register on page 12 shows that the first building lease granted at Hem Heath was on Lady Day 1883 to the trustees of the Trentham Wesleyan Methodist Chapel for the construction of a new chapel in Barlaston Old Road. The chapel was designed by Thomas Roberts, the estate surveyor, and erected at a cost of £500. A further lease was granted in 1887 for the adjacent site where schoolrooms were built in 1887. The chapel stands behind the former police station in Barlaston Old Road and can be seen on the photograph on page 5.

The next important lease was that granted to Simon Fielding for land at Trent Vale in 1886. He was the poulterer to the Duke of Sutherland from 1868 onwards and lived at the Poulterer's House in Park Drive behind Trentham Hall. He took out the lease in order to make preparations for his retirement. However in the following year he took out a second lease on land at Hem Heath already occupied by a house where he built himself a retirement home shortly afterwards. His son, Abraham, was born in 1855. He was educated at St Peter's School in Stoke and at Thomas Hemming's School in Copeland Street. In 1870 he began his apprenticeship as a colour maker at a small colour mill on the River Blythe at Cresswell, later to become the Blythe Colour Works. Within two years he was placed in charge of the business which now traded as S Fielding. In the Spring of 1878 Simon Fielding invested money in the Railway Pottery in Sutherland Street, Fenton, which his son supplied with colours from his mill. The pottery went bankrupt in 1879 and at the age of 24 Abraham Fielding decided to become a pottery manufacturer. He was then living with his father at the Poulterer's House in Trentham Hall and the census returns for 1881 list him as "Master Potter partner employing 26 men, 16 boys, 29 women and 10 girls". The concern was a success despite the fire which destroyed the principal buildings in 1883. Part of his success came from the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland who visited the works from time to time. One of the other partners in the firm was John Taylor, an accountant, who married Abraham's sister, Mary Fielding, in Trentham Parish Church in 1883. He lived nearby at the New Inn Mill in Trentham. As the firm prospered the two partners invested some of the profits by taking out two leases in 1894 on sites at Hem Heath adjacent to Simon Fielding's house. Here they built two large villas with the initials of the owners "J.T. 1894" and "A.F. 1894" prominently displayed on the gable ends of each house. Those who are interested in the details of the pottery firm should read "Crown Devon: The History of S Fielding & Co." by Susan Hill (1993).

So far development at Hem Heath had been on a piece-meal basis. However, towards the end of 1896 the estate decided to develop the area on a more organized basis. John H Garrett, the surveyor employed by the Duke of Sutherland to run the Florence Leasehold Estate Office was put in charge of the new development. He drew up plans for building plots on the Longton Road between Trentham Railway Station and the police station on the corner of Barlaston Old Road. The opportunity was taken to widen the road at this point to permit the construction of a wide, tree-lined, pavement fronting each building plot. It was decided that the development should proceed along the same lines as at Florence - with 99 year building leases regulating the type of house to be constructed and its use. Prospective purchasers were advised that the estate was to accommodate substantial villa residences with each plot containing either a detached house costing not less than £500 or two semi-detached houses of at least £400 each. The first leases for the new development were signed on the 28 July 1897. The demand for building plots was so great that the estate soon decided to extend the development. A new plan was prepared to include building plots along Barlaston Old Road with several streets laid out at right angles from the road. It was also decided to permit the construction of a smaller class of house along Brough Lane and in a new street called Earl Street. However these houses were to be built in such a way that they were not readily visible from the main road in order to preserve the development value of the rest of the estate. Between these houses and the main road a pair of larger houses and shops was built in 1903 to accommodate the post office and village stores for the new estate.

The leasehold register shows that virtually all the building leases were taken by two builders from Fenton: William Mould and John Bagnall (see page 12). William Mould was the more important of the two. He was born in Fenton in about 1865 and had set up as a joiner and builder in Church Street, Fenton, by the late 1880s. His concern prospered and by the 1891 census he was describing himself as "Builder and Contractor". Between 1897 and 1910 the estate granted 38 building leases at Hem Heath of which 24 were taken by William Mould. He constructed 52 houses on these plots - 40 large villas in Longton Road, Barlaston Old Road, Albert Drive and Leyfield Road; 8 smaller semi-detached houses in Brough Lane and a row of 4 houses at the end of Earl Street. John Bagnall took 6 building leases all on the 28 July 1899 for sites on the north side of the Longton Road where he built 10 semi-detached houses.



11.

The only other significant involvement came from Abraham Fielding who invested some of his money in 2 building leases with 5 other leases subsequently assigned to him. Building plans had to be submitted for approval to the Trentham Estate Office and the Duke of Sutherland took a personal interest in the design of each house. The letter below sent by George Menzies, the Duke's agent, to William Mould on 21st December 1897 illustrates the nature of the control exercised by the estate:

"Herewith I now enclose to you the plan you left with me today. I have shown it to His Grace who quite approves of everything except the weathercock which - if erected at all - should be on a gable end and not on a chimney - and further the Chimnies should be improved by being carried up one foot higher. The Duke also suggests that you should look at the Chimney Tops on Mr Mitcheson's house - on the east side of Trentham Station and see if some of the pattern there would not be an improvement. Kindly send in a tracing to keep."

The building referred to as an exemplar of architectural design was Hem Heath House a large detached house which stood on the other side of the railway line. Plans in Staffordshire Record Office show that George Devey, an imaginative architect from southern England, played a major role in the design of this house. The builders at Hem Heath had other considerations in mind. They did vary the design of the larger houses - each pair of semis is different from the others though many share similar characteristics, for example in the use of timber as a decorative feature in the gable ends. Variation in design was a necessary requirement to attract wealthy purchasers or tenants. However they were not prepared to copy the expensive architectural features which adorned Devey's buildings. George Menzies acknowledged the financial constraints within which they operated in another letter written in 1897 to the Duke of Sutherland about a plan for a pair of semi-detached houses at Hem Heath:

"We have now arranged another lease - in this case for a pair of semi-detached houses, and the Builder has sent in the plans he proposes, and which I herewith enclose. You will see that only one house has been shown - the other will be a duplicate. I think there is no serious objection to it on the score of appearance except the squatness of the Chimnies. I suggest that these be raised 3 feet or more - as marked in pencil - when the design might be passed. Of course the whole thing is plain but it is difficult to get much more without involving Cost which would be fatal to letting".

The same degree of attention was not paid to the smaller houses in Brough Lane, Earl Street and Meadow Lane where each pair of semis was originally identical to its neighbours. Between 1897 and 1914 80 houses were constructed at Hem Heath: 55 large villas most of which were semi-detached houses; 23 smaller houses; and 2 houses and shops in Brough Lane. The vast majority of these houses were constructed between 1897 and 1903 when 31 of the 44 leases were granted. Only 8 leases were signed in the ten years between 1904 and the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. The estate never completed their proposed development because of the effect on the housing market of the industrial depression which began in 1904. Builders were not prepared to take on building leases when there was a lack of prospective purchasers or tenants.

The Land Valuation Register of 1910 provides us with information about the ownership of the houses at Hem Heath. William Mould then owned 24 of the houses. This included "Sunnyside" on the north side of the Longton Road near the railway station where he lived from 1897. Abraham Fielding owned 14 houses, as well as his own house built in 1894, and John Bagnall 4. All the smaller houses were let to tenants while just over half of the large villas had been sold by William Mould and John Bagnall to owner-occupiers.

There is only limited information available about the residents. The 1901 census returns will not be available until 2002. The Staffordshire Sentinel Directory for 1912 lists the occupations of only 16 of the new residents. Apart from William Mould, builder, and two grocers in Brough Lane, the occupations recorded included mining engineers, a manager, a bank manager, a surgeon, a chemist, an estate agent, a schoolmaster, a secretary, 2 bakers, and a Wesleyan Minister who lived in Earl Street. From other sources we know that the new residents also included pottery manufacturers, solicitors, and senior local government officers.

They used the railway station to get to and from work and the North Staffordshire Railway Company provided new services to cater for their requirements. By 1905 there was a choice of 6 trains from Trentham Station to Stoke between 6.55 and 9.27 a.m.; 9 trains in the same direction between 11.25 a.m. and 5.20 p.m. and 4 trains in the evening up to 10.45 p.m. Most of these trains also carried on to the railway station at Newcastle-under-Lyme.



12.

## EXTRACT FROM THE INDEX TO THE LEASEHOLD REGISTER FOR TRENTHAM, 1910

Page	Original LESSEE	No. of Lease	TERM	Annual Rent	
1	Trustees of Trentham Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	1	99 Years from Lady Day 1882	2	6
	Do Do	1 <sup>a</sup>	94½ --- Michs 1887	1	2
	Do Do	1 <sup>b</sup>	77 --- Lady Day 1905	1	
2	Trustees of Hauford Primitive Methodist Chapel	2	99 Years from Lady Day 1883	2	5
3	Fiddling Simon	2 <sup>a</sup>	99 Years from Lady Day 1886	4	4
	Do Do	3	99 Years from Lady Day 1887	4	1 1
4	Do Do	3 <sup>a</sup>	84 Years from Lady Day 1902	1	11 2
5	Taylor John	4	99 Years from Lady Day 1894	9	12 6
	Do Do	4 <sup>a</sup>	91 Years from Lady Day 1902	3	3 6
6	Fiddling Abraham	5	99 Years from Lady Day 1894	5	17 3
	Do Do	5 <sup>a</sup>	91 Years from Lady Day 1902	10	18 2
7	Mould William	6	99 Years from Lady Day 1897	7	16 3
8	Do Do	7	99 Years from Michs: 1897	11	5
9	Booke Samuel	8	99 Years from Michs: 1897	7	19 1/2
10	Mould William	9	99 Years from Lady Day 1898	12	10
11	Do Do	10	99 Years from Michs: 1898	14	1 3
12	Fiddling Abraham	11	99 Years from Michs: 1898	1	7 1
13	Do Do	12	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	1	11 3
14	Mould William	13	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	14	1 3
15	Bagnall John	14	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	8	11 10
16	Do Do	15	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	11	14 4 1/2
17	Do Do	16	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	8	18 1/2
18	Do Do	17	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	9	16 10 1/2
19	Do Do	18	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	16	8 1/2
20	Do Do	19	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	9	1 3
21	Mould William	20	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	16	3 3
22	Corn Susan Annie	21	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	1	11 3
23	Taylor John	22	99 Years from Lady Day 1899	1	11 3
24	Mould William	23	99 Years from Michs: 1899	15	15 9
25	Do Do	24	99 Years from Michs: 1900	14	2 6
26	Do Do	25	99 Years from Michs: 1900	14	9 8
	Do Do	26	99 Years from Michs: 1900	8	7 6
27	Posley Nannie	26 <sup>a</sup>	99 Years from Michs: 1900	1	9 2
28	Mould William	27	99 Years from Lady Day 1901	2	11 2
29	Do Do	28	99 Years from Lady Day 1901	2	1 8
30	Do Do	29	99 Years from Lady Day 1901	2	7 8
31	Do Do	30	99 Years from Michs: 1901	10	9 5
32	Do Do	31	99 Years from Lady Day 1902	10	11 4
33	Do Do	32	99 Years from Michs: 1902	9	6 6
34	Do Do	33	99 Years from Lady Day 1903	17	1 3
35	Do Do	34 <sup>a</sup>	99 Years from Lady Day 1903	2	15 6
36	Do Do	34 <sup>b</sup>	Do Do	7	6

\* No 6. Mrs S.A. Gm. f.2

Surrendered

\* 26<sup>a</sup> W.L. Elliott f.1.3.  
\* 26<sup>b</sup> E.J. Barker f.1.7.\* 26<sup>c</sup> R.L. Johnson f.1.6.





ABOVE: View along Longton Road c.1906. These houses are on the north side of the road immediately west of Trentham Railway Station and were the first houses constructed by William Mould in 1897. They include his own house "Sunnyside". The houses can be found on the ordance survey map of 1898 on page 14.

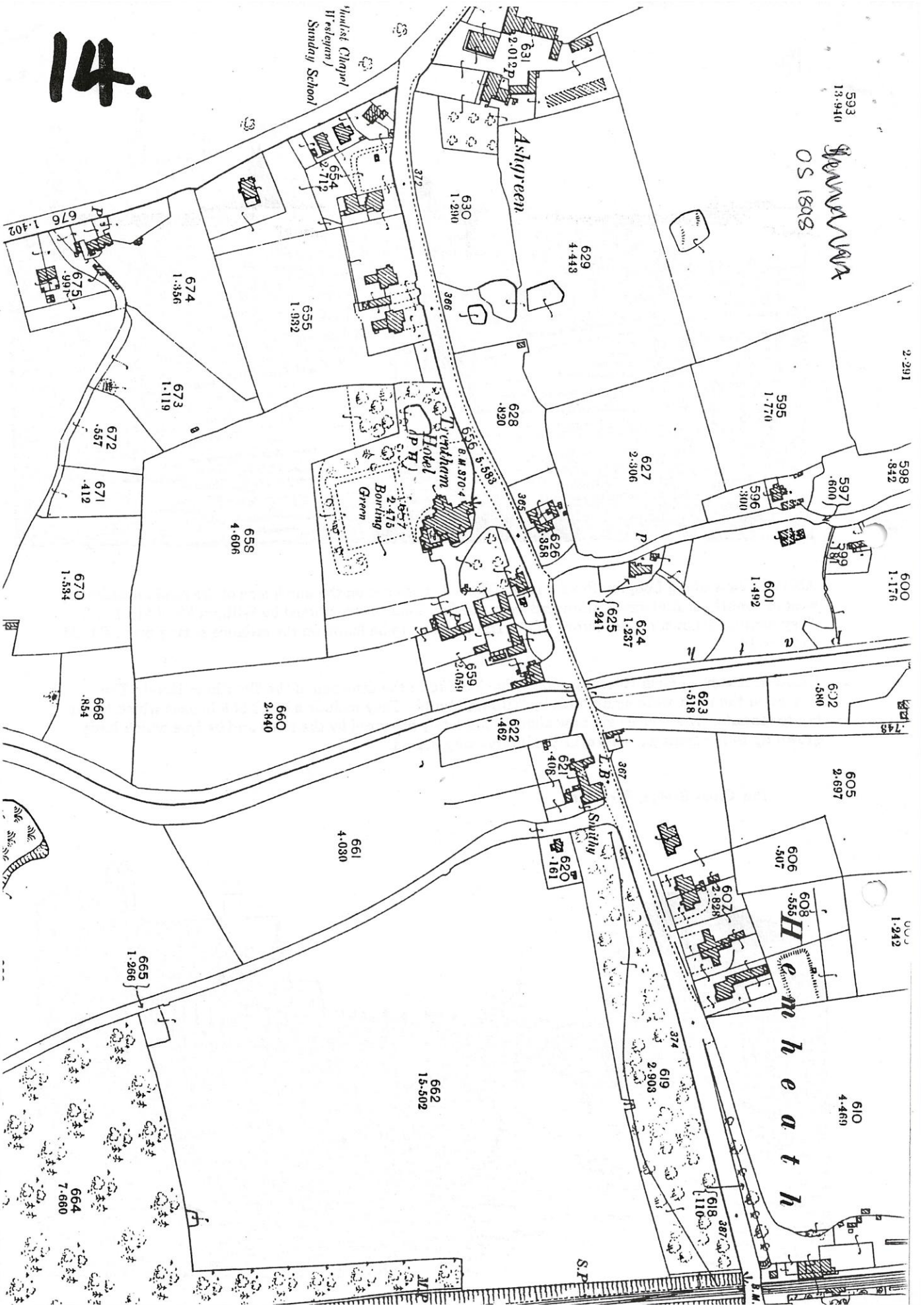
BELOW: A view of Hem Heath Canal Bridge looking in the direction of the Trentham Hotel. The houses on the right were again built by William Mould. They include a block of 6 houses which he let out to tenants. The houses are now almost completely obscured by the trees and hedges which have grown up in the front gardens over the intervening period.

The Canal Bridge, Trentham.

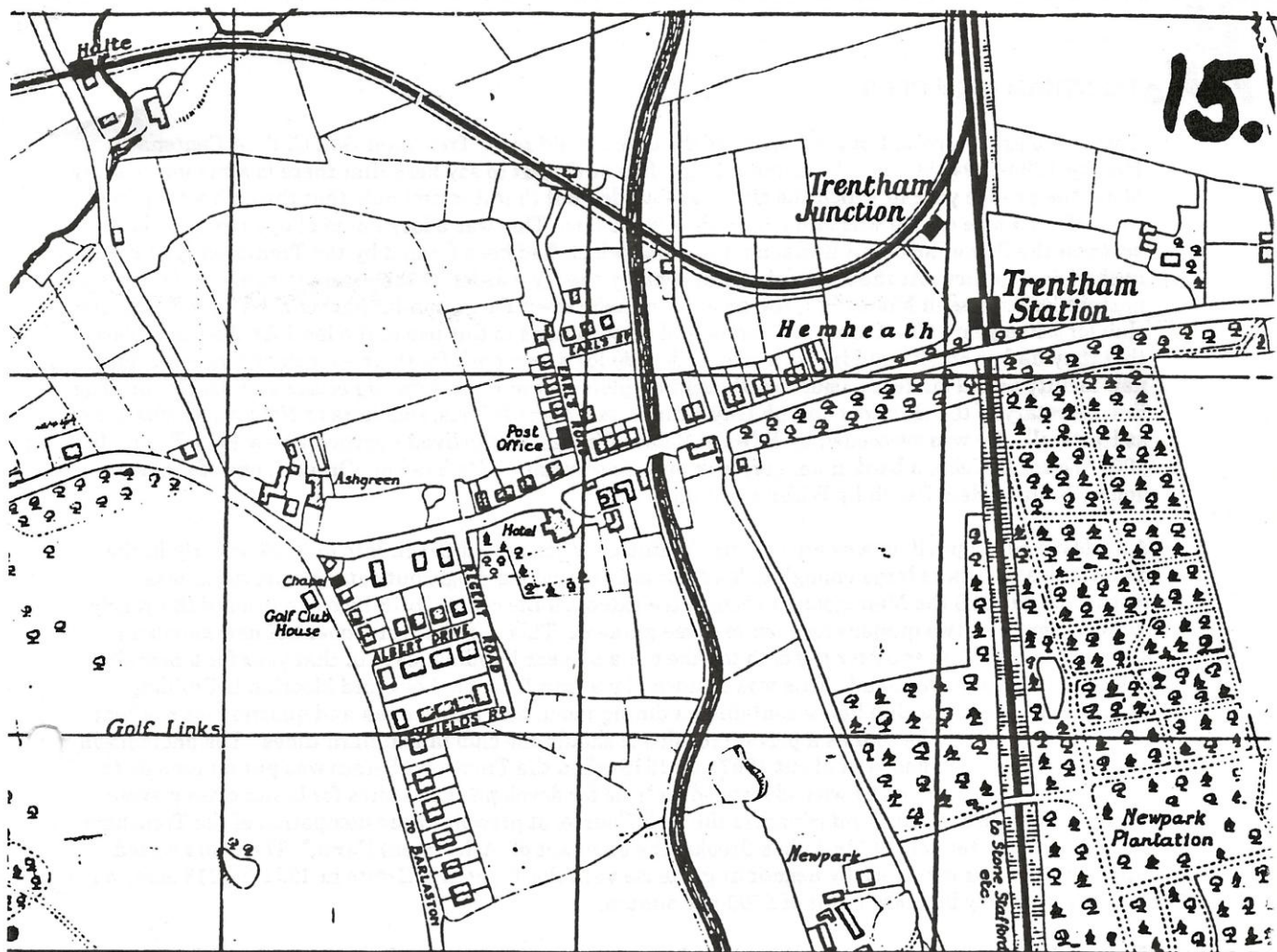




14.







The extract from a map of the Potteries and Newcastle-under-Lyme produced by the Staffordshire Sentinel in 1912 shows how much of the development had been completed before the First World War. The map also shows the branch railway line to Trentham Park Station opened in 1910.

The view below is looking down Brough Lane c.1907. The larger building on the left is Hem Heath Post Office and Stores. They were then occupied by Trantoms Ltd., which advertized themselves as "specialists in grocery, provisions, drapery, book, stationary, patent medicines, &c." By 1912 Richard E Littler was running the post office and after his death in the mid 1920s his widow, Christina ran the store until the early 1930s when Charles Jackson took over.





# 16. TRENTHAM GOLF CLUB

Those who are interested in the history of the club should read "Trentham Golf Club: A Centenary History 1894-1994" by Paul Anderton (1994). It is sufficient to say here that there is some uncertainty about the precise year in which the club was founded but that it is probable that the club was formed in 1894. A 9 hole course was laid out on the Upper Ley. This was a large area of open grazing land between the Stone Road and Barlaston Old Road which had been formed by the Trentham Hall Estate in the 18th century. At the end of the 19th century the ley was let by the estate to two local farmers as pasture land. Joseph Mountford, the occupier of Ash Green Farm, sub-let part of the Upper Ley to the club for £40 a year. The Trentham Estate had no objections to this use of the land for the same reason that they had provided land in the previous decade for a new park for their suburb at Florence. The new facility would make it easier to sell building plots on their new housing estate at Hem Heath. The first secretary of the club was Joseph Guy Knight, of Knight & Sons, solicitors at Newcastle, who lived at Hartshill. He was succeeded by Edward Sholto Challinor, who lived nearby in New Park Farm. In 1907 Walter L Webb, a bank manager, took over as secretary. He lived at "Dragor", one of the new houses built at Hem Heath by William Mould.

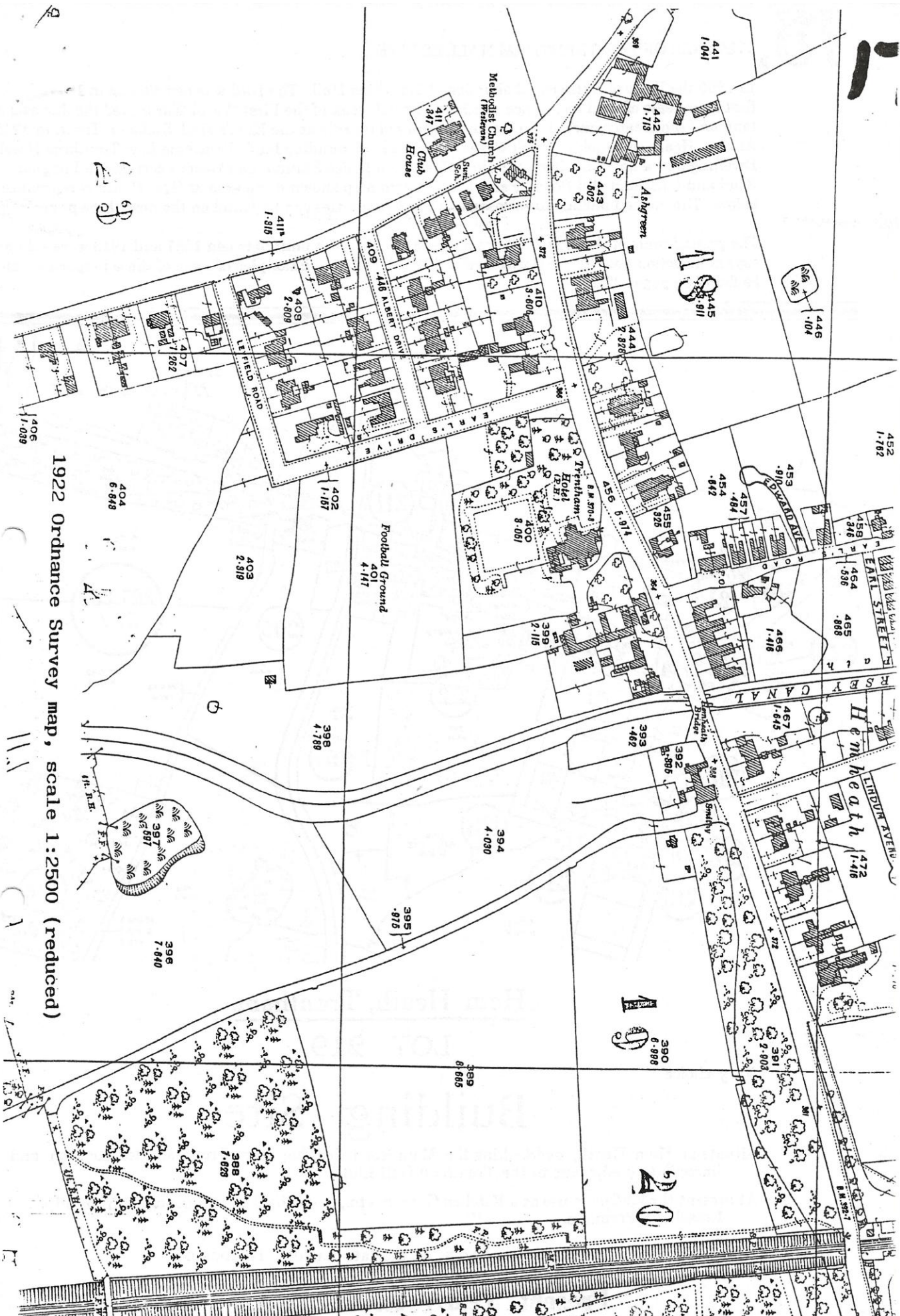
A modest wooden pavilion was erected just behind cottages at Ash Green late in 1896 or early in the following year. It was large enough to hold annual general meetings, but catering provision was restricted. In 1903 the Management Committee extended the course to 18 holes and raised the yearly subscription from two guineas for men to three guineas. This and the recruitment of new members boosted income sufficiently for the club to take out a 99 year building lease in that year for a new club house on Barlaston Old Road. This was financed by a loan from the Leek and Moorlands Building Society of £1,250. The club house contained a dining room, bar, locker room and quarters for resident staff and could easily be sold as a private residence should the club fall on hard times. The photograph below shows the club house in about 1907. In 1919 when the Trentham Estate was put up for sale the land in Trentham Upper Ley was advertized as "ripe for development as sites for better class private residences; situate on this land is part of the Golf Course, at present in the occupation of the Trentham Golf Club as sub-tenants of Mr James Brooks, the occupant of (Ash Green) Farm." The club averted this threat to their existence by negotiating a lease with the Trentham Estate in 1921 for 218 acres on the ley at a hugely increased rent of £500 per annum.

The middle-class residents of Hem Heath and surrounding district gained one recreational facility in the late 19th century but another kind of recreational activity disappeared at the same time. As the numbers visiting Trentham Park on Trentham Thursday fell so did the size and scale of the fair held each year by the railway station. Indeed the Trentham Hall Estate actively discouraged the letting of land for this purpose. The annual extravaganza might discourage potential purchasers of building sites or houses. By 1903 the fair had been reduced to a few shows located on a piece of waste land by the canal. The land behind the Trentham Hotel was now occupied as a football ground (see map next page).





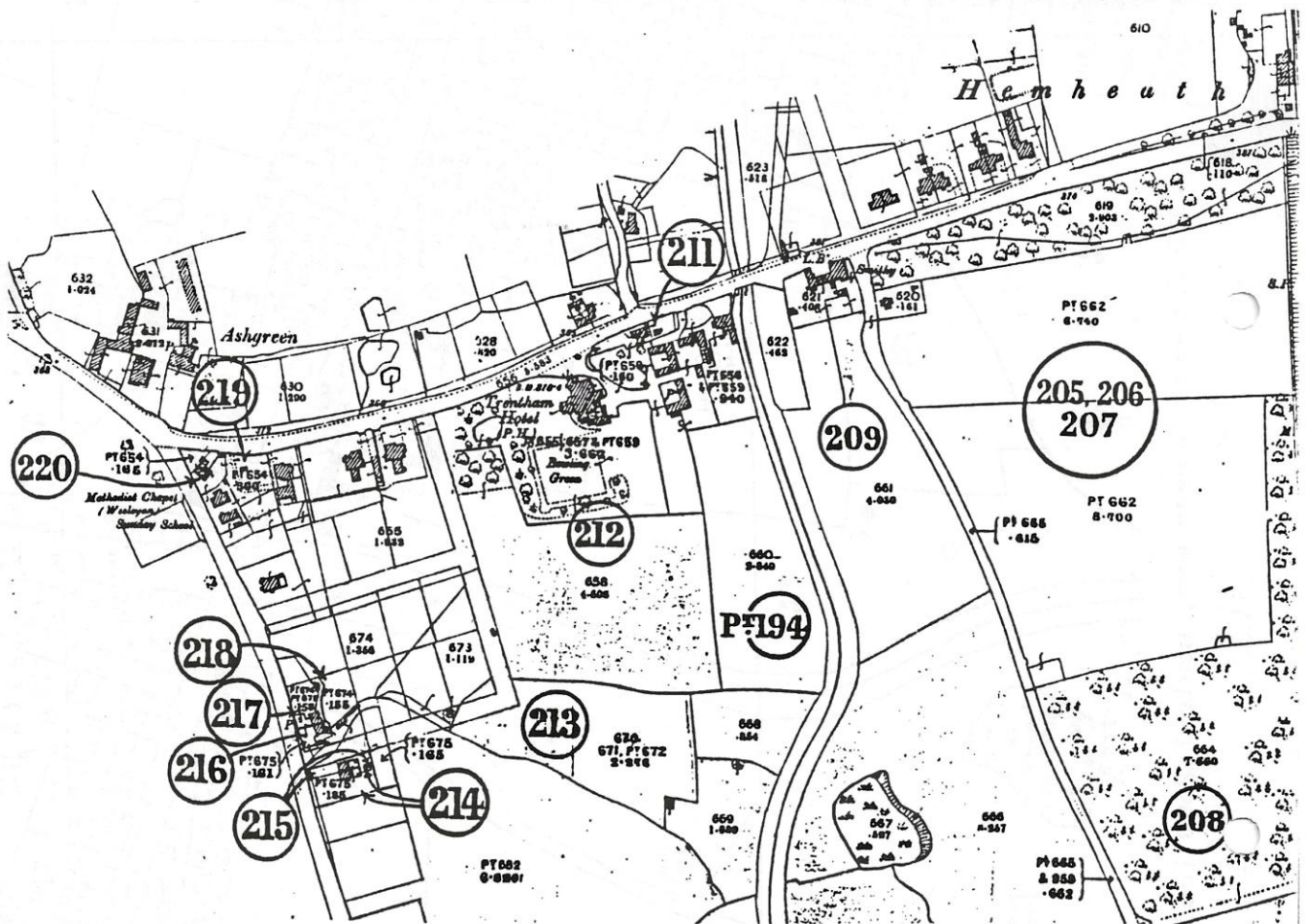
1922 Ordnance Survey map, scale 1:2500 (reduced)





In 1905 the Duke of Sutherland abandoned Trentham Hall. The Hall was demolished in 1911. The first major sale of land took place in 1914. The outbreak of the First World War halted the disposal of land and the greater part of the estate was offered for sale at the King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, in 1919. At Hem Heath this included Ash Green Farm and surrounding land; Trentham Hotel; Trentham Hotel; Dwelling house and wheelwright's shop; Trentham Police Station; and various cottages in Longton Road and Barlaston Old Road. Part of the auction map showing the area at Hem Heath is reproduced below. The auction particulars for some of these properties can be found on the next three pages.

The ground rents of the leasehold properties at Hem Heath built between 1887 and 1913 were sold at a separate auction held at the North Stafford Hotel, in 1921. Examples of some of these properties can be found on pages 22-23.



### Hem Heath, Trentham.

#### LOT 219.

Very choice

## Building Site

Situate at Hem Heath, overlooking the Main Road, leading from Trentham to Longton and immediately adjacent to the Trentham Golf Links.

At present the land is in use as a Kitchen Garden, etc., and is held in connection with the adjacent Leasehold Premises.

*Tenants:—*Exors. of the late SAMUEL HOLDCROFT.

**Present Yearly Rent £0 12s. Od.**



LOT 212.

The well-known and very important

# LICENSED PREMISES

19.

known as

## “THE TRENTHAM HOTEL,”

This, the only licensed Premises on the Trentham Estate possesses unique advantages both in the way of the very extensive and excellent public accommodation provided, also the very central position it occupies fronting to an arterial Main Road, and immediately adjacent to Trentham Station.

The accommodation on the Ground Floor is as follows :—

Porch, Vestibule Entrance, Large Hall, 60ft. × 14ft., Smoke Room, 18ft. × 15ft., Bar with Office. Dining Room, 22ft. × 15ft., Coffee Room, 18ft. × 15ft., Assembly Room, 42ft. × 22ft., Billiard Room, 26ft. × 18ft.

Lavatory with range of three basins, 2 W.C.'s., Entrance Lobby to Gardens.

Opening on to Lawn and Bowling Green is glazed side Entrance, adjacent to which are two Ladies' Lavatories and W.C.'s.

Tap Room, 18ft. × 15ft., Kitchen, 18ft. × 15ft., Scullery, Larder and Pantry.

Leading from Main Hall on Ground Floor to Chamber Floor, is handsome staircase built in Pitch Pine.

On Chamber Floor is Main Landing and Corridor connected therewith, on to which open the following rooms :—

Dining Room, Sitting Room, and 6 Guest Chambers, Bath Room and W.C.

Leading from passage way on Ground Floor is a second Staircase terminating on Landing to which open 4 Bedrooms, Housemaid's Pantry and W.C.

There is capital and extensive cellaring, consisting of 3 Beer Cellars, 2 Wine Cellars.

In the Basement of Building is Heating Furnace, the function of which is to provide hot water for bath and radiators.

Outside—Two Urinals and W.C.

At rear of main building is Enclosed Yard opening on to which are Knife House, Boot Hole, Coal House and W.C.

The outdoor accommodation is as follows :—

Garage with standing for four cars and having pit, Hackney Stable with stalls for 6, ditto for 2, Saddle Room, all with Lofting over and opening on to No. 1 Stable Yard.

Range of 8 Loose Boxes and two Saddle Rooms, all opening on to No. 2 Stable Yard, Manure Yard, Three Poultry Houses, all Brick-built and Tiled.

Pleasure Grounds, Bowling Green, Shrubbery and Kitchen Garden, Croft of excellent Pasture Land,

possessing frontage throughout the whole of its westerly boundary to the Albert Drive and as such ripe for development as building sites.

Water is laid on from the Potteries Water Works Company's Main.

The Premises are connected with the Trentham Sewer.

Tenants :—Messrs. JOHN JOULE & SON, LTD.

**Annual Rent £312 Os. Od.**

Outgoings :—Land Tax .. .. £3 5 0.

*The Premises are held on a Leasehold tenancy, expiring with Lady Day, 1928.*



Hem Heath, Trentham.

## LOT 209.

Highly desirable and very compact

## SMALL HOLDING

consisting of

Dwelling House, Out-buildings, Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's Shops, large Garden and Croft of rich old Turf, the whole having an Area of 4 Acres 1 Rood and 30 Perches.

This Lot possesses excellent frontage to the Main Road leading from Trentham to Longton and is immediately adjacent to the Trentham Railway Station.

THE HOUSE has Front, Side and Back Entrances, and contains Entrance Lobby, 2 Sitting Rooms, Living Room, Kitchen, 2 Pantries, Store Closet, Landing and 4 Bedrooms.

Wash House, Bakehouse, Pigstye and E.C.

Excellent Garden.

THE OUTBUILDINGS consist of Cow House with tying for 3 and having Fodder Passage also Implement Shed, Wheelwright's Shop, 45ft. x 12ft., and Blacksmith's Shop, 24ft. x 21ft., Shoeing Shed and Coke Store, E.C.

To the rear of the Premises is situate Croft of rich old Pasture having an area of over 4 acres.

The Premises are connected with the Potteries Water Works Main.

*Tenant* :—Mrs. H. WALKLATE.

**Present Annual Rent £24 10s. 0d.**

## LOT 214.

An excellent semi-detached

## Cottage

situate at Hem Heath, fronting to the Barlaston Old Road, and directly overlooking the Trentham Golf Links.

THE COTTAGE contains Entrance Lobby, Living Room, Scullery, Pantry, Store Closet, Landing, Three Bedrooms and Dress Closet.

Coal House opening on to Enclosed Yard.

Pig Stye and E.C.

Good Garden.

The Premises are connected with the Potteries Water Works Main.

*Tenant* :—Mr. JAMES BROOKES.

*Sub-Tenant* :—Mr. EDGE.

**Apportioned Yearly Rental £5 2s. 6d.**



21.

LOT 215.

Capital Brick-built and Tiled semi-detached

## Cottage

of modern type, situate at Hem Heath, immediately adjacent to that included with foregoing Lot, fronting to the Barlaston Old Road, and overlooking the Trentham Golf Links which are immediately opposite.

THE COTTAGE contains Entrance Lobby, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Pantry, Store Closet, Landing, Three Bedrooms and Dress Closet.

Coal House opening on to Enclosed Yard.

Pig Sty and E.C.

Good Garden.

The Premises are connected with the Potteries Water Works Main.

*Tenant* :—Mr. JAMES BROOKES and Reps. of E. HUGHES.

*Sub-Tenant* :—Mrs. CHATTERLEY.

**Apportioned Yearly Rental** 24 17s. 6d. Jas. Brooks.  
5s. 0d. Reps. of E. Hughes.

*Outgoings* :—Land Tax .. .. 1s. 0½d.

*Notice to quit has been given, which will expire with 25th March, 1920.*

LOT 220.

## PREMISES

at present used as

“ TRENTHAM POLICE STATION,”

together with DWELLING HOUSE attached thereto.

The accommodation consists of :—

Entrance Lobby, Sitting Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Office, 2 Pantries, 3 Bedrooms, two of which are on the Ground Floor.

Prisoners' Cell with W.C.

Pig Sty, E.C., Ash Pit opening on to enclosed Yard.

Workshop—Timber and Iron-built.

Good Garden.

Water is laid on from the Potteries Water Works Company's Main.

The Premises are connected with the Trentham Sewer.

*Tenant* :—STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

*Sub-Tenant* :—POLICE SERGEANT BRANDRICK.

**Present Annual Rental £16 Os. Od.**



**22.**

EXTRACTS FROM THE AUCTION PARTICULARS FOR LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES AT HEM HEATH IN 1921:

**LOT 6.**

**A Freehold Ground Rent**

of

**£3 3s. 0d. per Annum,**

secured upon

The Two Dwelling Houses and Shops, BROUGH'S LANE, HEM HEATH, with reversion to the Rack Rental of the Property, estimated at

**£90 0s. 0d. per annum.**

No. of Leases 34 and 34a.

Dated March 16th, 1903, May 26th, 1903.

Term 99 years from Lady Day, 1903.

**LOT 8.**

**A Freehold Ground Rent**

of

**£2 1s. 8d. per Annum,**

secured upon

The Two Dwelling Houses, "TELEPHONE COTTAGE" and "GROVE COTTAGE," BROUGH'S LANE, HEM HEATH, with reversion to the Rack Rental of the Property, estimated at

**£35 0s. 0d. per annum.**

No. of Lease 28.

Dated February 13th, 1901.

Term 99 years from Lady Day, 1901.

**LOT 16.**

**A Freehold Ground Rent**

of

**£17 1s. 3d. per Annum,**

secured upon

The Six Villa Residences, "HEATH HOUSE," "IVYDENE," "RONANS," "ROSSCLARE," "BENFIELD" and "IDDESLEIGH," LONGTON ROAD, HEM HEATH. with reversion to the Rack Rental of the Property, estimated at

**£240 0s. 0d. per annum.**

No. of Lease 33.

Dated March 16th, 1903.

Term 99 years from Lady Day, 1903.



LOT 21.

A Freehold Ground Rent

of

£11 5s. 0d. per Annum,

secured upon

The Two Villa Residences, "SUNNYSIDE" and "DRAGOR," LONGTON ROAD, HEM HEATH, with reversion to the Rack Rental of the Property, estimated at

£120 0s. 0d. per annum.

No. of Lease 7.  
Dated July 28th, 1897.

Term 99 years from Michaelmas, 1897.

LOT 23.

A Freehold Ground Rent

of

£10 8s. 4d. per Annum,

secured upon

THE CLUB HOUSE of the TRENTAM GOLF CLUB, BARLASTON OLD ROAD, HEM HEATH, with reversion to the Rack Rental of the Property, estimated at

£85 0s. 0d. per annum.

No. of Leases 35 and 35a.  
Dated December 23rd, 1903, May 4th, 1914.

Term 99 years from Michaelmas, 1903.

LOT 30.

A Freehold Ground Rent

of

£7 19s. 4d. per Annum,

secured upon

The Villa Residence, "THE OAKS," BARLASTON OLD ROAD, HEM HEATH, with reversion to the Rack Rental of the Property, estimated at

£70 0s. 0d. per annum.

No. of Lease 8.  
Dated July 28th, 1897.

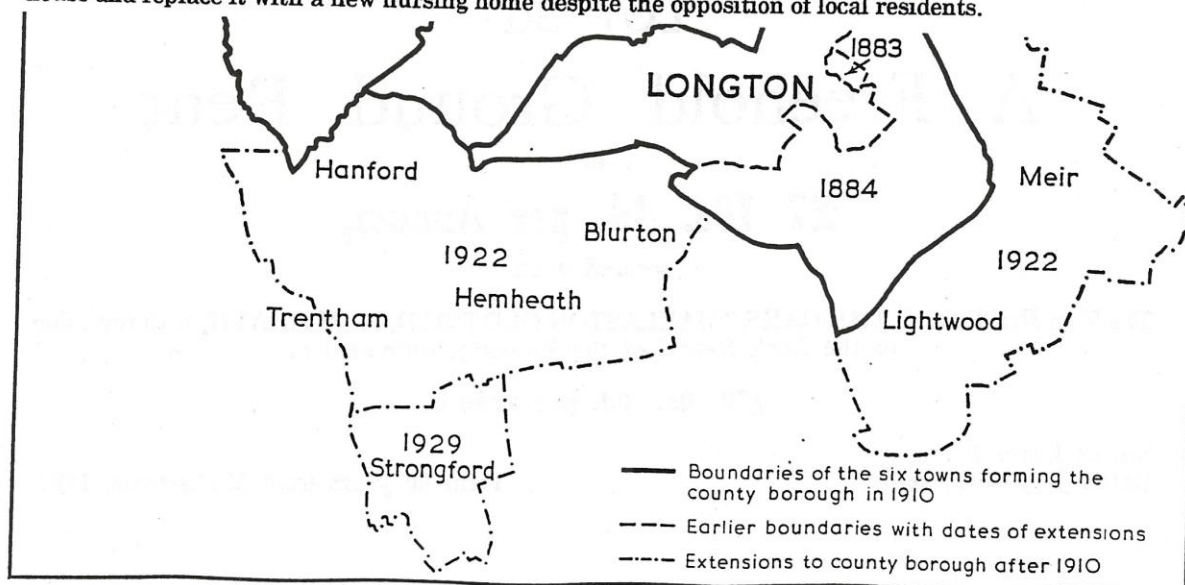
Term 99 years from Michaelmas, 1897.



In 1919 the county borough of Stoke-on-Trent prepared a scheme to extend its boundary to include Newcastle-under-Lyme, Wolstanton, Chesterton, Silverdale, Clayton, Trentham, Hanford, Meir, Bucknall, Smallthorne, Norton and Kidsgrove. The proposal for the extension of the boundaries was dealt with by a public enquiry held by the Ministry of Health in 1920. All the surrounding local authorities including Trentham Parish Council opposed the proposal. However, George C Kent, the former town clerk of Longton but then the solicitor for the Trentham Estate and the Stafford Coal and Iron Company gave evidence that the interests he represented supported the boundary extension up to the Whitmore Road and the Stone Road (i.e. excluding Trentham Park and Gardens). The government approved a partial extension scheme on the west side of Stoke-on-Trent. This included 2,835 acres in the parishes of Trentham and Stone Rural. In 1930 a further 430 acres in Trentham and Barlaston parishes, comprising the area between Strongford Farm and Oldroad Farm, was added for the purpose of constructing the Strongford Sewage Works (see map below). In the early 1920s Stoke-on-Trent Council prepared a town planning scheme for the "Southern Area" which included the area around Hem Heath. Regulations were introduced which controlled building lines and restricted the number of houses which could be constructed to a maximum of 12 per acre. The extract from the 1937 ordnance survey map on the next page shows some of the new properties constructed in Edward Avenue, Lindum Avenue and Beechfield Road on land sold by the Trentham Estate in 1919. Very few of these new houses had garages. The occupiers, like their Edwardian predecessors, relied on public transport - trains and buses - to get them to and from work. The residents of the houses in Hem Heath can be found in the extract from the 1928 electoral register on pages 26-27. They include the electors in 4 houses in Lindum Avenue which had been completed and occupied by October 1928.

The Trentham Hall Estate too sought to capitalize on this demand for suburban housing. By the mid 1930s the whole of the east side of Barlaston Old Road down to the footpath from the Limekiln Bridge over the Trent and Mersey Canal had been built up with large detached houses. In 1935 the Trentham Hall Estate, which still owned land on Barlaston Old Road opposite the Strongford Sewage Works, staked out new roads in the area with adjacent building plots and offered them for sale at the North Stafford Hotel. However, unlike their earlier development at Hem Heath, this sale was not a success. As an alternative the Trentham Estate decided to use some of the land leased to the golf club fronting on to Barlaston Old Road for building plots. The Club immediately called a meeting of residents on the other side of the road to encourage them to protest at having their view damaged, and got them to pay the Club amounting effectively to £120 for 21 years, on condition that the Club was able to forstall this development. The Club then negotiated a new lease with the estate with an increase of rent of £100 per annum on condition that no building take place in Barlaston Old Road on the Club side.

One other development is worth noting. In 1936 Edmund Corn, the owner of "Selwyn", a substantial detached house on Longton Road, donated his house to the citizens of Stoke-on-Trent for the use of the blind as a memorial to the late King George V. The house was managed by the "City of Stoke-on-Trent Blind Welfare Committee" on behalf of the council. They opened it as "The King George V Memorial Home for the Blind" to house 16 of the oldest blind people in the city. The house was run entirely from a fund set up by the Blind Welfare Committee and details of their fund-raising activities can be found in their annual reports in the city archives. Following local government re-organisation the house passed into the control of Staffordshire County Council in 1971. The county council sold the house to a private company in 1993 which was granted planning permission this year (1998) to demolish the house and replace it with a new nursing home despite the opposition of local residents.





25



1937 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP SHOWING  
SHOWING SOME OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT  
AT HEM HEATH IN THE 1920s & 1930s



26.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF ELECTORS FOR WARD 23 DATED 15 OCTOBER 1928

Franchise.			Names in full. Surname first.	Residence or Property occupied and abode of non-resident occupier.
No. (a)	Parlia- mentary	(b) Local Govt.		
ALBERT ROAD				
1827	R	O	Harper, Archibald	
1828	O	O	Harper, Martha	
1829	R	O	Coates, Herbert	
1830	HO	HO	Coates, Sarah Jane Walters	
1831	R	O	Moorecroft, William	
1832	R	O	Bladon, Joseph Clement	
1833	HO	HO	Bladon, Esther Gertrude	
1834	R	O	Bassett, Clement—J	
1835	HO	HO	Bassett, Florence	
1836	R	O	Wootton, William Thomas—J	
1837	HO	HO	Wootton, Agnes Mabel	
1838	R	O	Wildblood, Richard Vernon—J	
1839	HO	HO	Wildblood, Marjory	
1840	R	O	Young, William Francis	
1841	HO	HO	Young, Elsie Craig	
1842	R	O	Bott, Thomas John	
1843	HO	HO	Bott, Amy	
1844	O	O	Pauer, Helo	
1845	O	O	Pauer, Margaret	
1846	R	O	Boyd, John Lindsay—J	
1847	HO	HO	Boyd, Margaret Clark	
1848	R	O	Dean, William Harold	
1849	HO	HO	Dean, Sarah	
1850	R	O	Nicholas, Frederick George—J	Westfield
1851	HO	HO	Nicholas, Edith	Westfield
1852	R	—	Berry, William	
BARLASTON ROAD				
1460	O	O	Kent, Sarah May	The Golf House
1461	R	O	Hackney, William Booth	
1462	HO	HO	Hackney, Ellen	
1463	R	—	Hackney, Horace Booth	
1464	O	O	Mayer, Mary	
1465	R	O	Douglas, Arthur—J	The Beeches
1466	HO	HO	Douglas, Minnie	The Beeches
1467	R	O	Barrow, William	
1468	R	O	Hughes, Harry	
1469	HO	HO	Hughes, Sarah Ann	
1470	R	O	Lancaster, Edwin	Lyndhurst
1471	R	—	Day, John	Lyndhurst
1472	R	O	Aynsley, Kenneth—J	The Nook
1473	HO	HO	Aynsley, Daisy	The Nook
1474	R	O	Webb, Walter Lindop	
1475	HO	HO	Webb, Gertrude	
1476	R	O	Roberts, Thomas Bates—J	
1477	HO	HO	Roberts, Theodora	
1478	R	O	Stewart, William	
1479	R	—	Oulton, William Peters	
1480	R	O	Gibson, Edwin—J	
1481	HO	HO	Gibson, Alice	
1482	R	O	Hewitt, Joseph Kenneth—J	
1483	HO	HO	Hewitt, Joyce	
1484	R	O	Dunn, Robert James—J	
1485	HO	HO	Dunn, Ada	
1486	R	O	Hill, Jabez	
1487	R	O	Rogers, David	
1488	HO	HO	Rogers, Emily	
BROUGH LANE				
1676	O	O	Littler, Christine	The Stores
1677	R	—	Littler, Thomas	The Stores
1678	R	O	Brayford, William	
1679	HO	HO	Brayford, Lillian Jane	
1680	R	O	Paget, William	
1681	HO	HO	Paget, Fanny	
1682	R	—	Paget, Frank	
1683	R	O	Saunders, Frederick	
1684	HO	HO	Saunders, Lydia Amelia	
1685	R	O	Snappe, George	
1686	HO	HO	Snappe, Cecilia	
1687	R	O	Farnsworth, John	
1688	HO	HO	Farnsworth, Harriet	BROUGH LANE
1689	R	—	Hodgkinson, John	cont.
1690	O	O	Bickerton, Charlotte	
1691	R	—	Bickerton, Harold	
1692	R	O	Finnikin, William	
1693	HO	HO	Finnikin, Alice	
1694	O	O	Norman, Louisa	
1695	R	O	Turner, Thomas Leake	
1696	HO	HO	Turner, Catherine	
1697	R	O	Bentley, John	near
1698	HO	HO	Bentley, Florence Amelia	near
1699	R	—	Bentley, John (jun.)	near
1700	R	O	Foster, Samuel	
1701	HO	HO	Foster, Ada	
1702	R	—	Olsen, Paul	
1703	R	O	Gregory, Godwin	EARLES ROAD
1704	HO	HO	Gregory, Ada	
1705	O	O	Fidler, Amy	
1706	R	—	Jones, The Rev. E. T. C.	
1707	R	O	Bennett, John William	
1708	HO	HO	Bennett, Jessie	
1709	R	O	Challenor, Frank	
1710	HO	HO	Challenor, Hannah	
1711	R	O	Gadd, George Lewis	
1712	HO	HO	Gadd, Annie	
1713	R	O	Smith, Alfred	
1714	HO	HO	Smith, Effie	
1715	O	O	Maddock, Jessie Elizabeth	
1716	R	—	Worth, William	
1717	R	O	Cartwright, Frank Grainger	
1718	HO	HO	Cartwright, Lillian Mary	
1719	R	—	Collier, Charles	
1720	O	O	Bossen, Elizabeth	
1721	O	O	Shingfield, Annie	
1722	R	—	Parratt, George Mellish	
1723	R	O	Robinson, William	
1724	HO	HO	Robinson, Lucy	
1725	R	—	Hope, Charles	
1726	R	O	Morris, Arthur—J	
1727	HO	HO	Morris, Fanny	
1728	R	O	Knight, John E.	Holmlea
1729	HO	HO	Knight, Elsie	Holmlea
1730	R	—	Maddocks, James	
1731	R	O	Creyke, George Walker	HEM HEATH
1732	HO	HO	Creyke, Beatie	
1733	O	O	Downham, Emma	
1734	R	O	Bailey, Kenneth—J	
1735	HO	HO	Bailey, Clotilde Alice	
1736	R	O	Walters, James	
1737	HO	HO	Walters, Ann Bentley	
1738	R	O	Greatbatch, George Hawley	
1739	HO	HO	Greatbatch, Frances	
1740	R	O	Davies, Lloyd—J	
1741	R	O	Stockwell, John Frederick	
1742	HO	HO	Stockwell, May Eveline	
1743	R	O	Blair, Peter Christie	
1744	HO	HO	Blair, Charlotte Theresa	
1745	R	—	Bailey, Percy	
1746	R	O	Corn, Reginald	
1747	HO	HO	Corn, Maud	
1748	R	O	Rowley, William Harold	
1749	HO	HO	Rowley, Alice	
1750	R	O	Smith, William	
1751	HO	HO	Smith, Beatrice	
1752	R	O	Moore, John	
1753	HO	HO	Moore, Laura	
1754	R	O	Tress, William Dagnall—J	
1755	HO	HO	Tress, Gertrude	
1756	R	O	Wedgwood, Percy	
1757	HO	HO	Wedgwood, Myra	



## LEYFIELDS ROAD

758	O	O	Wilson, Elizabeth May—J	
759	NM	—	aWilson, John Frederick Samuel	
760	R	O	Bence, Harold Osmond	
761	HO	HO	Bence, Edythe Emily	
762	R	O	Tutton, Alfred Alonzo	
763	R	O	Mitchell, Harry Walter—J	
764	HO	HO	Mitchell, Annie Elizabeth	
765	R	O	Bullock, Albert—J	
766	HO	HO	Bullock, Emily	
767	R	O	Goddard, John Vivian	
768	HO	HO	Goddard, Dorothy	
769	R	O	Siddall, John James—J	
770	HO	HO	Siddall, Hetty	
771	R	O	Templeman, Robert Joseph	
772	HO	HO	Templeman, Ada Lytton	
773	R	O	Rhodes, Mark—J	
774	HO	HO	Rhodes, Helen	
775	R	—	Shaw, Harold	
776	R	—	Shaw, Thomas	
777	R	O	Baines, Harold—J	
778	HO	HO	Baines, Kate	
779	R	O	Steele, George—J	
780	O	O	Steele, Mary	
781	R	O	Pope, Francis Henry—J	
782	HO	HO	Pope, Annie Elizabeth	
783	R	O	Corn, Edward Richard Geoffrey—J	
784	R	O	Corn, Edmund Richard	
785	HO	HO	Corn, Susan Annie	
786	R	O	Goldstraw, Charles Walker—J	
787	HO	HO	Goldstraw, Hannah	
788	R	O	Lovatt, Elijah	
789	HO	HO	Lovatt, Alice May	
790	R	O	Critchlow, Ernest	
791	HO	HO	Critchlow, Annie	
792	R	O	Brammer, William Henry	New Park cottage
793	HO	HO	Brammer, Lucy	New Park cottage
794	R	O	Ainsworth, Walter	
795	HO	HO	Ainsworth, Louisa	
796	R	O	Ainsworth, Arthur—J	
797	HO	HO	Ainsworth, Harriet Elizabeth	
798	R	O	Quinton, Charles	
799	HO	HO	Quinton, Ada	
1800	R	—	Poole, William	
1801	R	O	Fowell, George Harry	
1802	HO	HO	Fowell, Helen Minnie	
1803	R	O	Pember, Frank Ernest	Trentham Hotel
1804	HO	HO	Heath—SJ	
1805	R	—	Pember, Mary	Trentham Hotel
1806	R	—	Clewes, Thomas	Trentham Hotel
1807	R	—	Mellard, Bartlett	Trentham Hotel
1808	R	O	Munday-Cox, Walter	Trentham Hotel
1809	HO	HO	Fielding, Arthur Ross—J	
1810	O	O	Fielding, Gertrude	
1811	R	—	Taylor, Mary	
1812	R	—	Taylor, Francis Edward	
1813	O	O	Taylor, John Fielding	
1814	R	O	Holdcroft, Catherine	
1815	HO	HO	Brandrick, John Edward	
1816	R	O	Brandrick, Eliza	
1817	R	—	Farrall, Bertram	
1818	R	O	Deaman, Bernard—J	
1819	HO	HO	Yates, William Thomas	Station House
1820	R	O	Yates, Elizabeth	Station House
1821	HO	HO	Wright, Frederick Bertram—J	
1822	R	O	Wright, Helen	
1823	HO	HO	Maddocks, Geoffrey—J	Hem Heath House
1824	R	O	Maddocks, Kathleen	Hem Heath House
1825	R	O	Green, Harry	
1826	R	O	Jones, Thomas	
1827	HO	HO	Jones, Elsie	
1828	R	—	Jackson, Arthur	
1829	R	O	Grocott, Wilfred	

1829	R	O	Parry, Charles	
1830	HO	HO	Parry, Elizabeth	
1831	R	O	Woodward, Harold—J	
1832	HO	HO	Woodward, Mabel	
1833	R	O	Bourne, James	
1834	HO	HO	Bourne, Sarah Ann	
1835	R	—	Bourne, Stanley	
1836	R	O	Gregory, Thomas William—J	
1837	HO	HO	Gregory, Emily Truby	
1838	R	O	Underwood, Albert	
1839	HO	HO	Underwood, Agnes	

## LINDUM AVENUE

1840	R	O	Ward, Percy John	
1841	R	O	Ward, Roland Cecil	
1842	O	O	Jacobs, Eliza	Repton
1843	R	O	Smith, Ralph	Fairfield
1844	HO	HO	Smith, Louisa	Fairfield
1845	R	—	Smith, Frank	Fairfield
1846	R	O	Wilson, Albert Joseph	Henley
1847	HO	HO	Wilson, Amy	Henley
1848	R	—	Wilson, Harry	Henley

## MEADOW ROAD

1849	O	O	Hulme, Martha	
1850	R	—	Hulme, Albert	
1851	R	O	Jones, William	
1852	HO	HO	Jones, Harriet Ellen	
1853	R	O	Pyatt, Charles	
1854	HO	HO	Pyatt, Anne	
1855	R	—	Pyatt, Charles (jun.)	
1856	R	O	Shelley, Samuel	
1857	BP	O	Mould, William	
1858	O	O	Mould, Amy	
1859	R	O	Scott, Arthur	
1860	R	O	Scott, Harry	
1861	HO	HO	Scott, Eveline	
1862	R	O	Jones, Bertram	
1863	HO	HO	Jones, Florence	
1864	R	O	Hawthorne, Albert	
1865	HO	HO	Hawthorne, Sarah Ellen	
1866	O	O	Boxall, Ellen	
1867	R	O	Ward, Horatio	
1868	HO	HO	Ward, Mary	
1869	R	O	Lowe, John Albert	
1870	HO	HO	Lowe, Lily	
1871	O	O	Collison, Mary Jane—J	
1872	R	—	Stone, Alfred	

## REGENT ROAD

1879	R	O	Robinson, Hubert Allcock	
1880	HO	HO	Robinson, Elizabeth	
1881	R	O	Hines, Percy Edgar—J	
1882	HO	HO	Hines, Nellie	



The estate sold the land in 1919 but they kept the mineral rights. Within 18 months of the sale the Stafford Coal and Iron Company, in which the Duke of Sutherland was by far the largest shareholder, began to drill boreholes at Hem Heath to assess the coal reserves. In 1922 they began preliminary work on the development of a new colliery. By then the site lay within the boundary of the county borough of Stoke-on-Trent which actively supported the new development. Extracts from the Staffordshire Sentinel of 30 and 31 July 1924 are reproduced below. At the opening ceremony for the cutting of the first sod the Duke referred to the fears that had been expressed about the way in which this new colliery would affect Hem Heath and the village of Trentham. Despite his assurances it is clear that such a development would not have been contemplated if the family were still resident at Trentham Hall. But they had left twenty years earlier and were now prepared to exploit the local mineral rights. Having sold their estate the effect on local housing development was no longer their problem.

## NEW COLLIERY FOR NORTH STAFFS.

### IMPORTANT EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENT. GREAT UNDERTAKING AT TRENTHAM.

The Duke of Sutherland on Wednesday inaugurated a great industrial development in North Staffordshire by cutting the first sod of a new colliery at Hem Heath, Trentham, for the Stafford Coal and Iron Company, Ltd.

#### DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

No. 1 shaft, which was the scene of to-day's interesting ceremony, will be 19ft. 6ins. in diameter inside the brickwork, and will be sunk in the first instance to a depth of 730 yards, to recover the upper coal seams and the Bassey Mine ironstone. Ultimately, this shaft will be deepened, making an inset at 950 yards, to recover the seams down to and including the Yard Seam, and the whole plant has been designed to deal with the output from the greater depth. The shaft will be equipped for raising 1,400 tons of mineral in a seven-hour shift from the 950 yard level, and it is anticipated that the first stage of the sinking will be completed in about two years. The probability is that the work will be sufficiently advanced in five years to obtain a reasonable output, but not the full output.

The second shaft, which is also to be 19ft. 6ins. in diameter, will be sunk later, about 60 yards from the first, to recover the upper coals on the western side of the new area, to a depth of about 550 yards below the surface. This will be equipped for dealing with a similar quantity of mineral to the No. 1 shaft, and at the end of about six years, by which time the sinking and equipment will be complete, about 2,000 men will be employed at each pit. This means a very important development, and it is obvious that attention will soon have to be paid to the question of housing somewhere in the immediate vicinity.

#### PRELIMINARY WORK.

Visitors to the site of the new colliery found that in the past two years a good deal of preliminary work has been done. This includes the diversion of a brook course, which formerly ran straight across the site, and has now been altered to skirt the buildings that are to be erected. The modern headgears and 180ft. high chimney, with 10ft. internal diameter, have already become a local landmark, and, in addition to a mammoth reservoir which has been installed, there is the temporary sinking plant.

This consists of a pair of sinking engines, 24in. bore by 48in. stroke, with 8ft. diameter parallel drum; capstans, 8in. bore by 12in. stroke, with drums 3ft. diameter, the gear reduction being 80-1; and an air compressor, with a capacity of 1,500 cubic feet of free air per minute to 80lbs. per square inch gauge, made by Messrs. Bellis and Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.

The entrance to the new colliery will be from the main Trentham to Longton road, and between the first shaft and the boilers—three of which have already been erected—will be the power-house and winding engines. To the right, or entering, will be the general offices, ambulance room and lamp-house,

while on the left there are to be the range of workshops and stores. Further back will be a sports ground large enough for a football pitch.

#### THE PLANT.

Steam will be generated in a battery of Lancashire boilers, each 30 feet long by 9 feet diameter, and capable of sustaining a daily working pressure of 160lbs. per square inch. The boilers will be equipped with superheaters, and provision has been made for the installation of economisers and water-softening plant. Three boilers, made by D. Adamson and Co., Dukinfield, have been installed for use during sinking. The boiler feed will be handled by vertical direct acting pumps of a capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour, made by G. and J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.

The headgears, made by Messrs. Head, Wrightson and Co., are of lattice steel construction, 85 feet high to the pulley centres, and designed to carry a total load of 250 tons. The cages, which will be 14ft. 2in. long by 3ft. 10in. wide, will carry six tubs,—three per deck—giving a net coal load of four tons. The weight of empty cage and chains will be 6½ tons.

The winding engines, now being made by Messrs. Yates and Thom, Blackburn, are of the simple high pressure type, with cylinders 43in. bore and 72in. stroke, and will exhaust through regenerative accumulators to the mixed pressure turbines in the power-house. The winding drum will be of the semi-conical type, 15ft. to 30ft. diameter. These engines are designed for an output of 1,400 tons per seven hour shift, from a depth of 930 yards.

The power plant will consist of mixed pressure turbines, driving 10,000 cubic feet of free air per minute to 80lb. per square inch gauge compressor, and also a 1,500 kilowatt alternator, generating current at 3,000 volts. Space will be provided for the duplication of these units. The turbines will exhaust into jet condensers.

A ferro concrete reservoir, of 300,000 gallons capacity, designed by the Birmingham Concrete Steel Co., Birmingham, and constructed by Messrs. Parsons and Morrin, Birmingham, has been installed to contain the spray cooling plant, to deal with the injection water and to provide boiler feed. Arrangements have been made to filter all water before it passes into the reservoir.

#### GEOLOGICAL RESULTS OF BOREHOLE.

The Stafford Coal and Iron Company (Limited) now have the mining rights over an area of 4,345 acres, of which 1,182 acres are freehold and the remainder leasehold. The five existing shafts which are worked by the company at Great Fenton have recovered the seams down to the Yard Seam, which lies at a depth of 900 yards below the surface, under 2,000 acres. The remaining area, which will be developed from the new colliery at Hem Heath, has been proved by two boreholes. One at Newstead, which was completed in 1896, proved the measures down to the Great Row Seam.



## EFFECT ON TRENTHAM.

Concern has naturally been felt regarding the possibility of the extent to which the undertaking will affect the charm of the picturesque village of Trentham and its environs. Mr. E. P. Turner, general manager of the company, points out that, in formulating the scheme, attention has been paid to this matter, and minerals brought up the shafts will be taken straight to the company's existing siding at Sideway, which is 1,100 yards away, and by-product work will be carried out at the present Great Fenton Collieries.

But old times change giving place to new; and even should the rural glories of Trentham be somewhat diminished, there will be more trade and work and wages. The depression in trade will pass away, and flourishing times will come again, with an unprecedented demand for coal, and these two new collieries will assist North Staffordshire to take a much more prosperous and influential position than ever

before in the business and industrial life of the country. When Josiah Wedgwood removed to Etruria from Burslem in the eighteenth century, that was a beautiful locality; but if the atmosphere is now so smoke laden, from the Wedgwood factory and the works of the Shelton Iron, Steel and Coal Company, and others, smoke at any rate means trade and work and wages. There are compensations for most things; and while the uneasiness of the present residents of Trentham may be sympathised with, the compensation here will be the increased prosperity of North Staffordshire, including the County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, and the tremendous population of which it is the centre: while suburban residents may avail themselves of the ever-cheapening motor-cars to go to live still further out in the country. Further, there is the hope of a more wholesale supply of electricity leading to the diminution of the smoke nuisance, and the wish of the Stafford Coal and Iron Company to use every endeavour to that end.

## ORIGIN OF THE STAFFORD COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The Stafford Coal and Iron Company, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, now the proprietor of collieries, blast-furnaces, and chemical works, was incorporated on 10th September, 1873, the first Directors being the Duke of Sutherland (the third Duke), Mr. John Pender, and Mr. John Bourne.

The four pits—Bourne, Pender, Homer and Sutherland—were sunk when work was started in 1873. The first two were completed in 1876, and the latter two in 1878. There was also a brickworks in operation, the work being carried on under the direction of Mr. C. J. Homer, who joined the Board in 1876, together with Sir Arnold Kemball. The five shafts already sunk were named after those first five Directors.

The erection of two blast-furnaces, with blast engines and stoves, was started in 1881, and these were put to work in October, 1882. A fifth shaft (Kemball) was commenced in 1884, and completed in the following year. A third furnace and necessary stoves were built in 1890, and a fourth furnace and stoves, together with by-product works for dealing with the gas from the furnaces, were commenced in 1900.

Since that date, the output has been considerably developed. In 1904, about 1,350 men were employed on the collieries, with an output of 480,000 tons per annum. In 1920, the colliery employees were 3,800 men, with an output of 730,000 tons per annum. In 1923 the colliery employees numbered 3,450, with an output of 754,000 tons. The company at present employ 3,500 workmen, and the output from the collieries is three quarters of a million tons.

The Directors are the Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley (Chairman), the Duke of Sutherland, Viscount Chaplin, Sir Francis Joseph, Col. K. R. B. Wodehouse, Mr. B. A. Prowse and Mr. H. Bumby.

## CEREMONY OF CUTTING THE FIRST SOD.

### PROSPECTS OF REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT.

Houses required for Four Thousand Workers.

### AMENITIES OF DISTRICT TO BE PROTECTED.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S ASSURANCE.

### THE MAYOR.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Mayor proposed "The Stafford Coal and Iron Company, Ltd.," In doing so, he said he desired specially to say how very much they appreciated the Chairman and those who were associated with him in this new venture, and particularly wished to mention the name of the Duke of Sutherland. (Applause.) They had felt deeply the loss of the House of Sutherland in North Staffordshire. (Hear, hear.) For many years the members of that house were absolute pals to everybody in the district, and to-day they rejoiced that the Duke of Sutherland was interested in this new venture. They welcomed him into their midst, and they trusted that he and the new undertaking would be prosperous, and that they would meet on some future occasion when the Duke had made vast sums of money, not only for himself, but for his employees, and that they would have a similar lunch to the one that day. (Laughter and applause.) Increased prosperity could only come to the district through the vision and assistance of gentlemen like their Chairman, the Duke, Lord Chaplin and others, and there was no subject of more importance to that great industrial area than the coal-mining industry. The wealth of North Staffordshire was absolutely colossal. They could not see the mineral wealth, but they were told by those who knew about these things that there was vast wealth on which they walked day by day. That mineral wealth required capital, and not only capital, but confidence and security, and the co-operation of those who got the coal. (Hear, hear.) That was essential, if any industry was to flourish.

### ALL PARTIES DISSATISFIED.

Although this wealth was so great, nobody was satisfied, the Mayor continued. The poor old miner was dissatisfied, and said he never got enough. There was a great deal to be said for the miner to-day. (Hear, hear.) He was not getting sufficient, compared with men in other industries, and he ventured to say that no one was more sorry that the miner did not get more money than the Duke. (Hear, hear.) It was not his fault, nor the fault of the people who worked the industry in North Staffordshire. But there would come a time, in his (the speaker's) view, when the miner would not complain that he was not getting sufficient, because this Government, and the late Government, had taken and were still taking steps to make the mining industry comparable with other trades, so as to do away with the dissatisfaction of the miner. Then the mine-owner was not satisfied. People were always putting pinpricks into him, and he was getting no money. Perhaps the Duke would be able to tell them if there were any colossal fortunes made in this trade. (Laughter.) Then there was the poor consumer, who saw coal seventeen bob at the top and forty-five bob in the cellar. (Laughter.) There was yet another party—Parliament, who represented the national interest, did not appear to be satisfied.

Referring to Alderman Finney, the Mayor said he was a man whom everybody in North Staffordshire respected—(hear, hear)—and they believed every word that he said when he planted the tree of the new colliery that morning. There were two things which stood out, and which must go hand in hand, and



they were increased production and the opening of new ventures. There must be opportunities for the miners to co-operate with the owners to make the mines pay to such a degree that the owner and the employee could be perfectly satisfied. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to say that by the opening of this new colliery they were bringing this about. He saw that there was to be an outlay of half a million pounds, and that they hoped there would be 90 million tons of coal to be recovered. And a very important part was that there would be employment for an extra 4,000 men. That was glorious news for North Staffordshire, and such an undertaking was, to his mind, absolutely essential to the prosperity of their great industrial area.

#### HOUSES FOR THE WORKERS.

A thing that struck him at once, proceeded the Mayor, was the problem of housing these extra 4,000 men. Housing was one of the greatest problems that confronted a municipal authority at the present time. But he would say that if these gentlemen had been sportsmen enough to put up their money for this great venture to reduce unemployment in North Staffordshire, the municipal authority had got to come to their aid and provide houses for the men for whom work was found. The greatest difficulty he had, and he said it openly, was with his friends of the Labour Party on the Council. They were a splendid lot of fellows, but they had the most extraordinary ideals. (Laughter.) He was as much jealous of the housing of the working classes—and he thought the majority of the Council were—as the members of the Labour Party. They had an idea that the houses must have so many bedrooms, a bathroom, and a drawing room. (Hear, hear.) Alderman Robinson said "Hear, hear." So did he. But where was the money to come from? They must be practical, and put up houses that working people could afford to live in. They must provide dwellings with an economical rent. He understood that the Duke and his colleagues in the new undertaking were prepared to give the land to build houses on. They must put up houses at a price that the miners could afford to pay. That was the proposition that he was going to bring before the Corporation, and he thought he would have the support of even the Labour Party. He believed such houses could be built, and that they would be able to get a considerable subsidy from the Government. The Chairman, the Duke, and those associated with them, were out to do something for North Staffordshire, and they were very grateful to them, and hoped that their anticipations might be realised, that there would be a hive of industry at Hem Heath, and that prosperity would come to the whole of the district. (Applause.)

The Mayor coupled with the toast the name of the Duke of Sutherland, and in honouring it the company sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

#### THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

The Duke, who was cordially received on rising to respond, said it was a great source of pleasure to him to be able to meet so many people whom he had not been able to meet so much in the past as he would have wished—friends and neighbours who, in the old days, when his family lived at Trentham, showed such unstinted kindness towards them. That

day had been a red letter day to him, as it enabled him to renew old acquaintances and re-establish old friendships. There was one point about the new undertaking that gave him special satisfaction. That was that he believed they would really and seriously and honestly assist towards the remedying of that great evil of unemployment. (Hear, hear.) It might take a few years—six or seven—to develop on the lines that they wanted to develop and absorb all these fresh men into the work of the industry. But he spoke not only for himself, but for the other directors, when he said that that point gave them the greatest satisfaction, and they felt that whatever good they got out of it themselves, their fellow-workers below ground would also benefit materially, as they should do. (Applause.)

#### AVOIDING DISPUTES.

No one knew what the future might hold, but this he did know, that the interests of the company were inextricably bound up with the interests of North Staffordshire. All the trades and all the workers of North Staffordshire would sink or swim together, and he did hope that the day was not far ahead when workers and employers would see their way to combine more whole-heartedly to avert those sad, disastrous and unfortunate disputes that so often occurred between capital and labour, and that they would march forward hand in hand triumphantly to prosperity and goodwill. There was no doubt that a great tide of bad trade was sweeping over Europe, and he believed that the only way in which that tide could be arrested, and eventually made to recede, was by the development of undeveloped resources throughout the country. And, although in only a small way, they felt that their new venture was doing a little bit towards that idea of development and improvement. (Applause.) He could assure them, in any case, that the Stafford Coal and Iron Company would always do, and had always done, its best for North Staffordshire, and for the people of North Staffordshire, and that old record that was carried on when his father was a director—and his father took the greatest possible interest in the undertaking—(hear, hear.)—would be continued in this new scheme, and amplified in every way possible, to ensure amicable and friendly relations between all classes of the community. (Applause.) The Mayor had mentioned the importance of the question of houses, and how true his remarks were! He could only say that the company would do all they could on their side to assist in the great effort, either by means of land or in some way that could be decided upon around a table, to get the houses built—comfortable and simple as they must be.

#### PRESERVING BEAUTIES OF TRENTHAM.

In conclusion, his Grace said that the directors felt most strongly that nothing should be done to disturb or spoil in any way the beauties and amenities of Trentham Park and Gardens. Of course, there might be more smuts about, another chimney put up here and there, and a little more noise, but except for these, they would do their best—apart from what was absolutely essential for the working of the pits—not to interfere with the beautiful country which they knew the people of the Potteries enjoyed and appreciated. He thanked the Mayor for his very kind remarks, and assured him that the directors would do all they could to reciprocate the cordiality that had been shown towards them. (Applause.)