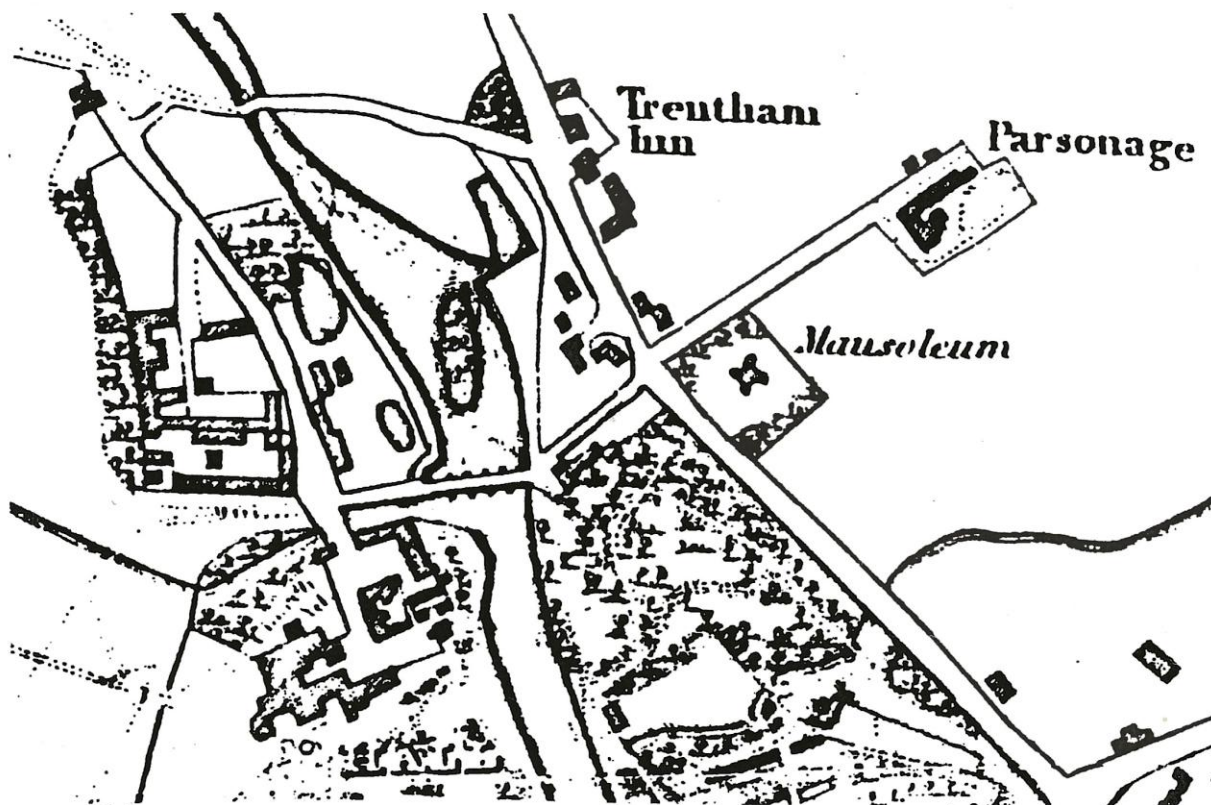


# SOCIAL HISTORY WALKS 2011

## Andrew Dobraszczyk

### Trentham Hall: The Estate Buildings

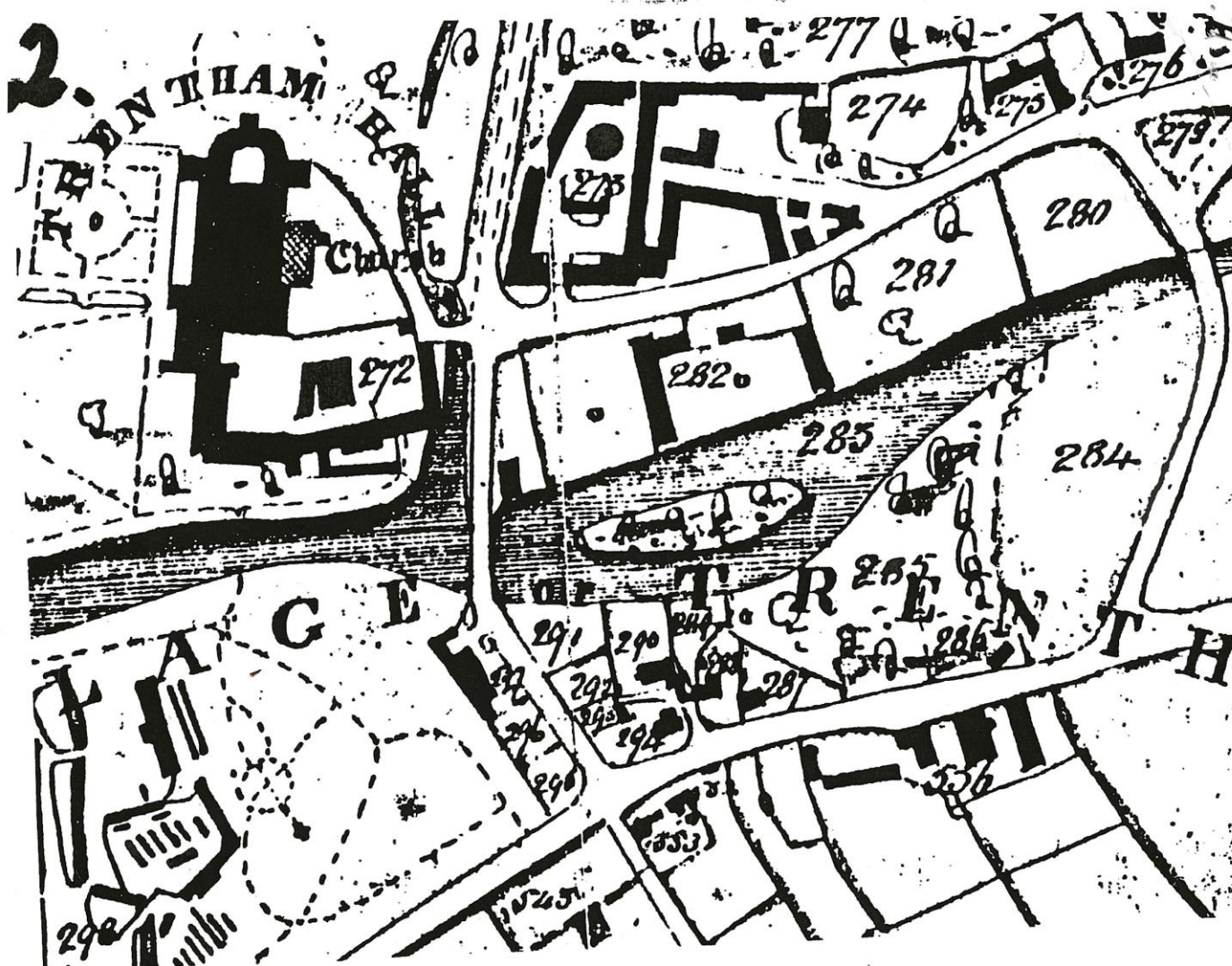


These notes have been prepared for a history walk which will look at the estate buildings behind Trentham Hall constructed in the 1840s for the second Duke of Sutherland. Many of the original building plans produced by Charles Barry are now in the Potteries Museum in Hanley and the details of the building process can be identified by examining the plans and related correspondence in Staffordshire Record Office.

The walk will take in the buildings located between the Stone Road (A34), Park Drive, and the Whitmore Road. The area can be seen on the map above, an extract from Thomas Hargreaves' Map of the Potteries and Newcastle-under-Lyme, published in 1832, which he dedicated to the Duke of Sutherland. The map shows Trentham Hall before building operations began in the early 1830s. Then the main entrance from the north was by a drive which ran from the Stone Road across the river Trent to an entrance on the west side of Trentham Hall. To the north were the main estate buildings and the hall farm yard. Virtually all these buildings were demolished in the 1840s and replaced by new estate buildings in the Italianate style. One exception was a pair of cottages which probably date from the late 18th or early 19th century. These were altered in 1840 to accommodate a new girls' school supported by the Duchess of Sutherland (see page 13).

The map on the next page, an extract from a survey of the Trentham Hall estate in 1859, shows the same area after the building process had been completed. The map is on a different alignment and should be turned on its side to compare it with the maps on pages 1 and 3. Listed below are the occupiers of the various buildings: "In Hand" means that the buildings were directly under the control of the estate agent and were not let out to tenants. On page 3 is an extract from the first edition ordnance survey map for the area published in 1878. The two maps show a major new feature in the local landscape: the new Whitmore Road which was built in the mid 1840s. The entrance from Park Drive on the new road now became a more important access point to Trentham Hall. This was the most direct route to Whitmore Railway Station which served the residents of the Hall until a new station was opened at Trentham in 1848.





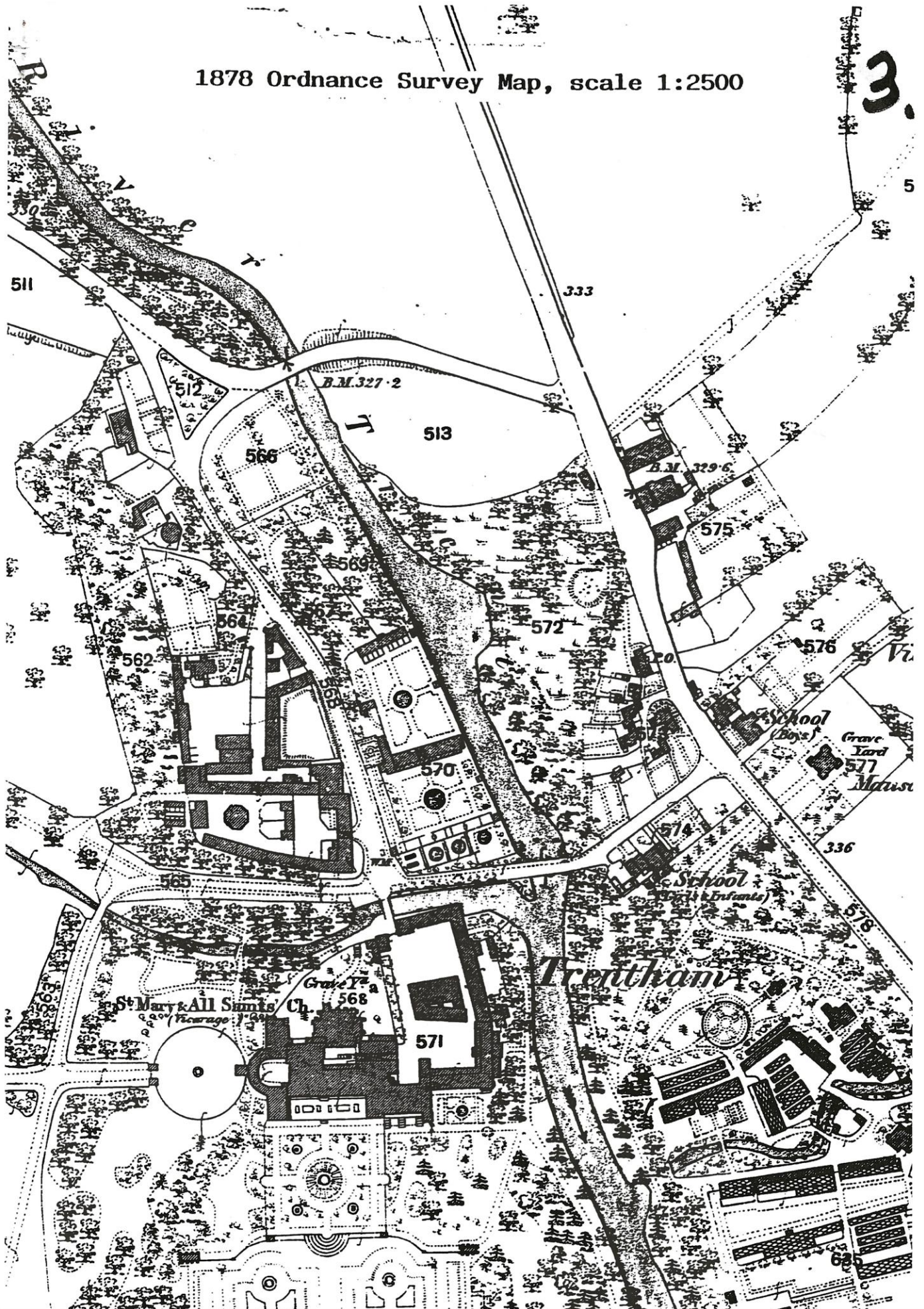
SURVEY OF THE TRENTHAM HALL ESTATE, 1859 (SRO: D593\H\14\3\18A)

No	OCCUPIER	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY		
			A	R	P
272	In Hand	Mansion House, Offices, Court Yards & Pleasure Grounds	23	03	00
273	In Hand	Stewards House, Farm Yard, Buildings, Timber Yards, Brewhouse	02	01	25
274	Thos Roberts	House & Garden	00	02	30
275	In Hand	Gas Works, Plantations, &c	00	02	22
276	Thos Blair	School & Garden	00	01	06
279	In Hand	Plantation	03	00	00
280	Wm Steward	Garden	00	03	20
281	In Hand	Waste adjoining Poultry Yard	01	00	35
282	In Hand	Poultry Yard, Boat House, &c	01	03	22
283	In Hand	River Trent from the Millstream to the Moor including Island	10	00	20
284	In Hand	Paddock	01	03	35
285	In Hand	Osier Bed, &c.	01	03	19
286	James Mycock	House & Garden	00	00	34
287	Ann Deakin	House & Garden	00	00	32
288	Wm Jones	House & Garden	00	00	22
289	Wm Raven	House & Garden	00	00	20
290	John Macrory	House & Garden	00	00	35
291	Sam Hemmings	House & Garden	00	00	34
292	Richard Topping	House & Gasrden	00	00	21
293	Wm Raven	House & Garden	00	00	13
294	James Steele	House & Garden	00	00	35
295	Joseph Machin	Garden	00	00	18
296	Robert Wright	House & Garden	00	00	23
297	School	Trentham Girls Sunday School	00	00	08



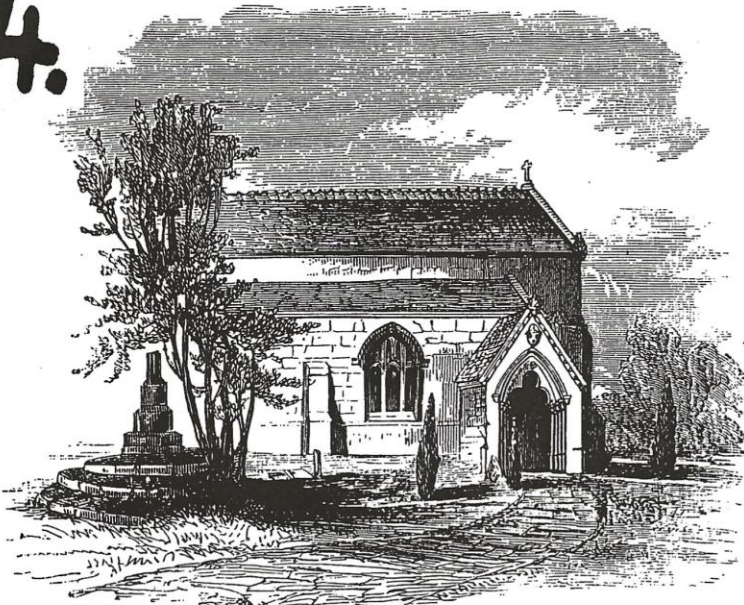
1878 Ordnance Survey Map, scale 1:2500

3.

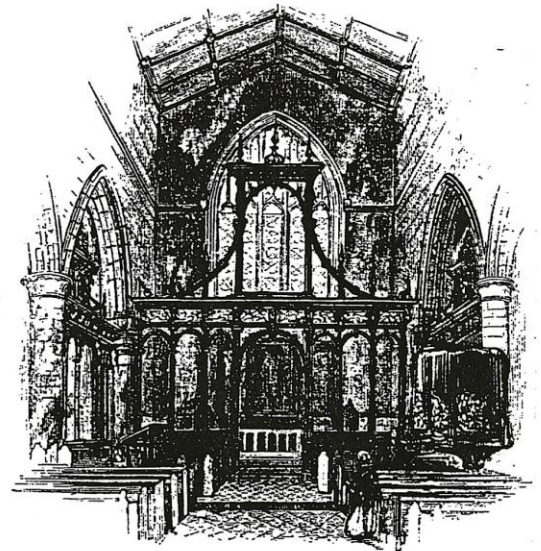




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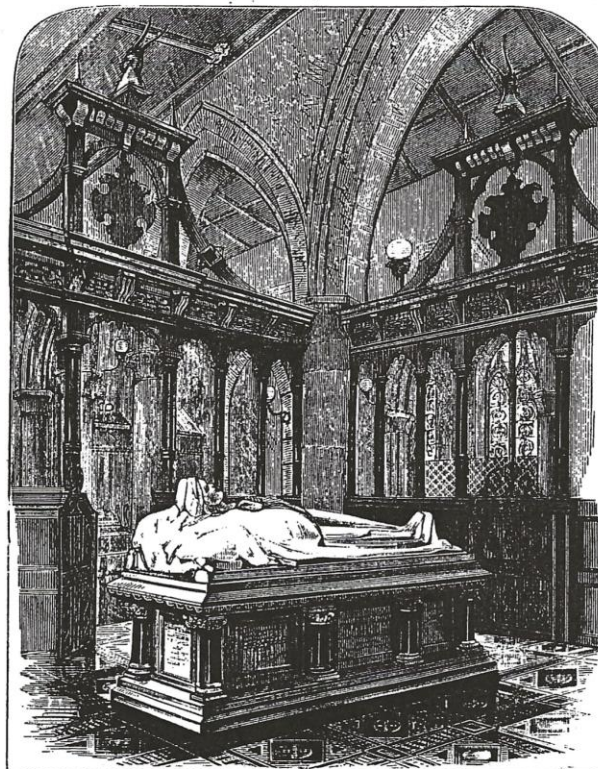


*Trentham Church.*



#### ST MARY'S CHURCH

The present building was almost entirely rebuilt to the design of Charles Barry in 1842-43. It is reputed to be built on the foundations of the nave of the old abbey at Trentham and the pillars which divide the aisles from the nave were carefully preserved when the old church was taken down and re-erected in a Gothic style (though the pillars are Norman) in the 1840s. All this was done at the cost of the Duke of Sutherland and the church had a dual function - as the parish church of Trentham and as the private chapel of the Hall. There was a separate entrance directly from the Hall on the south side of the church and the gallery at the west end formed the family pew. As one would expect the church is full of memorials to the Leveson-Gower family most of them located in the private memorial chapel. The most striking of these is the alter-tomb to the Duchess of Sutherland sculpted by Noble and erected by her son in 1871.



*Monument of Harriet, Duchess of Sutherland, Trentham Church.*





THE COTTAGES ON PARK DRIVE

The cottages which originally occupied this site (see map page 1) were demolished in August 1842 and replaced with four new brick and tile cottages probably to designs produced by Charles Barry. One of the first residents was "Macbeth the Piper" who had been brought down from Scotland to entertain visitors to Trentham Hall. He had left by the time of the 1851 census. Another cottage was occupied by Robert Wright who was responsible for producing the beer and bread consumed at the Hall. His brewery and bakery were located further along Park Drive at the entrance to the estate farm yard. One of the cottages was used for a Sunday school which was later converted to a "Girls and Infants School" in the 1860s (see map page 3).

The view above from the bridge over the River Trent towards the Stone Road (A34) shows the cottages just before the First World War. The mausoleum is just visible through the trees while the building standing opposite the end of Park Drive is the former Trentham Boys School.

In 1851 the four cottages were occupied as follows:

#### PLACE OF BIRTH

1 Richard Topping	Head	Married	49	Stud Groom	Suffolk Ashley
Ruth Topping	Wife	Married	50		Staffs, Hill Chorlton
2 Samuel Hemmings	Head	Widower	74	Retired Labourer	Staffs, Trentham
Susan Hemmings	Dau	Single	35	Domestic Duties	Staffs, Trentham
William Hemmings	Son	Married	29	Labourer	Staffs, Trentham
Margaret Hemmings	D-in-L	Married	30	Domestic Duties	Scotland
Samuel Hemmings	Gdson	Single	20	Labourer	Staffs, Trentham
Joseph Hemmings	Gdson	Single	13	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Joanna Hemmings	Gddau	Single	5	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Donald Hemmings	Gdson	Single	3	At Home	Staffs, Trentham
William Hemmings	Gdson	Single	1	At Home	Staffs, trentham

#### 3 (Sunday School)

4 Robert Wright	Head	Married	52	Brewer and Baker	Staffs, Bradeley
Sarah Wright	Wife	Married	46		Staffs, Whitmore
Robert Wright	Son	Single	19	Carpenter	Staffs, Trentham
Elizabeth A Wright	Dau	Single	17	Domestic Duties	Staffs, Trentham
Fanny Wright	Dau	Single	7	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham

Today (1998) the cottages are almost completely hidden by the trees and bushes which have been allowed to grow unchecked in the front gardens since the cottages were abandoned almost twenty years ago. The buildings are derelict, the property of St Modwens, who are now the owners of Trentham Hall Gardens.



6.

## THE COTTAGES IN THE VICINITY OF THE POACHERS COTTAGE PH

Most of the buildings which stand in the vicinity of the Poachers Cottage PH can be found on the map on page 1. Unlike many of the other structures in the vicinity of Trentham Hall they were not demolished in the 1840s and replaced by new buildings. Instead the cottages were ungraded in various ways mainly by the construction of new roofs, doors and windows.

The most important of these buildings was the present Poachers Cottage which is described in the estate papers as a "House" with "Brewhouse" attached. From c.1835 to c.1880 it was occupied by the Steele family. Below is the 1851 census return for James Steele, tailor:

James Steele	Head	Widower	41	Tailor & Draper Employing 8 Men	Salop, Childs Ercall
Helen Steele	Dau	Single	17	At Home	Staffs, Trentham
Samuel Steele	Son	Single	14	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Thomas Bould	StepS	Single	21	Railway Clerk	Staffs, Trentham
Emma Edwards	St.	Single	16	House Servant	Salop, Rockwardine

By 1864, conveniently located near the Mausoleum, he had added the trade of undertaking to his business. After his death in the mid 1870s the house remained in the occupation of his children, Herbert and Ada Steele, who are described as "Farmers" in the 1880 trade directory.

The house further along the road, now known as "Cranberry", was also an important house in the village because in the second half of the nineteenth century it served as the local post office. For most of this time it was occupied by members of the Deakin family and their descendants. The earliest occupier who can be located is William Deakin, a labourer, who was living there in 1842. By the late 1840s his widow, Ann Deakin, had converted the premises into a grocer's shop. In the 1851 census she is returned as follows:

Anne Deakin	Head	Widow	53	Grocer & Provision Dealer	Staffs, Trentham
Mary Deakin	Dau	Single	21	Assistant " "	Staffs, Trentham
Elizabeth Deakin	Dau	Single	20	Milliner	Staffs, Stone
Eliza Deakin	Dau	Single	10	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Norman McDonald	Lodger	Single	34	Gardener	Scotland

The post office had originally been located on the other side of the road by the mausoleum in the Trentham School House and was run by John Powell, the schoolmaster. By 1860 Ann Deakin had taken over this responsibility and in the census returns of 1861 she is described as "Grocer and Post Mistress". Her daughter, Mary, married William Baron, a Pattern Card Maker from Salford in Lancashire. When her mother died Mary took over the shop and post office which she occupied until c.1884. By the time of the 1891 census the premises had been let to James Calvert:

James Calvert	Head	Married	37	Postmaster, Grocer, Groom	Yorks, Marton cum Gr
Sarah Calvert	Wife	Married	31		Lancs, Manchester
Raymond Calvert	Son	Single	8	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Kendall Calvert	Son	Single	5	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Grafton Calvert	Son	Single	2	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Frank Harris	Cousin	Single	25	Post Office Clerk & Letter Carrier	Staffs, Stone
Ann Mellor	St.	Single	23	General Servant	Staffs, Froghall

By 1900 James Calvert had also become the poultryman to the Duke of Sutherland (see page 10). After the First World War the post office was moved to a house in Longton Road, Trentham.

In a lane which runs from the Stone Road behind the Poachers Cottage stand two other cottages: Peartree Cottage and Rose Cottage. In 1851 they were occupied by two estate workers employed under the supervision of Thomas Roberts, the estate surveyor (see page 12). In 1851 Peartree Cottage was occupied by John Macrory, 51, carpenter, born in Abbots Bromley. The other occupiers were his wife, Esther, 49, daughter, 23, seamstress, son, 20, carpenter, and 3 sons aged 14, 12 and 8 returned as scholars. Rose Tree Cottage was then occupied by Ann Carter, 36, described as a joiner's wife, who had been born in Dorset. There was also a visitor present at the time, George Finley, aged 17.





The view above, c.1910, is taken from the bridge over the river Trent looking north. The building on the immediate left was one of two single story lodges at either end of the fish stews. (See map page 3). This is still extant although today it is almost entirely hidden by vegetation. Its companion on Park Drive has long since been demolished. The taller building on the river side above is part of the complex of buildings erected in the Poulterer's yard. All these buildings were designed by Charles Barry and erected in the mid 1840s.

The photograph below shows the bridge over the Park Brook and the entrance to the stable yard at Trentham Hall. The two-story building on the left was the main estate office. It housed the estate deeds, papers and accounts and was also the location of Trentham Savings Bank between 1842 and 1887. The building on the right, demolished in the 1930s, was the hall porter's lodge. Just visible behind the tree is the poor lodge next to the entrance gate to Trentham churchyard. The duties of the hall porter and the function of the poor lodge are outlined in the extract from the lodge porter's night book reproduced on the next two pages.





## Porters Rules.

The Night Porter must enter the Names of all persons without exception that go in or out of the Lodge Gates between the hours of eleven at Night and working hours in the Morning specifying the time.

Also the names of all persons, who ought to sleep within the gates and are absent all the Night must be entered as far as the Porters can learn.

The names of all persons who appear intoxicated or are guilty of any other irregular conduct must also be entered.

And in general the Porters must understand that it is their business to observe what is going on, and to give information either to Mr Luther or Mr Lilly of what is wrong.

This is what they are engaged for and their continuance in the situation depends upon their strict observance of it. They have nothing to do with the reasons or excuses which may be assigned for irregularity but must put the matter down, leaving it to others to settle the affair.

They are to keep a list of certain persons employed within the Gates and to pay them every fortnight receiving money from the person appointed to pay it.

No person is permitted to smoke Tobacco in the Building of the Stable Yard; under pain of dismissal, the Porters must give information of any infringement of this Rule, which comes to their knowledge.

The Gates are to be locked as soon as it is dark both in Winter and Summer; no one is to enter without the knowledge of the Man on Duty (who must enquire the business of strangers. No one on any pretence must be allowed to loiter or wait in the Lodge, as has heretofore been the case).

The Night Porter begins his rounds at eleven at Night continues them till half past five in the Morning.



He visits the Gardens three times in the Night, every half, he visits the Court Yard, the South and West fronts of the Hall, Stack-yard and Farm, calling the Hour, in the Court, before the fronts and opposite the Farm House. He must call it loud enough to be heard by those who are awake. These need not be taken when the Gardens are visited. He had better not go to the Gardens at the same time.

When the family is down the Night Porter has a key of the Letter box, and carries the Letters to the Post Office every Morning at five o'clock.

When the family is down Bread and Beer are distributed to the Travelling poor viz; a pint of Beer each and a piece of Bread of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb weight to grown up people, to children in proportion. Parties of Soldiers are not relieved. Travelling poor must be directed to ring the Bell but not come within the Lodge Gates.

The Porters must fully understand that the Bread & Beer being entrusted to them must conscientiously be disposed of only for the above Charitable purpose. And that on no pretence any the smallest portion of them must be given to inhabitants in the Neighbourhood or to persons employed by his Lordship.

If any person sleep within the Gates, who does not belong to the Family, the Porter must note it, unless they are sure that Mr Lilly or Mrs Hornerston approve of it.

The Register Book will be open to the inspection of Mr Luther and Mr Lilly only.

Trentham Hall 5<sup>th</sup> November 1816.

R. & C. Kirkby's

Porters.

The undersigned are Randal William Kirkby, parish clerk & lodge porter, and his brother, Charles Kirkby, lodge porter.

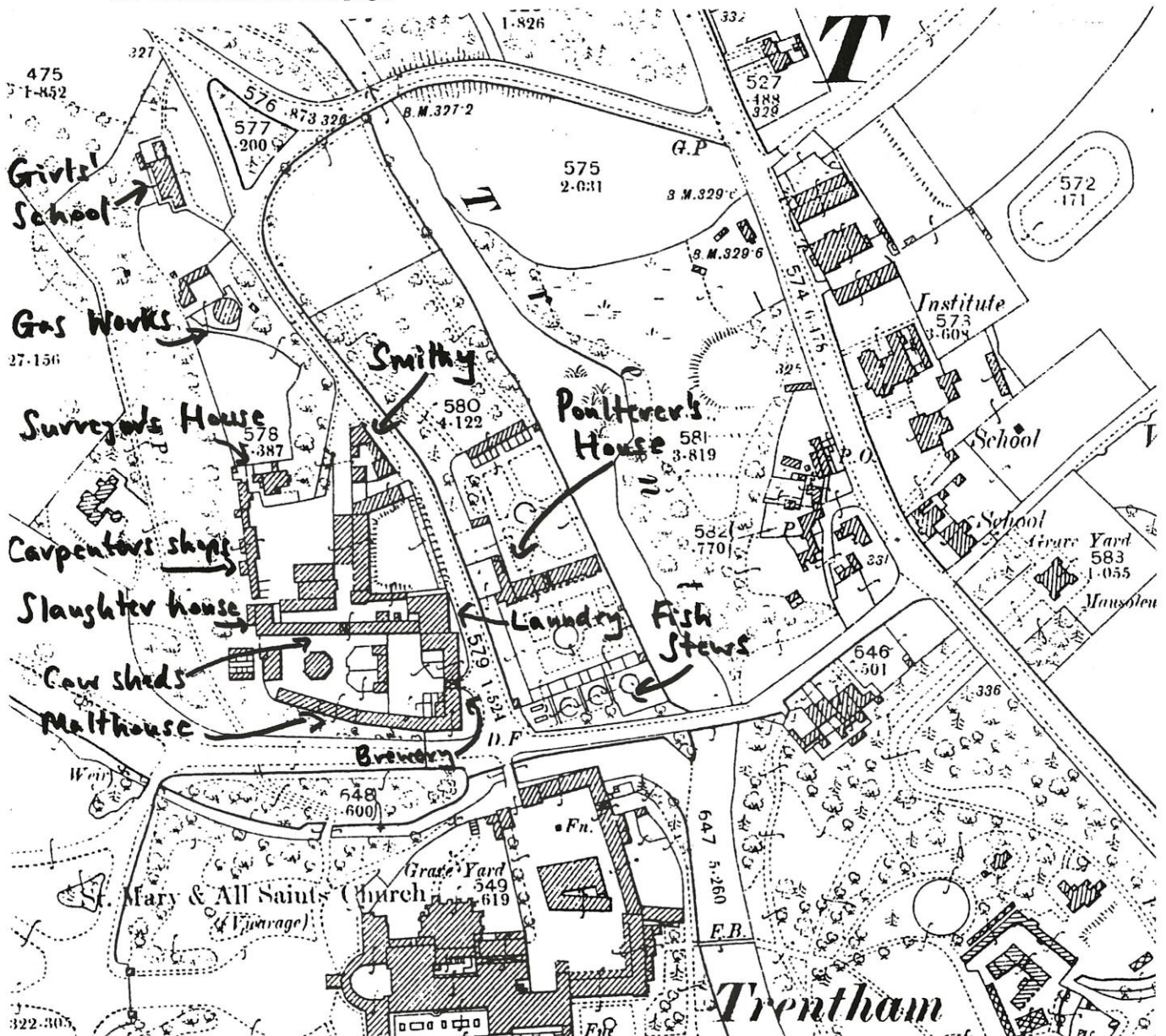


# 10.

On the other side of the Park Brook was another set of estate buildings, also designed by Charles Barry. The principal block on the north west side has the appearance of a rural Italian courtyard. The front range was the home of the estate steward on one side with the brewhouse and bakehouse on the other. The north and east sides of the yard were occupied by cowsheds, while the buildings in the centre were occupied by the pigs. Much of this has survived intact though the building on the west side has been demolished as has the central block which contained the bailiff's office. All the remaining buildings in this courtyard have been converted into private residential accommodation.

Further north was the laundry block with the large open area adjacent devoted to the drying of washing. The drying field is now built over with new housing. Beyond stands the smithy with an elaborate horseshoe entrance doorway from Park Avenue. Next to this was the entrance to the estate building yard with workshops for the sawyers and stonemasons. This area was under the control and supervision of the estate surveyor whose house overlooked the yard.

On the north east side of Park Avenue were the fish stews (next to the Park Brook). These have now disappeared and form part of the carpark for Trentham Church. Next to this was a large area under the control of the estate poulterer. The elaborate garden on the south side of his complex is again now part of the church carpark. The garden on the north side is now (1999) in the process of development with new private housing. The poulterer's house and adjacent buildings have survived relatively unchanged since they were erected in the mid 1840s. All these buildings can be found on the map below, an extract from the 1899 Ordnance Survey map. Their occupiers at the time of the 1851 census can be found on the next page.





# 1851 CENSUS

## TRENTHAM HALL

1.) Mrs Marsh	Widow	47	Housekeeper	Herts, Watford	
J Thompson	Mar	38	Upholsterer	Westmorland	
D McKenzie	Single	19	Piper	Scotland	
Julia Parkins	Single	29	Housemaid	Northamptonshire	
Elizabeth Grendhen	Single	25	Servant	Devon, Plymouth	
Mary Penson	Single	28	Housemaid	Staffs, Trentham	
Eliza Massop	Single	25	Servant	Staffs, Bishton	
Martha Nicklin	Single	23	Servant	Staffs, Coton Hayes	
Sarah Burns	Single	21	Servant	Chesh, Barthomley	
Anne Betherley	Single	27	Servant	Staffs, Sandon	
Ellen Alcock	Single	24	Still Room Maid	Staffs, Forsbrook	
George Carter	Mar	36	Carpenter	Staffs, Weston	
Thomas Bylance	Single	24	Postilion	Lancs, Latham	
John Whaley	Single	31	Groom	Suffolk, All Saints	
John Rawlins	Single	21	Groom	Staffs, Newcastle	
Hon Ellen Stuart	Single	4	Grandchildren of the	Scotland	
Hon Evelyn Stuart	Single	2	Duke of Sutherland	Scotland	
Hon Gertrude Stuart	Single	1	Ditto	Scotland	
Sarah Thompson	Mar	32	Upholsterer's wife	Yorkshire, Fenton	
Jane Thompson	Single	3		Staffs, Trentham	
L Towers Thompson	Single	1		Middlesex, Kensington	
Frances Clarence	Widow	43	Nurse & Governess	Herefordshire	
Thomas Hunt	Single	29	Groom	Hampshire, Over	
Robert Turner	Mar	29	Brass Worker	Middlesex, St Pancras	
Ann Bowstead	Single	NK (above 20)	Servant	Hampshire	
2.) William Steward	Head	Mar	32	Land Agent	Northumberland
Bell C Steward	Mother	Widow	61		Northumberland
Sarah Snape	St	Single	30	House Servant	Staffs, Trentham
Wm Webb Chatfield	St	Single	22	Groom	Staffs, Cheadle

## POULTRY HOUSE

3.) Joseph Machin	Head	Mar	56	Poulterer	Staffs, Trentham
Mary Machin	Wife	Mar	57		Derbysh, Newhall
Charles Machin	Son	Single	27	China Painter	Staffs, Trentham
Julia Machin	Dau	Single	28		Staffs, Trentham
Joseph Machin	Son	Single	22	Poulterer	Staffs, Trentham
Martha Machin	Dau	Single	17	Dressmaker App.	Staffs, Trentham
Ann Wilshaw	Sis-in-L	Widow	58	Independent	Derbyshire, Newhall

## TRENTHAM HALL LAUNDRY

4.) Mary Lewis	Head	Single	58	Laundry Maid	Devon, Pointon
Hannah Burgess		Single	35	Laundry Maid	Staffs, Audley
Eliza Javes		Single	25	Laundry Maid	Essex, Arely
5.) Thomas Roberts	Head	Mar	41	Surveyor of Buildings	Flintshire
Alice Roberts	Wife	Mar	48		Yorkshire, Whitby

## GAS HOUSE

6.) Elijah Derbyshire	Head	Mar	39	Gasmaker	Lancs, Worsley
Sarah Derbyshire	Wife	Mar	38		Lancs, Worsley
Samuel Derbyshire	Son	Single	12	Scholar	Lancs, Worsley
Joseph Derbyshire	Son	Single	9	Scholar	Lancs, Worsley
Sarah Derbyshire	Dau	Single	5	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
John Derbyshire	Son	Single	4	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Elizabeth Derbyshire	Dau	Single	2	At Home	Staffs, Trentham

## DUCHESES'S SCHOOL

7.) Mary Harris	Head	Widow	49	Schoolmistress	Warwicksh, Coventry
Mary Jane Harris	Dau	Single	25		Warwicksh, Nuneaton
John Francis Harris	Son	Single	23	Schoolmaster	Warwicksh, Birmingham



## THE SURVEYOR'S HOUSE

Standing on higher ground overlooking the estate yard is a large two-storey detached house built as the residence of the estate surveyor. The house was approached by its own separate carriage drive and stood in a large garden occupying over half an acre. For over fifty years it was the home of Thomas Roberts (see map page 3).

He arrived in the late 1840s as building operations at Trentham Hall were winding down. Over the next fifty years Roberts was responsible for the maintenance of the buildings designed by Charles Barry and for numerous modifications to suit changing circumstances. For example the Kennels on the Whitmore Road built in the 1840s to Barry's design were completely rebuilt by Roberts when they became the home of the North Staffordshire Hunt in 1862. Thomas Roberts was also responsible for designing many new estate buildings. These included estate cottages in Trentham village in the 1870s and 1890s; St Luke's church at Tittensor, erected in 1880-82 and the entrance lodge on Whitmore road constructed in 1894. Many of these buildings incorporated substantial amounts of timber framing which became a feature of his designs. Roberts apparently had no formal training as an architect: in the census returns between 1851 and 1881 he is always described as "surveyor" (in 1861 as "Surveyor and Clerk of Works"). With the expansion in the scope of his work in the 1880s he is described in the 1891 census return as "Architect and Surveyor" (see below). By then he was 81 years old and had been working for the estate for over 40 years. His wife, Alice, was ten years older than him and she died in September 1880 at the age of 87. They had no children.

## 1891 CENSUS: "Trentham Estate Yard"

Thomas Roberts	Head	Widower	81	Architect & Surveyor	Flints, Holywell
Sarah N Peacock	Niece	Single	33	Private Means	Yorks, Thorpre
Alice Peacock	Niece	Single	32	Librarian Free Library	Yorks, Thorpe

Roberts retired in 1897 when he was 87 years old and went to live at Robin Hoods Bay in Yorkshire. He died there in 1905 and was buried alongside his wife in Trentham cemetery on 22 February. There is a brief obituary in the Staffordshire Advertiser with an account of the funeral on the 25th of February 1905. The Staffordshire Sentinel did not acknowledge his passing.

## THE GAS HOUSE

When Trentham Hall was rebuilt in the 1830s and 1840s a new form of lighting was installed: gas. The British Gas Company had been operating in the Potteries since the mid 1820s but their works at Etruria was too far away to serve Trentham Hall. So in the early 1840s a private gas works was designed for Trentham Hall. The site of the new works was a quarry on the north side of the estate buildings. The quarry had originally supplied the stone for an earlier rebuilding of Trentham Hall and it now provided a ready-made enclosure for the gasometer and the cottage for the gas maker. (see map page 3).

The first man taken on to run the works proved incapable of generating a constant supply of gas and he was soon replaced by Elijah Derbyshire who came from Worsley in Lancashire in the mid 1840s. Elijah ran the works for the next 35 years. By 1881 he had gone and in that year the house was occupied by Charles Anderson, the shepherd for the Home Farm. The family were still in occupation at the time of the 1891 census when they were recorded as follows:

Mary Anderson	Head	Widow	72	Charwoman	Staffs, Trentham
Ada Pewson	Gddau	Single	17	Charwoman	Staffs, Trentham
William Pewson	Gdson	Single	16	Shepherd	Staffs, Trentham
Charles Pewson	Gdson	Single	14	Gardener's Boy	Staffs, Trentham
Fanny Pewson	Gdson	Single	10	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham

By then the gasworks had become redundant: the Hall was powered by a turbine generator located further north on the river Trent.



# THE DUCHESES GIRLS' SCHOOL

In 1674 Lady Katherine Leveson left money in her will for the support of a schoolmaster "to teach poor boys of the parish until they should be fit to be placed forth as apprentices". This school was located by the Stone Road and can be found on the map on page 3. Apart from a Sunday school there was no separate provision for girls until about 1840. Then, the second Duchess of Sutherland arranged for the conversion of a pair of cottages at the top of Park Avenue into a girls and infants school. One of the cottages was converted into the schoolmistress's house while the other was used as a schoolroom. The first mistress appointed was Mary Harris who was already in occupation at the time of the 1841 census. She can be found listed in the 1851 census on page 11. In the late 1850s she was succeeded by Annie Bennett. Eliza Snow who was responsible for the infants lived in a cottage in Trentham village on Longton Road.

When Miss Bennett left at the end of 1863 there was considerable correspondence about the cost of running the girls' school. Mr G Fleming, the agent at Trentham, advocated a reduction in expenditure on the school and the details below show the cost of running the school prior to 1864. His proposals were agreed to and the school was moved into the cottage occupied by the Sunday School further down Park Avenue (see page 5). A new schoolmistress, Mary Land, was appointed who now had to lodge with Mrs Hemmings in a cottage next door. The third duchess of Sutherland apparently was quite happy with these new arrangements though they were questioned by the Rev Edwards, vicar of Trentham. However he was reassured that Her Grace would continue to support the school financially and that the girls would continue to receive a new hat and cloak every two years.

The cottages vacated by the school were let out to servants of the North Staffordshire Hunt which moved from Wolstanton to Trentham in 1862. They are still standing and are now occupied as private residences.

## Salary and allowances to the late Schoolmistress of Trentham Girls' School.

	£.	s.	d.
Salary.	26	5	0
Allowances for soap, candles, mops &c.	5	0	0
Do. 1 pint of Milk per day	1	10	5
do. 1 quart of Beer do.	3	0	10
do. 1 peck of potatoes per week.	2	19	7
	38	15	10

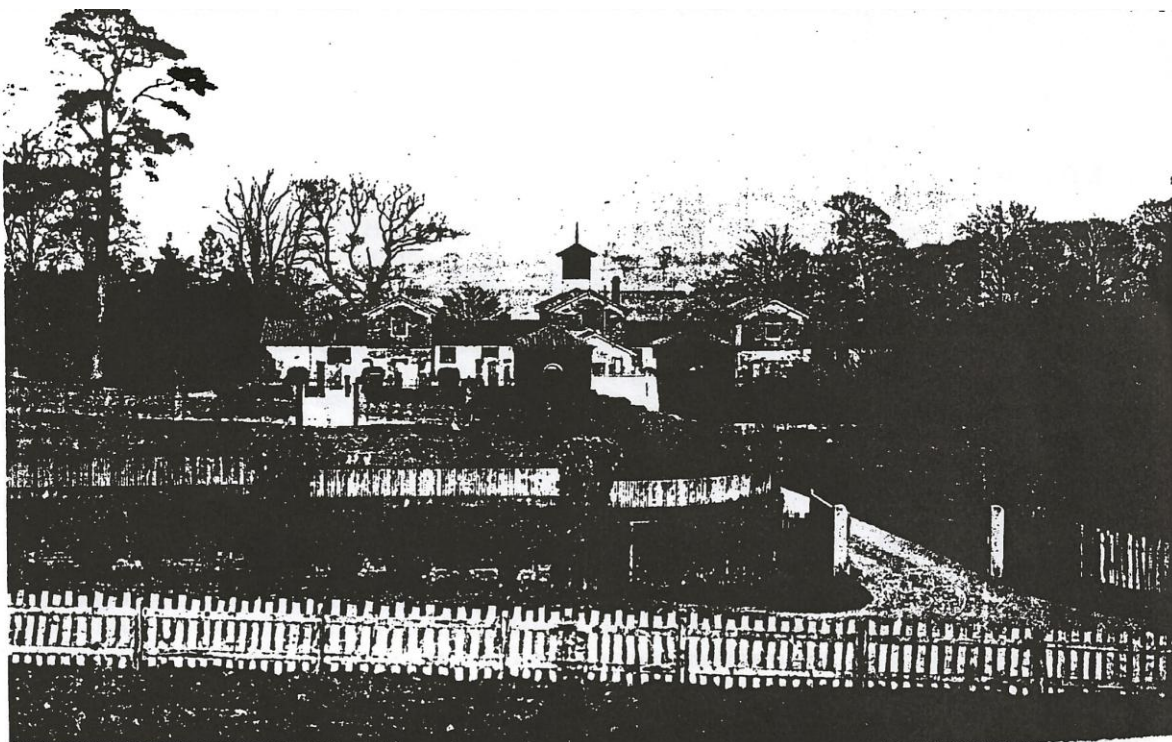
The pence received from the children to be paid over by the Schoolmistress to the Office.

Boats & Firewood allowed as required.

Stationery, needles, cotton &c supplied.

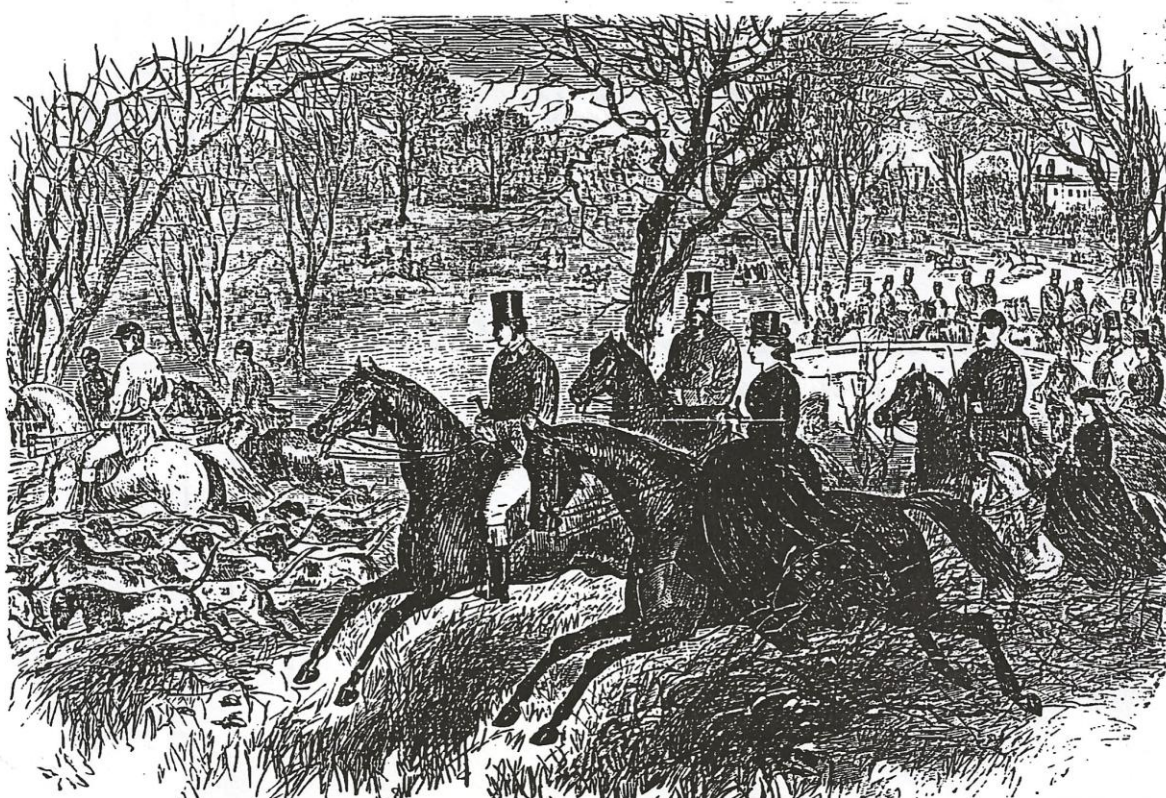


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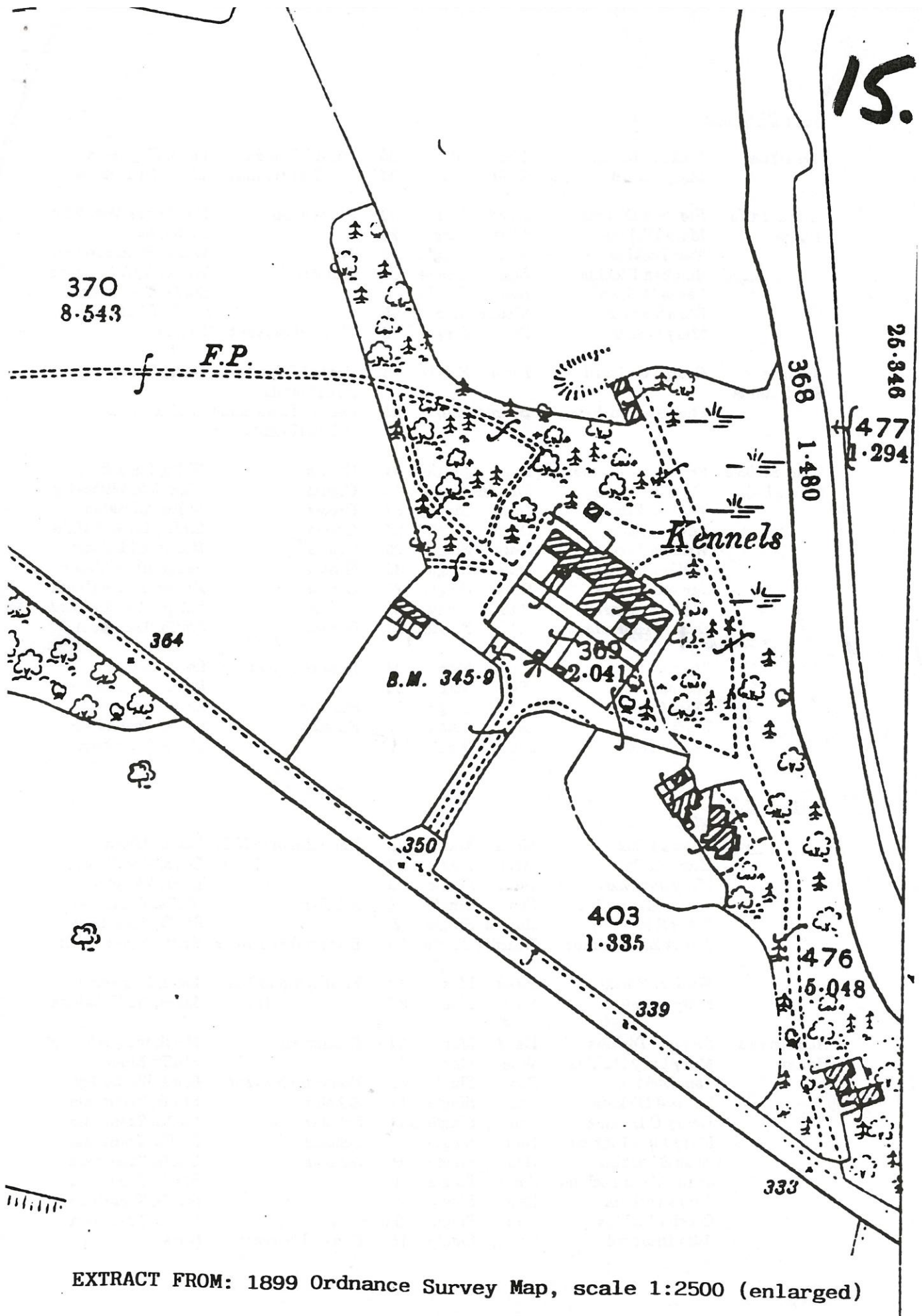


THE KENNELS IN WHITMORE ROAD, TRENTHAM

The first kennels on Whitmore Road were built in 1845-46 to a design produced by Charles Barry. They housed the gun dogs which were the responsibility of James Pearson, the estate gamekeeper who lived in an adjacent house. In 1862 the North Staffordshire Hunt moved from Wolstanton to Trentham. The kennels were substantially enlarged to accommodate the fox hounds on the ground floor with sleeping accommodation for some of the hunt servants on the first floor. The gamekeeper's house was taken over by the Huntsman. The view above shows the enlarged kennels c.1900. Below is an illustration from the Illustrated London News of 10 February 1866 when the Prince and Princess of Wales came to stay at Trentham Hall and took part in the NS Hunt meeting which started at Barlaston Hall. The map on the next page shows the kennels complex on Whitmore Road. This has been demolished to make way for new housing with the exception of one cottage at the entrance to the drive from Whitmore Road.









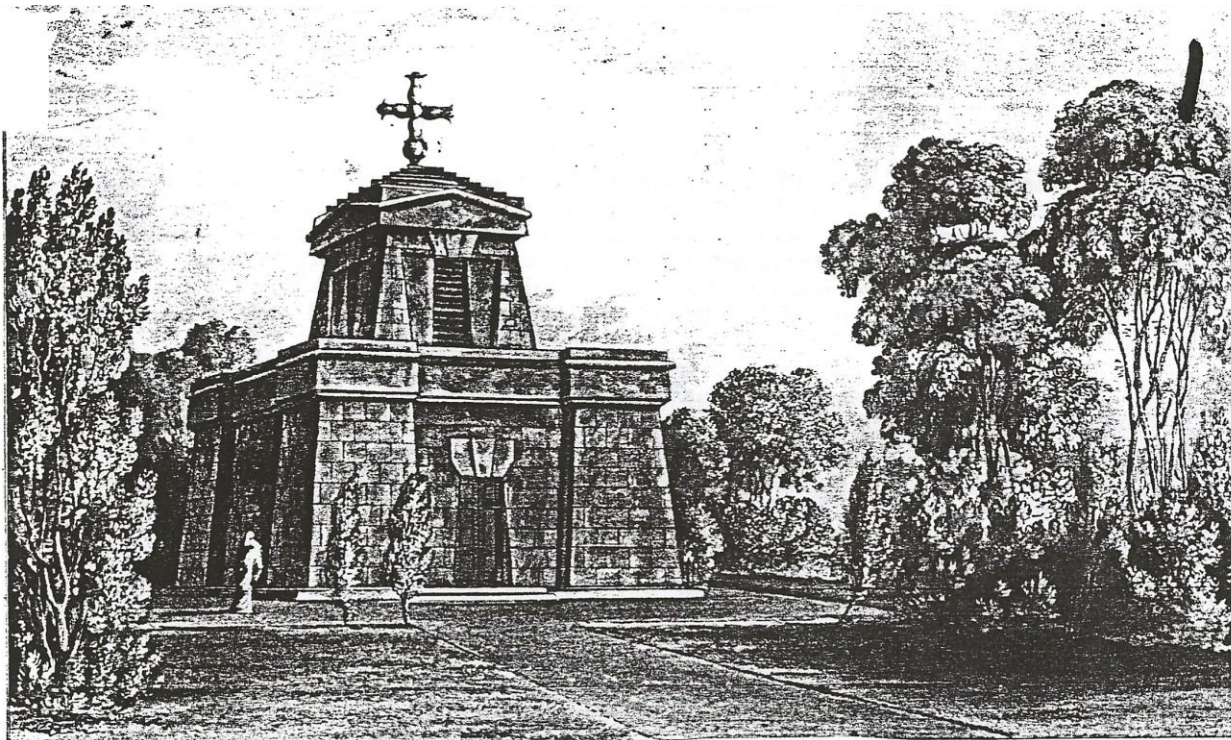
1881 CENSUS:

Trentham	William Boxall	Head	Mar	30	First Whip for	Leics, Kegworth
	Mary Boxall	Wife	Mar	27	Fox Hounds	Lincs, Nt Hykeham
Huntsman's House	Stephen Dickins	Head	Mar	40	Huntsman	Northants, Whitlebry
	Mary Dickins	Wife	Mar	29		Staffs, Maer
	Tom Dickins	Son	Single	16	Nil	Warwick, Atherstone
	Stephen Dickins	Son	Single	12	Scholar	Warwick, Atherstone
	Lewis Dickins	Son	Single	1		Staffs, Trentham
	Eliza Turner	Visitor	Mar	65		Staffs, Cheadle
	Mary Walsh	St	Single	18	General Servant	Ireland
Kennels	George Goddard	Head	Single	23	Second Whip to	Leics, Oadby
Fox Hounds					Fox Hounds	
	Thomas Armshaw	Boarder	Single	21	Second Kennelman to Fox Hounds	Staffs, Aston
Hunt Stables (Stone Rd)	Frederick Mitchell	Head	Single	31	Groom	Wilts, Lacock
	William Dickins	Boarder	Single	18	Groom	Warwick, Witherley
	William Ellis	Ditto	Single	37	Groom	Wilts, Allington
	Edward Allen	Ditto	Single	25	Groom	Staffs, Lucraft Hale
	William Howes	Ditto	Single	20	Groom	Hunts, Old Hurst
	William Walley	Ditto	Single	31	Groom	Salop, Black Brook
	James Burgess	Ditto	Single	21	Groom	Dorset, Purse Candl
	William Mansell	Ditto	Single	29	Groom	Salop, Montford Brd
	Donald Hemmings	Ditto	Single	36	Groom	Staffs, Trentham
	Thomas Cox	Head	Mar	35	Kennel Feeder	Leics, Bolton
	Hannah Cox	Wife	Mar	34		Leics, Woodhouse
	Flora Cox	Dau	Single	13	Scholar	Leics, Woodhouse
	Mary Cox	Dau	Single	8	Scholar	Leics, Woodhouse
	James Cox	Son	Single	2		Staffs, Trentham

1891 CENSUS

	Thomas Cox	Head	Mar	48	Kennelman to N.S.	Leics, Bolton
	Hannah Cox	Wife	Mar	47	Hunt	Leics, Woodhouse
	Mary Jane Cox	Dau	Single	13		Leics, Woodhouse
	James Henry Cox	Son	Single	12	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
	Ethel S Beames	GdDau	Single	2		Staffs, Trentham
	Albert Edw Pointon	Boarder	Single	28	Brickmaker's Mngr	Staffs, Stoke-on-Tr.
	William Boxall	Head	Mar	40	First Whip to N.S.	Leics, Kegworth
	Mary Boxall	Wife	Mar	37	Hunt	Lincs, Nt Hykeham
Huntsman's House	Stephen Dickins	Head	Mar	51	Huntsman	Northants, Whitlby
	Mary Lucy Dickins	Wife	Mar	48		Staffs, Maer
	Tom Dickins	Son	Single	26	Domestic Servant	Leics, Wetherley
	Lewis J Dickins	Son	Single	11	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
	Henry C Dickins	Son	Single	9	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
	Mary Lucy Dickins	Dau	Single	7	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
	Eliza S Dickins	Dau	Single	6	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
	John Edwin Dickins	Son	Single	4		Staffs, Trentham
	Agnes Dickins	Dau	Single	1		Staffs, Trentham
	Cecelia Dickins	Dau	Single	2 months		Staffs, Trentham
	Adfa Ormerod	St	Single	16	General Servant	Leics

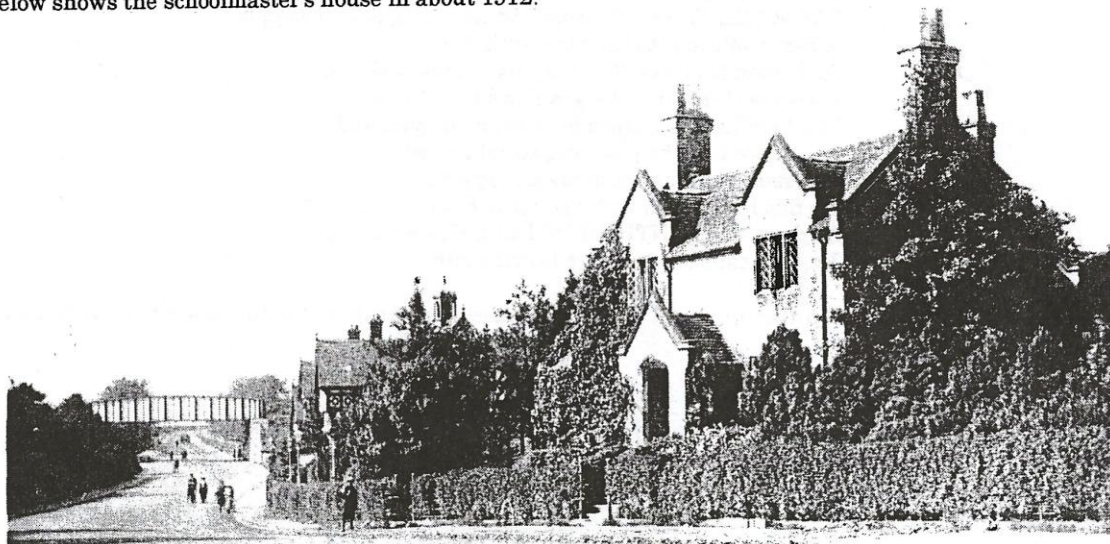




THE MAUSOLEUM

The most striking building on the north-east side of the Stone Road is the Mausoleum. It was built in 1807-8, to a design produced by the architect, Charles Heathcote Tatham, as a private burial chapel for members of the Leveson-Gower family of Trentham Hall. The view above is taken from "Ackermann's Repository of the Arts," published in 1824. It shows the structure surrounded by ornamental trees planted to embellish its setting. Some of these trees were later removed when the graveyard was extended first at the rear in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and then on the south-east side in the twentieth century. Today, by the entrance from the Stone Road, is a First World War Memorial erected in 1921. Some land was lost at the front in 1960 when the A34 was widened to accommodate a dual carriage way. The footpath next to the mausoleum, which now connects Coniston Place to the A34, originally formed part of the carriage drive to Trentham Parsonage. (See map page 1.) This was a substantial detached house built at the cost of the Marquis of Stafford of Trentham Hall a few years after the mausoleum. In 1851 it accommodated the Rev Edward Edwards, the minister at Trentham, his wife and five children, and six indoor servants. William Hissey, who lived in a cottage on Longton Road, was the gardener responsible for the upkeep of the large garden around the parsonage. (See census returns page 15.) The site of the former parsonage was sold for redevelopment in the late 1950s and a few of the large ornamental trees planted in the vicarage garden are still standing amongst the houses built in Werburgh Drive and adjacent roads.

The school funded under the will of Catherine Leveson Gower in 1674 stood on the other side of the drive to the Parsonage, fronting the Stone Road. John Powell, the schoolmaster in 1851, occupied the house with his wife, eight children, two female servants, and two boarders from Shropshire, who were evidently receiving a private education. Pupils were taught in an adjacent building. The photograph below shows the schoolmaster's house in about 1912.





## TRENTHAM INN

Entries for a public house at Trentham can be found in the rental accounts from the mid 17th century onwards. Various payments for repairs indicate that the public house in the 18th century was built partly of stone and timber and that some its associated buildings were still covered in thatch. The decision to rebuild the inn appears to have been taken in 1776 when the bricklayer who built the inn at Etruria for Josiah Wedgwood was paid 7s 6d for his plans. In the event Thomas Tittensor produced new plans and his drawing of the front elevation is in Staffordshire Record Office.

The inn was a three-story building of five bays with a central doorway topped by a pediment. There was a courtyard on each side of the inn with an entrance from the turnpike road. Each courtyard contained a single storey building which housed the stables, coach houses, cowhouses, cart sheds and barns attached to the inn. The result was a simple, but elegant, symmetrical composition with the central block balanced by the two out buildings. Construction began in April 1777 and had been completed by May 1779. Some of the masonry work at the inn which included building the steps, coping, chimney pieces and hearths was done by a local architect, George Wilkinson, from Newcastle.

Trentham Inn played an important role in the life of the estate and local community. It was the place where the estate rents were paid and collected; where the Trentham manor court was held; and where local organisations and societies held their meetings. One such society was the Trentham Association for the Prosecution of Felons formed in 1796. However the decision to rebuild the public house had much more to do with the role which the inn played in the wider society of north Staffordshire and elsewhere. In the last quarter of the 18th century the turnpike trust responsible for the repair and maintenance of the Stone Road held its meetings at the inn. After the new inn was opened it became the venue for licensing sessions for Pirehill North.

Equally important was the trade generated by visitors to the house and park. One visitor was the Hon John Byng, later the 5<sup>th</sup> Viscount Torrington. He came on 28 June 1792 and the entry in his diary reads: "After an hours inspection (of Josiah Wedgwood's factory at Etruria), hunger hasten'd me away; and I thought the mile to the town of Newcastle-under-Lime, grievously long; but as this was a large town, upon a very high road, I knew I should fare well. The Roe Buck, the largest inn, is one of the most savage, dirty, ale houses I have ever enter'd. (Traveller, beware The Roe Buck in Newcastle). The cold meat was not to be touch'd; the bread was oniony, and buttery! I could not stay, and was loth to go; despair forced me to order out my horses; (an hungry, tired man does not do this, without sad provocation). Then came some mutton chops, but not eatable. I then walk'd away; and was soon overtaken by the horses; and too soon by the rain which hurried me along to Trentham, where into a smart looking inn I enter'd; but the house being full I was shewn into a bed room, and order'd tea: 'Up with my tent', I go no further; no one would warn me against the Newcastle Roe Buck, or tell me of this inn. After tea drinking, in this good bed room, I walk'd into Trentham Park..."

At that time Thomas Goodwin ran the Trentham Inn. He was the landlord between 1780 and 1821 and under his capable management the house attracted an appreciative clientele. One of its regular visitors was the Rev William Fernyhough, curate at St Peter's church, Stoke. He wrote the following poem, describing the delights of the inn:

## LINES ON TRENTHAM INN

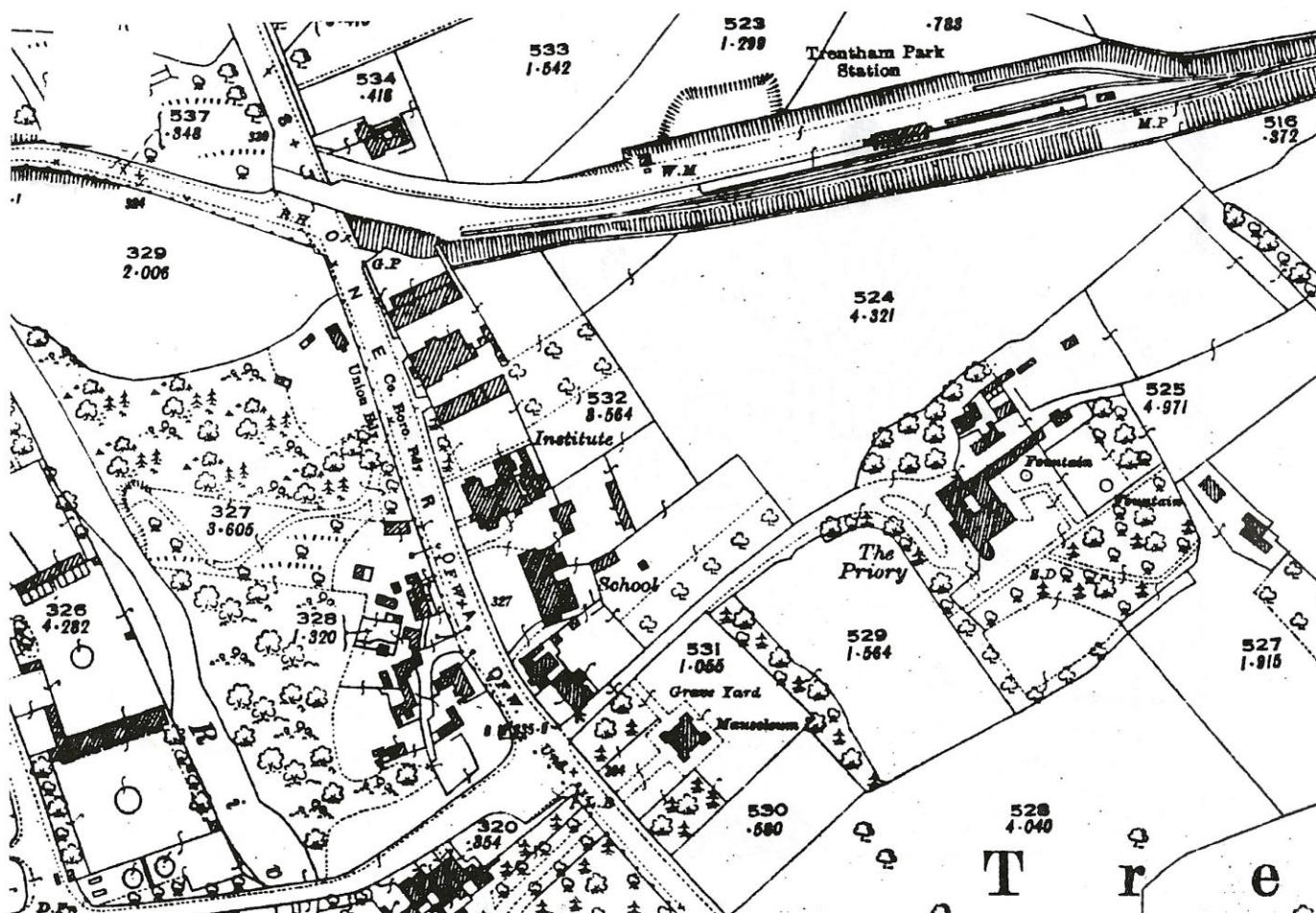
The Traveller, tir'd, can here with pleasure stay,  
Nor think, in tarrying, he has lost a Day;  
For in this good House he meets with choicest Cheer,  
Good Wine, good Porter, and most famous Beer;  
Whilst TRENTHAM'S grand and charming Scenes supply  
A Feast delicious to the Stranger's eye;  
And when his power o'er mortals, Morpeus sheds,  
Here are clean Chambers, and well-air'd beds.  
The Landlord, too, truth bids us much command,  
In him we find the pleasant, social Friend;  
Gen'rous, obliging, studious all to please,  
He fills his Station with becoming Ease;  
In short, at TRENTHAM INN such Comforts reign,  
He, who calls once, is sure to call again.

Trentham Inn was closed in 1868 when the license was transferred to the newly built Trentham Hotel.



A substantial redevelopment of the buildings on the Stone Road was undertaken in the 1890s. This involved the rebuilding of the Trentham Inn and the construction of two new buildings, Trentham Institute and an additional school. In 1862 the North Staffordshire Hunt moved its headquarters from Wolstanton to Trentham. The existing kennels on Whitmore Road were substantially enlarged to accommodate fox hounds on the ground floor with sleeping accommodation for some of the hunt servants on the first floor. When Trentham Inn on Stone Road was closed in 1868 the hunt moved into the vacant premises – the two stable blocks on either side accommodated the horses and the grooms lived in part of the former inn. In the early 1890s the former inn and the stable blocks were rebuilt in the timber-frame style now favoured by the estate. Thomas Roberts, the estate architect and surveyor, was almost certainly responsible for design of these buildings. He certainly designed the Trentham Institute, built on the south side of former inn, and a series of plans he produced for the building can be found in the Sutherland collection in Staffordshire Record Office. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the estate closed several public houses in the parish of Trentham. The Institute provided an alternative form of recreation. Here books could be borrowed from the library and approved newspapers and periodicals perused in the reading room. A large room was available for concerts and public meetings and smaller meeting rooms were available for societies supported by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland such as the Trentham Friendly Society and the Floral and Horticultural Society. Below the Institute a third building in the timber frame style was constructed to accommodate a new school. Both the boys' and the girls' school were now located on the Stone Road.

The extract from the Ordnance Survey map below shows these new developments in 1922. By then the school building next to the Institute had doubled in size and accommodated boys as well as girls and infants. But the most striking new development was the construction of the branch railway line to Trentham and the opening of Trentham Park Station. When the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland abandoned Trentham Hall in 1905 they opened up Trentham gardens to visitors. Subsequently a bandstand and other facilities were opened in the gardens to accommodate the visitors. In 1911 the North Staffordshire Railway Company built a branch line to Trentham and opened a station for visitors to the gardens. The company also built a railway bridge across Stone Road because they initially intended to extend the line to Newcastle but the project was never completed. It was removed for scrap in 1940. The old school, the hunt stables and the Institute were all demolished in the early 1960s when the A34 was widened to accommodate a dual carriage way.





*The Institute, Trentham.*



The two photographs illustrate the transformation of the buildings fronting the Stone Road in the 1890s. The photograph above shows the Trentham Institute built in 1894. The one below, the hunt stables, built on the site of the former Trentham Inn.



Lot 145—HUNT STABLES. TRENTHAM.