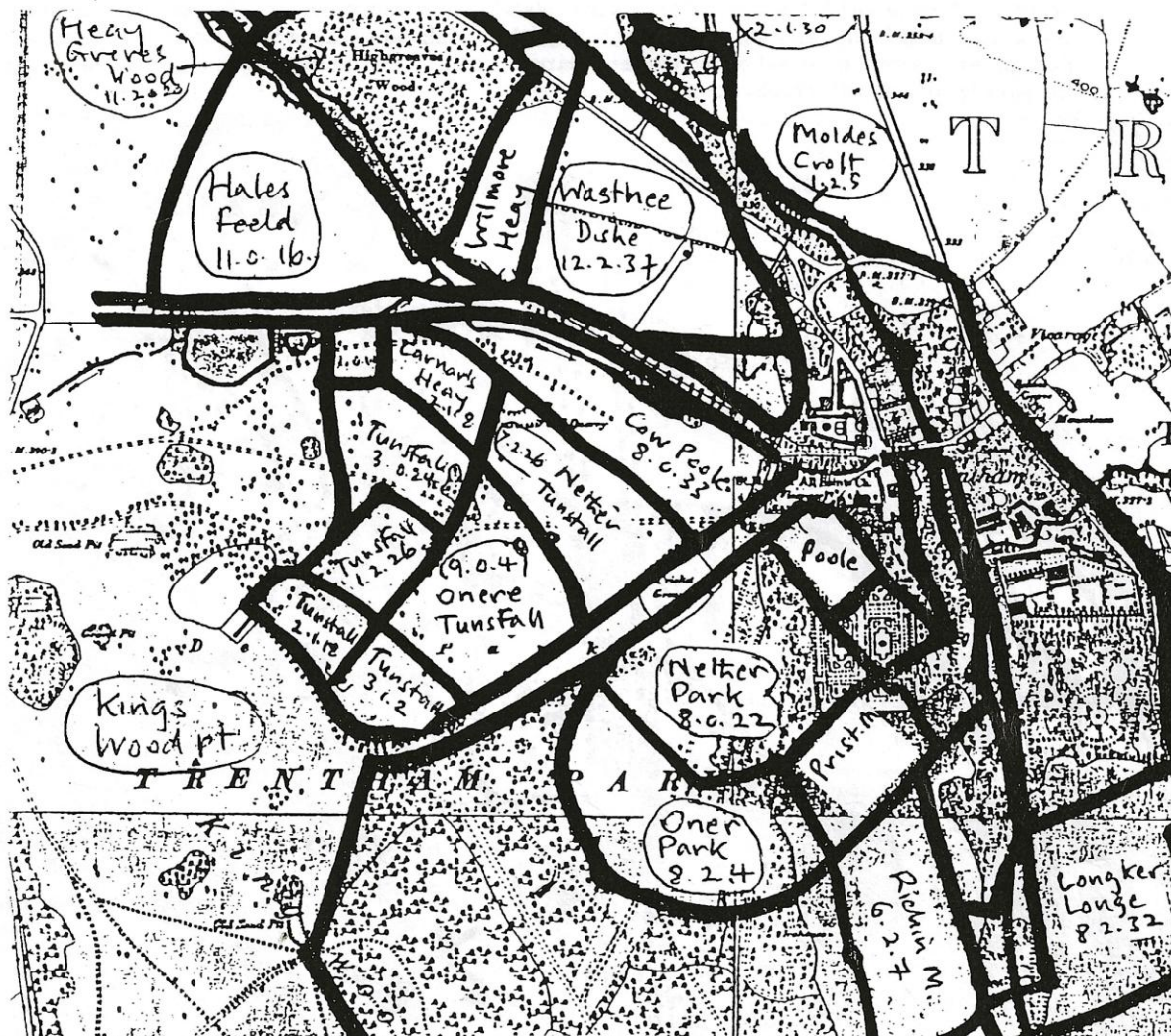


SOCIAL HISTORY WALKS 2012

Andrew Dobraszczyk

Trentham Park



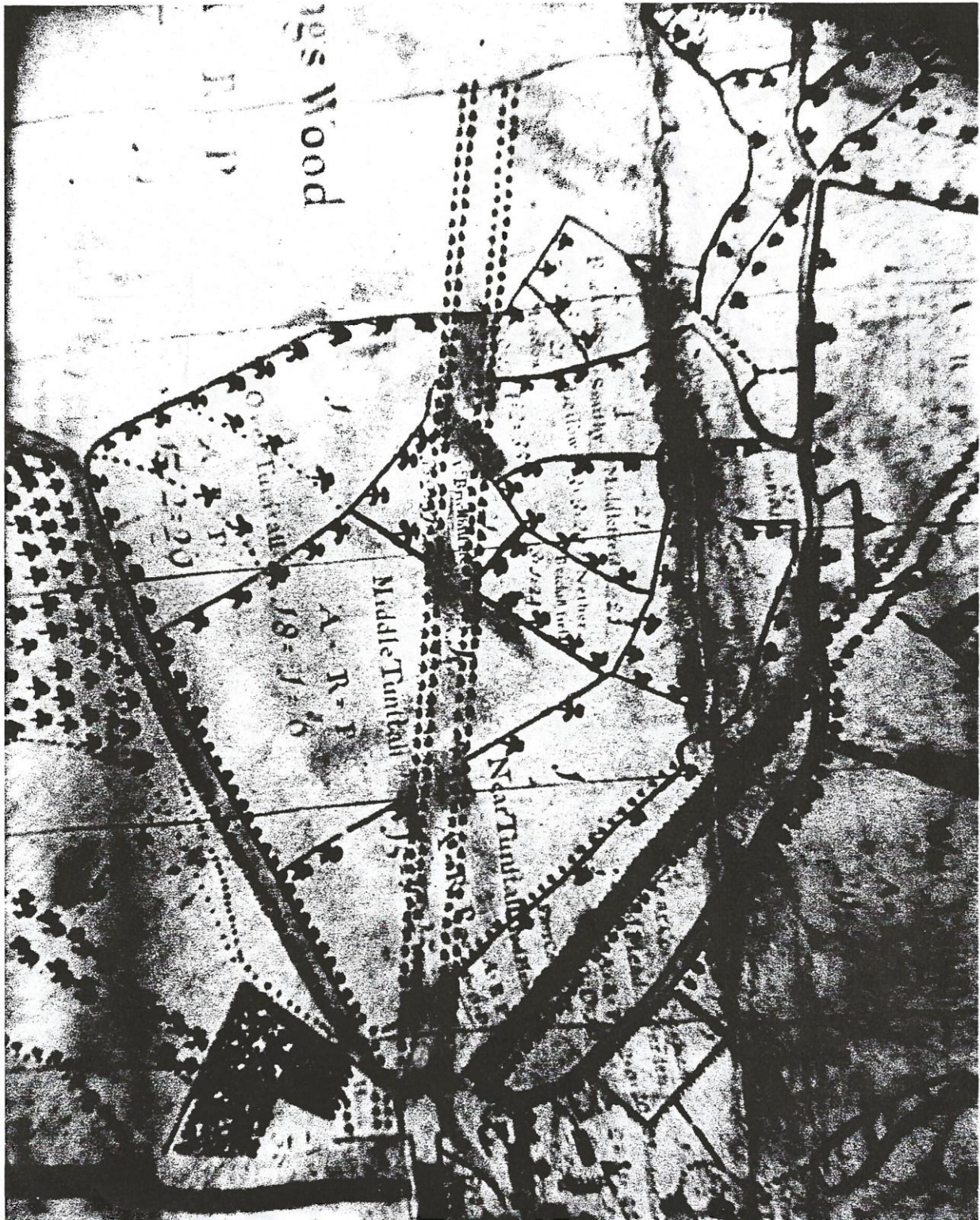
These notes have been produced for a history walk around Trentham Park. The walk will be confined to the part of the park which is freely open to members of the public. Information about the rest of the park including the lake, Kings Wood and Spring valley, can be found in a separate hand-out. The purpose of this walk is to show how the park has changed from the four hundred years from the end of the sixteenth century to the end of the twentieth century.

Trentham was formerly the property of an Augustinian Priory founded in the middle of the 12th century. The priory, along with other monastic institutions, was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1537 and three years later it was bought by James Leveson, a wool merchant, from Wolverhampton. The first surviving estate map from the end of the 16th century shows that the park originally attached to Trentham Hall was very much smaller than it is today. The map entitled "Parcell of the Mannor of Trentham conteyning LXXXVIII (538) acres", dated 1599, is in Staffordshire Record Office. It shows a small pool immediately south of "Trentham Manor House" (Trentham Hall). Below this were two fields - Nether Park and Over Park - which totalled sixteen and a half acres. The most important feature in the landscape was Trentham Wood or "Coppy". In 1599 "Kings Wood" was the name given to a large area of unenclosed land on the west side of Trentham wood. The northern boundary of Trentham wood or "Coppy" was formed by a track which ran from the bridge over the river Trent behind Trentham Hall south west in the direction of Beech. The land on the north west side of the track, now part of Trentham Park, was then covered by enclosed fields. All of these features have been superimposed on the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map above.

2.

THOMAS BURTON'S MAP

In the early 18th century various improvements were made to the Trentham estate. The basis of these improvements was a series of maps produced by Thomas Burton, a surveyor, which are now in Staffordshire Record Office. One of these maps is of the parish of Trentham west of the river Trent c.1714 part of which is reproduced below. At the beginning of the 18th century this area west of Trentham Hall was still occupied by 12 fields totalling almost 90 acres and the unenclosed part of Kings Wood which contained 137½ acres. Burton's map clearly indicates the changes proposed for this land: the existing field boundaries were to be grubbed up; the remainder of Kings Wood was to be enclosed; and three rides were to be laid out across the enlarged park. The result of these changes was to enlarge the park by almost 230 acres by the mid 1720s.



LANCELOT (CAPABILITY) BROWN

Further developments took place in the middle of the 18th century when the land in the vicinity of the park was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1757. Capability Brown, the landscape gardener, was subsequently brought in to remodel the park. His "Plan for the intended alterations at Trentham" in Staffordshire Record Office is dated 1759. Emphasis has been laid by Dorothy Stroud in her book on Capability Brown on two aspects of this plan. The first aspect was the removal of the formal tree-lined drives radiating out from the Hall and their replacement by a new 'natural' landscape. There was to be an uninterrupted view across this new landscape with the deer and other animals kept away from the Hall by means of a ha ha or sunk fence. The second and most striking aspect was of course the substantial enlargement of the lake which was to cover an area of 75 acres. What has been ignored is the effect which the new lake had on the security of the wood and park. Once the extension to the lake was completed there was a substantial body of water which stretched from Jervis Wood in the south almost as far as Trentham Hall in the north and which formed a substantial barrier to anyone approaching the park from the east. It must have shown up the deficiencies of the park boundaries elsewhere. Between 1765 and 1767 John Ansley was paid over £150 to provide 300,000 bricks and Edward and John Shaw were paid over £200 to take down and rebuild the park wall to a height of six feet topped by stone coping along the southern and western park boundaries.

There is another aspect which needs to be emphasized. The estate also had problems with poachers who fished in the lake. Enlarging the lake would make it much more difficult to detect such activity at the south end of the lake. However Brown's plan also involved the transformation of the landscape between the new lake and the Stone Road. The fields which formerly occupied this area were to be removed and replaced by a new open landscape of pasture land which was later called "Lower Ley" to distinguish it from the "Upper Ley" which was formed by a similar process on the other side of the Stone Road. Capability Brown proposed to lay out a gravel walk from the gardens south of Trentham Hall across the river Trent by a new stone bridge then south along the edge of the ley by the Stone Road crossing over the end of the lake by a "rotunda" and up the other side to Trentham Hall. This enlarged private landscape was to be screened from the turnpike road by a plantation of trees and shrubs. The result was to enlarge the park on the east side and to increase the privacy of the new lake. Not all of this plan was put into effect. It is unlikely that the rotunda was ever built but most of the other proposals were put into effect in the third quarter of the 18th century.

The view below dated 1783 shows Trentham Hall between clumps of trees set in the new rolling landscape created by Capability Brown. Below the Hall is the upper part of the new lake. Cows graze in the park land. What is also noticeable is the absence of people. Eighty years earlier part of the area in the foreground was covered in fields under cultivation by labourers. The rest of the area was part of Kings Wood where rights of common to graze sheep and other animals would have been exercised by the neighbouring farmers. All of these people had been cleared out of the landscape west of the Hall. The plan produced by Capability Brown completed this process by removing them from the landscape south east of Trentham Hall by the enlargement of the lake and the formation of the new ley.



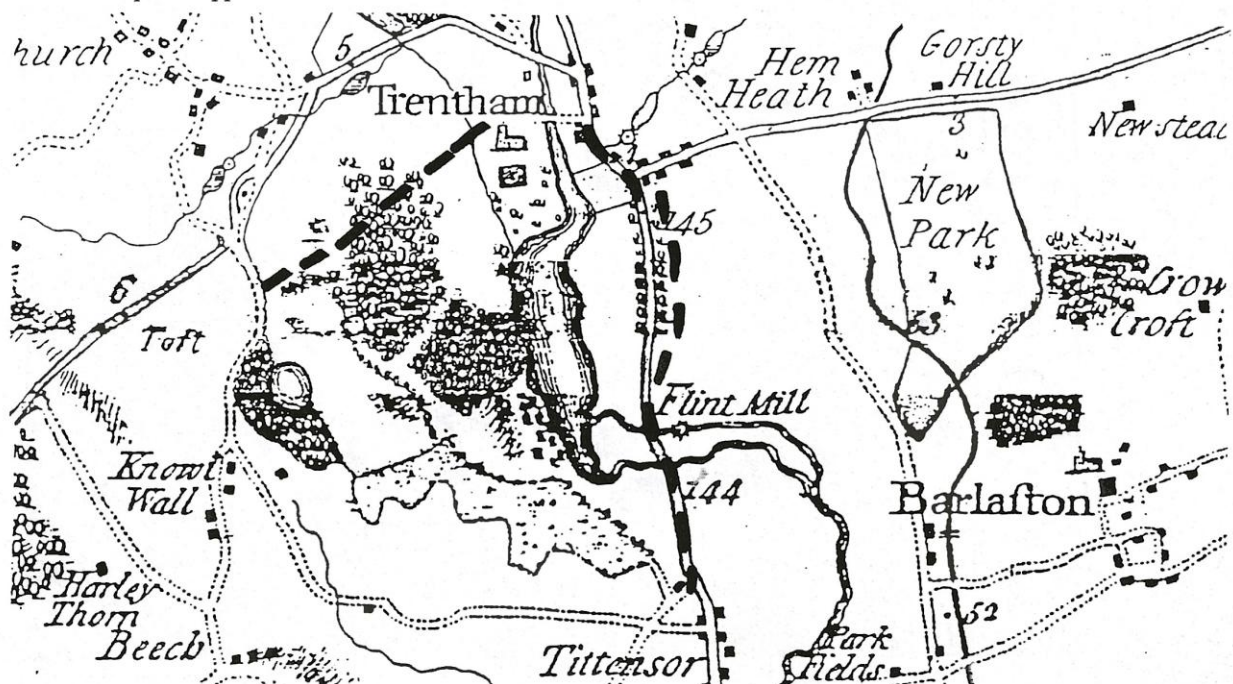
4.

PUBLIC FOOTPATHS

Work on the landscaping of the park appears to have been completed by the late 1760s. However access to this landscape was not restricted to members of the Leveson Gower family of Trentham Hall. Two public footpaths ran across the park from the present park gate at the end of Park Drive. That problem was solved in 1772 when the House of Commons set up a committee to consider whether it was necessary to make any revisions to the Highways Act. One of the members of the committee was Thomas Gilbert, who by then had had thirty years of association with Earl Gower of Trentham Hall having served him in various capacities including land agent and political agent. The Earl had also provided him with a seat in Parliament, first for Newcastle-under-Lyme between 1763 and 1768, and then for Lichfield between 1768 and 1795. When the committee completed its deliberations it was Thomas Gilbert who presented the report to the House of Commons on the 3rd of June 1772. One of the committee's recommendations was that "where any public Highway may be shortened, and made more commodious to the Public, by diverting and turning the same, Power should be given to the Justices of the Peace....to order such Road to be diverted and turned." It is possible that the proposal may have come from Earl Gower himself or at least from his agent. In any case, as events subsequently showed, the Earl must have been well informed about the recommendation. The report was accepted by the House of Commons and the proposal for diverting highways was embodied in a new Highways Act which became law in 1773 (13 Geo III c. 78, clause 19). The first landowner in Staffordshire to take advantage of the new Act was Earl Gower.

On the 28th of July 1774 Walter Sneyd Esq., of Keele Hall, and Thomas Mills Esq., of Barlaston Hall, neighbours of Earl Gower, and Justices of the Peace, met in Special Sessions at Trentham and found upon view that two footpaths through Trentham Park could be "diverted and turned to make the same nearer and more commodious to the publick". They proposed that one footpath which ran from the bridge over the river Trent south through Trentham park to Tittensor Heath should be closed and replaced by another footpath much further to the east which ran along the Stone Road and down through the Upper Ley to Strongford Bridge. The other footpath ran south west from bridge over the Trent across Trentham Park past Toft Pool to the Eccleshall Road. Yates' Map of Staffordshire shows that the area around Toft Pool had been planted with trees by 1775. To keep the public away from this plantation and the pool the footpath was diverted further north so that it came out on the Eccleshall Road opposite the entrance to Toft Farm. On the same day Earl Gower signed two declarations consenting to the diversions and agreeing to keep the new footpaths in repair. The two Justices of the Peace came back on the 12th of September and issued certificates declaring that the new footpaths and stiles were in good condition and repair. There was no provision in the Act of Parliament for the notification of or consultation with local inhabitants or indeed any other members of the public. The three local landowners had fulfilled all the requirements of the Act. The Trentham Hall Estate now had the power to keep the public out of Trentham wood and away from the lake as well as from the Toft Pool and the adjacent plantation.

The extract from Yates' Map of Staffordshire below shows the area around Trentham Hall in 1775 shortly after the diversion orders were made. The dash lines added to the map represent the new footpaths approved in 1774.



6.

VISITORS

By the end of the 1770s visitors to the park could be accommodated in the new Trentham Inn. This was rebuilt between 1777 and 1779 to a design produced by Thomas Tittensor. Under the capable management of Thomas Goodwin who was the landlord between 1780 and 1821 the public 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 which appeared in his book "Poems on several occasions" published in 1814.

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.

One of the visitors who stayed at the inn was John Byng, later Viscount Torrington. His published diaries record a tour of the north in 1792 which included a visit to Trentham Hall and Park. "To Trentham, where into a smart looking in I enter'd... After tea drinking I walk'd into Trentham Park. Trentham House has been wonderfully alter'd, from the grand, to the modern. In the park, my old friend Lancelot Brown is to be traced at every turn; he, certainly, was a grand planner, and leveller of ground – and a judicious former of water; (the lake, here, is very fine, but above the house,) but he was too severe upon the avenues – now, narrow avenues are charming, shady walks; and if wide, grant things. But the glory of Trentham is the fronting wood, of age, and magnificence; such a bosom is not to be met with! Thro' this wood, did Jacques, (for I have heard of his character) wander in happy meditation; wanting, only, warmth, and summer thoughts; nor did I return till 9 o'clock; when, over a fire, sitting in my gt. Coat, I eat the first peas I have seen this season. Oh! November, you will be quickly upon us with your threats! Why will not an end of June cheer us?"

June 29th. A dark doubtful morning, much rain has fallen in the night; and the roads are as dirty as at Xmas This inn is well placed, in good country, and with a good kitchen garden; but as usual there are no feathers in the bolster and pillow. (In gentlemanly houses it is often (not) better) and down falls your head, till it reaches the wood, the cord, or the ticking! After breakfast, and a complete suit of clean linen; I walk'd to Trentham Hall; horses to follow; the church and church yard are attached to the house; surely when Ld Gower took down the steeple, he might have removed the church? A grand housekeeper transferr'd me, for my survey, to a servant maid, (the old front was magnificent; but the present ones are quite ugly, and mean) the inside contains no vestige of antiquity, or of old furniture; and what is very extraordinary, there in not one old family portrait in the house!"

Only members of the aristocracy and the gentry were allowed into the Hall and usually only when the Leveson-Gower family was away. The park had a much larger number of visitors though here again as the following extract shows many events were held during the working week which effectively restricted the number of onlookers. The report is from the North Staffordshire Mercury 23 July 1836: On Wednesday, the Pottery Cricket Club had a field day in Trentham Park. Although the weather was unpropitious, the club, in an omnibus and four, with the Newcastle brass band, arrived at the ground in good time, and was soon followed by the equipages of many respectable families. The park and grounds were very much enlivened by the appearance of groups of very elegantly dressed ladies. The games were very well played and severely contested. An elegant cold collation was served under a canvass awning, and there were many picnic cloths spread in different parts of the grounds. At the close of play a challenge was sent through the most respectable channel to play the Pottery club, with persons to be selected from within four miles of Newcastle, which in the name of the club was immediately accepted by the chairman, C Aitkens, Esq., to come off on Friday, in Stoke Wakes week on the same ground.

THE PARK KEEPER

Trentham Park was the responsibility of the park keeper. In the 18th century the position was in the hands of the Penson family who had been in the service of the Leveson family since the 1580s. By early 1740s James Penson was employed as park-keeper at Trentham. He died in 1769 and his son, also James Penson, took over the position. He and his wife lived in the new lodge built at the southern end of Trentham lake in 1776. When he died in 1814 at the age of 73 his eldest surviving son, John, succeeded him as park keeper. At the time of the 1841 census his household was returned as follows:

"TITTENSOR PARK LODGE"			WHETHER BORN IN STAFFORDSHIRE
John Penson	65	Forester	Yes
Reuben Penson	25	Assistant Forester	Yes
George Penson	25	Foreman to Park Labourers	Yes
Thomas Penson	10		Yes
Mary Penson	20		Yes
Elixabeth Penson	65		Yes
Margaret Mullagan	25	F(emale) S(ervant)	Ireland

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries the park-keeper had three areas of responsibility: the management of the park and its deer; the management of Kings Wood; and the letting of Trentham Ley. Trentham Ley was a large area of open pasture land created in the mid 18th century out of the fields situated on both sides of the Stone Road east of Trentham Park Lake. The land east of the Stone Road was known as the "Upper Ley" and the land on the opposite side of the road was known as "Lower Ley. The ley was let out to farmers and butchers moving stock north to the industrial cities.

In the early 1840s the sub-agent at Trentham expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which the woods were being managed:

Letter from William Lewis, sub-agent at Trentham, to James Loch, agent to the Duke of Sutherland, 3 April 1840:

I wish for his Grace's interest that the management of the Park and Woods may be disunited for many reasons I can give you, there are now many valuable plantations that require great and constant attention but I will explain myself more fully when we meet which I hope may be soon.

Ditto: 22 May 1841:

Old Penson's bad state of health made him quite unfit to look after the woods and woodmen properly. But on several occasions her Grace named Woolley as being a successful planter, my reply was that I did not consider him active enough as a woodman at Trentham, it required a very active man and I have often complained to you on that subject.

John Penson to James Loch, 9 March 1842:

I have received yours and am much obliged to the clear manner in which you have pointed out the orders I have to attend to, and I will take every care that they are strictly obeyed. I have Mr Henny an estimate of all the extra work for the present month according to orders which I hope you have received, the only extra work I have heard of is to raise and improve the Island in Toft Pool, and when the water is sufficiently low to measure the distance the mud will have to be wheeled, I will send you an estimate we are going to improve the solidity of the drive through King's Wood but that will be done by the park labourers at day wages.

When "old Penson" died his son, Reuben, took over as park-keeper. His duties no longer included the management of the woods which became the responsibility of a wood ranger. In the 1851 census his entry at Park Lodge, Tittensor was as follows:

Reuben Penson	Head	Married	39	Park keeper	Staffs, Trentham
Mary Ann Penson	Wife	Married	36		Staffs, Trentham
Tabitta Peak	St	Single	26	House Servant	Staffs, Swinnerton

8.

Reuben moved to Hanchurch in 1861 and his brother George Penson was appointed as park-keeper and moved into the lodge in time to be recorded in the census of that year:

"PARK LODGE, TITTENSOR"

George Penson	Head	Married	46	Park keeper	Staffs, Trentham
Jane Penson	Wife	Married	40		Staffs, Trentham
Elizabeth Penson	Dau	Single	12	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
John Penson	Son	Single	5	Scholar	Staffs, Trentham
Ann Symcox	St	Single	17	House Servant	Staffs, Trentham

George Penson was the last of the family to hold this position a fact noted by the Staffordshire Advertiser in his obituary in 1889:

THE LATE PARK RANGER AT TRENTHAM. The death of George Penson, of the Park Lodge, Trentham, who for a period of 28 years has been a faithful and valued servant to the Trentham family, took place on the 5th inst. The deceased had been out of health for the last 15 months, his illness originating in a fall in the snow. He suffered lately from bronchitis, which terminated in his death at the age of 74 years. In his last illness he was visited by the Marquis and Machioness of Stafford and the Earl of Cromartie, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. Mr Penson is the last survivor of a long and respected race of foresters and park-rangers at Trentham. He was the son of John Penson, who for many years was forester to the second Duke of Sutherland, and was first succeeded by his son Reuben, and on the death of the latter by the deceased. The ancestor of the Penson family came to England with Admiral Sir Richard Levison, a grand ancestor to the present Duke, after the defeat of the Invincible Armada in 1588. The interment took place on the 9th inst. when several officials of the estate attended to show their respect.

DEER

The deer herd was one of the responsibilities of the Penson family. As the size of the park increased in the 18th century so did the size of the deer herd. The estate accounts regularly record expenditure on the construction and repair of the deer barns and shelters. Payments were also made for the annual cull. In 1770 for example the agent paid Thomas Walklate for assisting James Penson in killing deer for ten days at 10d per day. Venison was supplied to a growing list of recipients. By the end of the century it included prominent local landowners, senior clergymen, the family's bankers in London, and venison supplied for various civic events and social occasions in Staffordshire. The list for 1803 from the estate accounts in Staffordshire Record Office is reproduced on the next two pages.

Venison was sometimes supplied on more than one occasion to favoured recipients. One of these was the Sneyd family of Keele Hall. In the estate papers in Keele University Library there are letters between Col W Sneyd, then on duty at Windsor, and Thomas Breck his agent at Keele. They include several letters in 1798 concerning the supply of venison from Trentham Park. The first was sent by Col Sneyd on 27 July asking for half a buck from Trentham for a dinner he was proposing to host at Windsor. Thomas Breck replied four days later as follows:

Sir,

I was favoured with yours yesterday Morning and have been with Penson the keeper at Trentham who informs me that he has not yet killed any Venison but what has been stall red – that he shd be able to send you some better venison next week than this, therefore as I do not understand that you are immediate want of it I settled with him to send you half a Buck on Thursday the 9th of August next which will be in London on Friday and I hope you will receive it on Saturday the 11th. He intends killing it the day before he sends it off, and I am to send your keeper with a leveret, if he can get one, on the same day."

Thomas Breck wrote on the same subject on 18th November 1798:

Sir,

Mr Penson of Trentham informs me that he has orders from the Marquis of Stafford to send you a Doe, and wishes to know when you will please to have it – he says they are now at the best and he expects them to sink very soon.

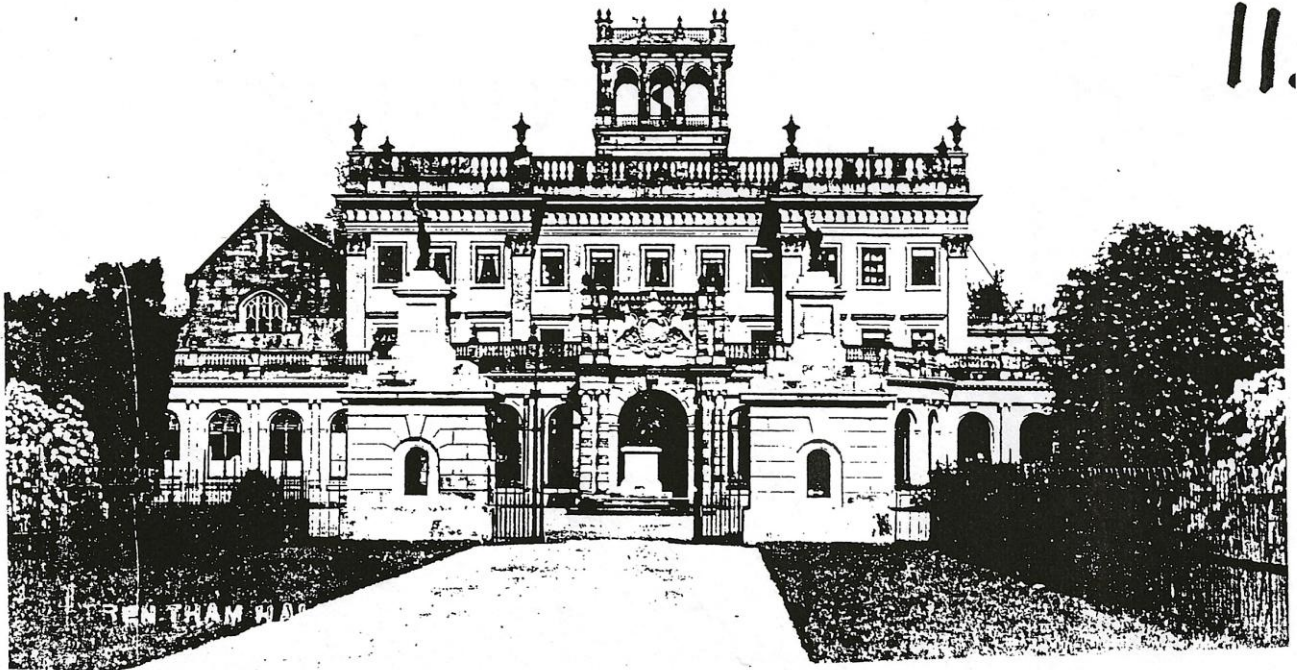
Trentham hall
Venison given in the Season 1808.

	Buck Venison			Doe Venison	
	Whole	Half	Haunch	Whole	Half
The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.	/				
The Judges at Stafford Assizes.	/				
Newcastle Races.	/	/			
The Mayors Feast at Newcastle.	/				
Sneyd Colonel.	/				
Anson Tho. Esq.		/			
Wrottesley Sir John.		/			
Acathcotes Sir John		/			
Farrowby Lord.		/			
Bill the Rev. John of Farley		/			
Buckingham the Rev. Lichfield (dead)		/			
Dashton John Esq. Kilwall. Tutor.			/		/
Cobb Thames Esq. Lichfield			/		
Child and C. Bankers London				/	
Cecilian Feast at Lichfield				/	
Dean of Lichfield, in his absence to his Son		/			
Dormer the Hon. James, Alnwick					/
Choral M ^r . of Lichfield		/			
Fletcher Sir Tho. Newcastle Betley		/			
Gentlemen and Lady's Ordinary at Lichfield. Lucas.		3			
Finchley Tho. Esq. Lichfield		/			
Hand Geo. Esq. Lichfield		/			
Adams Thos. Esq. Tollerhall St.			/		
Hartshorn Inn at Lichfield Races			/		
King's-head Inn at Lichfield Races			/		
Lowndes Rich. Esq. London		/			
Lord Farrowby has had one Buck, four Doe, annually for several years but in the last ^{Quaker} Season he was not at Sandon					

VENISON GIVEN IN THE SEASON 1803 CONTINUED:

Brought forward.	Buck Venison			Doe Venison	
	Whole	Half	Quarter	Whole	Half
Lloya Esq. Esq. Gayton hall		1			
Lough Esq. Esq. Chendale			1		
License day at Trentham Inn		1			
Mainwaring Esq. Esq. Whitmore		1			1
Mayors Feast at Lich		1			
Mayors Feast at Hanley		1			
Navigation Meeting at Stone		1			
Dr. H. M. Lichfield		1			
Port - Esq. Esq. Slaw					1
Robinson the Rev. Mr. Swinnerlon					1
Robinson the Rev. Mr. Navigation Office, Stone			1		
Sparrow Esq. Esq. of Bishlon		1			
Swinerton Tho. Esq. Esq. Bidderton		1			
Sneyd Esq. Esq. Lichfield			1		
Woodhouse the Rev. Arch Deacon		1			1
The old Crown at Lichfield Races &c					
Total	5	25	0	5	7
Down Day	1			1	

One of the functions for which venison was provided was the "Mayors Feast at Hanley". In 1783 a number of prominent inhabitants in Hanley began the custom of appointing a mock mayor and corporation annually. A similar mock corporation had been held at Chendale, Staffordshire, between 1699 and 1729. The ceremony formed part of an annual venison feast, the Marquess of Stafford presenting half a buck and the qualification for membership of the Corporation being the ability to drink a yard glass of ale at a draught. The establishment of the mock corporation in the late 18th century symbolised the growing economic importance of the the Potteries. The Leveson-Gower family already had a very substantial commercial involvement with this new industrial conurbation and were to profit very handsomely from its development over the next one and fifty years. However the rapid increase in the number of miners, potters and labourers was also accompanied by an increase in the number of poachers who preyed on the game in Trentham park and elsewhere on the estate. The closure and diversion of the public footpaths can also be seen as a response to the threat posed by the new industrial population on the doorstep of the Trentham Hall Estate.



THE REBUILDING OF TRENTHAM HALL AND THE ENTRANCE TO TRENTHAM PARK

In 1833 the second Duke of Sutherland (1781-1861) inherited the Trentham estate. He was one of the richest men in England with an income of over £120,000 a year. The Hall which he inherited was a large but undistinguished mansion house. Parts of it dated back to the original structure erected by Sir Richard Leveson in 1633 but most of the house had been rebuilt and extended in the 18th century. In 1834 Charles Barry was commissioned to reconstruct the hall. The new mansion house was provided with a handsome entrance on the west side facing Trentham Park. This is shown in the photograph above taken about 1880, from the Warrillow Collection in Keele University Library. Two entrance lodges were constructed on either side of the principal entrance gates, one lodge topped by a life-size bronze stag, the other by a doe. Between the gates and house was a large circular drive with a statue of Diana in the centre. Entry to the Hall was through a single storey, semi-circular structure, still standing today, with the family coat of arms prominently displayed over each arch. Rising above is the principal house, now demolished, as rebuilt by Charles Barry in the 1830s. This is the view which would have been seen by the family and guests of the Duke and Duchess and this entrance would also have been used for public celebrations and entertainments at the hall. This is also the only direct view of the hall from Trentham Park. Clearly visible on the photograph is the cast iron fence erected around the Hall and gardens. The soil behind this was densely planted with trees and shrubs which effectively screened the rest of the Hall and its gardens. All of these features can be seen in the Ordnance Survey map on page 13. In about 1890 the public were further removed from the hall when the west entrance was widened. The photograph below shows the same view as above after the hall had been demolished. The bronze stag and doe were probably removed in 1911-12.



12.



THE POORS LODGE & DRINKING FOUNTAIN

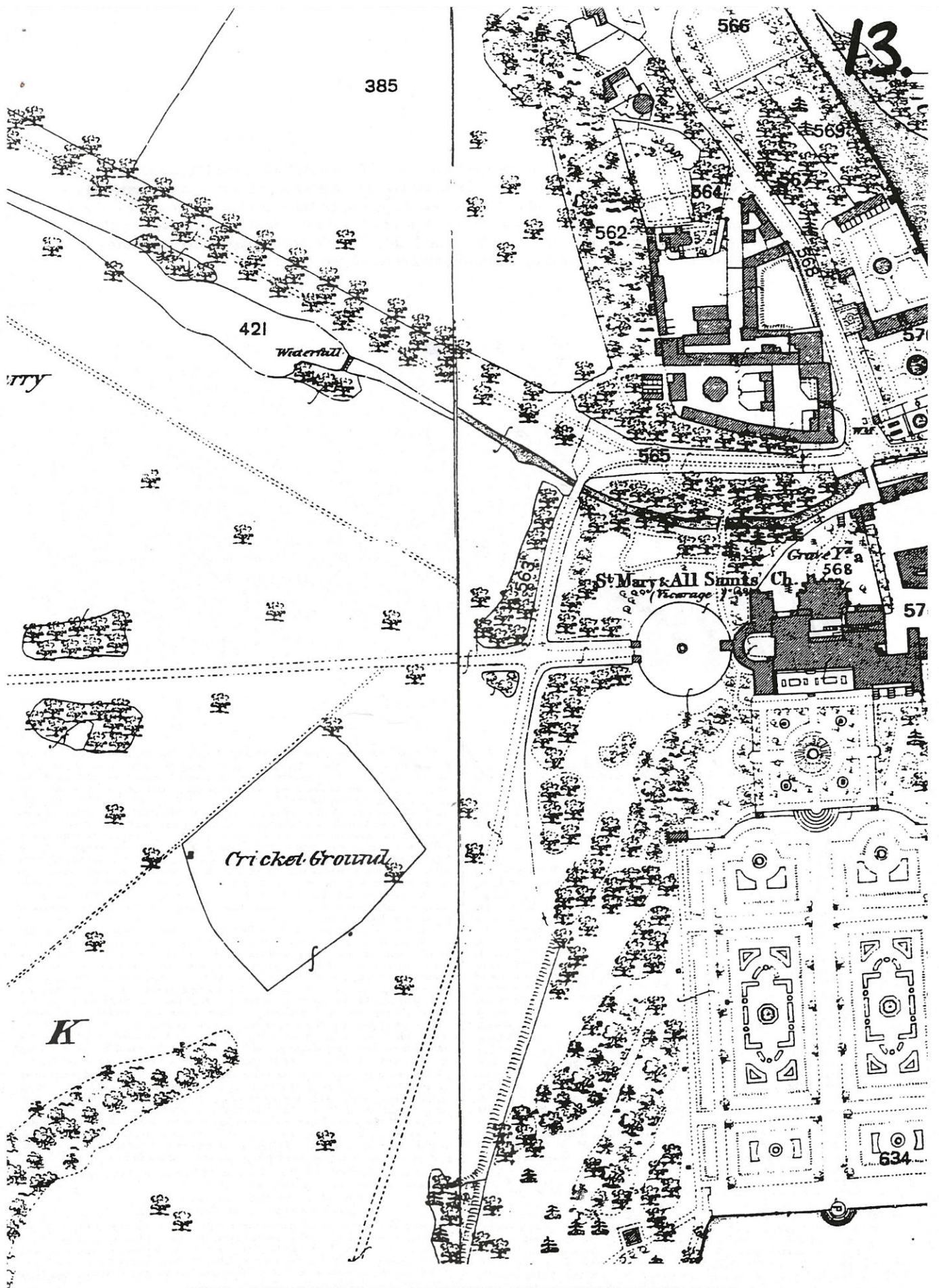
Charles Barry also reconstructed the rear entrance to Trentham Hall in 1841-2. Here next to the porter's lodge a shelter was built for travellers called the "Poor's Lodge" where a dole of bread and beer was provided when the family was in residence. The arrangements for the treating of travellers were described by the Staffordshire Advertiser on 25 March 1820:

It is generally known that at Trentham Hall, when the family is there, a stated relief is given to all poor travellers; it was first established for labourers going and returning in harvest time, but it has for many years been general for all that apply, except soldiers in parties. The provision is a piece of good bread, weight 14 ounces, and a pint of good table beer. The lodge not being seen from the road, and at some distance, it could not be supposed that such numbers would apply, so as to give regular employment for a porter, and requiring considerable trouble in obtaining a regular supply of bread and beer. The average number that call for this relief is from 50 to 100 daily, and in the month of August last, the numbers that received it were as follows: Men 3480, Women 530, Children 536, making a total of 4366.

The dole of bread and beer was withdrawn at the beginning of 1868. However travellers and visitors to the park still had the use of the drinking fountain attached to the porter's lodge and described by the Staffordshire Advertiser on 8 August 1868:

DRINKING FOUNTAIN. The Duke of Sutherland has fixed at the entrance to Trentham Park, for the use of the public, a commodious drinking fountain, supplied with pure spring water, with three metal cups, so that three persons can be accommodated at the same time. The late Duke of Sutherland ordered the beautiful drinking fountain at the porter's lodge to be put up for total abstainers 27 years ago. It is supposed that this is one of the earliest drinking fountains for the use of the general public.

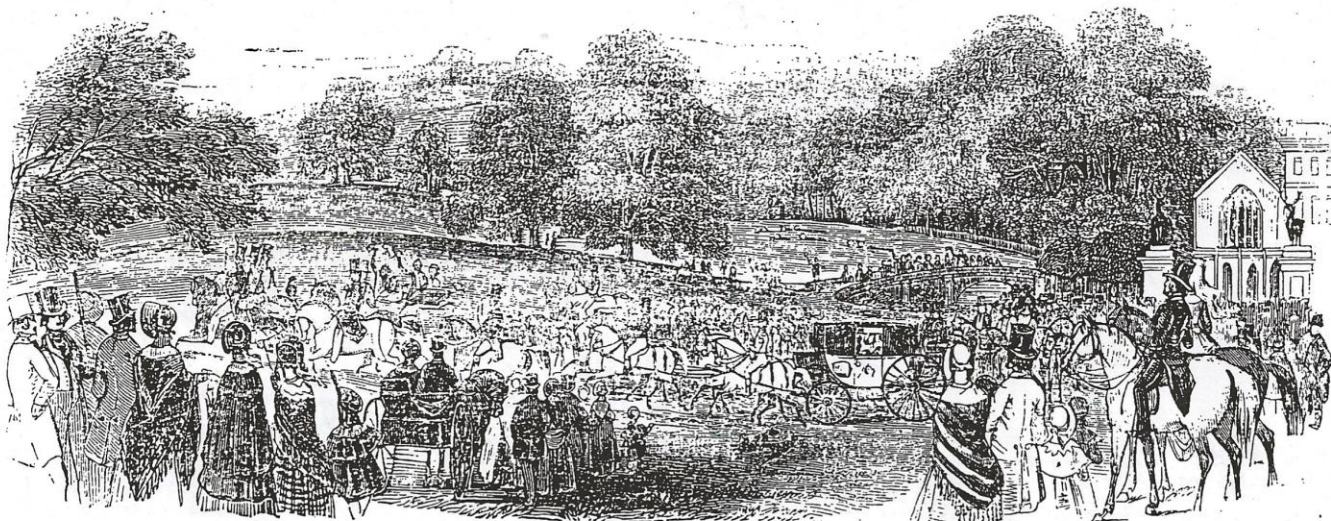
The photograph above shows the bridge over the Park Brook and the rear entrance to Trentham Hall. The two-storey building on the left was the main estate office. It housed the estate papers and deeds and was also the location of Trentham Savings Bank between 1842 and 1887. The building on the right, demolished in the 1930s, was the hall porter's lodge. The archway immediately to the right of the porter's lodge formed part of the poor's lodge most of which was hidden by the tree standing next to the Park Brook.



EXTRACT FROM THE 1878 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, SCALE 1:2500

THE NEW VISITORS

Many visitors came to Trentham to observe the rebuilding of Trentham Hall in the 1830s and the adjacent estate buildings in the 1840s. They also came to see a number of public events celebrated at the hall. One of these was the marriage of Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, the second daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, to Lord Blantyre at Trentham. This was reported in the *Illustrated London News* with a brief description of Barry's reconstruction of Trentham Hall. The illustration shows the departure of the newly married couple through the main entrance gates on the right.



MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Lord Blantyre, was solemnised at Trentham, on Wednesday week; and so impressive a ceremonial or so interesting a celebration it is rarely our lot to record. The whole of the arrangements were in excellent taste. The incidents of the day, the universal joy that reigned in and around the noble demesne, reminded one of a wedding day in the olden time, and presented a charming picture of rural life in England. By aid of the faithful pencil of Mr. H. L. Pratt, of Stoke-upon-Trent, we are enabled to present our readers with two of the most attractive scenes of the celebration.

Trentham Hall is beautifully situated on the Trent, below Newcastle, and is one of the finest residences in the county of Stafford. As originally built, the house was a heavy, monotonous pile, in semi-Dutch taste, in design similar to Buckingham House, St. James's Park. It was of brick, with stone pillars and dressings, and was as inconvenient as it was tasteless. A few years since Mr. Barry renovated the entire pile, and remedied its defects. He refaced the exterior, crowned it with balustrades and vases, and enriched the entablature by a cantiliver frieze, thus producing a bold principal mass of buildings, to which he added pavilions, and built a conservatory, in lieu of the old one. We have not space to detail the several additions of suites of apartments, opening into an orangery, ranges of pavilions, or the marble paved terrace, which are among Mr. Barry's tasteful improvements; but we must not omit to mention the effective *Belvedere* tower, 100 feet high, which, in a general

view of the mansion, marks it out for a considerable distance. Below the terrace we have mentioned, is the "Pleasure-land," extending to the margin of the lake, through which the river Trent passes, and which covers about 80 acres. Rising from this lake is a small island laid out in terraces, similar to the celebrated Isola Bella, and crowned with picturesque Italian buildings. The entrance to the mansion has also been cleverly treated—it being now beneath glazed arches, and by a rich coat of Corinthian architecture, with mosaic pavement, fountains, conservatories, &c. In our view, the artist has shown the finest points of this princely residence.

Throughout the day of the marriage, the adjoining village of Trentham, as well as the noble demesne, presented a joyous appearance. Early in the morning, twelve of the elder female scholars, and the choir of the church, assembled on the south terrace of the hall and serenaded the lovely bride. Breakfast parties were innumerable; crowds continued to pour into the village in streams until after ten o'clock. Several of the roads lead through the park, and the groups of spectators, strolling on the walks, or stationed amongst the trees, or on the verdant slopes of the high ground, had a picturesque effect. The principal drives were occupied by the carriages of the gentry. The church was fitted up with scarlet cloth, and carpeted for the occasion; and in front of the altar were ranged twenty-four girls, of the Duchess of Sutherland's school, dressed with pleasing simplicity. At twenty minutes to twelve, the Archbishop of York entered the church, attended by the Rev. J. E. Edwards, Rev. J. Hutchinson, and the Rev. H.

Bunsen, chaplains of the Duke of Sutherland. Shortly afterwards, the Duke of Sutherland came, the noble Duke leading the beautiful bride to the altar, and in the rear were Lord Blantyre, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the bridal party. In the train of the bride were the Ladies Elizabeth, Caroline, and Constance Leveson Gower, sisters of the bride, Lady Mary Howard, Miss Lascelles, and Miss Howard, daughter of the Dean of Lichfield, who acted as bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a remarkably rich, but chaste costume of rich white satin, with two flounces of valuable Guipure lace, the flounces covering the whole of the skirt, which was trimmed with orange blossoms. Her Ladyship had a haul of lace of exquisite manufacture, and a superb veil. Her dress of white roses. All the bridesmaids wore dresses of India muslin over white satin, with blonde bonnets trimmed with white roses. The bride is under twenty years of age, and is remarkably handsome, with one dark hair, and brilliant eyes. Lord Blantyre is also handsome, more than six feet in height, and about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

As the noble bridegroom and his lovely bride passed down the aisle of the church, the school girls strewed the path with flowers, and the entire party then retired. At about two o'clock, a carriage and four, with outsiders, drew up to the main entrance of the hall: the yeomanry were drawn up as a guard of honour, on each side of the road in the park; the school girls were stationed on each side of the vestibule, and each waved a small white flag, as the noble pair entered the marriage amidst joyous greetings of the children, the military salute of the yeomanry, the quiet tokens of respect of numbers of spectators, and the loud huzzas of the crowd; and the best wishes of all. The carriage then passed on to Lilleshall, the Duke of Sutherland's seat, in Shropshire, escorted by a body of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. At Eccleshall the bride and bridegroom were met by a troop of the Shropshire Yeomanry, who escorted them to Lilleshall.

We have not space to detail the rejoicings of the day; there was a sumptuous *jeûner-à-la-fourchette* at the Hall, at which was a bride-cake, five feet in circumference, and, with the decorations, three feet high; besides other cakes—in all about 4 cwt. The whole of the establishment, and about 150 labourers of the Noble Duke, were also feasted at the Hall; and in the evening there was a ball in the Steward's Room, at which the Duke, Lord Morpeth, Lord Devon, and several others of the distinguished guests, joined in a country dance. The corridor and conservatories were illuminated, and the effect was magnificent. The noble Duke's tenantry dined together at Trentham Inn; altogether the place was a scene of universal celebration, and

"Loose to festive joy, the country round,
Laugh'd with the loud festivity of mirth."

Among the distinguished persons present at the ceremony were—Viscount Morpeth, Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, Viscount Clifden, Dowager Lady Cawdor, Right Hon. T. Grenville, Vicount and Viscountess Leveson, Hon. and Rev. Francis and Lady Elizabeth Grey, Hon. William S. Lascelles, M.P., and Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and Miss Georgiana Harcourt, &c.

TRENTHAM THURSDAY

The numbers visiting Trentham Park increased substantially during the annual week's industrial holiday - Stoke Wakes Week - at the end of July or beginning of August. However the tradition of visiting the Park on Thursday during that week which came to be known as "Trentham Thursday" did not begin until 1842. In that year the race course at Etruria, which had been the principal attraction for almost twenty years during the wakes holiday, was closed, and as a result a large number of the inhabitants of the Potteries went instead to Trentham Park. Gates were constructed at the main Park entrance to control the influx of visitors who were prohibited from bringing alcohol into the park. As a result a large number of refreshment stalls, exhibitions and booths were set up in the immediate vicinity on the main road. Eventually regulations were drawn up prohibiting the sale of liquors and refreshments on the main road and stalls were confined to a field behind the Trentham Inn. The following report of Trentham Thursday is taken from the Staffordshire Advertiser of 2 August 1856. By then, depending on the weather, between 40 and 50,000 people went to the Park on that day.

THE TRENTHAM DAY.

Perhaps there is no district in which the annual revolution of the year does not bring round some particular day which far outstrips all others in the amount of interest which it excites among the people. If asked to specify the day thus highly favoured by the inhabitants of the Potteries and neighbourhood, we should unhesitatingly reply, "the Thursday of the wakes week;" and good reason should we have for so doing, for is it not the great Trentham Day—the day of the gigantic *fête champêtre*, which is got up, and will be perpetually got up once in the year, by everybody, for everybody's especial gratification, and whose arrival is ever hailed with intense undefinable emotions of joy? Comparatively few of our readers in North Staffordshire will need to be informed that Thursday last was the Trentham day of 1856. It was fortunately unshaded in with a glorious sun and an almost cloudless sky. By an early hour the townspeople in the Potteries and Newcastle were all astir, and business being entirely suspended for the day, from each place a continual stream of people was moving on foot or such other fashion as their inclination, convenience, or pecuniary motives suggested, towards the general rendezvous. Horses and vehicles were of course, at an enormous premium, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining these by such as had made no provision beforehand, and the consequent anxiety manifested, reminded one of that legendary saying of King Richard the Third at Bosworth Field,—"A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!" Every succeeding hour saw immense numbers conveyed by rail towards the same destination. The approaches to the park were from time to time completely choked with the dense masses of pleasure folk. A little patience was sufficient to overcome this difficulty, however, so that the spacious park was soon occupied, and none were debarred from enjoying *seriatim* the various ingredients which went to form the day's cup of happiness. We have not space to analyse the various items in the sum total of pleasure. There was every form of festivity which it is possible for human ingenuity to introduce at such a time and place. Some promenaded, or moved from place to place in vehicles, simply regaling themselves with the fresh air and the spectacle; others entered *con amore* into divers animated and mirthful games, such as tag, drop-handkerchief, burn-ball, &c.; others footed it merrily in harmony with the strains of quadrille bands or itinerant musicians (who were present at every turn); others were apparently for the most part engaged in the absorbing occupation of eating and drinking; whilst not unfrequently youths and maidens of a more sentimental vein might be seen linked arm in arm, conversing in soft undertones intended for one ear and one alone. The *loul ensemble* was most remarkable. That incalculable throng, ever and never the same, as it happened to be viewed in its entirety or in parts, was one which Dr. Johnson would have gloried in contemplating; and with all its charming auxiliaries, it

more nearly resembled a scene of enchantment, than an act in the drama of real life. Under the pleasurable emotions of the time, some might almost have indulged a wish that life should be one unending picnic, or longed for a golden age wherein human nature should be always thus free and poetical in its aspect. Yet, after all, the *dolce far niente* is not the highest felicity. As Longfellow has it, in his beautiful psalm:—

"Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way."

And it becomes us to join the same noble-minded man in the resolve—

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,"

resting in the assurance, that to him who works and feels that he is working usefully, the golden age is ever present. In the course of the afternoon and very unexpectedly, the sky assumed a most threatening aspect, and freely discharged the electric fluid at frequent intervals. The rolling diapason of the thunder sent consternation into many a female heart, and turned the thoughts of numbers homewards. A rush from the park ensued in consequence, and the road to and past the railway station soon became crowded with a returning multitude. In one respect this was fortunate, as it prevented in some degree the confusion and discomfort which have sometimes resulted from vast crowds seeking to return by the latest trains in the evening. The lightning and thunder manifested no signs of decrease, but rather the contrary, till nine o'clock, though nothing more serious than an occasional sprinkling of rain fell. Gradually, as the shades of evening increased, the park lost its visitors, until it once more settled down into its usual repose. We have not heard of any serious casualty during the day, except a fatal one at the Stoke station, which is previously referred to. A horse in an empty "trap" having been startled by the music in the park, broke loose and galloped away. Before proceeding far the animal plunged down a bank and fell, the "trap" being upset. Happily, no great damage was sustained by horse or vehicle. A large body of police, under the superintendence of Mr. Sweeting, were in and near the park, and maintained excellent order. Several gambling sharpers had their dishonest tools taken from them. Only one case of pocket-picking was detected, and that transpired in the evening, at the Trentham Inn. It is noticed amongst our local news. The number of booths and stalls was far greater than on any previous occasion of the kind. We have heard serious complaints of the condition of the turnpike road between Stoke and Trent Vale, owing to the numbers of loose stones, &c., lying upon it, and which were exceedingly dangerous to the safety of parties travelling in conveyances. In concluding our paragraph we cannot avoid referring to a circumstance which should ever be gratefully borne in mind by the inhabitants of the Potteries and adjacent towns, viz., that to the great kindness of the Duke of Sutherland the pleasure derived from these annual *fetes* is mainly attributable. We trust no one in this neighbourhood would wilfully injure anything on his grace's domains; yet it must be evident to every one that the privilege of entering the park cannot be granted to so many thousands of persons as were assembled therein on Thursday without considerable expense and inconvenience.

Although the local press extolled the philanthropy of the Duke of Sutherland in permitting the influx of so many visitors there is evidence in the estate papers that the Leveson-Gower family was concerned at the effect which this huge number of visitors had on the park. A letter written by Fleming, agent at Trentham Hall on 15 March 1859 stated: "The Duchess is anxious that we use all precautions to prevent the wood and park from becoming too public." Six years later the Staffordshire Advertiser reported on 22 April 1865 that the Duke of Sutherland withdrew the right of free access to the park because of damage done to trees and shrubs: The privilege of free access to the fine park belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham, has been so long enjoyed by the public, and to those in the immediate neighbourhood is of such inestimable value, that one cannot refrain from expressing regret that the Duke has deemed himself justified in ordering something like a general "lock-out". Knowing how highly the kindness of the Duke, in opening his park is appreciated, we hope he will reconsider the matter... and that the great majority may not be made to suffer for the misconduct of the few. In fact closure of the gates was not a practical proposition as the public still had the right to use the public footpath and the park was soon reopened on the old basis.

16.

The arrival of the railways and the development of rival attractions meant that the number of visitors to the park on Trentham Thursday began to gradually fall from the 1880s onwards. The two reports below illustrate the how much things had changed by the twentieth century. The photograph underneath was taken by C H Deakin shows the bridge over the Park Brook crowded with children in 1906.

Staffordshire Sentinel
8 August 1908

TRENTHAM THURSDAY.

Trentham Thursday was observed on Thursday. Many of our readers will recall the days when this was perhaps the most popular event of Wakes Week, when thousands of visitors flocked to Trentham from the Potteries and surrounding district, and the village assumed the appearance of a gigantic fair. Of late years, however, owing to the upgrowth of attractions at Keele, Stone, Longton, and other places, not to mention the increasing number of people who seek recreation at seaside resorts, "Trentham Thursday" has become but a ghost of its former self. Nevertheless, the holiday still retains a measure of affection, and this year the village was visited by a goodly number of people, who enjoyed the facilities offered by the ducal park and the countryside for obtaining "a good breath of fresh air." A small fair was pitched near the railway station, and provided plenty of amusement for the youngsters.

Staffordshire Sentinel
5 August 1938

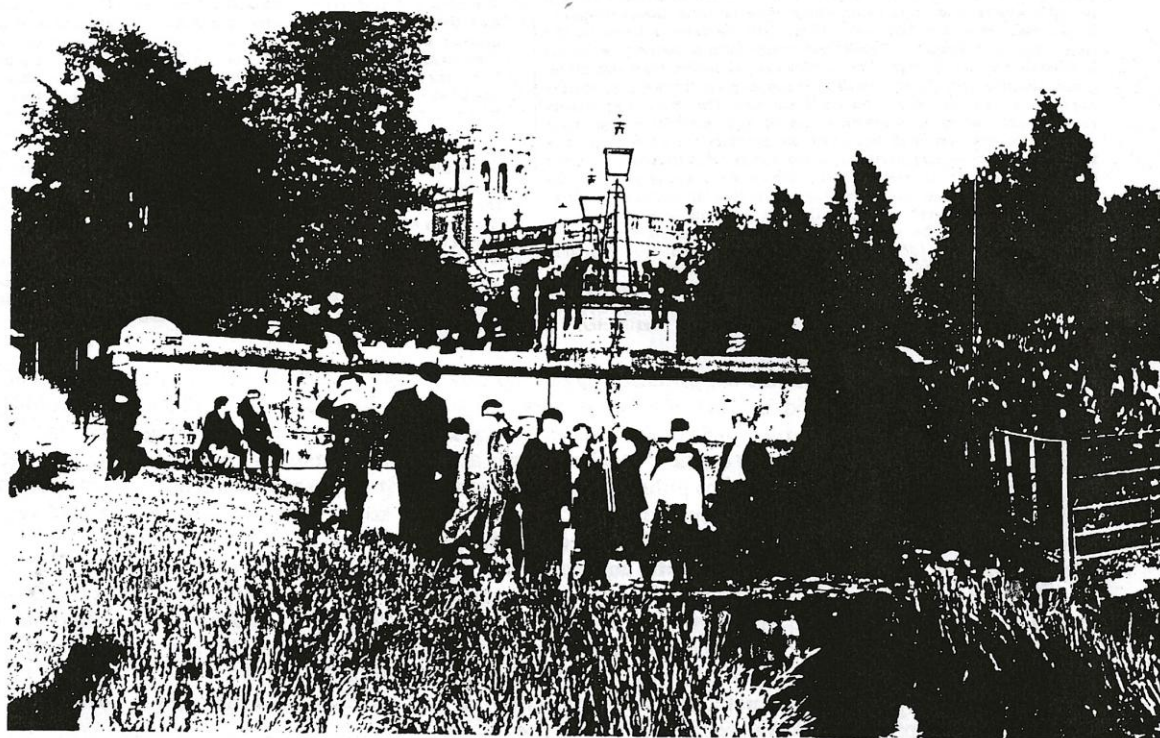
11,000 Visitors to Trentham Gardens

More than 11,000 people paid for admission to Trentham Gardens yesterday—Trentham Thursday—and thousands more spent a large part of the day in the Park.

Thousands went out to Trentham in the morning—for most shops and places of business were closed all day—and by 3 p.m. there were five or six thousand in the Gardens. Buses and trainloads arrived every few minutes, and three gatekeepers admitted the crowds at the rate of over a thousand an hour.

Light summer clothes met the challenge of the hot, sunny weather, and although there was a threat of "local thunderstorms"—a threat which materialised in some parts of the country—most people risked it and left their waterproofs at home.

Three years ago a violent thunderstorm caused a "retirement in disorder" of the Trentham Park crowds. Yesterday—curiously enough, at about the same time, six o'clock—there was a distinct threat of one, but the clouds passed and a beautiful summer evening followed.



GRAVEL PIT GATE & LODGE, TRENTHAM PARK

One way in which the estate attempted to control access to the park was by the construction of new entrance lodges on its perimeters. In about 1858 Floodgate Cottage was built at the southern end of Trentham lake by a footbridge over the River Trent. In the following year a lodge was built at the west entrance to Trentham Park known as Gravel Pit Gate. A third lodge was built on the Whitmore Road entrance in 1896.

The second of these lodges was named after the gravel pit which was situated on the west side of the park near the Eccleshall Road. The pit supplied the gravel used for the laying-out of Trentham Gardens and for other estate purposes. There are also letters in the estate files requesting permission to obtain gravel from the pit. For example on 19 May 1842 Hugh Williamson, of Greenway Bank, applied to have 50 loads of Gravel, for his garden. Eight days later on 27 May John Ayshford Wise, of Clayton Hall, asked for permission to obtain gravel and sand from the Gravel Pit for his new shrubbery, stating that otherwise he would have to get it from Whitmore Heath. Shortly afterwards, Steward, the local agent at Trentham, expressed his concern at the rapid increase in the size of the gravel pit: "For some time past I have begged his Grace's notice to it and spoken much to Penson and others on the subject. The result was a determination to exclude all that were not entitled to use it." However the gravel pit continued to increase in size and this was probably a factor in the decision to construct a lodge at nearest entrance to the park.

The design of the new building was entrusted to George Devey, an architect of 16 Great Marlborough Street, London, who had worked for the Leveson-Gower family on buildings in Lilleshall in Shropshire and on their estate in Scotland. There is a coloured elevation drawing of the new lodge in Staffordshire Record Office (D593/H/12/2/211). It is a typical Devey plan incorporating a variety of building materials based on his observations of timber frame buildings in Kent. The date stone on the front indicates that the building was completed in 1859 and by 1861 was occupied by Charles Anderson, employed as a shepherd in Trentham Park. His census return for that year was as follows:

Charles Anderson	Head	Married	45	Shepherd	PLACE OF BIRTH:
Mary Anderson	Wife	Married	42		Beds, Woburn
Lucy Anderson	Dau	Single	13	Scholar	Staffs, Stoke
					Staffs, Stone

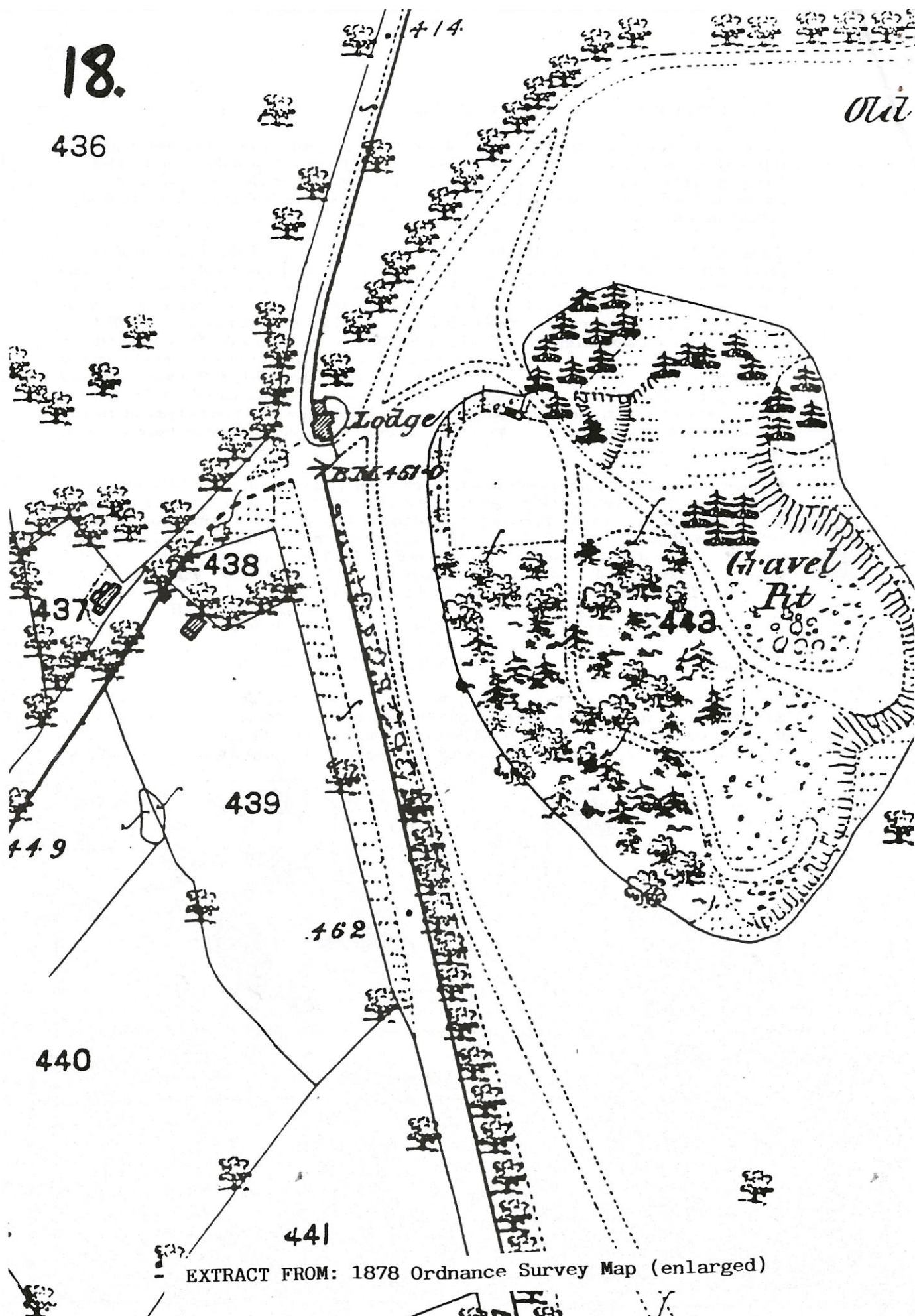
He was still there in 1871, but by 1891 the lodge was let to Charles Key, 37, described as a "general labourer" who may have worked in the gravel pit. The lodge is shown in the photograph below. Despite the observations made by the local agent and the construction of the lodge the gravel pit continued to increase in size. The extract from the Ordnance Survey map on the next page shows its extent in 1878.



18.

436

Old



EXTRACT FROM: 1878 Ordnance Survey Map (enlarged)

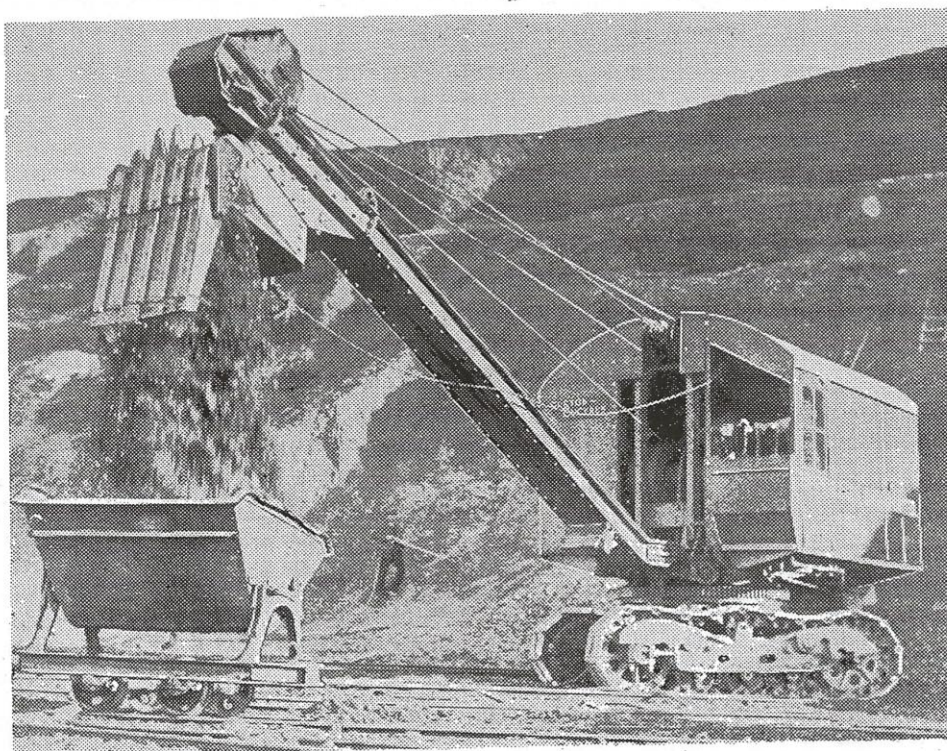
TRENTHAM GRAVEL COMPANY

In 1926 the Trentham Estate formed the Trentham Gravel Company and extraction of gravel now began on a large scale. An electric power station was built, modern machinery was installed and a conveyor belt built to facilitate the loading of gravel into lorries. Most of the gravel was used for the construction of new roads and drives on the suburban housing estates in the area such as the Westlands in Newcastle-under-Lyme. Gravel was also supplied for roads on the new municipal housing estates constructed by local authorities in Staffordshire and elsewhere under powers granted to them by the 1919 Housing Act. As a result, Trentham Quarry rapidly expanded until it occupied a substantial area on the west side of the park.

Quarrying at Trentham ceased in 1948 when the company transferred operations to a new quarry at Willoughbridge, near Market Drayton in Shropshire. However, in about 1960 Trentham Quarry was reopened to supply gravel for the construction of the M6 motorway. In 1962-3 the motorway was built on the west side of Trentham Park through the middle of what had once been Trentham Gravel Quarry. As a result Gravel Pit Lodge on the Eccleshall Road was separated from Trentham Park, and a new bridge was built at this point across the motorway to retain the connection between the park and the road. That bridge was closed to the public after the sale of Gravel Pit Lodge in the early 1980s.

The illustration below and the text on the next page are from an advertisement by Trentham Gravel Company in 1937. Note that the quarry in Trentham was always referred to as Hanchurch Quarries, never as Trentham Park Quarry.

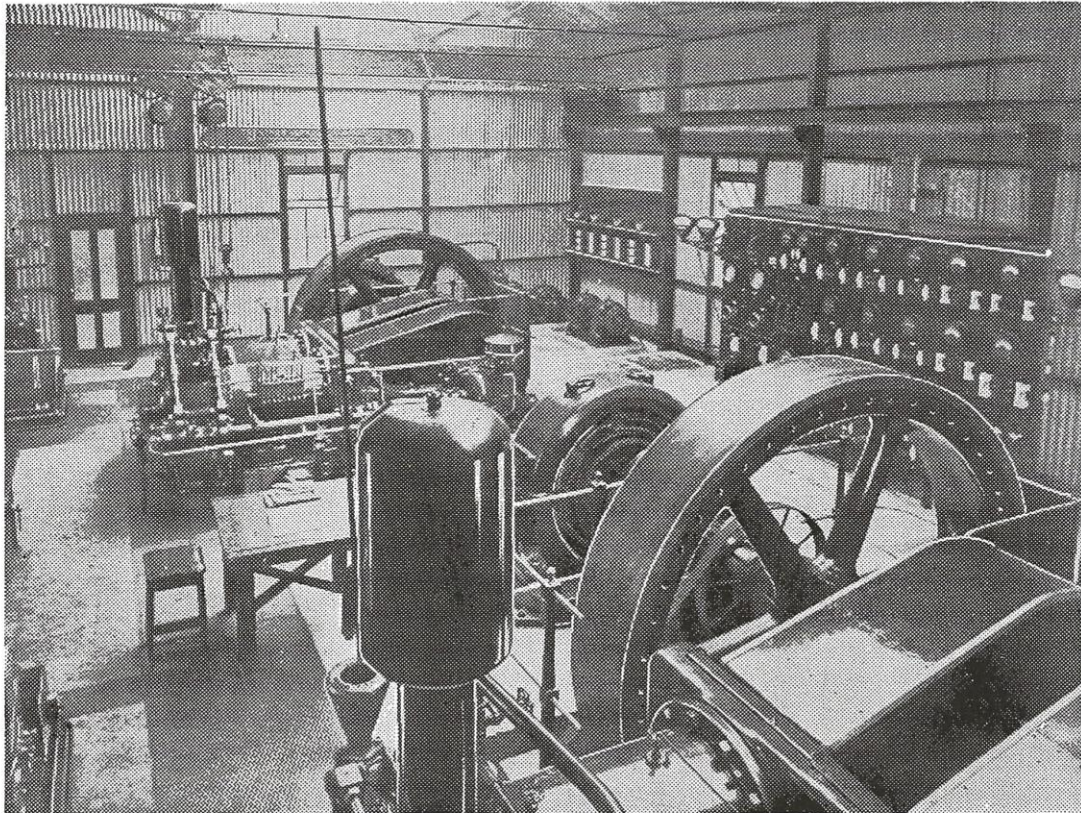
Below: Electric Excavator at Hanchurch Quarries, 1937



TRENTHAM GRAVEL COMPANY LIMITED

Hanchurch Quarries :: Trentham

TRENTHAM GRAVEL CO. LTD.



SECTION OF POWER HOUSE

FORMED for the purpose of producing a first-class aggregate for concrete from their quarry at Hanchurch, the Trentham Gravel Company Limited have a sand and gravel face considered to be one of the finest in the country, as it contains, at a conservative estimate, 75 per cent. of gravel—an unusually high percentage.

The sand and gravel, when produced from the working face, is carefully separated and thoroughly washed in a modern plant, the sand afterwards passing into a separate elutriating plant to extract the clay content so harmful to reinforced concrete, at the same time disposing of a large percentage of the fine particles of sand. The cleaned gravel is passed through crushers, reducing all sizes of gravel to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mesh downwards to grit, in a cubical state, after which the product is thoroughly washed.

Since the quarry was opened up in 1926, a consistently high production of ballast has taken place from the face, and there are few reinforced concrete constructions within

25 miles of Hanchurch, on which the Company's products have not been used.

A new market was found a few years ago for the Company's crushed products in the maintenance and re-surfacing of roads. This material was first used in Staffordshire by the County Council on their rural roads, but the properties of Gravel Chippings as a road surface have been so well appreciated by engineers, that gravel chippings are not only used on the county roads, but have also been adopted by the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation for work in the city streets.

The plant now installed is also capable of producing in very large quantities washed, graded, water-worn filter media, which at all times has to be exceptionally clean either for use in the filtering of water or in sewage beds. During the production of this material a very excellent product arises, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch down to $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, at a price which makes it possible for the householder to use it on footpaths, garden walks, etc., and which by reason of its extreme cleanliness protects the entrance hall, etc., from clay and other nuisances so often carried into a house.

21.

THE NEW DAIRY HOUSE IN TRENTHAM PARK

One of the other new buildings which appeared in Trentham Park in the second half of the nineteenth century was the Dairy House. In 1841 Charles Barry produced plans for a dairy house which was located in the courtyard behind Trentham Hall.

In the mid 1890s plans were prepared for a new dairy house just inside Trentham Park. It is said that the building was constructed at the request of the Duchess of Sutherland not only to improve the conditions under which butter and cheese was produced for the estate but also to provide separate accommodation for the dairy maids who were formerly housed near the grooms in the stable yard. No documentary evidence has been found to substantiate this statement and the census returns show that only one dairy maid was recorded as resident in the house in 1901 – Martha Perrins, aged 24, born in Taunton, Somerset, whose occupation was given as "Dairy work." There was also a visitor in the house, Agnes Kirkham, aged 17, presumably a friend of Martha Perrins.

There are eleven plans of the new dairy in the Sutherland Collection in Staffordshire Record Office. One of these is signed "T Roberts" and dated "20 Aug 1895," which clearly shows that the building was designed by Thomas Roberts, the estate surveyor, in 1895. Thomas Roberts came to Trentham in the late 1840s and over the next fifty years, until he retired in 1897, was responsible for designing numerous buildings on the Trentham estate. His commissions included cottages in Trentham village, in the 1870s and 1890s, St Luke's church at Tittensor, erected in 1880-82, and the Trentham Institute and the school for boys and girls constructed on the east side of the Stone Road in the mid 1890s. The new Dairy House in Trentham Park, like these other buildings, incorporates a substantial amount of timber in the design. The surviving plans in Staffordshire Record Office include a ground floor plan of the house recording the use of each room. These included a churning room and butter making room, a kitchen, pantry, scullery, and a sitting room. There is no nineteenth century plan for the first floor but here the rooms were presumably occupied as bedrooms. The most striking feature of the building was the attached octagonal dairy. This had a slate shelf running around the inside, lit by a window on seven sides, and a doorway on the eighth, with a marble table in the centre. Malkin and Edge's encaustic tile works, in Middleport, Burslem, supplied the floor tiles. Around the outside was a verandah. Some of these features are visible in the photograph below, which possibly dates from the mid 1920s. By this date the house and its surroundings had been substantially altered.

After the demolition of Trentham Hall in 1911-12 the Dairy House was substantially extended so that by the early 1920s it was three times larger than it had been in the mid 1890s. There are two plans in Staffordshire Record Office, unfortunately undated, showing the ground floor plan and first floor plan of the extended house. The ground floor now contained a living room, dining room, sitting room, dressing room, kitchen, pantry, cloakroom, plus bathroom and several bedrooms. On the first floor were three bedrooms and a bathroom, with mohair and Wilton carpets in the corridors. The octagonal dairy was now used as a "Smoke Room." The front of the Dairy House was also densely planted with trees and shrubs to screen it from visitors to Trentham Park. Correspondence between Frederick Todd, the resident agent at Trentham, and B A Prowse the chief agent who lived in London, indicates that the Dairy House was used by members of the Leveson Gower family and their friends whenever they were at Trentham and that it was also used to accommodate Prowse on his regular visits from London. In the mid 1920s a new use was proposed for the Dairy House. In 1926 Stoke-on-Trent Council signed a provisional lease with the trustees acting on behalf of the Duke of Sutherland undertaking to construct a new golf course in Trentham Park for which the Dairy House was to serve as a club house. These plans came to nothing and the Trentham Estate extended the golf course originally opened in 1910. Season tickets then were £2 2s, weekly tickets 5s and day tickets 1s. The course was advertised each year in the Staffordshire Sentinel Summer number between 1911 and 1914.



TRENTHAM GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

Trentham Park Golf Links

Five Minutes from Trentham Park Station.

BOATING.	BOWLS.	TENNIS.
CROQUET.	GOLF.	FISHING.

The above Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, and Golf Links are now open to the Public every day (on Sunday the Gardens alone are open to the Public) and contain seven Tennis Courts, a large Bowling Green, Croquet Lawn, Lake, nearly a mile in length, and the Golf Links are an 18 hole course.

TEA & LIGHT REFRESHMENTS

will be served in the Grounds every day (including Sundays) at reasonable charges.

ADMISSION (Entrance at the Porter's Lodge near Park Gates) **6d.**
TO GROUNDS ONLY.

SEASON TICKETS available from April to September (inclusive) 5/-. Reduction for Family Tickets, 3 - 12/6; 4 - 16/-; 5 - £1. Tennis and Croquet Greens, 3d. each player per hour. Bowling Green, 2d. each player per hour. Boating, 6d. each person per hour. Golf, Season Tickets £2 2 0, Weekly Tickets 5/-, Day Tickets (first round) 1/-, 6d. after.

A reduction of 25 per cent will be allowed on Admission Tickets only for Parties exceeding 12. Arrangements may be made for Parties to reserve Tennis Courts, Croquet Lawn, Boats, &c. Apply:—Estate Office, Trentham. Telephone No. 11, Trentham.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS during the Summer Season.

Cheap Excursion Tickets are issued to Trentham Park Station from the Potteries and Stone each Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. A through train for Trentham Park Station leaves Stoke every day at 2-24 p.m., and on Thursdays and Saturdays a late train leaves that Station at 9 p.m. for the Potteries, with connection for Stone and Stafford. :: :: ::