CARLTON IN 1856 - PART 2

This article complements Part 1, which was published in the May 2013 issue and gives details of the source documents. The plan opposite is copied from the 1851 auction catalogue because this was in better condition. The same numbered parcels of land were offered for sale in 1856, but under different lot numbers.

Lot 13 comprised four parcels of land to the north of the Stony Brook which are now part of Lineage Farm. In 1851 and 56, all of this land (parcels 24-27) was tenanted by Lewis Meads. A handwritten note on the 1856 catalogue records that the purchaser of this lot came from Barton.

Lot 12 comprised 10 parcels of land and buildings to the south of the Stony Brook, all of which are now part of Westfields Farm. In 1851 and 1856 this land was occupied by Hannah Frances Grundy (who is now buried in the vault at the back of the church). A handwritten note on the 1856 catalogue identifies this land as 'Westfields' with a price of £3,500, and a cross next to the printed name of Mrs Grundy suggests that she was the purchaser.

In the 1850s, Congerstone Road near the Ashby Canal was wider than it is now, with access drives to buildings in parcel no. 24. The buildings were associated with brickworks, and in 1856 parcel 24 was held at a royalty of £1 6s per kiln of bricks.

Richard Liddington tells me that the census of 1841 records Richard Meakin as a brickmaker at Carlton Wharf, followed in 1851 by his son William, also a brickmaker. The Post Office Directory of 1855 records Lewis Meade as a brickmaker in Carlton. A later directory (Commercial Directory, 1861) lists Wood & Clementson, brickmakers and coal merchants, while by 1863 the description of this business had expanded to brickmakers, coal merchants and wharfingers (White's Directory). To put these dates in context, the Ashby Canal opened in 1804, while the railway opened in 1873.

Some parishioners can remember the ruins of additional buildings near to the road in parcel 24, which are not shown on this plan. The corner where Congerstone Road is closest to the canal, is still sometimes referred to as 'Nanny Sands Corner'. In the 1881 census Joseph Parker Sands and his wife Sarah Annie Sands lived at Wharf house. He was a retired farmer from Congerstone.

The accommodation bridge (No.45) over the canal is named Iliffe Bridge, after Joseph Iliffe. The wide wet verge nearer to the road junction is still there. Parcel 27, in the middle of the wet field between the canal and the Stony Brook, was an osier bed. There were several other osier beds around the parish at this time, and local directories between 1861 and 1895 record that a basket maker named Joseph Turner lived in Carlton.

The scattered buildings in parcel 30 have now gone, but the current landowner has told me that they would have been associated with brickworks, and that in the late 1940's this field was known as 'Brick Kiln Bit'. The first edition of the Ordnance Survey 1" map (1835) records only one kiln, and this is near to Lineage Farm. It looks as though early scattered brick workings became concentrated in parcel 24 in the mid 19th century. Local landowners have told me that there were paved areas of towpath – presumably wharves – on the south side of the canal opposite the winding hole, and on the north side of the canal near Nanny Sands Corner.

The four former farm cottages at the eastern end of the drive to Westfields Farm were not built until about 1910. The farmhouse at Westfields Farm remains in place, and is mostly built of Carlton Stone. However, the small outbuildings on the south side of the track have disappeared, and the barns on the north side of the track have been replaced with modern agricultural buildings.

