

## UNCOVERING THE PAST : THE GREAT HAYWOOD BREWERY BOTTLE

by David Jones

Over the past few years various artifacts have been unearthed by SRL volunteers while clearing and excavating the site of the Stafford Branch Canal at Baswich. Many of the items can be attributed to the former inhabitants of the Lock House and others may have been discarded when the navigation was open.

But one of the items found in the Basin stood out because it was clearly much older than the others. It was a pale brown earthenware bottle. The neck was broken but the main body was intact. Originally the bottle would have been 8½ inches tall.



The bottle was inscribed:

**“C.I.A.GOLDBERG / GREAT HAYWOOD BREWERY”** in two lines below the shoulder, and **“STEPHEN GREEN & CO / LAMBETH / GLASS LINED INSIDE”** in three lines just above the base.

But what can we discover about the bottle? What is its story? When was it made? Was it used by a workman building the Branch Canal around 1816? Perhaps it was thrown into the Basin by a boatman at a later date? The Great Haywood Brewery is not too far from Baswich by canal. And who were C.I.A.Goldberg and Stephen Green? Research beckons!

The **Great Haywood Brewery** was in Brewery Lane and used local water pumped to the surface using a steam engine. The Brewery seems to have operated from the 1830s until 1891.

**C.I.A. Goldberg** was Casimir Joseph Adam Goldberg. He was a very successful master brewer and produced a dark beer known as porter. He was born in 1822 in Warsaw (Poland), then part of Russia. When about 19 years old, he travelled to England from Hamburg (Germany) aboard the steam ship the *William Darley* and arrived in Hull on 20 August 1841. His profession was recorded as a *maltser* on the passenger list. The Darley Family were shipbuilders and brewers, and Casimir may have been employed in their King Street Brewery at Thorne (Doncaster). Casimir became a naturalised British Subject on 7 September 1847.

He was probably living in London in 1850 but when he married Emily Farn on 29 July 1852 at St Nicholas Church in Brighton, he gave his residence as the Parish of Colwich (County of Stafford), which includes Great Haywood. Emily gave her address as 27 Norfolk Square (Brighton).

1852. Marriage solemnized at *St. Nicholas Church* in the Parish of *Brighton* in the County of *Sussex*

No.	When Married	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
154	July 29	Casimir Joseph Adam Goldberg	29	Bachelor	Brewer	Parish of Colwich County of Stafford of Norfolk Square	Alexander Goldberg	Engineer
		Emily Farn	28	Spinster	—		William Farn	Leather Merchant

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *License* or after \_\_\_\_\_ by me,  
*Wm. Watson off Min*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *Casimir J. A. Goldberg* in the Presence of us, *Wm. Watson Elizabeth Farn* *Louisa Farn* *J. North White*

Their first child, Helena Emily Goldberg, was baptised the following year at St Michael & All Angels (Colwich) on 7 July 1853 and the family address was given as Great Haywood.

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BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *Colwich* in the County of *Stafford* in the Year 1853

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			

However, when their second child, Emily Elizabeth Goldberg, was born in January 1855 the Family had moved to Sussex and were living in Norfolk Square, Brighton; when Emily Elizabeth was baptised on 2 March 1855 in the Chapel Royal Brighton, Casimir's occupation was given as "Analytical Chemist".

**So, from this evidence, it seems that the Great Haywood Brewery bottle found at Baswich was most likely made between February 1850 and January 1855 during Casimir's tenure.**

Casimir and Emily went on to have four other children. Two of his sons went to Oxford University, William Farn Goldberg to Lincoln College and Edward Casimir Goldberg to

St John's College – Edward had a distinguished career as a senior master at Tonbridge School.

The Family moved from Brighton to South Malling (Sussex, near Lewes) mid-1856. By March 1861 the Family were living in Ashford (Kent) and were at 17 Hardinge Road, and in 1862 were at Whist House, Marsh Street (or Marsh Road). And by April 1871 the Family had moved again, this time to Swan Street, West Malling (Kent). In the 1871 and 1881 Censuses Casmir is described as a “Brewer employing 5 men” – he was the first owner of the Abbey Brewery (Swan Street) which opened in 1880.

Casimir Goldberg was a freemason and was initiated into the Yarborough Lodge (Brighton) in 1860, the Invicta Lodge of Ashford in 1861 and the West Malling Lodge in 1874.

He died on 12 January 1883. According to Probate he left £4,034 9s 10d and was described as a Gentleman.

Casmir Goldberg was mentioned in the following article which appeared in the *Morning Herald (London)* on 20 February 1850 under the heading *Middlesex Sessions*. Quite Dickensian and an example of the *good old days*?

“Charles Lewis, a boy of very diminutive stature, set down in the calendar as aged 11 years, and scarcely able to look over the bar, was charged with stealing a handkerchief, the property of Casimir Joseph Adam Goldberg.

“The prisoner was clearly convicted, and it also appeared that he had been twice convicted in this court, besides being several times sentenced to whipping and imprisonment.

“The Court sentenced him to be transported for 10 years. The other cases tried were of a trivial character.”

**Stephen Green & Co:** This Company made the stoneware bottle for the Great Haywood Brewery when Casimir Goldberg was the brewer. Stephen Green was a potter/stoneware manufacturer who owned *Imperial Potteries*. His factory was situated in Princes Street, Lambeth (London). The company advertised extensively and produced many items including salt-glazed stoneware – the glazing made the items impervious to water and the glaze was formed by adding common salt into the kiln during firing. There were filters for purifying water and air-tight jars “particularly useful in India for preserving jams, jellies, meats etc.”. The Company seems to have been in business from the mid-1830s. The Factory was extensively damaged by fire in April 1857.

Stephen Green was born in Wapping (Middlesex) in 1797 and his father, James, was also a stoneware manufacturer. Stephen was married twice; first to Emma Hepburn (1834) and then to Mary Clay (1856) but he does not appear to have had children.

In 1851 and 1861 he was living at 2 Union Place (Lambeth). By 1871 he had retired and was living at Florence Villa, Queens Road, Clapham. He died on 1 June 1874.

Like Casimir Goldberg, Stephen Green was mentioned in the *Morning Herald (London)*, but on 4 July 1840 under the heading *Coroner's Inquest*.

It concerned George Maynard aged 16 who was employed by Stephen Green and had been apprenticed about a fortnight. Another employee, George Gough, a youth, gave evidence:

“On the previous Wednesday morning they had their breakfast together, and after they had finished. he (deceased) asked him to go and look at the new kiln, as it was the first time of burning. The deceased walked round it. He (the witness) said it was very hot, and a workman, named Wayne, said, “Yes, and you’ll find it hot if you slip down the middle hole:” upon which the deceased laughed. He (witness) turned his back for a moment, and on looking round he saw him standing on the cake, which covered the “pulpit” of the kiln, which he said was his favourite hole. He told him to be careful. He (witness) again turned round, and was speaking to Wayne, and in less than two minutes he heard something crack, and on looking round he just saw the head of the deceased going down the hole (this part of the evidence created an extraordinary sensation throughout the room). He instantly gave an alarm and every possible assistance was rendered, but it was half an hour before the body was got out.

The Foreman said the covering was clay, and was always considered quite safe.

The Coroner said it was the first case of this kind that had ever occurred in that pottery, in which there were six kilns. No person had any business on the kiln, except when it was cold. It was a most distressing case but clearly one of accident, as the deceased had no right to be on the kiln. The verdict given was “Accidental death.”

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