

The Pentrich Revolution Bicentenary Walk 2 of 19

• On 9th June 1817, over 300 men set out for Nottingham from villages on the Derbyshire-Nottinghamshire border.

• They thought they were part of a 'general rising' to bring down an unjust and oppressive government. Motivated by poverty and hunger, all efforts to gain a hearing suppressed, and having no vote, many saw a armed revolt as the only alternative.

• Unbeknown to them, the Government 'agent provocateur', William J. Oliver had encouraged the armed revolt. Rebel leaders had already been arrested and only a handful would take up arms in Huddersfield and Nottingham. The Derbyshire men were to be used as an 'example' to others.

• Ambushed by troops, the marchers fled and many were arrested. At their trial in Derby, three - Braithwaite, Ludlam and Turner - were sentenced to death. They were to be hanged then beheaded. Fourteen were transported to penal colonies in Australia, others imprisoned. Their families were evicted and homes destroyed.

The other walks in this series

- 1. Nottingham, England
- 10. Heanor, England



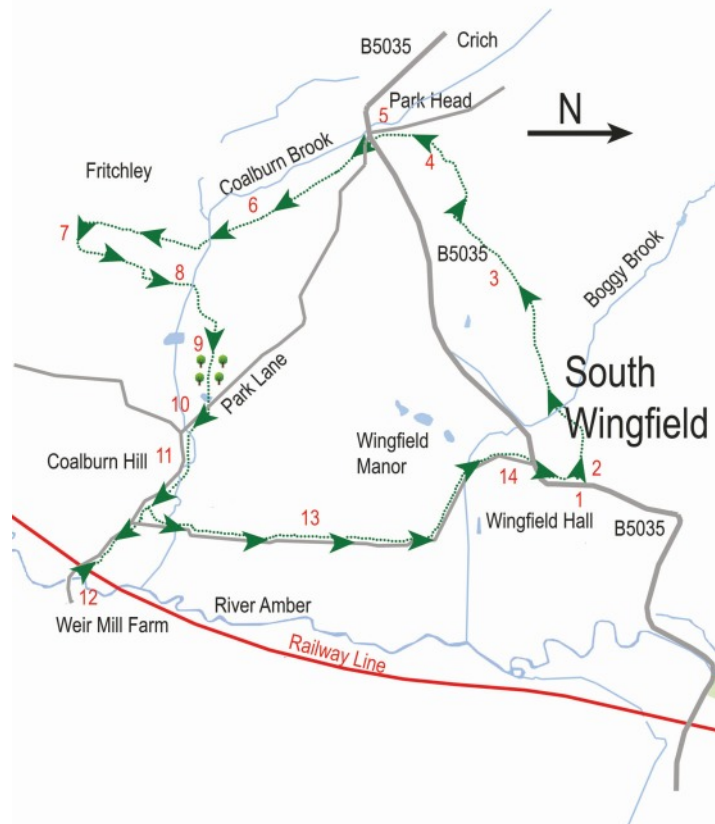
**Malthouse
Stores** South Wingfield



THE PENTRICH
& SOUTH WINGFIELD
REVOLUTION GROUP



LOTTERY FUNDED



The Pentrich & South Wingfield Revolution

Walk 2 of 19 South Wingfield, England

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Emily Gentle
Sylvia Mason
& Emma
Johnston
2017



Walk compiled by
John Hardwick

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Website: www.pentrichrevolution.org
Charity Incorporated Organisation Number 1166940
Printed by George & Gagg, Nottingham, England

Wingfield Manor
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Mason



Distance: 5 miles. Care needed when crossing roads.
Difficulty: Moderate, country, undulating, stiles, can be muddy.
Park: The Old Yew Tree and surrounding streets.
Start: Old Yew Tree Inn, South Wingfield. OS ref. Explorer 269-375 551.

Home of many of the rebels and starting point for their march, following previous protests over low wages, Luddite attacks, rick burning, push for reform and support of the Hampden Club.

1. Start the walk outside the Yew Tree.

Opposite, in the row of houses, was the home of William Turner, stonemason and former soldier in the French Wars. An active member of the Hampden Club, he attended from Pentrich. Turner was executed in November 1817 in Derby.



©Photograph by Emily Gentle

2. Go up the hill. After 20m cross the road to a footpath. The three-storey building to the right was the Horse and Groom public house in 1817, later, The Manorial Hotel. This starred in the TV drama series Peaky Blinders.

3. Follow the path, which winds behind the houses passing an allotment, to cross a stile. Cross the field diagonally left to go over a bridge. Continue ahead, keeping the hedge to the left. After 200m cross a gated stile into a narrow field. The narrow field leads into a square field. Continue and pass through another gated stile, with a clear view of the next stile. To the left, diagonally across the field, is a tumbled down stone wall. This was erected using stone from Hunt's Barn, the starting point of the march.

4. Return to the stile 50m right of the site of Hunt's Barn. Follow the footpath through the gated stile, cross the field, keeping left of the electric power line pole, to a wall then turn right, to follow the stone wall which gives way to a hedge. 50m on pass through the hedge via a stone stile on the left. Cross the next field and stile, reaching a stonewall on the

taken by the rebels as they went to collect men and weapons. At Mr Hardwick's house, they took arms, then to Mr Tomlinson's. When they asked for his gun he said 'it was sent to be repaired', refusing to join them. He said Brandreth leveled a gun at him, making him produce the gun and go with them. Later George Weightman allowed him to return home, saving George Weightman from the gallows.

5. Cross the road to Park Lane. The marchers split into two groups to cover the scattered houses more quickly. One led by George Weightman and Edward Turner went towards Coalburn Hill, the other followed the route we are taking.

6. At Park Lane, pass the bungalow on the right, through a stile, follow the bridle path (Amber Valley walk 1), between two stonewalls. 500m past Park Farm on the left, cross Coalburn Brook. Follow the track to the left hand gate and the stile, follow the track to the right for 100m, keep to the right hand track.

7. 75m ahead are two gates. Take the right gate. Follow the footpath for 400m to a gate and stile. Cross into the bridgeway. Here, the parish boundary, the rebels led by Jeremiah Brandreth and William Turner continued towards Fritchley, crossing Thorpe Hill collecting weapons and men, before rejoining the others.

8. Turn left on the bridgeway, for 150m reaching a gated stile on the left, go through this, cross the field, go right through a gateway. 20m turn left, follow the stone wall down to another gate, follow the trackway, cross Coalburn Brook.

9. Beyond the bridge turn right to a gated stile and field. Follow the footpath to the right through the gate, and trees, past a ruined house on your right, follow the path, reaching a gate before houses. The ruined house, would have been standing in 1817. Over the fireplace are Wingfield Flaggstones, quarried locally by men like Isaac Ludlam and William Turner.

10. The path goes across a lawn. Keep left of the greenhouse onto a drive. On the left is Park Mill, formerly a cotton mill. At the rear are the two iron columns, the remains of gas production necessary for cotton processing.



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11. Turn right onto Park Lane, past Coalburn Farm, follow the road 250m. On the

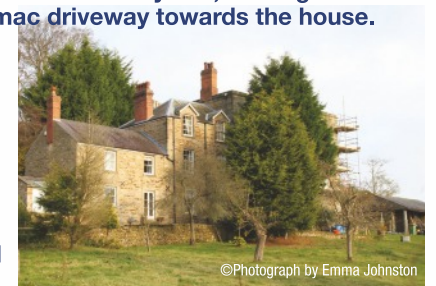
up steps from the road and a wide track further along the road. Here worked Isaac Ludlam and William Turner (both executed), Edward Turner (transported), Joseph Turner and Abraham James. Pikes were hidden here in preparation for the march.



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12. Walk down the road, under the railway line, to the bridge over the river Amber. Across the bridge is Weir Mill Farm. Here guns were taken from Mr Marriott. Look through the trees at the entrance (private) to the farm to see the working waterwheels to the right of the building.

13. Return under the railway line, turn right down the gated tarmac driveway towards the house. Just before a gate turn left, cross Coalburn Brook over the bridge. Follow this path 500m to a gate. Ahead is Wingfield Manor, unused and derelict by 1817. Go through the gate, after 5m, turn diagonally right down to another stile. Over the stile turn left onto a trackway. To your right is a Georgian house, home in 1817 of Colonel Wingfield Hatton, Justice of the Peace. Wingfield Hatton was hated by many, a selfish local man in Derby of to be hung for burning his hayricks, a plea of their innocence to the end. William Turner was accused, of proposing to 'draw out the badger'; to light straw outside of the Colonel's house and shoot him as he came to investigate. This plan was not implemented.



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Colonel Hatton was a member of the grand jury at the