

A Bristol-Coalbrookdale

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The fame of Coalbrookdale, a small tributary valley to the Severn, in Shropshire, is inevitably associated with Abraham Darby and his family because of Darby innovations and developments in the iron industry there during the eighteenth century. This connection has been well chronicled in A Raistrick's *Dynasty of Iron Founders: The Darbys and Coalbrookdale* (1953), and some aspects have been explored in more precise detail by R A Mott in journal articles.⁽¹⁾ International prominence has also come to the district with the establishment of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, with Abraham Darby's Old Blast Furnace as its core ('Birthplace of the Industrial Revolution'). More recently, however, some recognition has begun to come to members of the Goldney family of Bristol, who made both a financial and a practical contribution to the survival and development of the iron works at Coalbrookdale and to the expansion of the industry in the area. The Coalbrookdale Museum of Iron, opened in 1979, displays a larger-than-life likeness of Thomas Goldney III, and in the newly opened exhibition (September 1986) in Rosehill, one of the Darby houses nearby, his contribution and that of his father, Thomas Goldney II, is again acknowledged.

It is impossible to give a complete narrative of the early Coalbrookdale venture because of the nature of the surviving records: business and legal papers, diverse, fragmentary, and dispersed in various collections. The purpose of this article is to give a brief account of the Bristol connection with Darby and Coalbrookdale in the early years, and to consider particularly the significant contribution of the two Thomas Goldneys, father and son, by making use of records and information relating to them and their association with the Darby ironworks of which Raistrick and Mott were unaware.

A brief account of the early years (1708-1731)

The Bristol branch of the Goldney family was established in the city when Thomas Goldney, second son of a Chippenham clothier, came as an apprentice to a grocer in 1637.⁽²⁾ In due course, having become a freeman of the city,⁽³⁾ he set up in business, married, and took apprentices himself. From 1654, he became first a founding member and then a leading one of the Society of Friends or Quakers.⁽⁴⁾ In spite of all the disadvantages and penalties of being a dissenter at this period, Thomas Goldney became a relatively prosperous member of the Bristol trading community, able to buy land and build four houses in the Castle Precincts.⁽⁵⁾ His son, Thomas II (born 1664), obtained the freedom of the city in his turn, as the son of a free burgess.⁽⁶⁾ He married the daughter of Thomas Speed, a well-to-do Quaker merchant, and, like his father, conducted business as a grocer from his house in High Street. Thomas Goldney II seems to have been as enterprising as his father,

Connection: the Goldneys

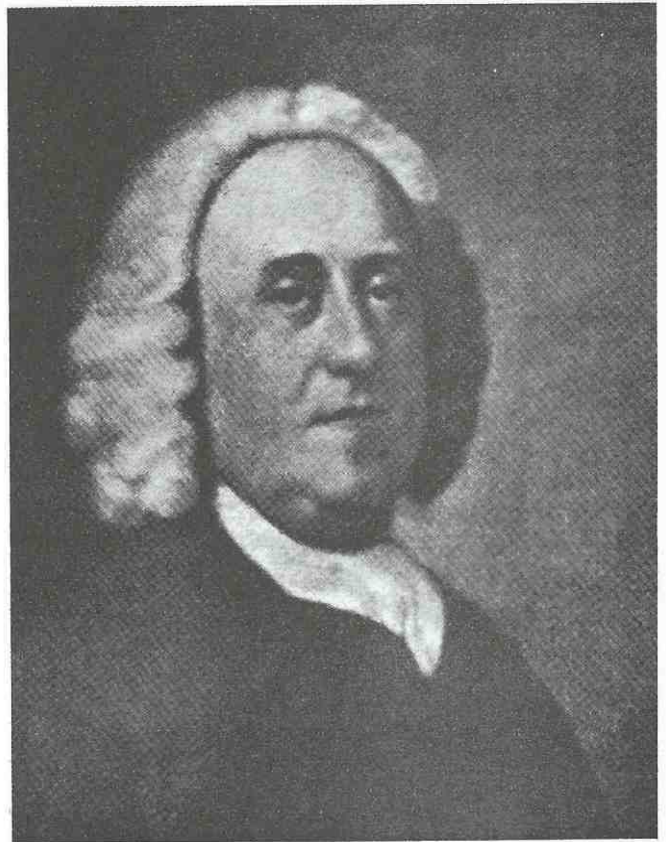
though with much less interest in the affairs of his Quaker community and with far more emphasis on his trading concerns.

At the end of the century, he was established as a successful and respected merchant; at his house in High Street, where he lived with his wife, children, two apprentices and a maid-servant, he was rated as of £600 personalty, the highest category which included other prosperous merchants.(7) He was leasing a gentleman's residence in Clifton, which he was later able to buy,(8) and had been elected to the governing body of the newly set up Corporation of the Poor.(9) He continued to trade as a grocer, and seems to have had some shares in ships. He also began to act as an 'agent for returning the Queen's money to London', a middleman for John Sansom, Collector of Customs for the Port of Bristol, accepting dues and remitting them to London, thus carrying out a banking function 50 years before the joint stock banks were set up. This was experience he was to put to good use later. Even with this range of interests, Thomas Goldney II was ready to diversify still further, with two quite different opportunities, though before long one was to have a significant influence on the other, the main concern of this article.

In Bristol in 1707, Captain Woodes Rogers was fitting out two ships, the Duke and the Duchess, for an expedition with Letters of Marque and 'design'd cruising on the enemy'.(10) The owners of the ships and backers of the expedition were 16 or so Bristol merchants, among whom Thomas Goldney II was eventually the largest shareholder, with 36 of 256 shares at £103.10s each, a large and risky investment, or as Rogers himself wrote 'an undertaking which to men less discerning seemed impracticable'. The Duke and Duchess sailed from Bristol in 1708 on what proved to be a voyage of amazing adventures, which included capturing the great Spanish treasure ship, the Manila galleon, as well as some smaller prizes, engaging in various sieges and fights, rescuing the marooned sailor, Alexander Selkirk, the original for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe from a Pacific island, and eventually circumnavigating the world. When Woodes Rogers and his two ships finally returned to European waters, prolonged and expensive negotiations with the East India Company were necessary before the ships were allowed to reach harbour in the Thames in 1711. There were further delays before the plunder was sold and the profits of the great voyage were distributed to the owners and crew. However, by the end of 1713, Goldney is thought to have received, or been entitled to, over £6,800 for his outlay of £3,726.

This was remarkably opportune for the other enterprise which, like the voyage, had also begun in 1708. In that year, Abraham Darby removed from

Bristol to Coalbrookdale in Shropshire, where there was a disused blast furnace which he intended to restore to production, to make use of the process for casting iron hollow ware in sand that he had been developing at an iron foundry in Cheese Lane, and for which he had obtained a patent in 1707.(11) Although there is no specific evidence of how the connection between Darby and Goldney began, they were fellow Quakers attending the Meeting House in the Friars and they must have had friends and business acquaintances in common such as the Champion family, also Quakers and much interested in metal trades. Thomas Goldney may have recognised a kindred enterprising spirit in Abraham Darby and been impressed by the younger man's inventive mind, for in spite of his own larger commitments, he lent Darby small sums of money in 1708 and 1709, amounting to about £300 by June 1709.(12) For a while, from February 1710, Darby had other Bristol backers, Graffin Prankard and James Peters, who supplied about £525 for 2/16 and 1/16 shares respectively in the works at Coalbrookdale, and from September 1711 - February 1713 Richard Champion was also one of the partners with 6/16 shares.(13)



Thomas Goldney

The success of Darby's other new process of smelting iron with coke instead of charcoal, the close association of the foundry work with the furnace, and the scope for development at Coalbrookdale, led Darby to consider schemes for expansion which outran his financial resources, and caused Prankard, for one, great anxiety. In letters to Darby from 1712,(14) he showed keen awareness of the need for 'a great deal more money', and thought £1,200 necessary just to pay debts. Constantly anxious for his own money, Frankard was advising Darby in the spring of 1713 to 'dispose of more shares and get out of debt', and to 'get security with some substantial Person'. By then, this was advice Darby actually no longer needed; a month earlier, on 14 April 1713, he had mortgaged 8/16 of the works at Coalbrookdale to Thomas Goldney as security for £1,700 and lawful interest.(15) This large sum was undoubtedly part of Goldney's profits from the Woodes Rogers expedition. News of this transaction does not seem to have reached Prankard, as he shows no knowledge of it in the succeeding letters; throughout 1714 he continued to urge Darby to sell and not to extend his activities.

The state of affairs at Coalbrookdale at this period is far from clear, but it would seem that Abraham Darby was not as good a business man as he was a technologist and innovator. There are indications that although Goldney was prepared to make a large investment, he was not without some reservations. He had learned from previous experiences the importance of having agreements in writing, though even these are not always clear. At the time of the loan to Darby in 1713, he had evidently demanded an assurance that Darby did control the 13/16 shares as he claimed, for this is included in the agreement, and there is also a note to this effect on the outside of the document. It is possible that Goldney knew something of the previous arrangement with Richard Champion and wished to be certain it had been cancelled. Abraham Darby's signature to the receipt for the full £1,700 has two witnesses.

Apart from supplying this much-needed capital, there is no evidence that Goldney was actively involved in the running of the works at Coalbrookdale or selling goods as agent in Bristol. Prankard's letters suggest that the latter was his role, and that there was a great demand for the iron pots, cheaper than brass or copper, produced by the new technique of casting in sand. He did complain at times about the quality, and damage, including breakages and rust, and made practical suggestions for avoiding these. Darby's partnership with Prankard and Peters' seems to have ended in 1714, though Prankard continued as a customer till 1718, and may have been taking goods in lieu of repayment.

It was the death of Abraham Darby on 5 May 1717, at the early age of 39, that brought about a crisis and a considerable change in the management of the works at Coalbrookdale. As soon as Prankard learned of Darby's death, he wrote to Thomas Bayliss, Darby's cousin and brother-in-law, who had come to share in the management of the works and act as Clerk in 1714; Prankard hoped that Darby had 'left all his business clear and intelligible that his family might not be involved in any trouble through his deficiency'. Unfortunately, although Darby had been in poor

health for some time, he had not made a will; he does not seem to have been very prudent about written agreements, and there were mortgages and debts, so the situation proved to be as difficult as Prankard had feared. Darby's widow, Mary was left with seven surviving children under 17, and the eldest son, Abraham II, was a child of six. There was much to concern those connected with the family and the iron works. At Coalbrookdale, besides Thomas Baylies, there was a competent young assistant, Richard Ford, who had been working at the Dale since 1714.

Mary Darby's brother, Joshua Sergeant from Birmingham was also an interested party, much concerned for the welfare of the family, and Thomas Goldney arrived from Bristol, bringing with him his 20-year-old eldest son, also Thomas.(16) It was obviously important to keep the works operating and to sort out the financial affairs. Not all the relevant documents have survived, and there are somewhat conflicting accounts written after the events by two of the participants. The best published account is by R A Mott, but he was unaware of the existence of some Goldney papers and the Prankard Letter book.

One of Thomas Goldney II's first actions, which has been interpreted as making 'a demand of his money', was to make an agreement, in June 1717, with Mary Darby to cancel £1,200 of his loan to Abraham Darby in return for the outright purchase of six of the previously mortgaged shares, and to reserve two shares as 'security for £500 and interest'.(17) It is not clear whether any interest had already been received, but it seems rather unlikely in view of Darby's constant shortages of cash. In this early draft agreement, drawn by Goldney himself and witnessed by Joshua Sergeant, which suggests at least his tacit approval, Mary Darby also agreed that Thomas Goldney junior should become Cashier to the works at Michaelmas 1717. By February 1718, when the financial agreement was officially drawn up (possibly because of Mary Darby's ill health), Thomas Goldney II included a clause that it should be 'lawful for Thomas Goldney and his executors or administrators and his or their agents to assist in managing the Concerns of the said work or trade'.(18) Goldney may already have foreseen the need to strengthen the Goldney-Sergeant-Darby position in dealings with Thomas Baylies, who was to prove unreliable, and who had already made difficulties for Mary Darby and her family.(19)

There is an intriguing indication of Goldney's suspicions being aroused in October 1717, when Prankard wrote to Baylies that Goldney had caught sight of a bill (a forerunner of the modern cheque) sent him by Baylies..(20) Goldney was apparently inquisitive and not altogether satisfied with Prankard's explanation that it was not connected with the Company. However, as Prankard then added that he did not wish to have any more such dealings, it suggests that Goldney's suspicions may not have been ill-founded. Early in 1718, Thomas Goldney II made over two of his 1/16 shares in the new Coalbrookdale Company to his son Thomas 'in consideration of . . . natural love and affection' and 'for the better advancing of this said son in the world'.(21) Goldney may also have seen this as raising the status of the young Cashier, his own representative on site. Richard Ford, who was later to marry Mary,

Abraham's eldest daughter, also bought two shares from Mary Darby, for £400, leaving 8/16 in Darby ownership.

Sadly, Mary Darby died in March 1718, and administration of the Darby affairs was taken over by Thomas Baylies, rather than Joshua Sergeant, which proved to be not altogether in the best interests of the Darby family. Baylies claimed the remaining shares for himself because of debts he said were owed him by Abraham Darby. To safeguard his own interest, Thomas Goldney II in the early spring of 1719 persuaded Baylies to assign him the two previously mortgaged shares, valued at £400, and to give his own bond to Goldney for the outstanding. £100.(22) There is no evidence to show whether this was ever received. In the next few years, Baylies sold two shares to Joshua Sergeant and mortgaged the remainder to outsiders. Eventually, in the summer of 1723, in order to prevent foreclosure on this mortgage, these last four shares were bought back and the interest and legal charges were paid by the partners in the Company, the two Goldneys, Sergeant and Ford.(23) At the same time, in return for a payment of £700, Joshua Sergeant put two shares into a trust, administered by Richard Ford and Thomas Goldney junior, for the benefit of the five unmarried Darby children.(24) This meant that effective control of the company set up in 1718 was now settled in the hands of the two Goldneys and Richard Ford, a state of affairs that would continue for eight more years till the death of Thomas Goldney II in 1731.

It is as a direct result of the setting up in 1718 of the new company, usually referred to at the time as the Dale Company, though the name 'Coalbrookdale Company' was sometimes used, that we have the first real evidence of the state of the works at Coalbrookdale. For the period immediately following Abraham Darby's death, there are no records surviving, but presumably production and trade continued much as in Darby's time, though with Ford and Baylies in charge at the Dale, and with Thomas Goldney junior beginning to learn the business in his new post as Cashier or book-keeper. It is possible that Thomas Goldney II may have done some overseeing, especially of the finances, on one or two visits, but more probably he was attending to his own affairs and beginning to develop outlets for iron goods in Bristol, and to act as 'banker' there for the Company.

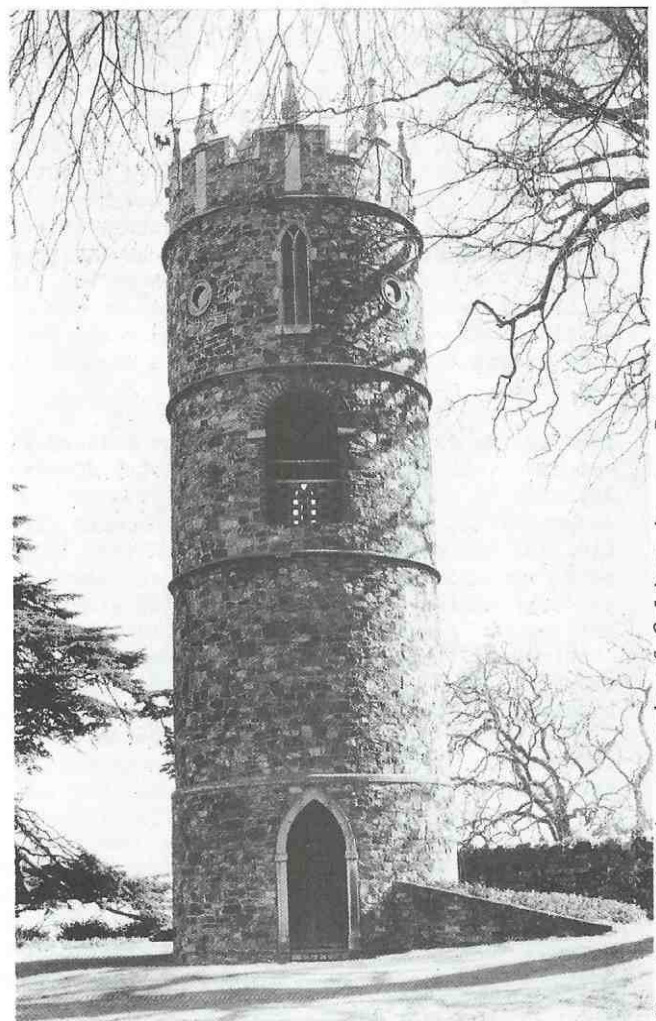
At Coalbrookdale in July 1718, a new set of account books was begun, of which two have fortunately survived: a Cash Book and a Stock Book.(25) The first five pages of the Stock Book contain 'An Inventory of Quick and Dead Stock in the Iron Work at Coalbrookdale taken in the beginning of July 1718; it concluded with a total valuation of £4,200, though a later entry adjusted this to £4,000 for convenience, so that the notional value of each share was £250. The inventory, which Raistrick calls 'a carefully written summary', is in the neat and legible handwriting of Thomas Goldney III.(26)

It shows that both Old and New Furnaces were in production, each with its own Warehouse containing finished goods; there were two Air Furnaces as well as Moulding rooms with stocks of patterns and moulds; there were stocks of raw

materials in the yards, and an office equipped with a writing desk, two tables and shelves, and a pair of pistols, among miscellaneous items, as elsewhere, all meticulously noted.

These two ledgers throw light on the trade Darby had built up, which was to continue and develop under the new management. Not only was there the close and efficient link between furnace and foundry, but also between production and sale. It was largely a retail business, chiefly of domestic hollow ware at this stage, with personal contact between producer-manager and customer. The managers, first Darby and then Ford and Goldney III, went out to fairs, such as Chester, Wrexham and Bridgnorth, and on longer journeys into Wales, to meet their customers - the chapmen or 'chaps' - to collect orders and the cash for goods delivered. Early entries in the Cash Book show Goldney junior having expenses re-imbursed for collecting money for the new Company at Chester Fair in September 1718, and being equipped with saddlebags (7/6), a lock (2/6), and a money bag (3d), probably bought on one of the frequent journeys to Shrewsbury.(27)

In the six years that Thomas Goldney III was Cashier, he shared the travelling with Richard Ford, though Ford usually undertook the Welsh journeys, and Goldney those to Bristol, which gave him the opportunity to visit his family. On some of these Bristol journeys, which were usually twice a year in Spring and August for the Fairs, he took surplus bills and cash (£68 in bills, £240 in cash in August 1721; £277 in



The tower in the grounds of Goldney house, Bristol.

bills, £135 in cash in 1722) (28) for his father. These amounts which were evidently not required at Coalbrookdale for payments to the suppliers of raw materials, or to all the workmen employed, or for the partners' salaries and travelling expenses, suggest that the Company was doing well, especially as the customers nearer to the works - 40 or so listed in July and August 1718 - from whom Ford and Goldney collected payment, tended to be relatively small scale ones.(29) They bought pots, kettles, furnaces, firebacks and grates and other domestic ware, but these provided the Company's regular trade for many years.

A similar steady customer in Bristol was Edward Oliver. For a short time, Graffin Prankard continued to take fairly large quantities of pots: 260 costing more than £42 in September 1718, and another 75 for nearly £20 the following month.(30) These goods, which varied in size, were not charged for individually, but by total weight. The most important customer for many years in Bristol was Nehemiah Champion, who sometimes took as many as 1,000 items, pots and kettles, as in October 1718, for instance. In October and November 1719, he paid nearly £450 for two consignments.(31) Champion obviously had his own warehouse and must have been a considerable wholesaler and exporter. He occasionally sold pots to other customers of the Company, such as Edward Oliver, and John Ives of Gainsborough.(32)

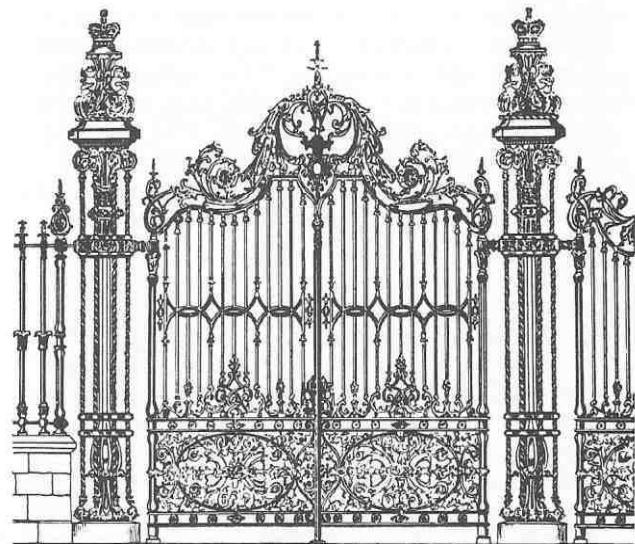
Another aspect of the trade which was developing in 1718 was for pig iron. In the inventory, the two Pig Yards contained 8 and 16 tons, valued at £8.10s a ton. In November 1718, 10 tons were sent to Bristol and were sold by Thomas Goldney II to Augustine Rock at £9 a ton. After this, in the winter and spring, Goldney accepted further consignments of 'Pigg', usually 10 tons at a time, and again in October and November 1719, though by this time the price had fallen and he could only get £8.15s a ton.(33) He was credited for this difference and also for short weight sent. From February to May 1721, the price was down to £7, but two customers, Augustine Rock and George Bartlett, took 60 and 20 tons respectively. The following spring, the price had fallen to £7.10s, and Goldney had 'pigs lye' by him unsold'. The price continued to fluctuate to some extent but pig iron remained an element in the trade.

Even in the early years while Thomas Goldney II was agent, there was a certain amount of diversification in the products of the works. In January 1722, 'a parcel of cast bannisters 21cwt £16.19s.' was sent to Goldney.(34) A year later some 'spear heads' came and a smaller quantity of 'Cast Railes and Bannisters'. Two similar but larger 'parcels' were received for the Merchants Hall in Bristol;(35) these weighed 92cwt and cost £74.14s.9d. In 1723, there was a consignment of '56 Bannisters, 6 Railes, 6 Pillers, 3½ Pillers, 5 Scrolls and four iron gates'. Unfortunately, there is no specific indication of the customer or destination for these, nor for the gates and rails that were sent in 1725. Some of the earlier consignment may have been intended for Goldney's estate at Clifton, opposite the parish church, where he was building a new house (now Goldney House), as he paid a local workman for 'ye Pallisade &c at Clifton'. Some also were sent to John Ives of Gainsborough,

as a separate item 'allowed for Breakidge &c on his Bannisters 35lb at 16/-(36) This interesting work seems to have been the beginning of the production of decorative iron ware, together with the firebacks, (for which some patterns were carved in Bristol(37)), which appears later in Abraham Darby III's Iron Bridge, and in the much more elaborate castings for which the Company became famous in the nineteenth century.

Although the Company began making some castings in connection with the Newcomen-type steam engines as early as 1722, when a cylinder was mentioned in December, and pit (or pump) barrels ten days later, none of these was sold through Bristol during Thomas Goldney II's period with the Company. The first one was sent in the winter of 1731 after Goldney's death, and it was on its way to a customer in London.(38) This was an aspect of the trade that developed considerably in the next decade under the management of Thomas Goldney III, Richard Ford and Abraham Darby II.

The same is true of the gun trade, which was a somewhat later development still. However,



Coalbrookdale gates

there are a few interesting references to guns in the earlier period. Two guns and a parcel of iron shot were sold by Thomas Goldney II in Bristol in December 1723. These had not been manufactured at Coalbrookdale, but had come from John Crompton, a Liverpool merchant. They were sold by weight for £12.15s.1½., and Crompton was charged 32/- for 'Wharfidge & Craneidge of Guns'.(39) Two years later, the traffic was in the opposite direction, when Goldney sent 16 guns up to the Pig yard, and was paid £103.2s. for them.(40) Another reference to 14cwt of iron balls sent up to the Pig yard suggests these were all intended as scrap iron, as '8 old Cannon' and '24 Bomb Shells' must have been in the summer of 1730.(41) But later, together with the successful casting of pipes and cylinders, they may also have suggested the possibility of casting guns when these came to be in demand during the war with Spain that began in 1739.

Whatever goods were produced, Thomas Goldney II's work for the Company was much the same. It was his responsibility, probably having been sent

notice from the Dale, to receive the goods from the trow master and his crew who had loaded the cargo from the Ludcroft Wharf at Dale End, transported it down the Severn and round to the city docks. Here, the unloading had to be supervised, and the cargo checked for weight and breakages. Goldney would claim 'abatement' on his account for short weight sent, which seems to have occurred fairly frequently. Damage is mentioned less often, so Prankard's warnings and advice of earlier years had been heeded: warehouse space had been increased and tarpaulins bought to protect the iron ware from damp and the consequent rust. There was then the 'hauling away' to be organised, either directly to a customer's warehouse or yard, or possibly to a store belonging to or rented by Goldney on behalf of the Company. The accounts for a customer whose goods had to be re-shipped in Bristol - John Ives 85 Gainsborough - give some details: 'for Shipp^s 10 Ton Goods sent down in June 1722 10/- tell^s 'em into y^c Vates & Watch^s 'em 3/4 hall^s to y^c Ship 10/- 2 Bills of Load^s . . . £1.4' D^o for Insur^s £150 on 'em at 16/- pr Cent El.4'.(42)

Five years later, in 1727, the shipping charge remained the same and the hauling cost was still one shilling a ton, but the premium for insurance for £150 had gone up to 40/- per cent, and the policy cost 6/6.(43) Another customer at this time whose orders had to be dealt with in the same way was William Jukes of London. These, too, show how the Company's trade was spreading further afield.

At the quayside or in his office, Goldney would pay the trow master (usually an independent owner) and hauliers, sometimes giving tips or 'perks' of a shilling or two, though on one occasion he 'gave Whiteheads & Champions Clerks 13/-'.(44) Occasionally, too, a particularly trustworthy trow master, such as Owner Williams, brought him cash from Coalbrookdale - over £250 in three instalments in 1722.(45) Although no record has survived, Goldney probably kept duplicate accounts for all the transactions he carried out on behalf of the Company, to be compared and checked with those kept at the Dale, as his son and Richard Ford organised theirs in the 1730s. He collected payment for all the goods sold in and from Bristol, large sums in cash or chiefly in bills from customers like Nehemiah Champion, and arranged for payment to the Company's creditors according to the instructions from the cashier or clerk at the Dale. Before the invention of the modern cheque, this was often done by an exchange of bills or drafts drawn on some creditworthy person. It was the careful management of these, and the fact that Goldney was in charge of what Ford referred to as the 'bank', the Company's reserve or surplus funds deposited with him for safe keeping or possibly lent out at interest, which constituted Goldney's function as a 'banker', years before the founding of the joint stock banks (in which his son Thomas was to be a pioneer). In the later 1720s Thomas Goldney I seems to have received a salary of £20 a year, for what may have been looked on as part-time work, compared with the £50 each that Ford and Thomas Goldney III received, especially after his son gave up being Cashier in the summer of 1723 (Q6) and returned to Bristol to assist his father.

As well as all these specific tasks as agent and banker, Goldney's role with the Company may also have been that of consultant and adviser. He was the major shareholder, and the most experienced business man of the first four men and then the triumvirate who ran the Company in the 1720s. Later in the Company's history, Ford always consulted Thomas Goldney III about various aspects of their trade, even though Goldney was the younger man with less technical experience. So it seems probable that Thomas Goldney II was treated in the same way, especially on any developments requiring major expenditure or investment.

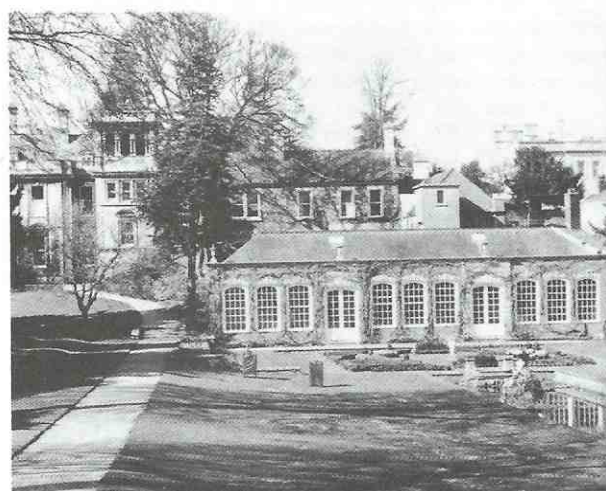
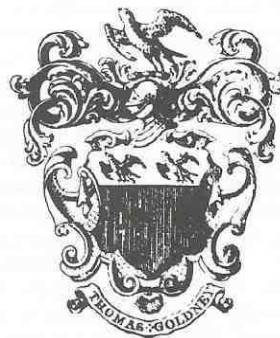
From the entries in the Stock Book in settlement of accounts after Thomas Goldney II's death in June 1731, it is clear that he had continued active in the Company's interest, although his son Thomas had probably taken an increasing share of the work.(47) Thomas Goldney III was, for instance, re-imbursed in the same settlement for 'Cash pd. postage of Letters in Bristol 8 yrs', ie since 1723, as earlier his father had been paid for 'Postidge of Letters on y^c Compa^s Business from y^c Beginng to 1721 35/—'.(48) The total found owing to Goldney senior from various accounts was over £1,100. Of this, £500 was owed him 'on Acc^t of Goods . . . (he) . . . stands Charg'd wth to y^c Comp^s not p^d him in his Life time'. £55 was for 2¾ years' salary from Michaelmas 1728. He seems to have paid £400 and £50 to Joshua Sergeant in 1729 and 1730, which may have been the purchase price of Sergeant's last single share in the Company, for Goldney had six shares to bequeath to his children apart from Thomas and a married daughter. He had also paid £100 to his son-in-law's executors in 1729, which may represent a dividend on the share he had given his daughter as part of her dowry, and valued by Goldney in 1724 at 'over £800',(49) a remarkable appreciation in the six years since the founding of the new company.

In the early years after the death of Abraham Darby I, Goldney perhaps pursued his own interests rather aggressively, when his large investment was far from secure. R A Mott points out that 'the Dale Company could have failed when it lost the creative genius of its founder with so many of his enterprises just started'.(50) However, it was fortunate for the survival of the Company that Goldney proved a worthy associate of, and successor to, Abraham Darby I with a similar spirit of enterprise, but with the advantage of being also a capable and astute man of business particularly at a time when, as Mott comments, 'the South Sea Bubble was a reminder of the dangers of unwise development'. During Goldney's 14-year partnership with the hard-working and competent Richard Ford and his own son Thomas, the Dale Company was not only made financially sound, but it expanded and flourished, so that Abraham Darby II had, after all the hardships and uncertainties, a worthwhile legacy to inherit from the work begun by his father's vision and technical genius.

Notes and References

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- 2 Apprentice Book 1630-1640 f.379 Bristol Record Office
- 3 Burgess Book 1607-1651 f.337 BRO
- 4 R S Mortimer *Early Bristol Quakerism* (1967)
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- 7 E Ralph & M Williams *The Inhabitants of Bristol in 1696* Bristol Record Society (1968)
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- 9 E E Butcher, ed. *The Bristol Corporation of the Poor* Bristol Record Society (1932) Vol III
- 10 There are several accounts of this famous expedition including Woodes Rogers *A Cruising Voyage Round the World* (1712) B Little *Crusoe's Captain* (1960) F MacLiesh & M L Krieger *Fabulous Voyage* (1963) B M H Rogers Woodes Rogers's Privateering Voyage of 1708-11 in *The Mariner's Mirror* (1933) XIX No 2, pp 196-211. This article gives an excellent detailed analysis of Thomas Goldney's involvement with the expedition.
- 11 Specification of Patents, No 380 J Day *Bristol Brass: A History of the Industry* (1973) up 35-8
- 12 Thomas Goldney II small receipt book private collection
- 13 R A Mott op cit *Coalbrookdale: the early years* p86
- 14 Graffin Prankard Letter Book
Dickinson Mss DD/DN 423 Somerset Record Office
- 15 Abraham Darby's security to Thomas Goldney 473/156 Wiltshire County Record Office
- 16 Entry in diary of John Kelsall, Quaker
Ms collection Vol S 193 Friends House, London
- 17 Mary Darby's Agreement Wiltshire County Record Office 473/156
- 18 Mary Darby's Assignment Wiltshire County Record Office 473/156
- 19 For Baylies' conduct, see R A Mott op cit *Coalbrookdale: the early years*, pp 87-91
- 20 Prankard Letter Book Somerset Record Office DD/DN 423
- 21 Assignment of shares Wiltshire County Record Office 473/156
- 22 Thomas Baylies his assignment . . . and Obligation Wiltshire County Record Office 473/156
- 23 Assignment of Mortgage Wiltshire County Record Office 473/156 Coalbrookdale Cash Book, originally Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 329 f.93 (temporarily Shropshire Record Office)
- 24 Joshua Sargeant's Trust Wiltshire County Record Office 473/156
- 25 Coalbrookdale Cash Book 1718-1732
Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 329 (Shropshire Record Office)
Coalbrookdale Stock Book 1718-1728
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- 26 The inventory is transcribed and printed in full in Raistrick, op cit Appendix 2
- 27 Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 329 ff.4 & 6
- 28 ibid f.59, f.71
- 29 Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 330 f.9
- 30 ibid ff. 19,22
- 31 ibid ff.22 & 88
- 32 ibid f.433
- 33 ibid ff.36,45,50, etc
- 34 ibid f.201
- 35 ibid f.249
- 36 ibid f.247
- 37 'for Carve^d 3 Stove Back Patterns'
ibid f.247
- 38 Coalbrookdale Stock Book 1728-38 CBD Ms 1 f.173 at Ironbridge Gorge Museum
- 39 Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 330 ff.299, 302, 306
- 40 ibid f.385
- 41 CBD MS 1 f.111
- 42 Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 330 f.234
- 43 ibid f.440
- 44 CBD Ms 1 f.83
- 45 Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 329 ff.74, 75,78
- 46 In Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 329 f.98, a balance of accounts is drawn up, and there is a note of cash handed over to a new new cashier.
- 47 CBD Ms 1 f.164
- 48 Shrewsbury Borough Library Ms 330 f.234
- 49 Will of Thomas Goldney II, drawn 10th January 1724 Public Record Office
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- 50 R A Mott op cit *Coalbrookdale: the early years* p 92



Goldney house and in particular, the Orangery, c1735, now a residential block