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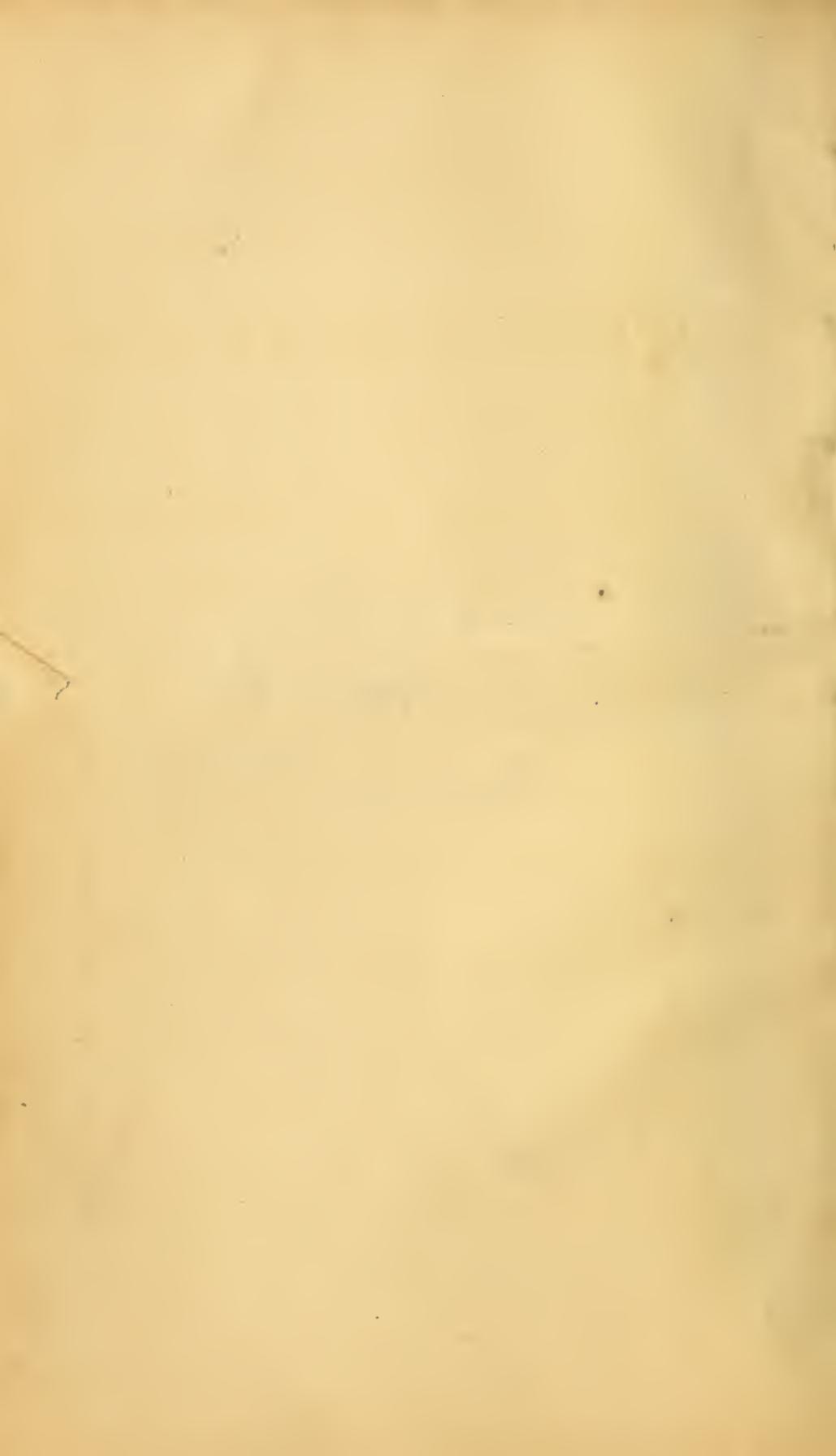
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HISTORY,  
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**NORTHUMBERLAND,**

COMPRISING  
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AND A

*History of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,*

WITH SEPARATE

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OF

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TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

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## PREFACE.

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IN presenting the present volume to their numerous patrons and the public, the proprietors deem it their first duty to tender an expression of their gratitude to the various literary, scientific, and official gentlemen of the county, who have so readily furnished their agents with valuable contributions and corrections, as well as to those who have honoured the publishers with immediate communications for additions and improvements in the work. To George Tate, Esq., F.G.S., of Alnwick, they are, in a special manner, indebted for his admirable and interesting articles on the Origin of Coal, the Geology of the Parish of Alnwick, and of the Howick Coast, articles which will, it is presumed, be found to possess no common interest, and haply may be perused, with some measure of curiosity. To their friend John Rooke, Esq., of Akehead, Wigton, Cumberland, they are under a lasting obligation for his excellent Essay on the Geology of the Lake District, an essay which they doubt not, will be found to contain much valuable information,—and, to nearly 2,500 subscribers, who have so munificently supported them in their arduous undertaking, they beg to offer their warmest acknowledgments.

The great experience which the proprietors have had during the last eighteen years, in similar undertakings for other counties—the success and approbation which have attended them—and their ready and remunerative sale. furnish a convincing proof that they have been well estimated, and a guarantee for the future value of their works. As the utility of such publications entirely depends on their correctness, simplified arrangement, and copiousness of information, the proprietors' attention, in the compilation of the present work, has been unremittingly directed to the attainment of these objects—every town, parish, township, village, and almost every house in the county, has been visited, and neither labour nor expense spared, in order to secure accurate and authentic information. And though it would be presumptuous to expect that a volume containing such a great body of matter, and such a diversity of subjects, could be entirely free from errors, yet it is hoped that any which may appear in the present one, will be of no material deterioration to its general utility—the proprietors, therefore feel confident, that for general accuracy, comprehensiveness,

and typographical execution, this work, which they now, with much deference, submit to the ordeal of public criticism, will be found to give general satisfaction.

The plan of the Work embraces an INTRODUCTORY REVIEW of the Early History of Great Britain, derived from the best accessible authorities, with especial reference to the Roman, Saxon, and Danish invasions, and exhibiting the manners and customs of the various dominant races of the British Islands, together with interesting details respecting the Ancient Kingdoms and Provinces in England, Wales, and Scotland, the division of the Country into Shires, the ecclesiastical divisions, and the various changes which have taken place in the ancient sub-divisions of the country, the extent, population and importance of the British Colonies and Maritime possessions, as also statistical details regarding the Railways of the United Kingdom—with a resumé of the rise and progress of trade, commerce, and manufactures. This is followed by a General History and Description of Northumberland, its agricultural and mineral productions, roads, rivers, railways, castles, abbeys, and Monastic Institutions, before and after the time of their dissolution, together with separate Historical Sketches, and statistical descriptions of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Gateshead, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and all the boroughs, towns, ports, parishes, townships, and hamlets in the county, their locality, territorial extent, population returns from 1801 to 1851, charitable, educational, and other Public Institutions, Churches and Chapels with their ministers, public buildings, corporate bodies, magistrates, and public officers, courts of law, and the names of their officials, together with historical events, eminent men, picturesque scenery, curiosities, and a variety of other statistical and commercial matter, extracted from the Parliamentary Reports of the Census and Charities, and other authentic sources,—the whole constituting for this important county a faithful epitome of historical and local information.

To the historical and descriptive sketch of each place succeeds a DIRECTORY of the inhabitants, presenting in a classification for easy reference the names, designations, and addresses of the principal residents, alphabetically arranged, in copious miscellanies, or classified under the heads of their respective trades and professions, with the post-office and railway regulations, and every medium of public conveyance—and the Work is accompanied with a large new Map of Northumberland, on which the various divisions of the county are neatly coloured, and the different lines of railway accurately delineated.

W. WHELLAN & CO.

*Pontefract, February, 1855.*

# INDEX OF PLACES.

Page		Page		Page		Page	
Abberwick.....	642	Bank Top.....	456	Berwick New ...	645	Brenkley.....	531
Abbeylands ....	609	Bardon Mill....	885	Berwick Old....	645	Brick Sheds ....	700
Acklington ....	711	Barelees.....	697	Bickerton .....	627	Brinkburn .....	611
Acklington Park	712	Barmoor.....	683	Biddleston .....	621	Brinkburn High	
Acomb East....	766	Barrasford.....	796	Bigge's Quarter	738	Ward.....	611
Acomb West ...	848	Barrington Place	386	Bill Quay .....	386	Brinkburn Low	
Acton.....	791	Barrow .....	624	Billy Mill .....	522	Ward.....	612
Acton & O. Felton	613	Bassington.....	645	Bilton .....	583	Brinkburn South	
Adderstone ....	560	Bates Island... 444		Bingfield .....	849	Side.....	612
Akeld .....	702	Bavington Great	804	Birdhope Craig..	677	Broadside.....	819
Ale .....	890	Bavington Little	815	Bird's Nest .....	697	Brokenheugh ...	870
Allensford ....	792	Baybridge.....	791	Birkenside.....	792	Broomhaugh ...	765
Allendale .....	816	Beadnell.....	563	Birling .....	713	Broomhope with	
Allenheads .....	820	Beal .....	785	Birtley .....	794	Buteland.....	795
Allen's Green ..	887	Beanley.....	645	Bitchfield .....	808	Broomley .....	767
Allerwash.....	874	Bear's Bridge ..	895	Black Carts and		Broom Park....	643
All Saints' Parish	429	Beaufront .....	851	Ryehill .....	859	Broomridge....	701
Alnham .....	640	Bebside.....	457	Black Chester ..	641	Brotherwick....	713
Alnmouth.....	582	BEDLINGTON-		Blagdon with		Broxfield.....	574
Alnwick Parish... 588		SHIRE .....	895	Milkhope .....	554	Bruce's Castle... 697	
ALNWICK .....	591	Bedlington.....	896	Blakelaw .....	456	Brunton East... 451	
Alnwick S. Side.. 609		BELFORD .....	569	Blanchland ....	790	Brunton West .. 451	
Alwinton .....	620	Bellasis with Bog-		Blaydon .....	386	Brunton, High	
Amble .....	712	hall.....	554	Blenkinsopp .....	882	and Low ... 574	
Ancroft .....	900	BELLINGHAM ... 853		Blinkbonny .....	700	Budle .....	564
Angerton.....	882	Bellister .....	882	Blue Quarries ..	386	Buller's Green.. 758	
Angerton High.. 729		Bell's Close ....	537	Blyth North .....	898	Burnstones .....	891
Angerton Low... 730		Belsay .....	726	BLYTH SOUTH .. 433		Bullock's Hall.. 713	
Annet'sford .....	465	Belsay Guide Post	727	Bockenfield ....	613	Burradon .....	443
Anick .....	849	Beltingham.....	887	Boghall .....	554	Burrowden ....	622
Anick Grange... 849		Benridge .....	742	Bolam .....	725	Burton .....	564
Apperley .....	767	Benridge .....	547	Bolam Vicarage.. 728		Bush .....	874
Asholme .....	893	Bensham .....	386	Bolton .....	642	Buston High .. 714	
Ashington and		Benton Long .....	459	Boulmer and Sea-		Buston Low ... 714	
Sheepwash....	707	Benton Little ..	464	ton House....	585	Busy Cottage ... 431	
Aydon .....	775	Benton Square.. 462		Bothal .....	707	Busy Gap.....	31
Aydon Castle.... 775		Benwell .....	551	Bowsdon .....	684	Buteland .....	795
Backward Letch. 792		Benwell High		Bradford .....	564	Butterlaw .....	535
Backworth .....	442	Cross.....	552	Bradford .....	728	Byker .....	429
B A M B R O U G H		Berrington.....	926	Brainshaugh ....	618	Byker Hill .....	430
WARD.....	559	Berryhill .....	698	Brandon .....	646	Byrness.....	673
Bambrough Par-		Berwick Hill ... 545		Brandling.....	466	Bywell St. An-	
ish.....	560	BERWICK - UPON -		Branton .....	646	drew .....	765
Bambrough Cas.. 561		TWEED .....	938	Branxton.....	690	Bywell, St. Peter 766	

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Caistron .....	627	Cocklaw .....	850	Duddo .....	932	Felling Low ..	387
Callaley and Yet- lington .....	654	Coldcoats .....	545	Dueshill .....	624	Felling Shore ..	387
Callerton Black	535	Coldmartin ....	678	Duke's Field....	793	Felton .....	612
Callerton High..	545	Coldsmouth and Thompson's		Dukeshagg .....	788	Fenham .....	466
Callerton Little..	515	Walls.....	702	Dunston .....	575	Fenham .....	903
Cambo .....	730	Coldwell .....	806	Dunston .....	387	Fenrother .....	737
Camboise .....	898	Coltpark .....	761	Dunstanbrough Castle .....	575	Fenton .....	690
Camphill .....	798	Colwell and Swin- burn .....	797	Eachwick .....	778	Fenwick .....	790
Campville .....	626	Combhill .....	760	Eals .....	891	Fenwick .....	809
Canongate ....	610	Combhill .....	760	Earle .....	682	Fleetham .....	564
Capheaton ....	805	COQUETDALE WARD .....	587	Earsdon .....	433	Flodden.....	700
Carry Coats ....	815	Corbridge .....	771	Earsdon .....	736	Flotterton.....	628
Carham.....	691	Corchester.....	772	Earsdon Forest	737	Ford .....	696
Carr's Hill ....	387	Cornhill.....	931	Easington.....	571	Forest High.....	820
Carr Shields....	821	Corridge .....	730	EasingtonGrange	572	Forest Low ....	820
Carter Moor ....	547	Corsenside ....	799	Edington .....	743	Fotherley High- and Low .....	769
Cartington ....	627	Cowpland .....	702	Edlingham ....	642	Foultown .....	888
Carville ..	528	Cowgate.....	466	Eglingham ....	644	Fourstones .....	868
CASTLE WARD ..	428	Cowpen .....	457	Eland Green ..	550	Fowberry .....	678
Catchburn.....	758	Coxlodge .....	452	Elford .....	564	FramlingtonLong	616
Catcherside ....	806	Cramlington....	431	Elishaw.....	674	Framlington Low	617
Catton .....	819	Craster .....	575	Ellerington ....	870	Freeholder's Quarter.....	738
Causeway End ..	452	Crawley .....	646	Ellingham ....	572	Gallow Hill .....	728
Causeway Park..	736	Cresswell .....	722	Ellington .....	723	Garretsheels...	674
Charlton East ..	856	Crofton .....	434	Elsdon .....	669	GATESHEAD .....	378
CharltonNorth..	573	Crogdean .....	806	Elswick .....	552	Gateshead High Fell .....	387
Charlton South..	573	Crookham.....	696	Eltringham ...	781	Gateshead Low Fell .....	387
Charlton West ..	856	Crookhouse ....	702	Elwick .....	572	Gatehouse .....	858
Chathill.....	573	Crookhouses....	678	Elyhaugh .....	613	Glanton .....	655
Chatton .....	676	Cullercoats .....	522	Embleton .....	574	GLENDALE WARD	675
Cheesebn.Grange	808	Dalton .....	535	Encampment ..	700	Glenwelt .....	833
Chesterhope.....	800	Dalton .....	846	Errington .....	850	Glororum .....	564
Chesterwood....	870	Darras Hall....	546	Errol Hut.....	698	Gloster Hill ...	715
Cheswick .....	901	Deanham .....	731	Eshott .....	613	Gorbet Hill ...	883
Chibburn High and Low .....	721	Deanraw .....	870	Eslington .....	668	Gorfin Latch ...	737
Chillingham.....	679	Debden .....	628	Espershields...	769	Gosforth Parish.	451
Chipchase.....	798	Denton East...	536	Etal .....	697	Gosforth North.	453
Chirdon.....	861	Denton West ...	537	Etal New .....	698	Gosforth South..	454
Chirton.....	522	Dent's Hole ....	430	Ewart .....	682	Goswick .....	934
Chevington East	714	Denwick .....	610	Ewesley.....	760	Greenhead .....	702
Chevington West	714	Detchant .....	571	Fairhaugh.....	622	Greenhead .....	882
Chollerford ....	863	Dilston .....	776	Fairley .....	731	Greenley .....	885
Chollerton.....	795	Dinnington ....	531	Fallowden .....	577	Green Leighton..	731
Choppington.....	899	Dissington North	538	Fallowfield ...	850	Greens & Glant- lees.....	615
Clarewood.....	775	Dissington South	538	Fallowlees ....	628	Greenses.....	901
Clennell.....	622	Ditchburn E. & W	647	Falstone .....	859	Greenshaw Hill..	652
Clifton with Cold- well .....	554	Doddington ...	681	Farnham .....	622	Greenshaw Plain	847
Close House.....	780	Donkley Wood..	867	Farne Islands ..	929	Grey's Forest...	702
Coalcleugh ....	821	Dotland.....	845	Fawdon, Clinch, and Hartside..	652	Greystead.....	861
Coal Houses ...	678	Downham.....	692	Fawdon.....	452	Grindon.....	933
Coal Yards .....	760	Doxford.....	573	Fawns .....	806		
Coanwood.....	883	Dunridge .....	721	Featherstone ...	883		
Cockle Park....	736	Duddoes with Whinney Hill.	555	Felkington ...	933		
				Felling High....	387		

INDEX OF PLACES.

vii.

Page	Page	Page	Page
Gunnerton and Chipchase..... 798	Hedgeley..... 648	Ingram Linop & Greenshaw hill 652	Lipwood ..... 871
Guyzance..... 618	Hedley Black.... 792	ISLANDSHIRE..... 900	Longridge..... 934
Hagg..... 692	Hedley - on - the- Hill..... 781	Jesmond ..... 466	Little Mill ..... 586
Hadrick's Mill. 453	Hedley Woodside 782	Keilder ..... 860	Loan End..... 933
Hadstone ..... 715	Henlaw..... 700	Keenly ..... 821	Long Horsley ... 738
Haggerston .... 902	Henshaw..... 885	Kearsley ..... 812	Look Out ..... 700
Hall Barnes..... 864	Hepple..... 628	Keekout ..... 697	Longhurst ..... 709
Hall Yard..... 783	Hepple Demense 629	Kellah ..... 884	Longhoughton... 585
Hallington..... 850	Hepscoot ..... 758	Kennel Park .. 860	Longshaws ..... 738
Halton Chesters. 20	Hesleyhurst..... 633	Kenton Bar ... 456	Long Witton..... 732
Halton Shields... 777	Hesleyside..... 857	Kenton East and West ..... 456	Lorbottle ..... 666
Halton..... 776	Hetchester Law. 727	Kidland..... 626	Lowick ..... 683
HALTWHISTLE .. 878	Hethershaw..... 700	Kilham ..... 702	Low Quarter .. 791
Hanwood Shield 845	Hetton ..... 678	Killingworth... 459	Low Quarter .. 845
Harbottle ..... 624	Hengh..... 810	Kilnpit Hill .... 792	Lucker ..... 564
Harehope ..... 648	Heworth High... 388	Kimmerston ... 701	Lyham ..... 679
Harelaw ..... 705	Heworth Nether. 387	Kirkharle ..... 802	Marden..... 697
Harle Little .... 802	Heworth Shore... 387	Kirkhaugh .... 889	Mason ..... 532
Harle West ... 803	Hexhamshire... 816	Kirk Heaton . . 803	Matfen East..... 812
Harlow Hill... 781	HEXHAM..... 822	Kirkley ..... 546	Matfen West... 813
Harnham ..... 728	High Town..... 886	Kirk Newton ... 701	Meldon ..... 534
Harpertown .... 893	High Quarter .. 845	Kirkwhelpington 804	Meldon Park Corner ..... 535
Hartburn ..... 729	High Church... 759	Knarsdale ... 890	Melkridge..... 886
Hartburn Grange 732	Higham Dykes... 546	Kyloe ..... 926	Mickley ..... 783
Hartford East... 458	Highlaws..... 732	Lady's Land... 545	Middle Quarter . 846
Hartford West... 458	Highlaws High & Low ..... 743	Lady's Well ... 626	Middleton Hall . 650
Harrington .... 732	Holborn..... 684	Lambley ..... 892	Middleton North 650
Harrington Hall 732	Hollinghill ..... 633	Langley ..... 871	Middleton North 733
Hartley ..... 444	Holy Island ..... 903	Lanton ..... 703	Middleton South 650
Hartleyburn ... 884	Holystone..... 624	Latterford ..... 877	Middleton South 733
Hartside..... 652	Holywell..... 446	Leachild ..... 644	Middleton ..... 572
Harwood ..... 732	Hoppen..... 564	Learmouth East. 692	Milburn ..... 547
Haughton..... 863	Horncliffe..... 933	Learmouth West 692	Milburn Grange. 548
Hauxley ..... 715	Horseclose..... 767	Lee ..... 846	Milkhope ..... 554
Hawick ..... 806	Horseclose ..... 884	Lee Ward..... 633	Millfield ..... 704
Hawkhill ..... 584	Horsley..... 782	Leemailing ..... 857	Mill House ... 889
Hawkwell..... 810	Horton..... 458	Lemington .... 542	Millshields ... 769
Haydon Bridge.. 869	Horton..... 678	Lemington .... 644	Mindrun ..... 692
Hay Farm..... 698	Horton Grange... 532	Lesbury ..... 582	Minster Acres ... 769
Hazlerig ..... 678	Hott ..... 862	Letham Hill... 698	Mitford ..... 742
Hazon..... 618	Houghton..... 780	Lilburn East ... 648	Moat Hill ..... 670
Hazly..... 770	Houghton Little 585	Lilburn West .. 648	Molesdon..... 744
Healy & Comb- hill..... 760	Housesteads..... 31	Lillswood ..... 845	Mollersteads .. 846
Heathpool..... 702	Howden Pans... 525	Lindisfarne .... 905	Money Laws .. 692
Heaton..... 430	Howick ..... 579	Linnels ..... 846	Monkridge Ward 671
Hebburn..... 681	Howtell..... 702	Linop ..... 652	Monkseaton ... 523
Hebburn..... 387	Humbleton..... 682	Linsheeles .... 626	Monkton ..... 388
Hebburn Quay... 387	Humshaugh... . 863	Linthaughts .... 700	Moor Houses ... 522
Hebron..... 736	Huntlaw ..... 557	Linton ..... 721	MORPETH WARD 706
Heddon Black... 808	Hurst ..... 723	Linkhouses ..... 434	MORPETH ..... 746
Heddon East ... 779	Ilderton..... 649	Linmouth..... 723	Morpeth Castle . 758
Heddon - on - the- Wall..... 778	Ingoe..... 812	Lintley ..... 890	Morwick ..... 715
Heddon West.... 779	Ingram..... 652	Linton ..... 721	Mote Law..... 850
			Mounces ..... 861
			Mousen..... 565

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Mount Healy ...	633	Harbour, 208; High		Newham West ...	557	Pigdon .....	745
Mount Pleasant .	700	Level Bridge, 195;		Newlands .....	771	Plawshets .....	859
Mount Pleasant .	783	Hospitals and Alms-		Newminster		Plendor Heath... 871	
Murton .....	524	houses, 189; House		Abbey .....	758	Plainmellor ... 887	
Nafferton .....	784	of Correction, 197,		Newsham .....	433	Plessy with	
Nesbit .....	683	369; House of Re-		New Stead .....	565	Shotton..... 555	
Nesbit .....	814	covery, 193, 365; In-		Newton..... 770		Ponteland..... 514	
Netherton..... 899		corporated Companies		Newton Hall... 770		Portgate .....	851
Netherton North	623	308; Infirmary, 191,		Newton by the		Powburn .....	655
Netherton South	623	Literary and Philoso-		Sea .. ... 577		Presson .....	692
Nether Witton... 760		phical Society, 199,		Newton on the		Prendwick .....	641
Newbiggin .....	538	366; Literary and		Moor..... 618		Preston..... 524	
Newbiggin .....	723	Scientific Societies,		Newton West ... 705		Preston .....	574
Newbiggin .....	791	366; Literary, Scien-		Newton Park ... 744		Prestwick..... 532	
Newbrough .....	874	tific, and Mechanical		Newton Under-		Prudhoe .....	786
Newburn .....	534	Institution, 200, 366;		wood .....	744	Prudhoe Castle.. 787	
Newburn Hall... 541		Lunatic Asylums 193,		Newtown .....	634	Ramshaw High.. 883	
NEWCASTLE .....	153	369; Lying-in Hos-		Newtown .....	681	Ramshaw Low.. 883	
Antiquarian Society,		pital, 194, 366; Ma-		New Winning... 541		Ramshope .....	675
200, 366; Assembly		nors Station, 198;		New York..... 524		Rathwood .....	567
Rooms, 197, 368;		Mansion House, 196;		Nine Banks .....	822	Rattenraw..... 674	
Banks, 198, 316; Bar-		Markets and Fairs,		Nook..... 858		Raw .....	634
racks, 368; Benevo-		203; Members of		NORHAMSHIRE ... 931		Raw Green .....	846
lent Institutions, 191,		Parliament, 211;		Norham .....	934	Reavaley .....	653
365; Blind Asylum,		Miscellaneous Socie-		Norham Mains... 937		Rid Path .....	883
194, 366; Borough		ties, 368; Music Hall,		NORTH SHIELDS 467		Rennington .....	578
Magistrates, 211; Car-		198; Natural History		North Sunderland		Rhodes..... 698	
riers, 372; Cemeteries		Society, 299, 366;		Sea Houses ... 567		Riddell's Quarter 738	
199; Central Railway		Newcastle-upon Tyne		Nubbock .....	843	Riding .....	765
Station, 198; Central		College of Medicine,		Nunykirk .....	761	Ridley .....	887
Exchange, 369; Cham-		299, 367; Newspa-		Nunriding..... 745		Ridley Old and	
ber of Commerce 201;		pers, 200, 354; News		Oak Hall .....	700	New .....	767
Churches of the Es-		Rooms, 201; North		Oldmoor .....	710	Rigg End..... 861	
tablishment, 171;		of England Society of		Ogle .....	557	Riplington .....	558
Churches and Chape-		Arts, 200, 367; Pan-		Ord East .....	927	Risingham .....	800
ls not connected		don Dean Bridge, 197;		Ordley .....	846	Ritton and Colt	
with the Establish-		Parochial Charities,		Ord Middle ... 927		Park .....	761
ment, 175; Classified		218; Penitentiary 194,		Ord West .....	927	River Green..... 550	
Directory, 312; Coal		366; Post Office, 224;		Otterburn .....	672	Ritton White	
Trade, 207; Com-		Public Baths, &c. 197;		Ouseburn .....	430	House .....	761
merce and Manufac-		368; Public Build-		Ouston .....	814	Rochester..... 673	
tures, 201; Convey-		ings, Offices, &c. 368,		Outchester ... 567		Rock .....	578
ances, 370; Corpora-		Public Schools, 186,		Ovingham..... 780		Roddam .....	651
tion, 209; Custom		312; Religious and		Ovington .....	786	Ross .....	572
House, 197, 369;		Moral Societies, 201,		Pallinsburn ... 697		Rosedon .....	651
Deaf and Dumb In-		367; Temperance Hall		Pawston .....	705	Rose's Bower ... 877	
stitution, 194, 366;		198; Theatre Royal,		Paradise .....	552	Rothbury Parish 627	
Dep. Lieutenants, 211;		160; Town Hall, 196;		Park .....	821	ROTHBURY TOWN 634	
Directory, 225; Dis-		Tyne Bridge, 195;		Park House... 752		Rothbury Old ... 636	
pensaries, 193, 365;		Water Works, 198;		Park .....	882	Rothley..... 733	
Extinct Monastic Edi-		Worthies, 220		Park End..... 864		Raw Foot .....	884
fices, 168; Eye Infr-		Newham .....	565	Paperhaugh .....	634	Rouchester .....	758
mary, 194, 365; For-		Newham .....	557	Peals..... 623		Ryall..... 814	
tifications, 170; Gas		Newham East ... 557		Pegsworth..... 710		Ryehill .....	859
Works, 198, 369;		Newham Edge... 557		Pelaw Main .....	388	Ryle Great .....	666
General Charities 212;		Newham Middle 557		Philadelphia..... 524		Ryle Little .....	666

INDEX OF PLACES.

ix.

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Sandhoe .....	851	St. Ninian's .....	686	Tosson Little ....	639	Westgate .....	553
Sandyford.....	700	St. Peter's .....	430	Town Green.....	891	Westmoor.....	460
Sandyford.....	729	St. Peter's Quay.	430	Tow House.....	885	West Quarter ..	847
Sandylands ...	628	Stagshaw Bank..	851	Tranwell & High		Whalton .....	557
Saltwick .....	555	Stamford .....	579	Church.....	769	Whelpington W.	807
Scotswood .....	536	Stamfordham ..	808	Trewick.....	729	Whickham ....	388
Scremerston.....	902	Stanner's Burn..	861	Trewitts High &		Whinney Hill ..	555
Screenwood .....	641	Stannington.....	553	Low .....	639	Windy Nook....	389
Seaton Burn ..	465	Stannington Vale	556	Tritlington ....	737	Winlaton .....	389
Seaton Delaval..	447	Stanton .....	739	Troughend .....	674	Whitchester ...	780
Seaton North ...	724	Steel .....	846	Tuggall.....	568	Whitfield .....	894
Seaton Sluice ..	444	Stella .....	388	Tweedmouth.....	927	Whitley.....	524
Selby's Forest ..	705	Stelling .....	770	Twizell.....	759	Whitlow .....	890
Sewing Shields..	31	Stobb Hill.....	758	Twizell .....	938	Whitridge .....	449
Shaftoe East ...	734	Stocksfield Hall.	766	Tynely.....	574	Whitridge.....	735
Shaftoe West ...	734	Street House ..	780	TYNEMOUTH.....	466	Whittingham ..	653
Sharperton .....	623	Street Houses..	533	Ulgham.....	710	Whittington	
Shawdon .....	667	Sturton Grange .	715	Ulgham Grange.	710	Great.....	777
Sheepwash .....	899	Styford .....	766	Unthank .....	642	Whittington	
Sheriff Hill .....	388	Sugley .....	542	Unthank .....	792	Little.....	778
Shidlaw .....	693	Sunderrods ...	847	Wallbottle.....	543	Whittle .....	620
Shield Hill .....	737	SunderlandNorth	565	Walker.....	462	Whittle .....	789
SHIELDS NORTH.	467	Swalwell .....	388	Walker Low ...	463	Whitton .....	640
Shilbottle .....	618	Swarland .....	615	Walk Mill.....	716	Whittonstall....	770
Shilvington .....	759	Sweethope ...	815	Walker Quay....	463	Whorlton East	
Shipley .....	649	Swinburn .....	797	Wall .....	852	and West .....	544
Shitlington High	875	Swinhoe .....	568	Wallington .....	734	Widdrington...	721
Shitlington Low.	875	Tarretburn .....	858	Walbridge.....	815	Wide Open .....	465
Shoreston.....	567	Tarset West....	866	Wallsend.....	525	Williamston ...	891
Shortflatt .....	729	Teams .....	388	Wall Houses...	812	Willimoteswick..	887
Shothaugh .....	616	Tecket .....	865	Wall Town.....	889	Willington.....	529
Shotley .....	790	Thirlwall .....	888	Walwick .....	871	Wincolmlee ...	463
Shotley Field ..	792	Thockrington ..	815	Walwick Chesters	871	Wingates .....	740
Shotton.....	555	Thompson's Walls	702	Walwick Grange.	871	Witton Shields..	742
Shotton Edge ...	555	Thornborough...	777	Wapping .....	462	Wolf Hill .....	883
Sighill .....	450	Thorneyburn ..	866	Warden.....	867	Woodburn East	799
Sillsburn Foot...	674	Thorngraston ...	888	Warden High....	868	Woodburn West	800
Simonburn .....	862	Thornton East ..	734	Warden Low ...	867	Wooden .....	584
Six Mile Bridge .	465	Thornton West..	734	Wark .....	693	Woodhead.....	851
Slaggyford .....	891	Three Mile Brdg.	454	Wark.....	875	Woodhorn.....	722
Slainsfield .....	693	Thirston East &		Warksburn .....	877	Woodhorn	
Slaley .....	793	West with Shot-		Warkworth .....	711	Demesne ...	725
Sleekburn East..	900	haugh.....	616	Warrenford .....	568	Woodhouse .....	620
Sleekburn West..	900	Throckley.....	542	Warnmouth.....	567	Woodshields.....	874
Smalesmouth ...	861	Throphill .....	745	Warrenton.,...	568	Woodside .....	675
Snitter .....	638	Thropton .....	638	Warton.....	640	WOOLER .....	686
Spindleston ...	567	Thrunton.....	668	Watchlaw.....	698	Woolsington....	533
Spittal .....	928	Tillmouth.....	932	Waterloo.....	434	Wooperton .....	649
Spittle .....	788	TENDALE WARD..	762	Wellhaugh.....	860	Wreketon .....	389
Spittle Hill .....	745	Tithehill .....	693	Weetslade.....	465	Wreighill .....	640
St. Andrew's		Titlington.....	649	Weetwood.....	679	Wydon .....	883
Parish .....	465	Todburn.....	740	Welton .....	788	Wylam .....	789
St. Anthony's ...	430	Todridge.....	734	West Allen Low	822	Yarrow .....	861
St. John's Parish	551	Togstone.....	716	West Boat.....	847	Yetlington.....	654
St. John Lee ...	847	Tosson Great ....	639	West Allen High	821	Yeavinger .....	705

# INDEX OF SUBJECTS, FAMILIES, AND PERSONS.

	Page		Page		Page
ABBEYS, see Monastic Institutions		Area of Great Britain	81	Blacketts of Wallington, 735; of Matfen, 813; of Wylam, 789.	
Aborigines of Great Britain	18	Arthur (King)	49	Blakes of Twizell ..	938
Acca, Bishp. of Hexham	828	Assembly of Godmundingham	147	Boadicea, Queen of the Icenians	21
Accession of the House of Hanover	61	Asylums in Gt. Britain	83	Boniface (Pope)	145
Agatho (Pope)	826	Athelstan	701	Borderers	63
Agricola	144	Augustine	48, 50	Border Laws & Service	64
Aidan, first Bishop of Lindisfarne	48	Babington Mrs. denied Christian Sepulture	728	Bourne Rev. Henry ..	221
Akense, residence of Almund, Bishop of Hexham	828	Baliol	168	Bowes Andrew R. S. . .	551
Alfred the Great	51	Bambrough Ward	560	Brand Rev. John	220
Alla	145	Baptists	181	Brandlings of Gosforth	453
Ancient Bishopric of Lindisfarne	900	Barracks in Gt. Britain	83	Brislee Tower	599
Alnwick Parish, Geology of	589	Basiere Dr. Isaac	582	Britons, their manners, customs, &c.	18
Ancient Bishopric of Hexham	827	BATTLES, Bannockburn		Bruce, King David ..	949
Ancient Britons	18	946; Brunanburgh, 701; Carham, 691; Flodden Field, 700; Fulford, 54; Gatehead Fell, 161; Geteringe, 706; Halidon Hill, 948; Hastings, 54; Hedgeley, 648; Hexham Levels, 830; Homildon Hill, 704; Maser, 148; Newburn		Buchan, Countess of ..	945
Ancient Breed of Cattle	680	539; Otterburn, 672; Retford, 146; Stamford Bridge, 54; Standard, 693.		Cadvan, King	145
Ancient Kingdoms and Provinces in England, Wales, and Scotland	66	Beaumont Family	823	Cæned, King	149
Annexation of Ireland	58	Benedictine Order	912	Cædwalla	148
ANTIQUITIES, 430, 443, 449, 453, 461, 527, 530, 534, 555, 567, 583, 585, 614, 617, 624, 626, 627, 631, 634, 639, 643, 645, 647, 650, 652, 654, 655, 667, 670, 672, 673, 677, 688, 684, 686, 706, 727, 772, 775, 779, 795, 798, 800, 805, 809, 814, 850, 864, 868, 869, 876, 896, 905.		Bells of Woolsington	533	Cædonians	144
Archdeaconries	70	Bennett Family	679	Canons, Secular and Regular	915
		Bennet Biscop	913	Canute, (King)	53
		Bertrams of Mitford	743	Canon first used in Britain	950
		Bewicks of Close House	780	Carlisle, House of	747
		Bewick Thomas	220	Carr William	437
		Bigge Family	464, 738, 784.	Carthusians	914
		Births and Deaths in England and Wales, from 1840 to 1850	82	CASTLES—	
		Blackett Sir Walter	220	Alnwick, 594; Aydon, 775; Bambrough, 561; Barmoor, 683; Berwick, 941; Belsay, 726; Blenkinsopp, 882; Bothal, 709; Bywell, 768; Callaley, 654; Cartington, 628; Chillingham, 680; Chipchase, 789; Cocklaw, 850; Coupland, 702; Dunstanbrough, 575;	

	Page		Page		Page
<b>CASTLES—</b>		Chevy Chase .....	672	Doctrines of the Druids	19
Edlingham, 643 ;		Circuits of the Judges	73	Druidism .....	19
Elsdon, 670; Etal,		Cistercians.....	915	Dunbar, Earls of ....	645
698 ; Featherstone,		Clavering Family ...	654	Duns Scotus .....	575
884; Ford, 699; Hag-		Caxtons of Dilston ..	776	Eadbert, Bp. of Hexham,	829
gerstone, 902; Hal-		Clennell Luke .....	753	Eanred .....	148
ton, 776; Harbottle,		Cluniac Order.....	914	Eardulf .....	150
624; Haughton, 863;		Coal, distribution of ..	115	Early Manufactures ..	94
Hepple, 630; Hetton,		Coal, statistics of ....	116	Eata .....	827
931; Horton, 678;		Coiffi .....	147	Ecclesiastical Divisions	75
Horton, 458; Keil-		Collieries, &c.....	126	Edbert ..	49
der, 860; Lambley,		Collingwood Admiral	221	Edgar the Etheling ..	161
892 ; Langley, 871;		Collingwoods of Bran-		Edilthryda .....	825
Lindisfarne, 904; Mit-		don .....	646	Edinwold .....	149
ford, 743; Morpeth,		Collingwoods of Es-		Edred .....	52
750 ; Newcastle, 170;		lington .....	668	Edward the Confessor.	52
Norham, 134; Ogle,		Collingwoods of Lilburn	649	Edward the Elder.....	53
557; Otterburn, 672;		Collingwoods of Ryle	666	Edward I. ....	168
Prudhoe, 787; Roth-		Conference at New-		Edward II. ....	430
ley, 733; Seaton		castle .....	168	Edward III. ....	948
Delaval, 449; Sew-		Conflagration, &c. at		Edward IV. ....	951
ing Shields, 31 ;		Newcastle .....	166	Edward VI. ....	60
Simonburn, 864 ;		Conflict at Tyne Bridge	102	Edwin.....145, 146,	147
Staward, 870; Swin-		Constantine the Great	22	Egfred .....	149
burn, 797; Tarset,		Conversion of Edwin	147	Eldon, Earl of .....	221
857; Thirlwall, 34;		Conversion of the		Elizabeth, Queen ...	60
Twizell, 938; Tyne-		Saxons .....	48	Elliott Thomas .....	796
mouth, 468; Wark,		Copsi and Osulph....	539	Elsdon Forest .....	669
693; Warkworth, 716;		Coquetdale Ward ...	587	English Sovereigns ..	65
Widdrington, 721.		Cotton Manufacture	100	Ermenberga .....	826
<b>Cassibelan, Prince of</b>		Coughron George ...	632	Errington Family ...	850
Cassii .....	21	Count of the Saxon		Errington M. and L. .	904
Castle Ward .....	428	Shore .....	22	Ethelberga .....	145
Catholics .....	175	County Magistrates, &c	151	Ethelfrid .....	145
Ceolwulf .....	149	Crasters of Craster ..	575	Ethelred .....	53, 150
Cerdic .....	40	Cresswell Family ...	722	Eures of Kirkley ....	546
Changes in the ancient		Crewe Lord, charities of	562	Exeter, Duke of ....	831
sub-divisions of the		Cuthbert St. ....	837	Extent, Population,	
County .....	76	Cyneheard and Cyne-		Classification and Im-	
<b>CHARITIES—</b>		wulf.....	42	portance of the Brit-	
Bambrough Ward,		Danish Invasion ....	50	ish Colonies and Ma-	
559; Castle Ward,		Danes, Manners and		ritime Possessions ..	86
429; Coquetdale Ward		Customs of .....	51	Fairy Stone .....	868
588 ; Morpeth Ward,		David of Scotland...	162	Felton Family .....	813
707; Tindale Ward,		Dawes Rev. Richard..	222	Fentons of Stanton and	
763.		Deaneries .....	76	Bywell .....	739, 767
<i>See also the Histories</i>		Death's Dance .....	833	Fenwicks of Fenwick	
<i>of the various par-</i>		Delaval Admiral ....	538	Tower .....	809
<i>ishes and townships</i>		Delaval Family .....	447	Fenwicks of Lemington	644
Charlemagne.....	150	Derwentwater, Earl of	776	Fenwicks of Wallington	735
Character of the Saxon		Discovery of Britain..	16	Fenwick Sir John ...	809
Nations .....	39	Distinction of Classes		Festivals of the Druids	20
Charltons of Hesley-		amongst the Nor-		Feudal System ....	56
side.....	857	mans .....	58	Forsters of Blanchland	790
Christianity introduced		Distribution of the soil		Fowberry, Lord of...	691
into Britain .....	23	of Great Britain ....	81	Fridbert, Bp. of Hexham	823

	Page		Page		Page
Friars, different Orders of.....	917	John (King).....	162, 430	Mineral Springs, 446, 645, 732, 877	628,
Friends, Society of ..	182	John of Hexham ....	838	Monastic Life, its origin, progress, &c. . .	909
Geology of the Lake District .....	979	Julius Cæsar .....	21	MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS	
Gibson Thomas ....	753	Kale Cross.....	554	Alnwick .....	595
Geology of Alnwick Parish .....	589	Keelmen, Character of, King's Chair, Flodden Hill.....	701	Amble .....	712
Glass, Manufacture of, Geology of the Howick Coast .....	203	Knights Hospitallers, Knights Templars.....	917, 920	Bambrough .....	560
Glendale Ward .....	675	Lake District, Geology of.....	979	Blanchland.....	790
Grace Darling .....	930	Lakes at Haltwhistle, 885; Prestwick, 533; Gosforth, 453; Kimmor Lough.....	645	Berwick .....	957
Grainger Richard ....	157	Lamberts of Belsay Castle .....	726	Brinkburn .....	611
Grand Ball in a Coal Pit .....	455	Lambert's Leap ....	466	Corbridge .....	772
Gregory the Great, (Pope).....	48, 147	Lancaster, Earl of ..	575	Farne Island .....	930
Greys of Howick ....	581	Languages spoken throughout the British Empire .....	89	Hexham.....	829
Greys of Wark Castle.	679	Law of Population....	84	Hulne.....	610
Greystocks of Morpeth	747	Lead, Iron, &c. ....	137	Holystone .....	626
Hadrian (Emperor)..	144	Lieutenancy of Northumberland .....	131	Lambley .....	893
Haggerstone Family..	902	Life Boat, Accidents with .....	436	Lindisfarne .....	905
Hanno and Himilco..	16	Lilla, the Thane ....	143	Newcastle .....	163
Hardicanute .....	53	Lisle Family .....	454	Newminster .....	758
Harles of Kirkharle ..	803	Lough John, Sculptor	729	Ovingham .....	784
Harold .....	53	Lunatic Asylums in Great Britain ....	83	Tynemouth .....	468
Harold II. ....	53	Mad Maddison .....	769	Monck Family .....	726
Harold Hadrada ....	53	Magna Charta .....	58	Monkchester destroyed	161
Heaton Colliery, explosion at.....	430	Malcolm of Scotland	161, 592	MORPETH WARD .. .	706
Hengist and Horsa ..	39	Manners and Customs of the Celtic Races	18	Morrison Robert, D.D.	741
Hereford, Earl of ....	454	Manners and Customs of the Danes .....	50	Mountains and Hills of Great Britain ..	108
Heron Giles .....	876	Manners and Customs of the Saxons ....	40	Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland .....	163
Hérons of Ford and Chipchase.....	698, 864	Martin John, Esq. ..	872	Municipal Cities and Boroughs .....	73
Hepple Family .....	630	Manners Family ....	697	Newcastle, foundation of.....	162
Horsley John.....	753	Manors and their Distribution .....	74	of.....	162
Horsleys of Longhorsley .....	738	Margaret of Anjou, Escape of .....	831	New Jerusalem Church	185
Hotspur .....	593	Mary, Queen .....	60	Norman Conquest ....	53
Howick Coast, Geology of.....	579	Mary, Queen of Scots.	952	Northumberland, History & Description of	111
Hospitals in Great Britain .....	83	Massacre of St. Brice.	53	Northumberland Dock	526
Hundreds .....	71	Mausoleum at Seaton Delaval .....	449	Northumbrian Kings 148, 149, 151.	
Hutton Chas. L.L.D..	222	Methodists .....	184	Number of Farms in the United Kingdom	82
Ida the Flame Bearer.	144	Middletons of Belsay..	726	Number and Destination of the Emigrants from the United Kingdom from 1840 to 1852 .....	86
Independents .....	180	Mitford Family .....	743	Nuns, various orders of	916
Inhabited Houses and Families in Great Britain, from 1800 to 1851 .....	83			Ogle Sir Challoner ..	546
Introductory Review..	16			Ogles of Bothal ....	708
James IV. of Scotland killed .....	700			Ogles of Harbottle ...	624

Page		Page		Page	
Ordeals .....	47	Reformation The ....	59	Swinburne Sir John ..	805
Origin of Coal .....	116	Religion of the Danes		Tailbois Family ....	629
Origin of Tithes ....	77	and Saxons .....	37	Tanistry and Gavelkind	89
Ords of Whitfield ..	894	Riddell Family, 614, 707,	808	Tankerville House of	671
Osred .....	149	Ridleys of Blagdon, and		The False Alarm ....	956
Order of Grandmont	914	Heaton .....	554	Theodore, Archbishop	
Oswald .....	148	Ritschell Rev. George	838	of Canterbury.....	285
Oswio .....	148	Rivers, railways, roads,		Tilbert, Bishop of Hex-	
Osric .....	149	&c. ....	137	ham .....	828
Oswulf .....	149	Robert, Son of the Con-		Tin Islands .....	17
Osbold .....	150	queror .....	162	Tindale Family 871,	893
Parishes.....	76	Roddam Family.....	651	Tindale Ward .....	762
Parliamentary Boroughs	74	Robin of Risingham..	800	Tithes origin of ....	77
Paulinus 50, 145, 147, 148		Roman government of		Tomlinson Rev. John,	
Parts of England In-		Britain .....	22	Charities of .....	636
habited by the Danes	51	Roman Invasion ....	21	Tostig .....	53
Penda, King of Mercia	148	ROMAN STATIONS.		Trevelyan of Nether-	
Percy's Cross.....	648	631, 641, 646, 673,		witton 768, of Wall-	
Percy, House of ....	593	772, 777, 788, 800,		ington 735	
Percy Tenantry Column	599	818, 871, 879, 889,		Trollope Robert ....	155
Pettigrew William....	543	890		Trything or Riding ..	71
Pickering George ....	865	Roman Wall .....	23	Tumbert .....	827
Pilgrimage of Grace 90,	831	Roman Roads .....	38	Turner William, M.D.	753
Pitmen, their Dwell-		Rotherham Rev. John	871	Turnpikes, Railways, &c.	92
ings, Habits, and		Sanctuary .....	47	Tweddell John, M.A.	838
Peculiarities .....	133	Sanctuaries abolished	60	Union of England and	
Prior Richard .....	838	Saxon Invasion ....	39	Scotland .....	64
POOR LAW UNIONS—		Saxons, their manners		Union of Great Britain	
Anwick .....	598	and customs .....	40	and Ireland .....	64
Belford .....	570	Saxon Kingdoms ...	39	Unitarians .....	183
Bellingham .....	855	Saxon Slaves .....	43	Umfraville Family 624,	787
Berwick .....	961	Scots, or Irish .....	145	Walbottle, Inundation at	543
Castle Ward .....	549	Scott Sir Walter ....	37	Walcher Bishop, mur-	
Glendale .....	687	Selby Family .....	621	der of .....	379
Haltwhistle .....	880	Sessional Divisions ..	72	Wallace.....	163, 830
Hexham .....	838	Severus (Emperor) ..	144	Wallis, Rev. John ..	865
Morpeth .....	750	Shaftoes of Benwell, 551,		Waltheof, Earl of Nor-	
Newcastle-on- Tyne	553	Barrington, 815,		thumberland .....	629
Rothbury .....	636	Shires .....	68	Warkworth Hermitage	718
Tynemouth .....	474	Sidonius, Bishop of		Warlike Weapons of	
Population of Great		Clermont .....	39	the Britons.....	23
Britain, &c. from		Silk Trade .....	107	Watson Cuthbert ....	896
1801 to 1851 .....	82	Silvertop Family ....	769	Wars of the Roses ..	59
Presbyterians.....	179	Snowdon Robert ....	632	Widdrington Family..	721
Prisons in Gt. Britain	83	Spearman Family ...	778	Wilfred, Bishop of York	825
Pytheas .....	18	St. Cuthbert's Coffin	930	William the Conqueror	54
Queen Anne's Bounty	77	St. John of Beverley..	827	William the Lion ....	592
Radcliffe family .....	776	St. Paul Family.....	682	William Rufus .....	162
Railway Traffic in		Stephenson George, Esq. 204		Willie of the Wood ..	543
1854 .....	1010	459		Willington Colliery, Ex-	
Rebellions of 1715 and		Stockdale Rev. Percival	584	plosion at .....	529
1745 .....	62	Stowel Lord .....	223	Workhouses in Great	
Redwald .....	146	Strathmore Countess of	551	Britain .....	83
Reeds of Chipchase ..	798	Suppression of the Mon-		Working and Manage-	
Religion of the Celtic		asteries .....	59	ment, Discipline and	
Races .....	19	Sweyne, King of Denmark	53	Duties of a Coal Mine	129

## SEATS AND RESIDENCES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY

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| <p>✓ Acomb House, 2 miles N. of Hexham, Simon Mewburn, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Acton Hall, 11 miles N. of Morpeth, Robt. Adams, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Acton House, 11 miles N. of Morpeth, John H. Hinde, Esq.</p> <p>Adderstone Hall, 4 miles S. of Belford, unoccupied</p> <p>Alnham Tower, 9 miles N.N.W. of Rothbury, Rev. George S. Thompson, Vicar of Alnham</p> <p>Alnwick Castle, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland</p> <p>Angerton Hall, 7 miles W. of Morpeth, J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Arcot Hall, 7 miles N. by E. of Newcastle, Henry Shum Storey, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Backworth House, 7 miles N.E. of Newcastle, Rev. H. Bunbury</p> <p>✓ Bank House, 7 miles S. by E. of Alnwick, Thomas Tate, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Barmoor Castle, 8 miles N. of Wooler, Henry Heathcoate, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Barndale House, Alnwick, Hugh Moises, Esq., J.P.</p> <p>✓ Bavington Hall, 11 miles N.E. of Hexham, James Delaval Shaftoe, Esq.</p> <p>Beacon Grange, 1 mile S. of Hexham, Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove</p> <p>✓ Beafront, 2 miles N.W. of Corbridge, William Cuthbert, Esq., J.P.</p> <p>✓ Belford Hall, 14 miles N. of Alnwick, Rev. John D. Clarke, M.A.</p> <p>✓ Belle Vue, Alnwick, George Selby, Esq. J.P.</p> <p>✓ Belsay Hall, 9 miles S.W. of Morpeth, Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart.</p> <p>✓ Benridge House, 10 miles N.N.W. of Newcastle, William F. Blackett, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Benton (Long) House, 3 miles N.E. by N. of Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Atkinson</p> <p>✓ Benton House, 3 miles N.E. of Newcastle, Captain Potts and Edward Potts, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Benton Lodge, 3 miles N.E. of Newcastle, William Smith, Esq.</p> | <p>✓ Benwell Grove, 2 miles W. of Newcastle, Charles H. Cooke, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Benwell House, 2 miles W. of Newcastle, W. Isaac Cookson, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Benwell Lodge, 2 miles W. of Newcastle, John S. Challoner, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Benwell Park, 2 miles W. of Newcastle, John P. Mulcaster, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Benwell Tower, 2 miles W. of Newcastle, George Anderson, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Berrington House, 8 miles S. of Berwick, Mrs. Eleanor Grey</p> <p>✓ Biddleston Hall, 8 miles W. of Whittingham, Walter Selby, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Bilton House, 3 miles S.E. by E. of Warkworth, Thomas Tate, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Birtley Hall, 11 miles N. by W. of Hexham, Mrs. Frances Crowther</p> <p>✓ Black Heddon House, 3 miles N. of Stamfordham, James Hepple, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Blagdon Hall, 9 miles N. of Newcastle, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.</p> <p>✓ Blenkinsopp Hall, 2 miles W. of Haltwhistle, Colonel John B. Coulson</p> <p>✓ Bolam Hall, 9 miles W.S.W. of Morpeth, Lord Decies</p> <p>✓ Bolam Vicarage, 9 miles W.S.W. of Morpeth, Rev. Septimus Meggison, B.A.</p> <p>✓ Bolton House, 6 miles W. of Alnwick, Hunter Allgood, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Brandon White House, 8 miles S. by E. of Wooler, John Davidson, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Brinkburn Priory, 10 miles N.N.W. of Morpeth, Major W. H. Cadogan</p> <p>✓ Broom Park, 6 miles W. of Alnwick, Bryan Burrell, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Brunton House, 5 miles N. by E. of Hexham, Rev. Charles Lee, M.A.</p> <p>✓ Budle House, 4 miles E. of Belford, Miss Anna Maria Grey</p> <p>✓ Burroden Hall, 6 miles W.N.W. of Rothbury, William Forster, Esq.</p> <p>✓ Buston Hall, 2 miles N. of Warkworth, Roger Buston, Esq.</p> |
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- Ellerington Hall, 4½ miles W. of Hexham, William Lambert, Esq.
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- Eshott Hall, ½ mile S. by E. of Felton, Thomas Brewis, Esq.
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- Ewart Park House, 5 miles N. by W. of Wooler, Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart.
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- Goldspink Hall, 1 mile N.E. of Newcastle, Peter Hansen, Esq.
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- ✓ Hazon House, 6 miles S. of Alnwick, John Hogg, Esq.
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- Jesmond Cottage, 1 mile N.N.E. of Newcastle, Matthew Anderson, Esq.
- Jesmond Dean House, 1 mile N.N.E. of Newcastle, W. G. Armstrong, Esq.
- ✓ Jesmond, West, House, 1 mile N.N.E. of Newcastle, Richard B. Sanderson
- Kenton Hall, 2 miles N. of Newcastle, Captain Samuel Barrett.
- ✓ Kenton Lodge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles N. of Newcastle, William Brown, Esq.
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- Lemington Hall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of Alnwick, The Misses Davidson
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- ✓ Locker Hall, 3 miles N. by W. of Ovingham, George Johnson, Esq.
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- ✓ Morpeth High House, 1 mile W. of Morpeth, John Moor, Esq.
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- ✓ Morris Hall, 1 mile N. by E. of Norham, Thomas Hodgson, Esq.

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 Nunwick Hall, 9½ miles N. by W. of Hexham, R. H. Allgood, Esq.  
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 Sheepwash, 5 miles E. of Morpeth, Rev. H. Hopwood, M.A., Rector of Bothal  
 Shoston Hall, 6 miles E.S.E. of Belford, Rev. L. S. Ord, M.A.  
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## INTRODUCTORY REVIEW.

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It is a true and oft-repeated remark, that the flag of England waves upon every sea, and is known and respected in every land; yet it is equally true that Britain, whose voice can command obedience alike on the hills of Syria and the plains of China, and, in conjunction with her gallant ally—France, on the banks of the Alma and the heights of Inkermann, was once as insignificant and as little known as the aborigines of the South Sea Islands at the commencement of the last century. Britain was accidentally discovered by one of the civilised nations, and when the news became noised abroad, it was then sought by the natives of other countries, as the islands and continent of America were by the companions and followers of Columbus. In this sketch of the general history of our country, we shall endeavour to set before the reader an outline of the manners and customs of our ancestors, convinced as we are that it is in these, and not in the battles and contests of our kings, that we must seek for the origin of the liberties and privileges which we now enjoy.

Six centuries prior to the Christian era, at a period when the tin-mines of Spain began to be exhausted, the Phœnicians of Cadiz discovered certain islands where the metal was found in great abundance. To monopolise so valuable a branch of commerce, they carefully concealed the place from the knowledge of their neighbours; and about five centuries before the birth of Christ, Herodotus candidly acknowledged his inability to discover the real position of the “Tin Islands.” Carthage, then in the pride of youth and power, had made repeated efforts to discover them, and, determined to be no longer baffled, fitted out two powerful fleets, and placed them under the command of the celebrated brothers, Hanno and Himilco. Having passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, Hanno turned to the left, and explored the coast of Africa. Himilco, shaping his course to the north, crept along the Spanish coast, stretched, by accident or design, across the ocean, and in the fourth month discovered the object of his search. In the fragments of his journal, preserved by Avienus, he calls them the “Æstryrnides;” describes them as close to Albion, and two days sail from “the sacred isle of the Hibernians.” He adds, that the inhabitants were accustomed to put to sea,

and trade from isle to isle, in boats built of wicker-work, and covered with hides. From this description, there can be little doubt that he alludes to the Scilly Islands.

The success of the Carthaginians awakened the hopes of the Grecian colonists of Massilla (the present Marseilles), and Pytheas, their most celebrated navigator, during his voyage in the north seas, had also the good fortune to discover the "Tin Islands." When the inhabitants of Marseilles and the Roman colonists of Narbonne found means to share in the traffic, they conveyed the tin to the opposite shores of Gaul, and then overland to the Mediterranean. When Greek and Phœnician alike had sunk beneath the energies of Rome, an active trade was still maintained with Gaul; and when the natives had acquired the knowledge of a more scientific process of mining from Crassus, the Roman, their peculiar metal became famous throughout the world, being conveyed, it would appear, across the Syrian deserts to the remote confines of Hindostan.

From the scanty notices found in the Greek and Roman writers, from resemblance of language and manners, and from the traditions of the Irish and Welsh, it is agreed that the mass of the population of England, at the time preceding the Roman invasion, belonged to the great Celtic family, which had once overspread the greater part of Europe, and which still peopled Gaul, Britain, Ireland, and part of Spain. Of the form of government among the Britons, we know but little. All that we know with any degree of certainty is, that females were not excluded from political power; that the succession in some cases depended on the will of a dying chief; that sometimes a tribe was ruled by one, sometimes by several warriors, and that occasionally several tribes confederated under the guidance of a single leader. How far the people had any share in the government, or what were their various classes and privileges, are questions which have never been satisfactorily answered. Tacitus tells us that the Celts of Britain resembled those of Ireland, no less in their manners and dispositions, than in their soil and climate; and as we know that the Irish have always clung with the greatest tenacity to the manners and customs of their ancestors, we may reasonably suppose that the Irish institutions of the fifth and following centuries were similar to those of the Britons at a somewhat earlier period. The most prominent of the Irish institutions were those of the *tanistry* and *gavelkind*, the former of which regulated the different degrees of rank and dignity, while the latter regulated the laws of inheritance.

The whole of the Irish population was divided into septs or clans, each under its own chief, who was called the *Canfinny* or *Dynast*. These chiefs did not always enjoy independence, but, in many instances, were subject to others who bore the title of kings. Of these kings, the most powerful bore the title of *Ardriagh*, and claimed sovereignty over the whole country. All these dignities, from the highest to the lowest, were regulated by the law of tanistry above mentioned. *The heir-apparent or tanist*, was elected by the votes of the sept, and, generally during the lifetime of the chief. The eldest of the name and family, if neither deformed nor degraded by cowardice or

crime, had the best title. If the reigning family could not supply a proper person, the tanist was selected from the next branch or family. Quarrels and bloodshed were often engendered by this system. Every kingdom, every sept was divided by conflicting interests, and the place of election was often the scene of blood. The laws of inheritance and primogeniture were as little known in the distribution of lands as in that of titles and dignities. On the death of any proprietor, all the lands of the sept, to which he belonged, were surrendered to the canfinny, and were by him again shared out amongst all the men of the sept, without distinction of birth. Females were never allowed to become proprietors; this species of gavelkind existed in remote ages among the Germans, and as late as the fourteenth century among the Welsh. In Kent, and other parts of England, some traces of its existence, though in a modified form, may still be discovered.

Of the religion of the Celtic races, our knowledge is principally derived from Greek and Roman descriptions of Gaul; of its actual condition in Britain, we seldom obtain even a passing glimpse. The religion of the natives appears to have been that of the Druids, whether it had been brought to them from Gaul, as is the more natural supposition, or, as Cæsar asserts, invented in the island. The Druids adored, under different names, the same gods as the Greeks and Romans. To these they added a multitude of local deities, the genii of the woods, rivers, and mountains. They regarded the oak and its productions as sacred; to its trunk they bound the victim intended for sacrifice, and its leaves they wore in chaplets on every solemnity. When it bore the mistletoe, two white heifers were immolated beneath its branches, a Druid then mounted the tree, and lopped the plant with a golden knife, while a second Druid, standing beneath, caught it in the folds of his robe, and a religious feast terminated the ceremonies of the day. The dwelling of the Druids was a hut or cavern in the most secluded part of the forest. There, in the middle of the day or night, the trembling votary of superstition was admitted to offer his prayer, and listen to the oracles of the god. In peace they offered the fruits of the earth, and in war they devoted to the god of battles the spoils of the enemy. The cattle were slaughtered in his honour, and a pile, formed of the rest of the booty, was consecrated as a monument of his powerful assistance. But, in the hour of danger or distress, human sacrifices were deemed the most efficacious. Impelled by a superstition, which steeled all the feelings of humanity, the officiating priest plunged his dagger into the breast of the victim, and from the rapidity with which the blood issued from the wound, and the convulsions in which the sufferer expired, announced the future happiness or calamity of his country.

To the veneration enjoyed by the British Druids from their priestly character, must be added the respect which the reputation of knowledge never fails to extort from the ignorant. They professed to be the depositories of a mysterious science, far above the comprehension of the vulgar, and their schools were open to none but the sons of illustrious families. Such was their fame, that the Druids of Gaul, to attain the perfection of the institute, did not disdain to study under their brethren of Britain. The Druids, we are informed, were

acquainted with the Greek alphabet, which they probably learned from the Greeks of Marseilles. But to what use this knowledge was applied can only be a matter of conjecture, for it is certain, that to secure their doctrines from the uninitiated, they not only required profound secrecy, but, in a great measure, if not entirely, forbade the use of letters, communicating all their learning through the medium of verse. Of tenets thus anxiously concealed, it is not to be expected that much should be distinctly known. The following particulars have been collected from the few notices contained in the ancient historians, compared with the doctrines peculiar to the bards. The Druids discussed the nature and the providence of God; the motions and influence of the stars, and the figure, size, formation, and final destruction of the world. They practised divination, and professed to have some acquaintance with medicine and botany. They declared that the object of their order was "to reform morals, to secure peace, and to encourage goodness;" to effect this they inculcated obedience to the laws of God, kindness to man, and fortitude in all the vicissitudes of life. Man, according to them, is in a circle of courses; good and evil are placed before him, if he choose the former, death places him in the circle of felicity, if the latter, his soul is doomed to animate the body of a beast or reptile, and again, that of a man, until it be sufficiently purified for its predestined happiness. The Druids observed four principal festivals, namely,—the first day of the year, which was then on the 10th of March, May-day, Midsummer-eve, and the last day in October. The bonfires which, in some places, are still lighted on those days, and the use of the mistletoe, are lingering traces of Druidism. Stonehenge is supposed by some to have been a temple of the Druids, while others, judging from the religious edifices of India, have ventured to call it a temple of Buddha. The principal abodes of the Druids were the two Monas, the isles of Anglesea and Man. Their name is supposed to have been derived from "Drui," a Celtic term for the oak. They were exempted from taxes, and from military service. In national assemblies their opinion was always asked and generally obeyed, and in trials, both civil and criminal, they were the only arbiters. Those that refused to render them obedience were driven from the sacrifices, and put out of the protection of the law. The Druids are considered by some writers to have consisted of three classes; Druids proper, vates, and bards. If such a division be not imaginary, the offices peculiar to the two former are forgotten. The bards poured forth their inspirations to the sound of the harp—in the field their wild strains kindled the fury of battle in the souls of warriors—returning home, they sung, at the festal board, the praises of the living and the exploits of the dead, and every bosom glowed with admiration of the heroes whom they celebrated, and of the sentiments which they aimed to inspire.

Count Stolberg has drawn a singular comparison between the Brahmins of India and the Druids of Britain. "I see between them but a single difference; it is that the order of Druids was not hereditary. Both adored the sun, the earth, the moon, the stars, and other gods that correspond to the Olympus of the Greeks. But above all these idols, they adored one single, Eternal Being, unknown to the Grecian mythology. Both taught the

immortality of the soul, both taught the destruction of the world by fire, and its periodical renovations—both boasted of a peculiar intercourse with the gods, and both practised divination and magic—both had a language and writing, differing from the language and writing of the profane—both taught their disciples a great number of verses—both had the exclusive superintendence of worship, and offered to their idols a multitude of human victims—both practised the art of medicine—both were guardians and avengers of the law—both were known by their mystic wands, by their white garments, by their predilection for white—both erected vast temples, the circular outline of which like the temples of Mithra, in Persia, betokened the sun, and the oval sanctuary of which betokened the earth.”

Such was Britain in its youngest days, savage, but free, idolatrous, but as yet untainted with the vices of Rome. The moment, however, was at hand when its savage freedom, and savage rites, were alike to terminate. Rome had heard of Britain and resolved to make it its prey. Julius Cæsar, in the short space of three years, had conducted his victorious legions from the foot of the Alps to the mouth of the Rhine. From the coast of the Morini he could perceive the chalky cliffs of the neighbouring island, and the conqueror of Gaul aspired to the glory of adding Britain to the imperial dominions. The Britons, by aiding his enemies the Veneti, supplied him with a decent pretext for hostilities, and on the 26th of August, in the fifty-fifth year before the Christian era, Cæsar sailed from Calais, with the infantry of two legions. To cross the strait was only the work of a few hours, but, when he saw the opposite heights crowned with multitudes of armed men, he altered his course, and steering along the shore, cast anchor before the spot now occupied by the town of Deal. The natives carefully followed the motious of the fleet, and by their gestures and shouts, bade defiance to the invaders. The appearance of the naked barbarians, and a superstitious fear of offending the gods of this unknown world, spread a temporary alarm among the Romans, but after a short pause, the standard bearer of the tenth legion, calling upon his comrades to follow him, leaped with his eagle into the sea, detachments instantly poured forth from the nearest boats, the beach, after a short struggle was gained, and the untaught valour of the natives yielded to the arms and the discipline of their enemies. Cæsar was able to effect little more than a landing, and after a stay of three weeks he went back to Gaul. In the following spring he returned, with 800 ships and an army of no less than five legions and 2,000 cavalry. He was opposed by Cassibelan, prince of the Cassii, who, avoiding a general engagement, lost no opportunity of annoying the invading army. After a desultory campaign, Cæsar, weary of a profitless war and uneasy at the hostile appearance of the Gauls, received hostages, and a promise of tribute from Cassibelan, and abandoned the island for ever. Although alarmed by the Roman attack upon their sea-girt isle, the Britons remained secure and undisturbed for nearly a century, until the reign of Claudius, when the island was again invaded, and after many vicissitudes of fortune and a resistance of long duration, in which were most conspicuous the cherished and well remembered names of Boadicea, queen of the Icenians,

Caractacus, king of the Silurians, and Galgagus, king of the Caledonians, the principal portion of Britain was subjected to the Romans who immediately introduced their own laws and language.

During the time that the Romans and Britons were contending, with varying success,—the former for universal dominion, the latter for “their altars and their homes,”—it must necessarily have happened that excesses should be perpetrated, with violent confiscations of the lands of different British chiefs. These spoliations were not, however, by any means general. It is probable that they entirely ceased after the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and, when Caracalla granted to all provincials the privileges of Roman citizens, the Britons enjoyed their estates unmolested. Indeed we find some of their chiefs not only confirmed in their possessions, but that these possessions were increased by the Romans, who, as the old writers inform us, gloried in the vassalage of ancient sovereigns. Thus the British chiefs who remained faithful to their conquerors were made sovereigns of principalities, ruling them according to their ancient customs, and only rendering homage to the Roman governor, who took the place of the former monarch. In these times of ease, the island of Britain grew up to great civilisation, refinement, and splendour. Monuments of Roman magnificence filled the country, the arts were cultivated, eloquence expanded its powers in the polite language of Rome, and the ruins of the temples, the theatres, and the baths of that era, excite at the present time our wonder and admiration.

The peaceful and prosperous days of Britain continued until the departure of Constantine, who is supposed to have been of British blood, about the year 408. Antecedent to this period, the Saxons from the Elbe, the Weser, and the shores of the Baltic, had made frequent descents upon the coasts of Britain, so that a Roman officer was appointed, who bore the title of *Comes Litoris Saxon per Britanniam*, and whose duty it was to guard what was called the Saxon shore, or that lying most exposed to their depredations. The first large party of Saxons which landed in England, was that led by Hengist and Horsa, who made their appearance about the year 455. It seems that Aurelian, or Aurelius Ambrosius, a descendant of one of the Roman emperors who had ruled in Britain, was a claimant for the government of the island, and that, in order to resist his pretensions, as also to oppose the hordes of Scots and Picts which were now pouring into Britain, carrying devastation and terror wherever they appeared, Vortigern, a British king, invited over the Saxon Jutes in 449. These auxiliaries, at first, did good service to the Britons, but jealousies very soon arose, and the two nations engaged in open war. The Saxons were at times driven to their ships, but being reinforced by numbers of their countrymen from the continent, they slowly but surely penetrated to the heart of the country, and in 586 had established the Heptarchy, or rather the Octarchy, for there were eight, not seven, kingdoms founded during the Anglo-Saxon period. After this time we find the Britons occasionally siding with one or other of the three invading tribes, who were continually at war with each other for the supremacy.

The Druidical faith endured long and lastingly among the Britons, who

reluctantly submitted to the doctrines of Christianity, which were only at first received by the higher class of Romanised Britons, although it would appear that the inhabitants of London and Verulam profitted by the zeal of Pope Eleutherius and the piety of Lucius, the British king.

The warlike weapons of the ancient Britons were the bow, arrows headed with flint, an oaken club, and a spear or javelin. The Britons of the interior, who seem to have been more civilised than the others, carried the *tariani*, a circular flat shield, rather more than two feet in diameter, having a large boss in the centre. It was made of a mixture of copper and tin. Their other weapons were a rude spear, and a battle-axe, very similar to the tomahawk of the American Indians. In addition to the infantry, the Britons possessed cavalry, and war chariots armed with scythes affixed to the wheels; the latter carried, at first, great terror amongst the veteran soldiers of Rome. When alarmed by the approach of an enemy, the Britons placed their wives, children, and cattle in the entrenchment or citadel thrown up by each tribe. Besides these strongholds, the British armies threw up hastily-formed circular entrenchments on the advance or retreat of an enemy, and which, like the Roman castra, consisted of a single vallum and ditch. The term given to these was *Caer*, from the word *Cae*, which means, both in the British and Irish languages, "an enclosure," and is the origin of the Saxon *Ceaster*, *Cester*, *Cister*, and *Chester*, for, as the British and Roman entrenchments were alike in form, the British term was also applied to the Roman *castra* by the inhabitants.

## ROMAN REMAINS.

Many striking evidences of the stupendous public works accomplished by the Romans during their residence in this country still remain. In no part of the world are there such evident traces of the march of the imperial legions as in Britain. In its northern parts especially, the footprints of the conquerors of the world are very distinct, and Wallis justly observes that "Northumberland is Roman ground." No monument in England can be compared to the "Great Wall," the becoming offspring of the race whose name filled the earth. The Roman emperors bestowed extraordinary attention on their public roads and walls, and at a distance of 1400 years, we can trace, in legible characters, the labours of the "mistress of the world."

THE GREAT ROMAN WALL.—About A.D. 81, Julius Agricola, in order to protect the northern limits of the Roman territories in Britain, against the incursions of the Caledonians, extended an artificial rampart or vallum, consisting of a chain of forts, across the island, from Tynemouth to Bowness, a distance of about 74 miles, in a parallel line with the northern shores of the Tyne and Irthing; and, in the year 121, Hadrian commanded a more formidable rampart or military fence to be raised, which was carried on from the Solway Frith to Wallsend, on the Tyne, nearly four miles below Newcastle. This great fortification consisted of three parts, viz :—A stone wall, strengthened

by a ditch on its northern side, a turf wall, or vallum, to the south of the stone wall, and stations, castles, watch-towers, and roads, for the accommodation of the military who manned the barrier, and for the safe and quick transit of military stores. The latter were situated, for the most part, between the stone wall and the earthen rampart. These works proceeded from one side of the island to the other in a nearly direct line, and in comparative close companionship. The stone wall and earthen rampart were generally within sixty or seventy yards of each other, but the nature of the country through which they passed caused the distance to vary considerably. In some places they were very close, whilst in others they were more than half a mile apart. Midway between the seas, the country attains a considerable elevation; here the stone wall was built upon the highest ridges, while the vallum ran along the valley. Both works were, however, so arranged as to afford each other the greatest amount of support which the nature of the country allowed. Throughout the whole of its length, the wall was accompanied on its northern margin by a broad and deep fosse, which, by increasing the comparative height of the wall, would add greatly to its strength. This portion of the barrier may still be traced, with trifling interruptions, from sea to sea. The size of the fosse in several places is still considerable. To the east of Heddon-on-the-Wall, it measures thirty-four feet across the top, and nearly nine feet deep, and as it descends the hill from Carvoran to Thirlwall, it measures forty feet across the top, fourteen across the bottom, and is ten feet deep. Westward of Tepper Moor is a portion which, reckoning from the top of the mound on its northern margin, has a depth of twenty feet. Many historians ascribe the building of this stone wall to Severus. The vallum, or turf wall, was uniformly to the south of the stone wall. It consisted of three ramparts and a fosse. One of these ramparts was placed upon the southern edge of the ditch, the two others, of larger dimensions, stood, one to the north, and the other to the south of it, at the distance of about twenty-four feet. The ramparts, in some parts of the line, stand, even at present, six or seven feet above the level of the surrounding ground. They are composed of earth, mingled, not unfrequently, with masses of stone. The fosse of the vallum is of a character similar to the fosse of the stone wall, but judging from present appearances, its dimensions have been rather less.

The stations on the line of the wall were military cities, adapted for the residence of the chief who commanded the district, and providing secure lodgment for the powerful body of soldiers under his command. The stations were not placed at regular distances from each other, but stood, generally, thickest near both ends and the middle of the wall, probably on account of those places being considered more exposed to danger. They were uniformly quadrangular in shape, though somewhat rounded at the corners, and contained an area of from three to five acres. They were enclosed by a stone wall five feet in thickness, and were, probably, in every instance strengthened by a fosse, and one or more earthen ramparts.

In addition to the stations, *castella* were provided for the use of the troops who garrisoned the wall. They have been called, in modern times, "mile

castles," from the circumstance of their being usually placed at the distance of a Roman mile from each other. They were quadrangular buildings, differing somewhat in size, but usually measuring from sixty to seventy feet in each direction. With two exceptions, they have been placed against the southern face of the wall. These castella have generally had but one entrance gate, which was of very substantial masonry, and was uniformly placed in the centre of the south wall.

Between the castella, four subsidiary buildings, generally denominated *turrets* or *watch-towers*, were placed. They were little more than stone sentry boxes, containing an interior space of eight or ten feet square. Though small buildings, they were, like all the works of the Romans, built for perpetuity. Hodgson found the walls of one near Bird Oswald to be nearly three feet thick.

But these arrangements were not enough; without roads, one important element in the strength of this great barrier would have been wanting. It had its military way, which is usually about seventeen feet wide, and is composed of rubble so arranged as to present a rounded surface, elevated in its centre twelve or eighteen inches above the adjoining ground. When carried along the slope of a hill, the hanging side is made up by large kerb stones. In most places where it still remains, it is completely grass grown, but may, notwithstanding, be easily distinguished from the neighbouring ground by the colour of its herbage, the dryness of the substratum allowing the growth of a finer description of plant. For the same reason a sheep-track generally runs along it. For the accommodation of the soldiery, the road went from castle to castle, and so, from station to station. In doing this it did not always keep close to the wall, but took the easiest path between the required points. In traversing the precipitous grounds between Sewing-shields and Thirlwall, the ingenuity of the engineer has been severely tried, but most successfully has he performed his task. Whilst, as previously observed, the wall shoots over the highest and steepest summits, the road pursues its tortuous course from one platform of the rock to another, so as to bring the traveller from mile-castle to mile-castle by the easiest possible gradients.

Although the road, now described, has probably been the only carriage way between the two great lines of fortification, another situated to the south of them, has afforded direct communication between some of the inland stations. From CILURNUM to MAGNA, the wall forms a curved line, in order to gain the highest hills of the district. For the accommodation of those whose business did not require them to call at any intermediate points, a road went like the string of a bow, direct from the one station to the other. This road went near the modern village of Newburgh, where Roman remains are occasionally found, and passed by the north gate of Vindolana, Chesterholme, near to which a Roman mile-stone still stands. It is probable that this Roman military way was further continued, south of the wall, direct to Stanwix.

These numerous stations, castella, and towers, required a considerable body of troops to garrison them, and the following figures show the usual number of men engaged in this service, viz. :—

Twelve cohorts of Foot, consisting of 600 men each .....	7,200
One cohort of Mariners, in the station of Bowness .....	600
One detachment of Moors, probably about .....	600
Four alæ, or wings of Horse, of 400 each.....	1,600

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Total number of men.....10,000

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SEGEDUNUM, NOW WALLSEND, occupies the first place in the list of stations given in the Notitia, and was garrisoned by the first cohort of the *Lingones*. This station covered an area of three acres and a-half. In Dr. Horsley's time, the ramparts were distinctly visible, and there were evident remains of three turrets at its western, eastern, and southern corners. At present, the north fosse of the wall may be traced in the vicinity of Carville Hall, the "Cousin's House" of Horsley, and a gravelled path for some distance occupies the site of the wall. Vestiges of the ditch are still perceptible behind the Methodist Chapel, but beyond that it is quite obliterated. The ramparts of the northern section of the station have entirely disappeared, but a grassy mound, rising above the general level of the soil, plainly shows the situation of the southern portion. We may still recognise the continuation of the eastern wall of the station down the bank to the edge of the river, not only by the gentle elevation which it forms, but by the fragments of Roman mortar, Roman tiles, and coarse-grained sandstone not proper to the district, which may be found on it. The ruins of the suburban buildings may be traced by the undulations which mark the surface of the ground to the north and east of the site formerly occupied by the station. The fosse which defended the eastern rampart may still be distinguished, and generally contains a little water. The western side of the camp was protected by an extensive natural valley, which some years ago was partly filled up in order to form the waggon way, which, proceeding from Wallsend Colliery, seems to enter the station by its western portal, and to leave it by its eastern, exactly following the *via principalis* of the camp. Of the north division of the station, the only trace now remaining consists of the road leading from *Segedunum* to the outposts at Blake Chesters and Tynemouth. This causeway extends from the station to the north of the Shields Railway, and is formed of a mass of rubble, about two feet deep by eleven yards wide. It cannot be ploughed, and nothing that requires any depth of earth will grow upon it. Four centurial stones, and an altar dedicated to Jupiter, have been found here, together with large quantities of horns and bones of various animals, fragments of pottery, Roman tegula, coins, rings, and other remains.

By means of its northern fosse, the course of the wall may be distinctly traced from this station to Byker, and the road, which is seen stretching in a straight line up the hill to the latter place, indicates the direction of the wall, which stood on the south side of the present road. Between Byker and Newcastle, all traces of the wall are now nearly destroyed. One of the castella formerly occupied the bank overlooking the Ouseburn, which was crossed by the wall, about one hundred and fifty yards south of the present railway

viaduct; but here we lose sight of it, not being able to trace its course through Newcastle with much accuracy. A recent writer gives the following description of its route, as the most probable:—"Rising from the western bank of the Ouseburn, it traversed the north side of Stepney-bank, passed through the gardens at the Red Barns, along the site of the present Melbourne-street, and, proceeding behind the Keelmen's Hospital, came to the sallyport. Thence the wall went over the crest of the hill still called Wall-Knowle, where its foundations were turned up about the middle of the last century. It crossed Pandon Dean on the north side of the locality called the Stock Bridge, and, in its western course, ascended the steep hill, on whose summit All Saints' Church now stands. Crossing Pilgrim-street a little above Silver-street, the course of the wall is indicated by the present narrow street called the Low Bridge. Leland tells us that the church of St. Nicholas stood on the Picts' wall, which, after leaving the church, crossed Collingwood-street in an oblique direction, and, passing by St. John's Church, the Vicarage House, and the Assembly Rooms, reached the town wall somewhat to the north of the site occupied by the ancient West-gate.

POSS *ÆLII*, the second station on the wall was garrisoned by the *Cohors Cornoviorum*. The Rev. J. C. Bruce thus defines the limits of this station:—"The wall passing through the site of St. Nicholas's Church would of course be its northern boundary. A line coming from the church, and adapting itself to the crest of the hill that overhangs Dean-street, crossing the Head-of-the-Side and stretching as far as the elevated angle on which the County Courts now stand, will probably mark its eastern boundary. The southern rampart would run from this angle along the edge of the cliff overhanging the Close as far as the site of the White Friar Tower, which stood at the head of the present Hanover-street, the western wall may have run in the line of the Town Wall, as far as Neville Tower, and then have struck up in a straight line to meet the great wall. Westward of this boundary, the ground slopes down to the Skinner Burn. If these lines are correctly drawn Roman Newcastle would contain sixteen acres."

Several discoveries have determined the ground which the Romans occupied here. In February, 1810, while digging the foundations of the Moot Hall, several antiquities were discovered. At the depth of about five feet from the surface, a well of Roman masonry was found near the edge of the bank, and about the centre of the present building. In order to raise it to the required level, a very strong wall in the form of a trapezium, and enclosing about ten square yards, had been constructed on frame work of oaken beams, fixed perpendicularly and horizontally in the river's bank, and filled up within and without with clear blue clay. These beams were in good preservation, and near the bottom of two of them, that were placed perpendicularly, stags' horns of great size and thickness were found. Two Roman altars were found near the north-east corner of the Court House, and large quantities of Roman pottery, two copper coins of Antoninus Pius, and a part of a richly fluted Corinthian column, were also discovered. Near the altars were found a small axe, a concave stone, bearing marks of fire, split and with thin flakes of

lead in the fissures, also fragments of millstones, and foundations of walls, firm and impenetrable as the hardest rock.

In cutting the crest of the hill in front of the castle for one of the piers of the railway viaduct, a small stone figure of Mercury was found, and is now preserved in the museum of the castle. Between the years 1840 and 1844, the White Friar Tower, and the contiguous portions of the Town Wall of Newcastle were removed, when two Roman altars were discovered, which are now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle. Several coins were also found.

The station of Pons Ælii was connected by a bridge across the Tyne with a Roman road which proceeded from the south bank of the river to Chester-le-street, and thence to the south of England. In 1771 a flood having carried away several of the arches of the bridge which then existed, and materially damaged the rest of the structure, it was found necessary to erect a new one. In clearing away the rubbish of the bridge, the stones were so firmly cemented together, that they were obliged to be separated by mall and hammer, and on disjoining two stones, they discovered a parchment, with old characters which were very legible but on being exposed to the air they disappeared and the parchment crumbled away. This bridge had been built on the old Roman foundations, as appeared by several coins and medals of Trajan, Hadrian, and other emperors, being discovered in the ruins of the old piers. Newcastle is said to have derived its name of Pons Ælii from the Emperor Hadrian, who was of the Ælian family.

Between Newcastle and Benwell-hill, the traces of the works are faint, but interesting. The turnpike road runs upon the bed of the prostrate wall, so that, except occasionally in a neighbouring building, not one stone of it is to be seen. A kind of depression, which runs nearly all the way parallel with the road, on the traveller's right hand, shows pretty clearly the situation of the north fosse. The course of the vallum may be recognised with tolerable certainty, on the left of the road. A small, but well defined, portion of it is met with immediately after leaving the town, behind a row of houses, which bears the appropriate name of Adrianople.

CONDERCUM.—About two miles from Newcastle and near the modern village of Benwell stood the third station of the line, Condercum. The present turnpike road runs through it, occupying, in all probability, very nearly the site of its ancient *via principalis*. The traces of this station have almost disappeared, and it is only by a careful scrutiny that its site can, with any degree of certainty, be ascertained. A general elevation, caused probably by the ruins of the ancient fort, shows the position of the ramparts, to which, on the eastern and western sides, the wall came up, but did not pass through, the northern wall of the station itself being a sufficient defence in that direction. About a third of the station was to the north of the line of the wall, the remaining two-thirds were within it. The vallum, Horsley tell us, fell in with the southern rampart. The quantity of Roman pottery, which has been discovered in the northern portion of the camp, is very remarkable, fragments may be seen at every step. The southern part of the station is enclosed within the walls of

Benwell Park, the inequalities of whose grassy surface unmistakeably point out the lines of the streets, and the position of the principal buildings which once adorned this camp. Near its centre is a grassy mound which would probably repay examination, and the remains of the southern rampart, and its fosse are still very distinct. Two hypocausts have been discovered in connexion with this station—one within its walls, to the south side of the road, and between forty and fifty feet from the eastern rampart—the other without them, and about three hundred yards to the south-west. Several inscribed slabs and small altars have been found here, the most important one of which is preserved in the Rectory of Ryton. Among the altars was one very fine one dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, a deity worshipped by miners. Coins of Trajan, and several other emperors, have been found here, and also a great conduit made of hewn stones. This station was garrisoned by the *Ala Prima Asturum*.

Leaving Condercum we resume our progress westward. The road for some miles running upon the base of the wall, and the north fosse may be distinctly traced on the right of the road. At Denton Burn there is a piece of the stone wall, and a little east of Hedden-on-the-wall another piece with the facing stones on the north side. Passing the eighth milestone, where the vallum is in good condition, we arrive at the fourth station of the wall, a road, crossing the turnpike at right angles, is close to its western rampart.

VINDOBALA, the present Rutchester, is situated upon flat ground, but commands a considerable prospect. It was garrisoned by the first cohort of the *Frixagi*, a people about whom we possess no knowledge. The vallum seems to have joined this station in a line with its southern rampart, and the ditch on the south side is still tolerably distinct. Vindobala covered an area of about five acres, the wall started each way from the north side of its east and west gates, so that a greater portion of the station lay on the north than on the south side of it. At present, the turnpike road runs between these portions, that on the north has been ploughed and three of its sides sloped into the ditch, its general outline may, however, be distinguished. The surface of the southern part is very irregular, with heaps of ruins covered with sward. On the brow of the hill, west of the station, is a large cistern hewn out of the solid rock. When found, it was divided into two compartments by a partition of masonry, and contained some decayed bones, teeth, and vertebræ, and an iron implement very similar to a three-footed candlestick. Several centurial stones, a broken statue of Hercules, silver fibulæ, coins of the lower empire, and bricks inscribed L.E.G. VI. V. have been found here. In 1766, two poor labourers found, at Castlestead, near this station, an urn full of gold and silver coins. In the immediate vicinity of this spot, three fine Roman altars were discovered in 1844. A portion of the great wall is still to be seen at the village of Harlow-hill, and to the west of it, a centurial stone was found, inscribed L.E.G. II, A.V.G.F. The north fosse is here very distinct, forming a deep groove on the south side of the road leading to this village.

HUNNUM, or HALTON CHESTERS, as it is called by Horsley, is nearly one unbroken sweep of luxuriant vegetation. It was garrisoned by the *Ala*

*Saviniana*. The turnpike road, keeping the line of the wall, crosses this station from the site of the eastern to that of the western gateway. The section, north of the highway, was brought into cultivation about twenty years ago, when large quantities of beautifully squared and chiselled stones were removed. The portion south of the road has a gentle slope, and a fair exposure to the sun. Not having been recently ploughed, the lines of the outer entrenchments and ditches may be observed with considerable distinctness. During some excavations which were made here a few years ago, the remains of a building, one hundred and thirty-two feet in length, were discovered. Various inscribed and sculptured stones have been found here, as also several busts of emperors and empresses, showing very clearly the attention which the ancient inhabitants of Hunnum paid to the decoration of the camp.

A little to the west of this station, the ancient Watling-street intersects the wall at the point where there was formerly a castellum, no trace of which now remains. A little further to the south is Portgate, a border tower. Opposite the seventh milestone both ramparts may be clearly traced, especially the ditch of the wall, which is broad, deep, and sharp. In descending the hill towards Chollerford Bridge, several yards of the wall remain. A stone, inscribed to the second legion, was found here, and a little below Chollerford Mill, the Tyne has been crossed by a stone bridge, whose remains may yet be seen when the water is low and the surface smooth. There seems to have been three piers, of considerable size and solidity, set diagonally to the stream. The stones composing them are large, regularly squared, and fastened with metallic cramps. Luisholes, indicating the mode in which they have been lowered into their bed, appear in several of them.

CILURNUM, or WALWICK CHESTERS, stands on the sloping ground on the western bank of the North Tyne. This station has, as usual, the form of a parallelogram, the corners being slightly rounded off, and contains an area of six acres, which, at the latter part of the last century, was covered with the ruins of buildings, which had apparently stood in straight, narrow streets; and, although the surface of the station has since been levelled and made smooth, in order to fit it for its use as a part of the park, yet its ramparts and fosse, the wall and vallum as they approach and leave it, may all be distinctly discerned. Remains of great interest were found in this station. One of these is an underground vault of rough masonry, situated near the middle of the camp. The following extract from Hodgson's description of it will give a tolerably correct idea of this curious structure:—"This vault, when it was first found, was supposed to have been the *Ærarium* of the station. Between the joinings of the floor, which were of thin freestone flags, were found several counterfeit denarii, both of copper and iron plated with silver. The approach to it was by four descending steps, the lowest of which was a large centurial stone, which had borne an inscription, but nearly all of it had been purposely erased. On the outside of the threshold was found, in a sadly decayed state, its original door of wood, strongly sheathed with plates of iron, and the whole firmly rivetted together with large square nails. Within the door, which had opened inwards, the end wall was two feet thick, plastered and painted. Its

internal area is six feet by nine, and its height to the crown of the arch six feet four inches." In a grove behind this station there is a good specimen of the wall and its ditch, and near it was discovered a broken statute of fine grained freestone, which is generally supposed to have been meant for Cybele, the mother of the gods. A remarkable tablet may also be seen here, which, from what remains of its mutilated inscription, appears to have been erected by the second wing of the *Astures*, the garrison of the station, to commemorate the rebuilding of a temple ruined by age. The sepulchral stones, now at Walwick Grange, were found between that place and Chesters.

Again we bend our steps westward. Ascending the hill which leads to Walwick, we distinctly perceive the earth works on our left, and as we mount the next hill, called Tower Tay, they are still very conspicuous. At the summit, the ditches of both wall and vallum are cut through the native rock of which the hill consists, and are in excellent order.

PROCOLITIA, now called CARRAWBURGH, is the seventh stationary camp on the line of the wall, and was garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Batavorum*. There is little to engage our attention in this station. The course of its ramparts and moats can be easily traced, and the rich green sward of its area is seen to cover numerous irregular heaps of ruins; every building, however, is prostrate, scarcely one stone is left upon another. Two beautiful altars, now in the Durham Library, were found amongst the ruins at this station. One of them confirms the Notitia, in placing the first Batavian cohort here, and the other is a dedication "to the welfare of the Roman people, by Caius Julius Reticus, a centurion in the sixth legion." There was also a fractured slab found here in 1838. On this mutilated stone, the words COH I BATAVORVM are quite distinct. About half a mile south-west of Carraw, upon an eminence, is a large square fort, called Broom Dykes. Sewing Shields Castle was mistaken by Camden for the station of Hunnum, but all subsequent antiquarians are of opinion that it is no older than the times of the Moss-troopers. The next point of interest is Busy Gap, a broad basin-like recess in the mountain ridge, about a mile from Sewing Shields. It is traditionally said to derive its name from the many contests that have taken place at it between the Romans and the Caledonians. The wall here being more than usually exposed, is not only strengthened with the fosse common in the low grounds, but has the additional protection of a rampart of triangular form, to the north of this. The place of the wall is at present occupied by a common stone dyke.

BORCOVICUS, OR HOUSESTEADS, the station of the *Cohors Prima Tungorum*, contains an area of nearly five acres. "This" says Gordon, "is unquestionably the most remarkable and magnificent station in the whole island." Dr. Stukely emphatically calls it the "Tadmor of Britain." The altars and sculptured figures which lay in profusion on the ground when Gordon and Stukely visited this place, have been removed, but the ruins of the place remain as complete and vast as ever. It stands on the brink of a rocky eminence, whose western declivity is formed into flights of broad terraces. The wall forms its northern boundary, and the vallum, it is probable, came to the support of its southern

rampart. It is naturally defended on all sides except the west, and in order to protect this side the gateway seems to have been walled up at an early period, and a triple line of ramparts drawn along it. The city is, in a great measure, covered with its own debris, but the excavations which have recently been made, show us that when they are continued throughout the entire station, the ancient Borcovius will be the Pompeii of Britain. Its suburbs have been very extensive, their ruins are quite visible on the east, south, and west sides of the station, and traces of buildings are discernible on the south-west, to the distance of two miles and a half. In a valley to the south is a small sandstone ridge, called Chapel Hill, from the idea that a temple stood upon it. Two fine altars were found here.

In June, 1822, some workmen were employed by Mr. Gibson, the proprietor of this station, to build a dry stone fence, and had permission from him to dig up for that purpose any loose stones or old walls, on condition that they neither used nor destroyed any that were inscribed or curiously carved. After removing a few loose stones near the surface, they struck upon the top of an altar. The perfect state of its finely-carved horns and incense basin, induced them to remove the soil and rubbish from around it with the greatest caution, and in the progress of this curious and careful investigation, they found the spot in which they were working bounded by four walls of common masonry, which enclosed a rectangular area of 120 square feet. Three large inscribed altars, a stone, bearing the signs of the zodiac, and the remains of several sculptured figures, were found in this place, which appears to have been an artificial cave dedicated to the worship of the god Mithras. The greater portion of the remains found here are preserved by the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle.

As we continue our journey westward, we find the wall in a good state of preservation, not unfrequently exhibiting five, six, and even seven courses of facing stones. The vallum is generally very boldly developed, and runs for several miles in the valley, completely commanded by the hill upon which the wall stands.

VINDOLANA, now LITTLE CHESTERS, the station of the *Cohors Quarto Gallorum*, lies considerably to the south of the lines of the barrier. It stands upon a partially detached eminence, surrounded, at some distance, by more elevated hills, and is naturally defended on all sides except the west, whilst the summits of the surrounding heights afford it a degree of shelter which would be peculiarly grateful to the natives of southern Europe, by whom it was garrisoned. The walls, ditches, and gateways of the station are all discernible. The ruins of a bath were discovered about fifty yards from the west side of the ramparts. Several inscriptions and figures have been found here, and on the line of the ancient road which skirts the northern rampart of the camp stands a mile-stone, at the spot where it was placed by the soldiers of Agricola or Hadrian. It is upwards of six feet high, and is nearly two feet in diameter. There are traces of an inscription on its western face, but it is now quite illegible, and in its neighbourhood is a tumulus of considerable size. Several fine altars were discovered here. On a neighbouring hill, near the modern

military road stand two large stones, called "the mare and foal." Tradition says there were formerly three, and some have thought them to be the remains of a Druidical circle. On the line between this station and the next, in the vicinity of Cawfield's Farm, we find the most perfect castellum remaining on the wall. It was formerly nearly covered with its own ruins, but recently the accumulated rubbish has been removed. The building is a parallelogram, with the corners at its lower side rounded off; it measures inside sixty-three feet from east to west, by forty-nine feet from north to south, and the great wall forms its northern side. The stones used in the construction of this building are of the same size and character as those employed in the wall itself. The mortar has disappeared from between the courses of the facing stones, but portions of lime are seen in the grout of the interior, and in the western wall, nine courses of stone are still standing. The side walls of the castellum have not been tied to the great wall, but have been brought close up to it, and the junction cemented with mortar. The gateways, both on the northern and southern sides, are of large dimensions, and are formed of large slabs of rustic masonry, which, as well as that of the entire structure, is peculiarly fresh. Two large fragments of funereal slabs were found in the castellum, and also a stone bearing the names of the Emperor Hadrian, and Aulus Platorius Nepos, his legate. Two small silver coins were found here, one of Vespasian, the other of Marcus Aurelius.

ÆSICA, or GREAT CHESTERS, is the tenth stationary camp on the line of the wall, and was the quarters of the *Cohors Prima Astorum*. It comprises an area of three acres and thirty-five poles. The ramparts and fosse are clearly defined, and the southern gateway may yet be distinctly traced. The western side, which, from its situation, was the weakest, was defended by a double rampart of earth. A large inscribed mural tablet has been recently dug up in the vicinity of the eastern gateway, and a water-course, the windings of which are about six miles in length, brought water from the Greenlee Lough to the camp. Several curious pieces of sculpture have been found here, one of which represents two victors, each on the wings of an eagle, and holding a *vexillum*, and below them are two wild boars rushing furiously past a tree towards each other. Between this station and the next, on Walltown Crags, we find the most perfect specimens of the wall now remaining.

MAGNA, the modern CARVORAN, is situated to the south both of the vallum and wall. It was the station of the *Cohors Prima Dalmatorum*, and encloses an area of about four acres and a half. Having been brought under tillage a few years ago it is very difficult to trace even its outlines. Some fragments of the north rampart, however, remain, and the north fosse is still visible. The Roman road, called Maiden-way, passes through this station, and proceeds to Bewcastle. In the garden of the neighbouring farm house, are some interesting memorials of the Roman occupation of this country. Amongst them are broken capitals and fragments of columns, moulded coping-stones, and gutter-stones, of various shapes and rude construction. There is also a fine inscribed altar, and in the inn at Glenwhelt are preserved a magnificent pair of stag

horns, nearly perfect, which were found in the well of this station. A fine tablet, bearing an interesting inscription to the goddess Ceres, was discovered here, and was afterwards presented to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle.

As we pursue our journey westward, we come to Thirlwall Castle, the remains of a strong old border tower, situated in the parish of Haltwhistle, and, for a long period, the residence of a family of its own name. The walls of the castle are nine feet thick, and are faced both inside and out with stones taken from the Roman wall. In the neighbourhood of the small village of Wallend, a peculiarity in the relative position of the wall and vallum forces itself upon our attention. The wall, which, for the larger portion of its course, stands considerably above the vallum, now takes a lower level, and for nearly the whole space between this point and the river Irthing, is completely commanded by the earthen rampart. Proceeding onwards we pass Chapel-house, Fowl Town, Gap, and Rose-hill. In the immediate neighbourhood of the latter is Mump's-hall, formerly the residence of the Meg Merilies of Sir Walter Scott's Guy Mannering. To the west of this the works of the barrier are crossed by the railway, and a little beyond this point, the lines, still very distinct, cross the Poltross-burn, which divides the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland.

AMBOGLANNA, or BURDOSWALD, the twelfth station on the wall, and the first in the county of Cumberland, is very interesting. It stands upon a large plain, at the head of the steep descent towards the river Irthing, having its outbuildings to the south-east. Numerous inscriptions have been found within its walls, mentioning the first cohort of the *Dacians*, surnamed the *Ælian*, which, according to the *Notitia*, was quartered at Amboglanna. It contained an area of upwards of five acres, and the walls are in an unusually good state of preservation, the southern rampart showing eight courses of facing stones. The whole extent of the camp is marked with the lines of streets and the ruins of buildings, and near the eastern gateway are the remains of an edifice from the ruins of which a sculptured figure has recently been taken. Several altars and inscribed stones have been discovered here from time to time. One of the stones bears the following inscription; *LEGIO SEXTA VICTRIX FIDELIS*—"The sixth legion the victorious and faithful."

Westward of this station, the wall is in an unusually good state of preservation, and a fragment ten feet high and five yards long, is still standing a little west of the Banks-burn rivulet. This is the highest piece of the wall that is anywhere to be met with.

PETRIANA, now CASTLE-STEADS, lies to the south of the wall and vallum, about three miles N.N.W. of Brampton. The site of the station may be recognised, but its ramparts have been long overthrown, and the ruined buildings of the interior entirely obliterated. Many altars and sculptured stones have been found here, and coins of various emperors are often discovered. This station was garrisoned by the *Ala Petriana*.

ABALLABA, the modern WATCHCROSS, is situated south of the wall, and was garrisoned by the *Numerus Mausorum*. This is the smallest station on the wall and has produced but few antiquities, indeed many antiquarians have

doubted the propriety of admitting it as one of the stations, and consider it to have been only a summer encampment. At Bleatarn, half a mile west of this place, the wall has been extended upon piles over a marshy piece of ground, which is encompassed by the vallum. From Bleatarn the barrier may, with some difficulty, be traced by Wall-head, Walby, and Wall-foot, to Tarraby, and from this village to Stanwix, a rural road runs upon its foundations, but the ditch upon its north side is yet quite distinct.

CONGAVATA now STANWIX, was the station of the *Cohors Secunda Lergorum*, and stood upon the site now occupied by the church and church-yard of the village. Recent explorations have brought to light distinct remains of ancient edifices, and in pulling down the old church to make way for the present structure, a very fine figure of Victory, somewhat mutilated, was discovered, which is now in the museum of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

AXÉLODUNUM, or BURGH-UPON-SANDS, the next station, was the quarters of the *Cohors Prima Hispanorum*. In Horsley's time the remains of its ramparts were to be seen at a place called Old Castle, a little to the east of the church. At present little meets the eye of the antiquary to inform him of the spot where the station stood, but when the surface of the ground is broken, the remains of the Roman city are still plainly visible. Several altars, "lachrymatory" vessels, and fragments of unglazed jars and urns have been discovered here. In the parish of Kirk Andrews, between Burgh and Stanwix, in 1803, an altar was found fifty inches high, two feet broad, and fourteen inches thick, and bearing an inscription which has been read thus:—*Lucius Junius Victorinus et Caius Ælianus Legati Augustales Legionis sextæ victricis pii felicis ob res trans vallum prospere Gestas.*" "Lucius Junius Victorinus, and Caius Ælianus, Augustal Legates of the sixth Legion, victorius, pious, and faithful, on account of achievements beyond the wall prosperously performed." A few inscribed stones have been lately found, but none of them are of any consequence. Between this station and Drumburgh, the vallum, that wonderful work, which has outlived the changes and accidents of sixteen hundred years, totally disappears, and there is nothing to induce us to believe that it ever proceeded further in a westerly direction.

GABROSENTUM, now DRUMBURGH, was the station of the *Cohors Secunda Thracum*. The camp is situated on the grounds of Richard Lawson, Esq., and its ramparts are well defined as well as the ditch by which they were surrounded. South of the station is a well enclosed by a circular wall of Roman masonry. A mile east of Bowness is a large tumulus, on the summit of which is a fluted column, called Fisher's-cross, and about half a mile westward of it is another which has been somewhat encroached upon by the road that runs along the margin of the Solway. Between port Carlisle and Bowness, the site of the wall may be traced the whole way, and not unfrequently its foundations and its fosse may be distinctly recognised.

TUNNOCELUM, is the extreme western station on the wall, and was garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Ælia Classica*. It is with the greatest difficulty that the antiquary detects some slight traces of the walls of this station, its southern lines in the vicinity of the church being those which are most apparent. No

quarry being within several miles of the spot, the wall and station have furnished the materials of which the church and most of the habitations of the town are composed. Several Roman coins and inscriptions, and a small bronze figure of Mercury or Victory have been found here. An altar which was discovered in this station and is now built up in front of a barn in the principal street, bears an inscription importing that it was dedicated to Jupiter, the best and greatest, by Sulpicius Secundianus, the tribune of the cohort for the safety of our lords, the Emperors Galbus and Volusianus.

The ancient and modern names of the places through which this celebrated wall passed, and where its castles and towers were situated, stand in the following order in the *Notitia Imperii* :—

Castella coinciding with the Stations.	Castella, whose remains are visible.	Castella quite destroyed.	Sum total of Castella.	A SYNOPSIS of the Stations of the Wall, with the number of Castella, and the Distances between each.			Miles.	Furlongs.	Chains.
				From	To				
1	3	0	4	Segedunum..	Pons Ælii ( <i>Newcastle</i> )....	3	3	1½	
0	1	1	2	Pons Ælii ..	Condercum ( <i>Benwell</i> ).....	2	0	9	
0	6	2	8	Condercum ..	Vindobala ( <i>Rutchester</i> )....	6	6	5	
0	9	0	9	Vindobala ..	Hunnun ( <i>Halton Chesters</i> )..	7	0	3½	
0	5	1	6	Hunnun....	Cilurnum ( <i>Walwick Chesters</i> )	5	1	7	
1	3	0	4	Cilurnum....	Procolitia ( <i>Carrawburgh</i> )..	3	1	8	
0	5	0	5	Procolitia....	Borcovicus ( <i>House-Steads</i> )...	4	5	3½	
0	2	0	2	Borcovicus..	Vindolana ( <i>Little Chesters</i> )...	1	3	8	
1	4	0	5	Vindolana....	Æsica ( <i>Great Chesters</i> )....	3	6	4	
0	3	0	3	Æsica .....	Magna ( <i>Car Voran</i> ).....	2	1	6½	
0	3	0	3	Magna .....	Amboglana ( <i>Burdoswald</i> )...	2	6	0	
0	7	0	7	Amboglana ..	Petriana ( <i>Castle Steads</i> )....	6	2	6	
0	3	1	4	Petriana ....	Aballaba ( <i>Watchcross</i> ).....	2	6	6	
0	2	3	5	Aballaba ....	Congavata ( <i>Stanwix</i> ).....	5	1	9	
0	0	5	5	Congavata ...	Axelodunum ( <i>Burgh</i> ).....	3	3	4	
0	0	5	5	Axelodunum.	Gabrosentum ( <i>Drumburgh</i> )	4	0	9	
1	1	2	4	Gabrosentum.	Tunnocelum ( <i>Bowness</i> )....	3	4	1	
4	57	20	81	Total length....			68	3	3

Having now traversed the line of the mural barrier from one extremity to the other, and examined all the camps which lie upon its track, it may not be uninteresting to offer a few conclusive remarks respecting its utility, on which subject, Sir John Clarke, writing to R. Gale, Esq., says, "After all, I cannot but take notice of two things with regard to this wall that have given me great matter of speculation. The first is, why it was ever made at all, for it could never be a proper defence, and perhaps at Bowness less than any other place, since our barbarian forefathers on the north side could pass over the Frith at low water, or if the sea was then higher or deeper than it is now, could make their attacks from the north-east side by land. The second is,

why the Scots historians, vain enough by nature, have not taken more pains to describe this wall, a performance which did their ancestors more honour than all the trifling stories put together, which they have transmitted to us. 'Tis true the Romans walled out humanity from them, but 'tis as certain they thought the Caledonians a very formidable people, when they, at so much labour and cost, built this wall—as before, they had made a vallum between Forth and Clyde.” While the stations on the wall were well garrisoned it was impossible for the Picts and Scots to pass them, soldiers being ready to oppose them in every direction. Constantine was the first emperor who neglected this barrier and its stations, and he is said to have suppressed their garrisons and removed most of the troops into the interior of his territories, where they soon became enervated by a soft and inactive life of pleasure and amusement. After the removal of the garrisons, the northern tribes, freed from these powerful restraints, made innumerable incursions into the Roman provinces to the great detriment and annoyance of the inhabitants, as has been already seen. “It is much to be regretted that of this wonderful effort, whose fame has employed the pen of historians from the times of Eutropius and Tacitus, so few remains are now left to gratify our curiosity. This wall has been a kind of quarry of ready-hewn stone, where the adjoining parishes have obtained materials for erecting their churches, fences, and houses, without feeling one ‘compunctious visiting’ for so flagrant an act of violence to antiquarian taste.

Sir Walter Scott, when a young man, gathered some flowers on this wall, which he presented, with the following verses, to a young lady, with whose beauty he was charmed :—

“Take these flowers, which, purple waving,  
On the ruined rampart grew,  
Where the sons of freedom braving  
Rome's imperial standard flew.

Warriors from the breach of danger,  
Pluck no longer laurels there;  
They but yield the passing stranger  
Wild-flower wreaths for Beauty's hair.”

The Roman veterans were no less famed for their valour in the field, than for their knowledge and assiduity in architecture and sculpture, for they fought and laboured with equal skill and vigour, and it is much to be regretted that this wise policy of keeping the soldiery usefully employed in time of peace should have been abandoned by the modern European nations.

Two out of the four Roman legions brought over into Britain in the reign of Cladius, remained till the last. The ninth legion was surprised and destroyed by Queen Boadicea, and the fourteenth and the *revillarii* of the twentieth were in the battle which decided the fate of that heroine. The twentieth, called also *valens victrix*, though it stayed a long time, seems to have been recalled before the Romans finally abandoned the island, for it is not noticed in the *Notitia*. The *legio secunda Augusta* is mentioned in that

record, and seems to have been the last; for, though the *legio sexta victrix* also continued till the last, it did not come over to Britain till the reign of Hadrian.

The Roman soldiers employed much of their leisure hours in perpetuating their names or complimenting their victorious leaders by monumental inscriptions, and also by inscriptions commemorative of the completion of buildings and public works, and in erecting and inscribing statues in honour of their principal deities, but, after the introduction of the Christian religion, the statues were destroyed. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood of the great stations, where they had been secreted either by the Roman soldiers, or by the affrighted Britons, when the northern tribes, or Saxon invaders, burst in upon their country and razed their towns to the ground. Camden says, that a fixed tradition remains in the neighbourhood of the great wall, "that the Roman garrisons on the borders planted here, up and down, for their own use, many plants good for curing wounds. Hence some pretenders to surgery in Scotland resort here every summer to collect plants whose virtues they have learned, by some practice, and extol them as of sovereign efficacy."

ROMAN ROADS.—The Romans bestowed very great attention, labour, and expense on their public roads, which generally consisted of a regular pavement, formed by large boulder stones, or fragments of rock, embedded in gravel, and varied in width from four to fourteen yards, and were carried over rivers, not by bridges but by fords.

The four principal roads which traversed Britain were the *Watling-street*, *Ermine* or *Hermine-street*, the *Fosseway*, and the *Icknild-street*. *Watling-street*, is an ancient and very celebrated Roman road, which, commencing at Dover, traces its course to London, St. Albans, Weedon, over Beresford Bridge, High Cross, Atherstone, Wall, Wroxeter, and Chester, from which last place a branch appears to point in nearly a straight direction through St. Asaph to Segonitum, or Caer Seiont, Carnarvonshire. Another branch directs its course from Wroxeter to Manchester and York, and, proceeding northerly, enters this county at Whittonstall, and proceeds thence to the wall, shortly after leaving which it separates into two branches, the eastern one, commonly called the Devil's Causeway, passes on the east side of Kirk Heaton, thence over the Wansbeck, it proceeds by the east of Hartburn Church, in a straight course between Nether Witton and Witton Shields, to Brinkburn Priory. Its tract may be distinctly traced along Rimside Moor, whence it proceeds by Glanton, Horton Castle, Lowick, and Ancroft, to Cornmills, where it crosses the Tweed. The other line branches off towards Swinburn Castle, and, passing by Corsenside, Elishaw, and Rochester, proceeds between Chewgreen and Thirlmoor, over the head of the river Coquet, to Black Halls, where it enters Scotland.

The *Ermine-street*, Roman road, extended from London to Lincoln and Warrington; the *Fosseway* led from Bath to Lincoln and Newark; and the *Icknild-street* extended from the south coast of Dorsetshire to Norwich.—We have been much indebted in the preparation of this article to the Rev. J. C. Bruce's admirable work on the "Roman Wall."

## SAXONS.

Having once turned their swords against the Britons, the Saxons dreamed only of conquest. They kept forcible possession of the Isle of Thanet, whence they issued forth in great strength, and joined by numbers of their countrymen, they revelled for years in all the unbridled license of barbarian war. Such was the commencement of a contest that was carried on without intermission for a hundred and fifty years, and which never entirely ceased until the conquering Saxon yielded in his turn to the Dane and Norman. Strong as were the Romans yet the Germans were looked upon by them as the most terrible of enemies, and among all the German nations the Saxons stood pre-eminent for their courage and ferocity. This race, destined to give laws to half the globe, possessed, in the second century of the Christian era, no larger territory than the scanty tracts of woods and marshes that lay between the Ems and the Elbe. Two hundred years later, however, the term Saxon was the common appellation of all the tribes from the Rhine to the Baltic, and the north of Jutland. Of these tribes the three principal were the Saxons Proper, the Angles, and the Jutes.

It has been already mentioned that the eastern shores of Britain had been infested by the Saxons before the departure of the Romans, and that, their first invasion of any strength and permanence, was in 449, under the leadership of Hengist and Horsa, who after a prolonged contest founded the kingdom of Kent. Shortly afterwards another band under Ælla and his sons landed on the island of Selsey, and, after an arduous struggle, established the kingdom of Sussex, and in 495 a third division, under the command of Cerdic, landed further to the west, and, after many sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing the kingdom of Wessex. The next kingdom erected by the Saxons proper was that of Essex or the East Saxons, which was founded by Erconwald, and consisted of the present counties of Essex, Middlesex, and the south of Hertfordshire. Except this kingdom and the British territory on the west, the whole country from the Thames to the Frith of Forth, was colonised by the Angles. This people had entirely abandoned their native bogs, and had swarmed in masses upon the bewildered Britons. In this overwhelming invasion. Uffa led the first division, and founded the kingdom of East Anglia, containing the present counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. In forty centuries, Ida led the second division to the mouth of the Tees, and established the kingdom of Bernicia, extending from the Tees to the Forth. Seomel soon afterwards founded the kingdom of Deira between the Humber and the Tees, and a party of the Angles of Deira, under Creoda, crossed the Humber, and penetrating to the very centre of the island established the kingdom of Mercia.

Sidonius, the eloquent bishop of Clermont, gives us an animated description of these invaders.—“We have not,” he says, “a more cruel and more dangerous enemy than the Saxons. They overcome all who have the courage to oppose

them. They surprise all who are so imprudent as not to be prepared for their attack. When they pursue they infallibly overtake—when they are pursued, their escape is certain. They despise danger—they are inured to shipwreck—they are eager to purchase booty at the peril of their lives. Tempests, which to others are so dreadful, to them are subjects of joy. The storm is their protection when they are pressed by the enemy, and a cover for their operations when they meditate an attack. Before they quit their own shores they devote to the altars of their gods the tenth part of the principal captives, and when they are on the point of returning the lots are cast with an affectation of equity, and the impious vow is fulfilled." The character thus given of them, by Sidonius, is confirmed by every ancient authority. Such were the masters to whom the Britons were compelled to submit, but long and arduous were their struggles for independence.

Foremost among their defenders was the renowned King Arthur. He was born in the year of Hengist's first arrival, and crowned king of the Britons at the early age of fifteen. In his person was united a love of country and a love of military fame. He was soon in arms against the common foe, over whom he gained twelve pitched battles. His chief opponent was the great Saxon captain Cerdic, whose invading forces he had nearly succeeded in expelling, when his death, which took place in 542, after a glorious reign of thirty-four years, gave new hopes to the Saxons, who renewed their efforts, and at length succeeded in firmly consolidating their power.

As the religion of the Saxons, previous to their conversion to Christianity, differed very little from that of the Danes, it will be found fully described in that part of our work which treats of the latter people. Before proceeding further, let us take a brief survey of the various gradations of rank, the usual tenure and burdens of the landed property, the administration of justice, and the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nations.

All freemen were divided into one of two classes, that of *eorl*, or that of *ceorl*, the men of noble or of ignoble descent. The former were said to be *ethel-born*, and among them the first place was held by the *cynig* or king, who was the lord of the principal chieftains, and through them of their respective vassals. As his estates were nearly equal to theirs altogether, so was his annual revenue and the number of his thanes; forming in the aggregate a power sufficient to humble the proudest, or to reduce to obedience the most factious of his subjects. Three times every year the great tenants of the crown were reminded of their dependence. At the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide they were summoned to pay him homage. During eight days they were feasted at his expense, and on their dismissal received presents from his bounty. He was the chief commander by land and sea, and the supreme judge on all questions of appeal from every court of judicature. His "peace" or protection secured the man to whom it was granted from the pursuit of his enemies. Breaches of this peace subjected the offender to heavy fines, while if the infraction was of a grievous nature, his life and property were at the king's disposal. The consort of the king was originally known by the name of "queen," and shared, in common with her husband,

the splendour of royalty. But she lost this distinction by the crime of Eadburga, who had poisoned her husband Brithric, King of Wessex. In consequence of this crime, it was decreed by the witan that the title of queen, with all the appendages of female royalty, should be abolished, and ever afterwards the king's wife was known by the title of the lady.

Next in dignity to the royal family were the ealdormen or earls, who governed in the king's name districts which were denominated shires, and which were originally of small extent, but afterwards enlarged to the size of our present counties. It was the duty of the ealdorman, as the representative of the monarch, to lead the men of his shire to battle, to preside with the bishop in the courts of the county, and to enforce the execution of justice. The thanes were a numerous and distinguished order of men, divided into several classes of different rank, and with different privileges. There were greater and lesser thanes, and we read of the thanes of the king, and of those of ealdormen and prelates. The heriot of the greater was four times that of the lesser thane, and while the former acknowledged no other superior than the king, the latter owed suit and service to the court of his immediate lord. The possessor of five "family lands" or hides, and, from the time of Athelstan, any merchant that had made three voyages with his own ship and cargo, were alike entitled to rank among the thanes. It seems, however, that the latter kind of thaneship was of inferior dignity, and that a family that had acquired this distinction was not reckoned among the ethel-born until the third generation.

The sithcundmen were men of the sith or military profession, and, on account probably of holding land, many, if not all, of these became known as lesser thanes. The person of whom such lands were held was known as the lord. If a sithcundman held lands of no one else, and therefore had no such lord, he was still obliged to choose one, and to render him some acknowledgment for his protection. This obligation resulted from the maxim, that every person who had no territorial jurisdiction, was bound to have some acknowledged superior, and that every superior was, in return, to be responsible for his "man." The form required to make this connection legal was brief but significant; the man placed his hands between those of his lord, and exclaimed, "By the Lord, I promise to be faithful and true, to love all that thou lovest, and to shun all that thou shunest, conformably to the laws of God and man, and never in will or weald, in word or work, to do that which thou loathest, provided thou hold me as I mean to serve, and fulfil the conditions to which we agreed."

As the duties of the vassal to his lord were of the most sacred nature, the violation of them was attended by forfeiture and death, particularly if he failed his lord in war. But if, like a true man, he fell in battle by the side of his lord, the heriot usually payable on his death was remitted, and his heirs took among them his lands and chattels. The devotion of the vassals to their lord is described by Lingard in a story so interesting and explanatory of those times, that we may be pardoned for presenting it to our readers. The death of Cynewulf, one of the kings of Wessex, who died A.D. 784, deserves, says

our authority, to be preserved, as illustrative of two great features in the Anglo-Saxon character,—devotedness of attachment, and ferocity of revenge. Sigebyrcht (the predecessor of Cynewulf) had left a brother named Cyneheard, who, to escape the jealousy of the new king, had abandoned his native country, and consoled the hours of exile with the hope of revenge. Thirty-one years had elapsed from the death of Sigebyrcht, when Cyneheard returned with eighty-four adherents, and secreted himself in the woods. It chanced one evening that the king left Winchester with a slender retinue to visit a female at Merton, to whom he was warmly attached. Cyneheard stole silently from his retreat, followed with caution the footsteps of the monarch, and in the dead of the night surrounded the residence of his mistress. Cynewulf was asleep, and his attendants were dispersed in the neighbouring houses. At the first alarm he arose, seized his sword, and descended to the door, where he descried his enemy, and, springing forward, aimed a desperate blow at the head of Cyneheard. The wound, which was but slight, was quickly revenged by the swords of the conspirators. Roused by the noise of the combatants and the shrieks of the woman, the king's attendants hastened to his assistance, but they found him breathless, and weltering in blood. It was in vain that Cyneheard offered them their lives and possessions. They scorned his proposals, and after a long conflict were all slain, with the exception of a Briton, who, in quality of hostage, had been detained in the court of Cynewulf—even he was severely wounded. Early in the morning the news arrived at Winchester. The ealdorman Osric, and Wiverth the thane, immediately mounted their horses, and rode to Merton, followed by their retainers. Cyneheard met them at the gate to justify his conduct, and to solicit their friendship. He pleaded the obligation of revenging the wrongs of his family, asserted his claim to the throne, offered them valuable possessions, and bade them recollect that many of his friends were their kinsmen. "Our kinsmen," they replied, "are not dearer to us than was our lord. To his murderers we will never submit. If those who are related to us wish to save their lives, they are at liberty to depart." "The same offer," returned the followers of Cyneheard, "was made to the king's attendants. They refused it. We will prove to-day that our generosity is not inferior to theirs." Impatient of delay, Osric forced the barrier; he was opposed by the most desperate intrepidity, and the battle was terminated only by the failure of combatants. Of Cyneheard's eighty-four companions, one alone was saved. He was found among the slain, covered with wounds but still alive, and owed his preservation to this fortunate circumstance, that he was the godson of Osric.

Resuming the subject from which we have somewhat digressed, the foregoing were the ethel-born: the unethel, the tradesmen, mechanics, husbandmen, and labourers, were comprehended under the general designation of ceorls. These were divided into two classes—the socmen or free ceorls, who held lands by conventional services, or choose their own lords, or possessed the right of disposing of their real estates by sale, or will, or donation. The others were attached to the soil, as part and parcel of the manor, transferable with it from one proprietor to another, bound to give their personal labour in

return for the land which they cultivated for their own use, and liable to be punished as runaways if they withdrew out of the manorial jurisdiction under which they were born. They had indeed certain rights recognised by the law, and could not, in many places, be dispossessed as long as they performed their customary services, nor could higher rents, or a greater proportion of labour, be exacted from them than what was accustomably due.

All the above classes were in the ranks of freemen. There was, however, amongst the Saxons a class of absolute slaves who were called Theowes, consisting of persons who had forfeited their freedom according to the law. If any one could not discharge the penalty or "wite" imposed on an offence of which he had been convicted, he became what was called a "wite theow," and liable to the utter loss of his rights as a member of the free community. His relations might redeem him within twelve months, but if they refused this office of kindness he then became a slave, and his degradation was inherited by his children. The enslavement of a freeman was performed before a competent number of witnesses. The unhappy man laid on the ground his sword and his lance, the symbols of the free, took up the bill and the goad, the implements of slavery, and falling on his knees, placed his head, in token of submission, under the hands of his master. Traffic in slaves prevailed during the whole of the Anglo-Saxon period. These unhappy persons were sold like cattle in the market, and the price of a slave was usually estimated at four times the price of an ox. No impediments were offered to the importation of foreign slaves, but the export of native slaves was forbidden under severe penalties, yet habit and the pursuit of gain had taught the natives to bid defiance to all the efforts of the legislature. Like the savages of Africa, they are said to have carried off, not only their own countrymen, but even their friends and relatives, and to have sold them as slaves in the ports of the continent. The men of Bristol were the last to abandon this nefarious traffic. Their agents travelled into every part of the country; they were instructed to give the highest price for females in a state of pregnancy, and the slave-ships regularly sailed from that port to Ireland, where they were sure of a ready and profitable market. Their obstinacy yielded, however, to the persevering zeal of Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, and in their guild, they solemnly bound themselves to renounce the odious trade. One of the members was soon afterwards tempted to violate his engagement, but his perfidy was punished with the loss of his eyes.

In what way the land that had been wrested from the Britons was appropriated by the conquerors, what portion was reserved for the state, and what for individuals, are questions that can be answered only by conjecture—even the nature of the most common tenures, those of "Boceland," and "Foleland," and "Laenland," has long tortured the ingenuity of the learned. According to Allen, when any district was conquered by the Saxons, each warrior in the victorious army received a share proportioned to his merits. The land that remained after this allotment was called "Foleland," or land of the folk or people. Dr. Lingard's interpretation is different, but appears well founded. He supposes that folcland was not the land which remained after the assign-

ment of shares, but was the aggregate of the shares themselves. He had observed that the "terra familiarum" of Venerable Bede, is invariably translated by Alfred as "folcs," and he therefore concludes, that the shares of family land of the original settlers, were no other than folcland. He adds, that the common stock of lands from which the folcs, or family shares were taken, was governed by folcright, or the custom of the country, and that the common stock, under the name of Laens (loans), or benefices, could be bestowed by the joint authority of the king and witeana, in return for military or other services. Bocland, was land of inheritance, that was probably severed from folcland, and was certainly granted by boc (book) or charter. If a portion of either bocland or folcland was granted in any way, except by writing, it seems to have been called lænland. When this kind of land was forfeited it reverted to the donor, whether king or subject—when bocland was forfeited it reverted to the king. For the sake of national security all lands were subjected to a triple burden, viz.;—The construction of bridges, the reparation of fortresses, and military service, in default of which fines, or sometimes forfeiture seems to have been inflicted. Both the grant and sale of land were unencumbered with the modern forms of parchments, taxes, and lawyer's fees. It was accomplished by the simple delivery of a turf or spear, or some emblem, in the presence of one of the customary public meetings. The following charter will give some idea of the almost Lacedæmonian brevity of the Anglo-Saxon deeds of gift. — "I king Athelstan giffys here to Paulan, Oddham and Roddam, all gude and all fair as ever thei myn war, and thairto witnes, Mauld my wyf."

Among a people but lately emerged from barbarism, the administration of justice is always rude and simple. The proceedings before the Anglo-Saxon tribunals would not have suited a more advanced state of civilization. They were ill calculated to elicit truth, or to produce conviction, and in many instances, which have been handed down to us, our more correct or more artificial notions will be shocked at the credulity or precipitancy of the judges. The subject, however, is curious and interesting. These ancient courts still exist under different names, and the intelligent observer may discover in their proceedings the origin of several institutions, which now mark the administration of justice in the English tribunals.

The lowest and most limited jurisdiction known among the Anglo-Saxons was that of "Sac" and "Soc." It conferred the right of holding trials, and imposing fines within a certain district, and, with a few variations, was perpetuated in the manorial courts of the Norman dynasty. It seems to have been claimed and exercised by all the greater and several of the lesser thanes. The power and right of these courts greatly varied—some took cognizance of all, some of a few offences—some of all persons, and others of none but their own tenants. From the custom of holding these courts in the hall of the lord, they were usually termed the hall-motes. Superior to these was the mote of the hundred, a large division of the county. It assembled every month, and was composed of the ealdorman or his reeve, and of the clergymen and freeholders of each township within the hundred. Once in the year

an extraordinary meeting was convened, when every male above the age of twelve years was obliged to attend. The state of the guilds or tythings (or associations of ten families) was ascertained, and no man was permitted to remain at large who could not find bail for his peaceable demeanour. In these courts offenders were tried, and civil causes decided. When important payments, contracts, or exchanges, were to be made, it was done in presence of the hundred, in order that the whole neighbourhood might bear witness to the fact. For, as reading and writing were but little known, men were obliged to depend upon the honesty of numerous witnesses. In the walled towns burgh-motes were held, which corresponded with the motes of the hundred. Sometimes, when interests of greater importance were at stake, or the parties belonged to different districts, the authority of a single hundred was thought insufficient. On such occasions, the ealdorman summoned the neighbouring hundreds, or a third of the county, the former being termed the court of the "Lathe," and the latter of the "Trything." The Lathes still exist in some of the southern counties, where the hundreds are small, and from the trything is supposed to be derived the local denomination of "Kiding," the third part of a county. Of still higher dignity and more extensive jurisdiction was the shire-mote, or court of the county, which assembled twice in the year, in the beginning of May and October. The ealdorman and the bishop presided with equal authority, and their assessors were the sheriff and the most noble of the royal thanes. Ecclesiastical causes were first attended to, the rights of the crown were next enforced, then the laws and decisions of the witenagemote were announced, and private grievances were examined and redressed. Kemble gives a remarkable instance of the simplicity with which even the most important affairs were transacted in these courts. A young man made his appearance before a shire-mote, and claimed some lands, which were possessed by his mother. A deputation was at once despatched from the court to receive her answer—her reply was, "There sitteth Leoflad, my kinswoman, unto whom I grant both my land and my gold, both my gown and my dress, and all that I have after my own day." This act, by which she disinherited her son, was communicated to the court, and judgment was ultimately pronounced in favour of Leoflad, and a record was made to testify the fact. Thus at once was the suit decided, the son disinherited, and the will in favour of Leoflad recognised. Superior to the shire-mote, and forming the supreme national council, was the "mickle synoth or witenagemote." This council was composed at first of all the landed proprietors. Such it probably continued during the greater part of the Octarchy. In course of time, when Wessex became supreme, and its witenagemote became the great council of England, the number of its members was gradually reduced, owing to distance, expense of travelling, and the troubles of the times, they were seldom as many as thirty, never sixty. The "folc," whose presence is often mentioned, are supposed by Palgrave to have been the representatives of the towns and the bors-holders of the tythings—but this supposition is deemed gratuitous both by Lingard and Hallam. The witenagemote assembled at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, when the state of the nation was

examined, laws were enacted, appeals heard, and, on the vacancy of the crown, a new sovereign was elected.

The Saxons, bringing with them their native customs, punished injuries of every kind by certain settled fines or penalties, which differed in amount according to the circumstances attending the wrong, but were not left to be imposed at the discretion of the judge. So far did the notion of compensation run through the whole criminal law of the Saxons, that every man's life had its value according to his rank, called a "*were*." This, by a law of king Athelstan, was two hundred shillings for a ceorl, for a sitheundman six hundred, and for a royal thane twelve hundred. The "*were*" of an ealdorman was twice, that of an etheling three times, and that of a king six times that of a thane. Although pecuniary compensation was thus extensively used, other punishments were occasionally imposed. Thus the frequent conviction of theft was punished by the loss of a hand or foot, while banishment or slavery were also sometimes inflicted. It was also enacted that house-breaking, arson, open robbery, manifest homicide, and treason against one's lord, should be inexpiable crimes, that is, not redeemable by pecuniary compensation, or by suffering mutilation, or the like.

With respect to the different sorts of crimes recognized by the Saxon laws, it seems that a person present at the death of any one was considered a participator in the crime. Also the slayer of a thief, unless he forthwith purged himself by oath before the relations of the deceased, stating all the circumstances, was deemed guilty, and had to pay the fine. It does not appear that there was any distinction made in respect of degrees of homicide, except in one instance, which deserves particular notice, viz., where the fine called *murdrum* was to be paid. It is said that Canute when about to leave the kingdom, being afraid that the English might take advantage of his absence to destroy his Danish subjects, passed a law,—that when any person happened to be killed, and the slayer escaped, the person killed should, unless his friends or relations proved him to be an Englishman, be considered as a Dane, and that the vill in which the crime was committed should pay a fine of forty marks for his death, and if such fine could not be raised in the vill, then the hundred should be compelled to pay it. This provision was made in order to engage every one by the bond of interest in the prevention of secret homicides, and upon this sort of policy it was that presentments of Englishrey, as they were afterwards called, were founded.

False swearing was at first only punished by a fine amounting to one hundred and twenty shillings, but afterwards perjurers were considered as no longer worthy of credit, and therefore were obliged to purge themselves, not as they would otherwise have done, on oath, but by the ordeal, and sometimes they were excommunicated. Breaches of the peace were severely punished as leading generally to bloodshed and death, and the people being also much addicted to quarrelling and broils. If any one fought in the king's palace, his life was forfeited to the king, unless he redeemed it with a fine, and particular penalties were inflicted on those who fought in the presence of the bishop or ealdorman, or in the city or town where these happened to be holding their court.

After the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity every consecrated church had the privilege of sanctuary, or of affording legal shelter to fugitives. At a time when sentiments of paganism still clung to the souls of men, when revenge was esteemed a sacred duty, and every man was armed and ready for battle, this regulation was not the less salutary from its being sometimes abused, it gave time for reason and religion to exert their influence, and often prevented the effusion of blood. For the traitor and blasphemer there was no sanctuary, he might at once be snatched from the altar. Resort was commonly had to this protection in order to avoid the instant resentment of an aggrieved party, and until the legal compensation was paid. Thus the law of Ina declares, that the fugitive shall be protected as to his life, and make compensation as justice demands.

Having thus considered crimes and punishments, we proceed to speak of the modes of trial, and the sorts of proof, which formed very remarkable parts of the Saxon system of jurisprudence, and were as follows:—The prosecutor made his charge, which, it seems, was of itself sufficient to put the person accused on his defence. The answer or defence to such charge varied according to the circumstances of the case. If it was a matter not of great notoriety, and admitting of doubt, the party purged himself, as it was termed, by the oaths of himself and of certain persons vouching for his credit, and declaring their belief of his speaking the truth, who were thence called *compurgators*. If these compurgators all agreed in a declaration in favour of the accused, this was held to be a complete acquittal. But if the party had been before accused of larceny or perjury, or had been rendered infamous in any other way, and was not thought himself worthy of credit, he was then obliged to prove his innocence by the *ordeal*.

Among the German nations, the ordeal was the common means of solving a difficulty. It was used in various forms, but particularly in those of fire and water, and of judicial combat. When, therefore, recourse was had to the ordeal, the accused, after a delay of three days, went to mass, and having received the holy communion, was immediately required to swear to his innocence. If he took the oath, he was led to the ordeal. In that of water, a fire was kindled beneath a caldron, at the west end of the church. In a line on one side of the fire stood twelve friends of the accused, and on the opposite side twelve friends of the accuser, all strangers being excluded. When it was agreed by all that the water boiled, the accused plunged in his arm, and brought up a stone which had been placed at a certain depth. The limb was then bound up, and the bandage sealed. On the third day the arm was examined, if it had healed the prisoner was pronounced innocent, otherwise he was found guilty, and suffered the punishment of the offence with which he had been charged. In the ordeal by fire, he grasped a piece of red-hot iron, and, having taken three strides on certain lines marked on the ground, threw down the bar. His guilt or innocence was decided as in the former case. The judicial combat was not usual among the Anglo-Saxons, but was the favourite method of decision among the Lombard and Norman races. In the ordeal by the cross, the accused had several pieces of wood laid before him,

and partially covered; from these he drew out one, and if it had upon it the mark of a cross, he was deemed innocent. Among the Anglo-Saxons, the ordeals both of the cross and the lot were almost as unusual as that of judicial combat.

Amidst the wars of the Britons and Saxons, the Christian religion disappeared for a time in the greater part of Britain, but, happily, idolatry was soon to be expelled and Christianity to resume its sway, and the glory of the reconversion of Britain was reserved for Pope Gregory the Great, who, before his elevation to the pontifical chair had anxiously desired to preach Christ to the Saxons, and had obtained the requisite permission from Pope Benedict I., but the people of Rome were unwilling to be deprived of a man whose virtues they estimated so highly. Their clamours retarded his departure, and his subsequent elevation to the papal throne compelled him to abandon his design. The following incident is said to have given rise to Gregory's desire of converting the Saxon nations of Britain. It happened that he had observed, in the Market-place of Rome, some Saxon slaves exposed for sale. Struck with their fine features and fair complexions, he asked them to what country they belonged, and was answered that they came from the island of Britain. And finding that they were still heathens, he drew a deep sigh and said, "It was a lamentable consideration that the prince of darkness should be master of so much beauty, and have so many comely persons in his possession, and that so fine an outside should have nothing of God's grace to furnish it within." Bede adds, that he again asked what was the name of that nation? and was answered, that they were called Angles. "Right," said he, "for they have an angelic face, and it becomes such to be co-heirs with the angels in heaven. What is the name," proceeded he, "of the province from which they are brought?" It was replied, that the natives of that province were called Deiri. "Truly are they *De ira*," said he, "withdrawn from wrath, and called to the mercy of Christ. How is the king of that province called?" They told him his name was Ælla; and he, alluding to the name, said, "Hallelujah, the praise of God the Creator must be sung in those parts."

Gregory, however, still kept his eyes fixed upon Britain. The absence of his personal exertions he could easily supply by those of other missionaries, and from his high position in the church, he might direct their operations, and second their endeavours. His original intention was to purchase a number of Saxon slaves, and have them educated under his own eye, and at his own expense, and at a convenient time raise them to the priesthood, and employ them in the conversion of their countrymen. But their progress was slow, and his zeal was ardent. After a short time he resolved to try the courage of his monks, ignorant as they were of the language and manners of the barbarians. Having selected the most learned and virtuous of the community, he explained to them his views, elevated their hopes with the prospect of eternal rewards, and confirmed their consent with his apostolic benediction. The monks, in obedience to his commands, went forth on the all-important mission, under the guidance of Augustine, prior of St. Andrew's monastery. Their courage faltered on their long and toilsome journey, but Gregory's letters and

exhortations urged them onwards, until at length they arrived at the Island of Thanet, whence they sent messengers to Ethelbert, who at that time ruled the Kingdom of Kent, and requested an audience. They spoke none of the German dialects, but they had brought some of the Frankish clergy as their interpreters, and at once disclosed their mission. They had come, they said, from Rome, with good tidings to those who would obey them, nothing less than joy and dominion that would never pass away. The king having heard this, ordered them to stay in that island where they had landed, and that they should be furnished with all necessaries, till he should consider what to do with them. Some days after the king came into the island, and sitting in the open air, ordered Augustine and his companions to be brought into his presence. The following is Venerable Bede's account of the interview.—“When he had sat down, pursuant to the king's commands, and preached to him and his attendants there present, the word of life, the king answered thus:—‘Your words and promises are very fair, but as they are new to us, and of uncertain import, I cannot approve of them so far as to forsake that which I have so long followed with the whole English nation. But because you are come from afar into my kingdom, and, as I conceive, are desirous to impart to us those things which you believe to be true, and most beneficial, we will not molest you, but give you favourable entertainment, and take care to supply you with necessary sustenance, nor do we forbid you to preach and gain as many as you can to your religion.’” Accordingly he permitted them to reside in the city of Canterbury, which was the metropolis of all his dominions, and pursuant to his promise, besides allowing them sustenance, did not refuse them liberty to preach. And the same venerable author goes on to say,—“It is reported that, as they drew near to the city, after their manner, with the holy cross, and the image of our Sovereign Lord and King, Jesus Christ, they, in concert, sung the litany: ‘We beseech thee, O Lord, in all thy mercy, that thy anger and wrath be turned away from this city, and from thy holy house, because we have sinned, Hallelujah.’”

We cannot refrain from giving Wordsworth's fine sonnet on this inspiring theme, though the touching simplicity of the monk of Jarrow can scarcely be heightened in its effect upon the mind:—

“For ever hallowed be this morning fair;  
 Blest be the unconscious shore on which ye tread;  
 And blest the silver Cross, which ye, instead  
 Of martial banner, in procession bear;  
 The Cross preceding Him who floats in air,  
 The pictured Saviour!—By Augustine led,  
 They come—and onward travel without dread,  
 Chanting in barbarous ears a tuneful prayer,  
 Sung for themselves, and those whom they would free  
 Rich conquest waits them: the tempestuous sea  
 Of Ignorance, that ran so rough and high,  
 And heeded not the voice of clashing swords,  
 Those good men humble by a few bare words,  
 And calm with fear of God's divinity.”

By the preaching of Augustine and Paulinus, with their fellow-labourers in the south and north of England, the Christian religion made such progress that it soon became the prevailing faith of the country. Augustine was created Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 600, and Paulinus, Archbishop of York in 628. Concerning this conversion Pope Gregory the Great writes thus:—"Behold, it has pierced the hearts of all nations! How the utmost bounds of east and west are joined in one common faith! Even the British tongue, which used to mutter nothing but barbarity, has a good while since begun to echo forth the Hebrew Hallelujah in divine anthems." And in a letter to Augustine himself:—"Who can express the general joy and satisfaction among all faithful people, since the English nation, by the grace of Almighty God, and the endeavours of you, our brother, hath quitted the errors of darkness, and is enlightened with the beams of our holy faith; since, with most pious zeal, they now tread under foot those idols, before which they formerly kneeled with blind veneration." So great was the crowd of converts to Christianity, that Paulinus is said to have baptised ten thousand persons in one day in the river Swale, in Yorkshire.

The English no sooner received the truths of Christianity, than, with a most fervent zeal, they gave themselves up to it, and employed their best endeavours to promote it, by discharging all the duties of Christian piety, and by erecting and endowing churches and monasteries, so that no part of the Christian world could show either more or richer religious houses. So many holy men did it produce, who for their firm profession of the Christian faith, their resolute perseverance in it, and their unfeigned piety, that England was justly styled the *Island of Saints*.

The Saxons lived for a long time in a flourishing condition, under their Octarchy, till at length all the other kingdoms, shattered with civil wars, were subdued by that of the West-Saxons, whose ambitious king, Egbert, determined to unite them in name as he had already done in government, and to keep up the memory of his own nation, published an edict, ordering the whole Octarchy to be called Englelond, i. e. *the land of the Angles*, and thereby uniting them in one great state under his government, about 390 years after the first arrival of the Saxons in this country.

## THE DANES,

Who had, for several ages, kept the Anglo-Saxons in a state of perpetual alarm, fitted up a mighty fleet, and invaded the kingdom in 867. They proceeded all through the country, burning cities, destroying churches, wasting the lands, ransacking and overturning everything in their way, and, with the most barbarous cruelty, they murdered the kings of the East Angles and Mercians, and took possession of their kingdoms, with the greater part of that of Northumbria. Their success in this latter kingdom compelled the Anglo-Saxon kings and princes to confederate for mutual defence, and, by the skill

and wisdom of Alfred the Great, the invaders were subdued in 880, after that renowned monarch had emerged from his retreat in a swineherd's cottage. Alfred then divided the country into shires and hundreds, or wards, established trial by jury, and composed a body of laws on which the glorious superstructure of English liberty was finally erected. He was not less generous than brave, and, by acts of kindness, strove to convert the Danes from deadly enemies to faithful subjects.

The greater part of the islands, and of points on the coast, terminating in *ey*, *ay*, *a* (island), *ness* (promontory), *holm*, as well as others, bear names which the Northmen gave them, and were seized, partly for the purposes of commerce, but more commonly as naval stations, from which they could harass and tax the coasts and inland country. An island was a market, a warehouse, and a castle to these northmen; who, bred round the sinuosities of the Danish peninsula, the recesses of the Baltic, and the Fiords of Norway, practised their arts as udal farmers, fishermen, and merchants—forged anchors—built ships that lived in the Atlantic—fought incessantly along their own coast, from the Elbe to the Naze, to Drontheim, the Lofoden Islands, Cape North—and, in the eighth and following centuries sailed in fleets, at one time down the east and west coasts of Great Britain, at another either round France, Portugal, and Spain, into the Mediterranean, or to Iceland and the coasts of North America. Men of the Atlantic, in their ships—their sea-horses, their ocean skates, as they called their craft—they braved the dangers of the rocks and the waves at sea—where their foes never met them—the arms of Celts, Gauls, and Saxons on land,—and succeeded in effecting permanent settlements in France and England. As the Jutes and Saxons settled on the south coast, so the Danes held, and have left the most permanent traces in, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the lowlands of Scotland. The Scandinavian race still survives in its descendants round the coasts of the British Isles, and the soul of the old viking still burns in the seamen of the British fleet, in the Deal boatmen, in the fishermen of the Orkneys, and in that bold, adventurous, skilful, mercantile class, that has encircled the world by its peaceful conquests.

The arms and language of these wild sons of Scandinavia differed but little from those of the Anglo-Saxons, and there is every reason to believe that their religion was the same kind of idolatry as that of which the latter had once been the slaves. We are indebted to the bards or scalds for all the information we possess of their mythology. *Woden* was their principal idol. He was the "father of slaughter," the "namer of those who were to be slain." The valkyrs, his messengers, determined the success and selected the victims of battle. *Thor* his son, was the god of summer-heat, of thunder, and of war. He was invariably represented with his head encircled with stars, and with the hammer, or mace, in his hand, with which he used to crush the jokuns, or giants. These giants were Fire and Frost, they dwelt in a distant chaotic land, and maintained perpetual war with the gods. The earth was a conquered giant, and, in the extravagant fables of the north, the land was his flesh, the sea his blood, the firmament his skull, and the clouds his brains! The whole

creation was represented by a tree, at the roots of which, deep sunk in the kingdom of death, sat the Fates, weaving the destinies of men. Valhalla, the palace of Woden, the walls of which were formed of spears, the roof of shining bucklers, and was lighted with flashing swords, was said to be destined for the warriors who fell in battle. Their occupation in this abode was to mingle all day in ceaseless conflict, at night their wounds healed, and they banquetted on the flesh of the boar, and quaffed mead from the skulls of the conquered. Cowards were doomed to the melancholy dominions of Hela, there to dwell with Famine, in the palace of Anguish. No one that died a natural death could share the joys of the Valhalla—hence it was that the slaves were immolated without scruple, while some, and even princes, did not hesitate to sacrifice their own children. Incantations and witchcraft increased the horrid gloom of this belief. Nothing could be done without a spell. When the armourer was forging a coat of mail, he chanted a song that was to render it impenetrable, a similar charm over the sword was to render its edge resistless.

But of all this there was to be an end, the gods and giants were to expire by mutual wounds, the Valhalla and the dominions of Hela were to sink in one vast conflagration. The earth was to be renewed, and another paradise, more happy, and another hell, more terrible, than those of Woden, were to be the everlasting places of punishment or reward. A God, the Ancient, the Infinite, the Creator of all, was to decide the fate of all, and justice was to reign amongst men. Some traces of the Scandinavian creed still linger amongst us, charms and incantations are still practised among our peasantry, the very tales of our nursery seem derived from Thor the giant killer, while the days of the week are distinctly named from the gods of the Danes and Saxons. Sunday and Monday are the days on which the Sun and Moon were worshipped, Tuesday is Tuesca's day, Wednesday Woden's day, Thursday Thor's day, Friday the day of Friga, the wife of Thor, and Saturday the day of Satur.

Fierce, hardy, and depending on the sword for their bread, the Scandinavians had formed a creed which seemed the natural growth of their dispositions. No matter how violent their career, if they succeeded, they won broad lands by their daring, if they perished, Valhalla awaited them. Few could stand before such a race, urged on by such a belief. Strange it is that these very men, with their valour purified by Christianity, yet glowing in all its ardour, should be the warriors that were destined to oppose, on the shores of Italy and the plains of Syria, a race the very opposite in character, yet professing the same broad principles, the votaries of Mahomet, that, like themselves, fought for fruitful lands or a sensual paradise.

The restless spirit of the Danes not brooking restraint, they once more commenced hostilities, but, after plundering Mercia in 910, they were again defeated, with great slaughter, by Edward the Elder, son and successor of the great Alfred. In 946, Edred having mounted the throne of his brother Edmund, the Northumbrians took the oath of fealty, but soon after broke out into open rebellion, in consequence of which, Edred assembled a numerous army and desolated their country. In 957 he again traversed the country

without opposition, and, after carrying away the factious nobles in bonds, he reduced the ancient kingdom of Northumbria to an earldom, under the command of Earl Osulf.

In the year 1002, Ethelred, King of England, planned and executed a measure which has rendered his name infamous. In the beginning of November, he gave orders to his officers in the various towns and counties, to prepare themselves against a certain day for a general massacre of the Danes within their respective jurisdictions. On the thirteenth of that month, the festival of St. Brice, the unsuspecting victims, with their wives and families, were seized by the populace, and the horror of the murder was in many places aggravated by every insult that national hatred could suggest. At London, where they had fled for protection to the churches, they were massacred in crowds round the altars. To avenge the wrongs of his countrymen, and of his sister, who had perished in the general slaughter, Sweyne, King of Denmark, undertook the conquest of England, and, after several times invading the kingdom, and harassing the inhabitants during a period of ten years, he succeeded in establishing himself on the English throne. Ethelred, with a few of his followers, seizing a boat, fled into Normandy, leaving his crown and kingdom to the conqueror. Sweyne died at Gainsbro', in 1014, and his son Canute was proclaimed king, but, being obliged to return to Denmark, the English, in his absence, recalled their exiled monarch, who ruled by force of arms over the southern parts of the island till his death, in 1016. Canute died here, King of England, Denmark, and Norway, in 1036.

Harold and Hardicanute were the last of the Danish, and Edward the Confessor and Harold II. the last of the Saxon monarchs of England. In Edward's reign, the most approved Danish laws of Northumbria were incorporated with the customs, maxims, and rules of the Britons, the West Saxons, and the Mercians. This code became common throughout England, and were the laws so fondly cherished by our ancestors in succeeding ages, and so often promised to be adhered to by princes, as the surest means of securing their popularity.

William of Malmesbury, speaking of the *English* at this remarkable period, says—"They wore clothes that did not reach beyond the middle of the knee, their heads were shorn and their beards shaven, only that upon the upper lip was always let grow to its full length."

## NORMAN CONQUEST.

On the death of Edward the Confessor, in 1041, Harold II. son of Earl Godwin, minister of state, ascended the throne of England, but was opposed by his brother Tostig, the exiled Earl of Northumberland, who prevailed upon *Harold Hadrada*, King of Norway, to assist and accompany him in his invasion of England. In 1066, this monarch accordingly entered the Tyne with a fleet of 500 ships, where he was joined by Tostig, and, after having plundered those

parts, they weighed anchor, and, sailing along the coast of Yorkshire, proceeded up the Humber, as far as Riccal, within ten miles of York. Here the Norwegians landed, and, marching against the city, took it by storm, after having defeated Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, and Edwin, Earl of Chester, his brother, in a severe conflict at the village of Fulford. Harold, the King of England, immediately marched to York with a powerful army, to oppose the invaders. At the king's approach they withdrew, leaving one hundred and fifty of their men to prevent the English from taking peaceable possession of York, and to retard them in their progress. And, as a further means of securing the fidelity of the city, the invaders also selected five hundred of the principal inhabitants as hostages, whom they sent on board their ships.

The Norwegians having moved a few miles from York to Stamford Bridge, where they secured a very strong position, were pursued by Harold, and on the 23rd of September a sanguinary battle ensued. The only passage across the Derwent was over a narrow wooden bridge, on which it is said a single Norwegian had placed himself, and by his extraordinary valour and strength, opposed the whole English army for three hours, and slew with his own hand forty of Harold's men. This champion was at length slain and Harold became the master of the bridge. The English then rushed on with resistless impetuosity. The conflict was dreadful, each army consisting of 60,000 men, who fought without intermission from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon. No quarter was given on either side. At length the Norwegian ranks were broken, Tostig, and the King of Norway, with the greater part of their army were slain, and Harold proclaimed the victor. Considerable booty fell into the hands of the conqueror, and the miserable remnant of the Norwegian army, after having delivered up their hostages, the citizens of York, and bound themselves by oath never to disturb the English dominions again, departed in twenty small vessels, though more than five hundred ships were employed in conveying them to this country.

Harold's triumph was, however, of short duration, for, on his return to York, he received intelligence that William, Duke of Normandy, had landed with an immense army at Pevensey, in Sussex. Harold, immediately repaired towards the south, and marched at the head of his forces to expel the invader. The two armies met at Hastings, and, on the 14th of October, just three weeks after Harold's triumph at Stamford, he lost both his life and kingdom in this, his last and most desperate battle. William, we are told, "out of a pious care for the interest of Christendom, and to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, sent out, as mediator between both, a monk, who proposed these terms to Harold, either to resign the government, or to own it a tenure in fee from the Norman, or to decide the matter in single combat with William." To this last proposition, the thanes, who surrounded Harold, replied,—“No strife between a man and a man shall decide the liberties of thousands.”

On the messenger's return both armies prepared for the great struggle in which they were about to engage. Harold selected for his post, an eminence looking towards the sea, which was protected on the rear by an extensive wood. He formed his men on the brow of the hill, the men of Kent occupying

the van, protected in front by palisades. The royal banner, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, bearing as its device the figure of a fighting man, floated over the centre of the army, around it stood Harold, his two brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, and the body-guard of Londoners.

The Normans were arrayed in three lines upon an opposite declivity, the archers, the heavy armed infantry, and, lastly, in five bodies, the knights and men at arms. At nine in the morning Toustain the Fair, advanced with the banner of William, chanting at the same time the song of Rollo. The Normans immediately raised the war-cry "God is our help." "Christ's Rood, the Holy Rood," was the reply of the Saxons. The archers drew their bows, and the Norman infantry charged, but quickly yielded to the rage of the English. Scarcely had they retreated when the whole body of their cavalry swept onwards, da-hing all the weight of horse and rider against the Saxon ranks, which moved not a step, but stood with feet that seemed rooted to the earth, swaying their heavy battle-axes with rapid and unerring aim. Helm, hauberk, buckler, everything yielded to that formidable weapon. The left wing of the Normans broke and fled, pursued by their opponents. A cry arose that the duke was slain, and his whole army began to waver. William took off his helmet to re-assure his men, and the battle was again commenced. The English pursuers were surrounded and at last destroyed, and once more all subsided into close and deadly strife. Still rose the fierce war-cry of the struggling combatants, still rung loud amid the clash and turmoil, the strokes of the ponderous battle-axe. Twice did William cause his men to flee, and twice were the pursuers trampled underfoot, and yet the rage of battle was undiminished, and the main body of the English as unyielding as ever. William's ranks were fearfully weakened, one-fourth of its bravest soldiers were among the slain, and yet, although the autumnal sun was now fast sinking in the western sky, he seemed as far from victory as when the fight commenced. When, all at once, confusion appeared in the English lines. Harold was no where to be seen, an arrow had entered his brain, he had fallen on the corses of his gallant brothers. His troops began to relax their efforts, the Normans seized the opportunity, and rushed forward, some to complete the rout, some to seize the royal standard. But not yet was victory theirs, all that approached the banner fell beneath the fatal battle-axe. At last twenty of the bravest Normans undertook to secure the prize, ten fell in the attempt but the task was achieved. "The sun had set, the first star was in heaven, the 'Fighting Man' was laid low, and on the spot where now, all forlorn and shattered, amidst stagnant water, stands the altar-stone of Battle Abbey, rose the glittering dragon that surmounted the consecrated banner of the Norman victor."

Speaking of this conquest, Alison, the historian, observes,—“As this was the last of the great settlements which have taken place in Europe, so it is by far the most violent and oppressive. The first settlers in the provinces of the Roman empire, being ignorant of the use of wealth, and totally unacquainted with the luxuries of life, deemed themselves fortunately established when they obtained a part of the conquered lands. But the needy adventurers who

followed the standard of William, had already acquired expensive habits, their desires were insatiable, and to gratify their demands, almost the whole landed property of England was, in a few years, confiscated. Hardly any conquest since the fall of Rome has been so violent, or attended with such spoliation, contumely, and insult. The ancient Saxon proprietor was frequently reduced to the rank of a serf on his paternal estate, where he nourished, in the meanest employments, an inextinguishable hatred of his oppressor. Maidens of the highest rank were compelled to take the veil, in order to preserve their persons from Norman violence, or were glad to secure a legal title to protection by marrying the Norman nobles, and conveying to them the estates they had inherited from their fathers, whilst tortures of the most cruel kind were invented to extort from the miserable people their hidden treasures. In the suppression of the great rebellion in the north of England, the most savage measures were put in force. A tract eighty miles broad, to the north of the Humber, was laid waste, and above a hundred thousand persons in consequence perished of famine—while in Hampshire, a district of country thirty miles in extent was depopulated, and the inhabitants expelled without any compensation, to form a forest for the royal pleasure. Nor were these grievances merely the temporary outbursts of hostile revenge, they formed, on the contrary, the settled maxims by which the government for several reigns, was regulated, and from which the successors of the Conqueror were driven by necessity alone. It was long an invariable rule to admit no native of the island to any office of importance, ecclesiastical, civil, or military. In the reign of Henry I. all places of trust were still in the hands of the Normans, and so late as the beginning of the twelfth century, the same arbitrary system of exclusion seems to have been rigidly enforced. The dispossessed proprietors sought in vain to regain their estates. An array of sixty thousand Norman horsemen was always ready to support the pretensions of the intruding barons. The throne is still filled by the descendants of the Conqueror, and the greatest families in the realm date their origin from the Battle of Hastings.”

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.—In fulfilment of the promise made by William before the Battle of Hastings, he, as we have seen, rewarded his followers with the lands of the vanquished. Taking care, however, to attach to these grants, those peculiar restrictions and burdens which are so well known as the characteristics of the feudal system, and which still form the basis of many of our institutions. The principal feature of this remarkable system was, that the lands were held, not as an ownership, but as an hereditary tenancy, which continued as an absolute right, so long as the conditions upon which it was granted were complied with. Feuds were properly divided into *proper* and *improper*, the former kind being such as were given without price, in consideration of military service merely, the latter, such as were not mere military feuds, but granted for an equivalent in money or the like, or in consideration of some certain service, or else granted free from all services.

Feuds were created by investiture, which was of two kinds—the proper investiture, which was an actual delivery of the land by the lord to the vassal

in presence of his convassalli, equals, or *pares*—and the improper investiture, or symbolical delivery of the land by a wand or turf. In the case of a proper investiture, the lord declared the services which his tenant had to perform, at the time of the investiture, in the presence of the convassalli, and it became usual for him to give to the tenant a writing, containing a statement of such services, witnessed by the convassalli, in order that they might not be forgotten, and this was called a *breve testatum*. In the case of an improper investiture, the lord delivered to the tenant such writing, with directions to some person to give him actual possession. The tenant was obliged to acknowledge his obligation to his lord by an oath of fidelity. Unarmed and bareheaded, on his knees, with his hands placed between those of his lord, he repeated these words;—"Hear, my lord, I become your liege man of life, and limb, and earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear to you to live and die. So help me God." The ceremony was concluded with a kiss, and the man was thenceforth bound to respect and obey his lord—the lord to protect his man, and to warrant to him the possession of his feud.

After the lord had thus granted out lands as feuds, the *proprietas* thereof remained in him, and he had also the seigniorry, or right to fealty, and the other services reserved in the grant. And as the lord and vassal were mutually bound to defend each other, the former could not alien the feud without the consent of the latter, who might originally have become his tenant from reliance on his power and courage, which qualities another lord might not happen to possess. And if the vassal were evicted of the feud, his lord was bound to recompense him by another feud of equal value, or to pay him for what he had lost. On the same principle, if the lord failed in his duty to his vassal, as in not protecting and defending him, he forfeited his seigniorry. As the lord had granted the feud on condition of some service rendered by his tenant, it followed that if such condition could no longer be performed, as where the vassal died without heirs, the feud returned to him again. If the heir of the feud was a minor, he became the ward of the lord, and when the feud descended to a daughter, the lord claimed the right to dispose of her in marriage, and also the homage and service of her husband. These grievances continued until the 12th of Charles II., when "all tenures of honours, manors, lauds, &c., were turned into free and common soccage."

As feuds were not originally hereditary, although allodial lands voluntarily converted into feuds always were, it became usual for the lords to require from the heir of a deceased vassal a present, called a *relief*, on granting him investiture, and also, in process of time, the vassals were obliged, besides the military assistance only required originally, to afford to their lords *aids* of different kinds, the principal of which were to make the lord's eldest son a knight, to marry his eldest daughter, and to ransom him if captured. The military tenants of the crown were required to attend the court at the three great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and hence were called the king's barons, and their lands baronies. By degrees, two classes arose, viz., "the greater and the lesser barons," and as the former only attended the king, they alone retained the title. The barons were bound to keep their

courts, "every year at least, or oftener if need be, at which court all the freeholders of the manors that stood united to the honours, were required to make their appearance as suitors, and not to sit, but to stand bareheaded." The Normans preserved most of the Anglo-Saxon laws and customs, but preferred their own trial by battle, as more worthy of warriors and freemen, to the ordeals of the English. They separated the spiritual from the temporal courts, and the old distinction of classes, viz., *ealdermen*, *thanes*, *ceorls*, and *theows*, was preserved under the names of *count* or *earl*, *baron*, *knight*, *esquire*, *free-tenant*, *villain* or *villain*, and *neif*.

The Conqueror, having profusely distributed the landed property amongst his rapacious followers, erected numerous castles to overawe the insulted and oppressed people, and, conscious of the detestation in which he was held, he entertained a perpetual jealousy of the English, and in the reckless apprehensions of his guilty mind, he compelled them to extinguish their fires and lights at the hour of eight o'clock every night, reminding them of this duty by the toll of the *curfew*.

Having by these tyrannical measures silenced the disaffected, and constrained the country to a state of sullen quietude, he caused a survey to be taken of all the lands in England, except Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, on the model of the book of Winchester, compiled by order of Alfred the Great. The survey, after a labour of six years, was finished in 1081, and was registered in that invaluable record, the *Doomsday Book*, in which the extent of each district, and whether it was meadow, pasture, wood, or arable, the name of the proprietor, the tenure by which it was held, and the value at which it was estimated, were all duly entered. The four northern counties above mentioned were probably omitted in this survey on the same grounds as Wales and Scotland, because they belonged to a prince who did the King of England homage, but was not required to admit the commissioners of a fiscal inquiry within his dominions.

The Normans were remarkable for their courage and valour—though seated in the midst of warlike nations, they never made submission without an appeal to arms. "By these," says Camden, "they possessed themselves of the noble kingdoms of England and Sicily, so that a Sicilian historian confesses that it is entirely owing to the Normans that the Sicilians enjoy their native soil, their freedom, and their Christianity." Their valiant behaviour in the wars of the Crusades exceedingly increased their honour. This gave Roger Hovedon occasion to say—"That bold France, after she had experienced the Norman valour, drew back, fierce England submitted, rich Apulia was restored to her flourishing condition, famous Jerusalem and renowned Antioch were both subdued."

The next remarkable events subsequent to the Conquest were the invasion and annexation of Ireland by Henry II., in 1172, and the signing of Magna Charta by King John at Runnemedede, or Runningmedede, as the charter has it. Speaking of Runnemedede, Denham says—

“Here was that charter seal'd, wherein the crown  
 All marks of arbitrary power lays down;  
 Tyrant and slave, those names of hate and fear,  
 The happier style of king and subject bear;  
 Happy when both to the same centre move,  
 When kings give liberty and subjects love.”

But the liberty of England was not so obtained. Kings were forced to yield what they would not grant, and the love which we now bestow upon those who are the central point of our liberty is the homage of reason to security. Our prosperity is the offspring of free institutions, and it has gone forward, giving strength and support to the sources whence it has been derived. Yet the iron men who won this charter of liberties dreamt not of the day when a power greater than their own, the power of the merchants and villeins, would rise up to keep what they had sworn to win upon the altar of St. Edmundsbury. The mail-clad Fitz-Walter, and De Roos, and De Clare, and De Percy, and De Mandeville, and De Vescy, and De Mowbray, and De Montacute, and De Beauchamp,—the great progenitors of England's nobility,—compelled the despot John to put his seal to the charter of Runnemedede. But another order of men, whom they of the pointed shield and masced armour would have despised as slaves, have kept and will keep, God willing, what they won on the 15th of June, in the year of grace 1215.

The successful invasions of France by Edward III. and Henry V., are the next important events in our country's history—they were followed by the calamitous wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, or as they are commonly called, the “Wars of the Roses,” which distracted the kingdom in the fifteenth century. In 1509, Henry VIII., then only sixteen years of age, succeeded to the throne of his father, and in 1534 threw off the Pope's supremacy. The next step was the suppression of the religious houses, a measure for which the Rev. Mr. Newcome, Rector of Shenley, gives the following reason,—“As they, the religious houses, had ever been the main pillar and support of the Papal power, it was natural and consistent to abolish the members after the head was rejected. They were bodies so nearly allied to the Popedom, that they must fall with it, and though a gradual reformation might have been effected in them, yet, in the new plan of church government, they were deemed unnecessary, for the new head of the church and his counsellors wished to have as few subjects in the church to be governed as might be—accordingly by dissolving the regular clergy, and limiting the church to the episcopal order of seculars, they rejected about 100,000 of the former, and retained about 8,000 of the latter. Whatever was the pretext, the real truth appears to have been this—that their temporal power and wealth tempted their downfall, and in spite of all the good and real merit that was to be found in them, they fell a prey and spoil to an extravagant monarch and his ‘needy and profligate’ courtiers. In the legislature of those times, there were many great and able men—but whatever cause there may be to charge them with their want of *piety*, there is no room to accuse them of any want

of worldly wisdom, or of their embracing that self-denial and contempt of the world, which they were so ready to condemn in the monks. They made laws and ordinances to support a *new* religion, when they could enrich themselves by suppressing the *old*." "In truth," adds this able writer, "the monks did more to civilise mankind and to bring them within the comforts of society, than any set of men of any denomination have ever done. And yet the ungrateful world, that was enjoying the fruits of their labours and their riches, now that it beheld the edifice completed, cast down the builders and the scaffoldings as if no longer useful! In spite of all the calumny thrown out against monastic institutions, nothing so well proclaims their utility as this—that they maintained themselves in credit and repute, some of them a thousand years—and many of them during the space of three hundred, four hundred, and five hundred years, and, that when they were dissolved, Edward VI. and his counsellors found it necessary to endow new hospitals, to build new schools, and to provide new relief for the poor and helpless."—*History of St. Alban's Abbey*.

This suppression of the monasteries, the chantries, hospitals, and other religious institutions,—for the benefit of the poor as well as the religious—exasperated the people, especially those of the northern counties, to such a degree, that a large multitude, amounting to upwards of thirty thousand men, rose in open rebellion under Robert Aske, a gentleman of considerable fortune and influence in Yorkshire. This rising was called the "*Pilgrimage of Grace*," and had for its object the re-establishment of the ancient religion and institutions. The king promised that their grievances should be discussed, and that the next parliament should be held at York. But Henry, freed from his apprehensions, neglected to fulfil his promise, and in less than two months the "pilgrims" were again in arms, but were overpowered by the troops under the Duke of Norfolk, and seventy-four of their number were hung on the walls of Carlisle.

Sanctuaries were totally abolished in 1548, and at the same time Edward the Sixth's council made great alterations in the church-offices—carrying *candles* on Candlemas-day, making the sign of the cross on the forehead with *ashes* on Ash-Wednesday, and bearing *palms* on Palm Sunday, were forbidden, as also were the rites used on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. *Confession* was left optional—and in 1552 the marriage of priests was declared good and valid—and altars were ordered to be removed from churches, and *tables* substituted. All these innovations were made in the reign of Edward VI. When Mary ascended the throne in 1553, things were in great confusion, as might be expected, in consequence of the sacrilegious robberies and spoliations committed by the licentious Henry and his courtiers—and in the endeavour to restore the plundered property, many cruelties were perpetrated. She certainly had great difficulties to encounter, for although her ministers professed deep sorrow for what had been done, and implored forgiveness, yet, such as were in possession of the spoils of the monasteries held them with an iron grasp—they "liked not that paying back again—it was double trouble." Is the religion which Mary professed to be charged with the excesses

committed in her reign? By no means—far from it. This would be calumny of the blackest dye. To what then are they to be attributed? To the impiety of the age, the cruelty of individuals, the unchristian laws of the land, and *not to the religion of our forefathers.* If we attribute the persecutions in Mary's reign to the spirit of Catholicism, must we not, by the same rule, attribute the rigorous and protracted persecutions in the reign of Elizabeth, and (*horresco referens*) all the diabolical penal laws to the spirit of Protestantism? Assuredly we must. But both the Catholic and Protestant Churches equally deplore those direful persecutions, and most emphatically and unequivocally condemn, the laws that countenanced them.

In 1558, Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, the Protestant religion was re-established, and the Catholics became the objects of persecution. In 1559, they made a fruitless attempt in the north to restore their religion, by assembling in open rebellion, to the number of sixteen hundred horse and four thousand foot, under the command of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, but, being defeated, many of them were taken, and hung, drawn, and quartered. Their two leaders fled into Scotland, whence the Earl of Westmoreland escaped to Flanders, but the Earl of Northumberland was betrayed by the Viceroy of Scotland, and was conducted to York, where he was beheaded, and his head afterwards exposed upon Micklegate Bar in that city. He died avowing the Pope's supremacy, denying that of the queen, and affirming that the land was in a state of schism, and Elizabeth's adherents no better than heretics. In this last attempt to restore the Catholic religion, some of the leaders are supposed to have entertained the design of placing on the throne the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, whose son, James VI. of Scotland, became on the death of Elizabeth, James I. of England.

The next events of importance were the wars of the Parliament, the execution of the king, and the period of the Commonwealth—the restoration of monarchy under Charles II., and the subsequent revolution in which James II. lost his crown—and the succession of his daughter Mary, with her husband William, Prince of Orange, to the throne of these realms,—the change of dynasty in 1714, when George I., Elector of Hanover, became King of England. The accession of the family of Hanover, was, as is well known, a deeply debated question, there being various persons whose claims in point of consanguinity were stronger than those of George. Setting aside James II., and his unfortunate son “the Pretender,” who were assumed to have forfeited their rights, there were descendants of Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., and first wife of Philip Duke of Orleans; also descendants of Edward, son, and of Charlotte Elizabeth, granddaughter, of Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. Charlotte Elizabeth was in existence at the death of Queen Anne, and died at St. Cloud so lately as 1722. Lastly, there was George, son of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and daughter of Elizabeth Stuart. It is a remarkable fact, that all these descendants of James I., were Roman Catholics, except Sophia and her family, and on that account they were set aside by the nation, in accordance with the law which restricted the succession to the Protestant heirs.

We come now to that memorable rebellion of 1745, when the Chevalier Charles Edward Stuart, "the young pretender" attempted to possess himself of the English crown. Prince Charles Edward Stuart, eldest son of the pretender, crossed the channel in a frigate of 16 guns, under the convoy of a French ship of the line of 60 guns, and on the 25th of July, landed at Boradale, in Scotland. The first account of his landing was scarcely credited, and, when the news had been fully confirmed, all Europe was astonished at the daring enterprise. Early in November, he marched southward, and entered Cumberland with the Duke of Perth, and an army, amounting to about eight or nine thousand men—on the 9th, he laid siege to Carlisle, which was but feebly defended by a garrison of militia, a few volunteers, and two small companies of invalids, under the command of Colonel Durand and Captain Gilpin. The population of the city at that period is said to have been only about 4,000. The army of the prince approached in three divisions, and invested the place, which very soon surrendered. The pretender was now proclaimed King of England, at the Cross in the Market-place, and afterwards marched by way of Lancaster and Preston to Manchester, whence he proceeded southward as far as Warwickshire. The prince now retraced his steps, and arrived at Carlisle on the 19th, closely pursued by the Duke of Cumberland's dragoons. Next day, the prince moved northward, leaving 400 men in Carlisle, under the command of Sir John Hamilton. The Duke reached Newcastle on the 21st at the head of his army, and immediately commenced the siege. The garrison made a gallant but unavailing defence, being forced to surrender unconditionally to the superior numbers of the besiegers. Many of the officers, including Townley, the governor of the city, and Hamilton, the governor of the castle, were executed in London, with all the revolting and disgusting details observed in cases of high treason. The heads of Francis Townley and Captain Fletcher, were exhibited on Temple Bar, and the heads of the others were sent into the country to be publicly exposed at Carlisle and Manchester. Fifty were executed as deserters in different parts of Scotland, and eighty-one suffered as traitors, after the decisive battle of Culloden, which sealed the fate of Prince Charles Edward, who now became a fugitive, and at length escaped to France, after the failure of the second attempt of the expelled house of Stuart to restore themselves to the throne of their ancestors. Ever after his retreat from Derby his fortunes ebbed, as the retreating tide after it has reached its limits:—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

The history of his enterprise is a commentary on the text of the immortal bard: There was a tide so strongly in his favour as to excite the astonishment of all observers. He missed it, and achieved not fortune, but irretrievable ruin.

For centuries after the Norman conquest, the restless and vindictive Scots continued to make frequent, and devastating incursions, and to lay waste and plunder the territories of their neighbours in the northern counties of England, for though truces were several times patched up, hostilities soon recommenced with increased fury, and the border counties, being the first scenes of action, suffered more during these semi-barbarous ages than any other part of the kingdom. The union of the two countries had often been suggested by the English court, for centuries before its accomplishment, but the Scots always contemptuously rejected the terms held out to them. Queen Anne at length, by her unwearied perseverance, and the assistance of a number of the leading men of both nations effected, after serious and protracted debates, this important *desideratum*.

THE BORDERERS, both English and Scotch, were, from an early period till the union, accustomed to the most nefarious practices of freebooting, and considered their theft and plunder only as a fair reprisal. They entertained but little affection for the nations to which they respectively belonged, for it was a matter of the utmost indifference to them whether they preyed upon their own or the opposing party. They retained in their mountains and forests the laws and manners of the ancient Britons, forming themselves into *septs* or *clans*, according to the Celtic system. These border clans were very numerous, and each was commanded by a border chief, who, when any of his *clansmen* sustained injury, was bound to seek revenge, and defend "all his name, kindred, mountaineers, and upholders," and, on the other hand, to retaliate whatever the injured party might, in their thirst for vengeance, commit. By this barbarous system, a ferocious animosity, or as it has been very appropriately designated, a *deadly feud*, was cherished on the borders. These martial clans were always eager and prepared for war, and at the sound of their *slugan* were speedily gathered together. The *slugan* or *slughorn* was also used as a watchword, by which, either in the night or in the confusion of battle, persons of the same clan recognised each other, and, in order to elude observation in their nocturnal prowls, they wore a sort of brown or heath-coloured dress. They were excellent archers, and it is said their bows were as sure as a rifle gun. Some rode small horses, which, on account of their fleetness, were called *prickers*. Though they, it is said, "would not care to steal, yet they would not betray any man that trusted in them, for all the gold in England and France." They were very nice and particular in the choice of their wives—a stout man would not marry a small woman, were she ever so rich—and an Englishman was prohibited by the March Laws from marrying a Scotchwoman, were she ever so honest. The females, like their husbands, possessed a bold and warlike spirit, and, in 1570, many desperate women are said to have "fought right stoutly" in a battle near Naworth. Being strangers to religion, the few religious houses which the piety of a former age had founded on the borders, were destroyed by them after Edward I. had usurped the Scottish throne.

In 1603, the last hostile inroad, before the union of the two kingdoms, happened immediately after the accession of James II., when between two

and three hundred Scots entered Cumberland, and committed various depredations as far as Penrith. James, who was at Berwick, on his way to London, sent Sir William Selby, governor of that place, with a detachment of the garrison, who soon dispersed the invaders, and sent those who fell into their hands to the castle of Carlisle. The two countries being now united under one monarch, and frontier towns no longer necessary, King James reduced the garrisons of Carlisle and Berwick, and ordered the term "Borders" to be changed to "Middle Shires," they being now nearly in the centre of his extended dominion. The extinction of the border feuds, however, was not completely effected till after the final union in 1706, for long-cherished distinctions and prejudices are not easily eradicated. Prior to the union, the Borderers were in a wretched condition, as may be inferred from the many hundreds who were employed during the night to watch and guard all the fords, passes, and inlets to the valleys.

**BORDER LAWS AND SERVICE.**—As the borders were so repeatedly the scenes of rapine and bloodshed, it became necessary to govern them by distinct laws—consequently, in the reign of Edward I., a code of laws was enacted, and placed under the administration of officers of high rank, entitled *wardens of the marches*. Though the wardens held courts, executions often took place without the formality of a trial, and matters difficult of proof were generally decided by single combat. The English and Scotch wardens sometimes held days of truce for consultations, but these often ended in bloodshed, for they occasionally assumed the power of waging war and making peace, and the border laws empowered either them or their deputies to pursue the moss-troopers (freebooters) into the neighbouring kingdom, by the *hot-trod*—a pursuit maintained with a lighted piece of turf carried on a spear, with hue and cry, bugle horn and bloodhound, and all who heard the alarm were expected to join in the chase. These laws, however, did not eradicate the evil, for many of the clans of moss-troopers continued their depredations long after the union of the two kingdoms, though a very great check was given to them by an edict, prohibiting borderers, "except gentlemen of high rank and respect," from carrying weapons, and by other statutes passed in the reign of Charles II., against "a great number of lewd, disorderly, and lawless persons, being thieves and robbers, who are called moss-troopers." In 1701, there were officers on the borders, called *country-keepers*, who, for a certain sum of money, *insured* their respective districts against theft and devastation. In 1715, many of the borderers were in arms under General Forster and the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, and some of them were amongst the adherents of the exiled house of Stuart in 1745, for the Scots long cherished with chivalrous affection the recollection of their Scottish origin and name, and many of the nobility and gentry of the north, at this period, generously sacrificed both their lives and fortunes in the last attempt to restore the Stuarts to their ancestral throne.

The last important event is the union between Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1800, from which time Ireland has ceased to have a separate legislature, and the British islands have been denominated the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the British Empire.

The extension of our foreign commerce in the sixteenth century introduced into England a great variety of exotics, among which are pale gooseberries, introduced in 1520—artichokes and parsley, in 1551—currants, in 1555—lettuces, garden cresses, and apricots, 1562—spinach, 1568—tobacco, 1583-6—beet, thyme, and mulberries, 1596—radishes, cucumbers, potatoes, and tea, about 1597—besides several others.

TABLE OF ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

KINGS ANTERIOR TO THE CONQUEST.

	NAME.	GENEALOGY.	REIGNED		REIGND YEARS.
			FROM	TO	
<i>Saxon Line.</i>	Egbert . . . . .	Son of Cerdic, a Saxon General . .	827	836	9
	Ethelwolf . . . . .	Son of Egbert . . . . .	836	858	22
	Ethelbald . . . . .	Son of Ethelwolf . . . . .	858	860	2
	Ethelbert . . . . .	Son of Ethelwolf . . . . .	860	866	6
	Ethelred I. . . . .	Son of Ethelwolf . . . . .	866	871	5
	Alfred the Great. . . . .	Son of Ethelwolf . . . . .	871	901	30
	Edward I. . . . .	Son of Alfred . . . . .	901	925	24
	Athelstan. . . . .	Son of Edward I. . . . .	925	940	15
	Edmund I. . . . .	Brother of Athelstan . . . . .	940	946	6
	Edred. . . . .	Brother of Edmund I. . . . .	946	955	9
	Edwy or Edwin. . . . .	Nephew of Edred . . . . .	955	959	4
	Edgar . . . . .	Brother of Edwy . . . . .	959	975	16
	Edward II. . . . .	Son of Edgar . . . . .	975	978	3
Ethelred II. . . . .	Son of Edgar . . . . .	978	1016	38	
Edmund II. . . . .	Son of Ethelred . . . . .	1016	1017	1	
<i>Danish Line.</i>	Canute. . . . .	King of Denmark . . . . .	1017	1036	19
	Harold I. . . . .	Son of Canute . . . . .	1036	1039	3
	Hardicanute. . . . .	Son of Canute . . . . .	1039	1041	2
<i>Saxon Line.</i>	Edward III. . . . .	Brother of Hardicanute . . . . .	1041	1066	25
	Harold II. . . . .	Son of Earl Godwin. . . . .	1066	1066	nrly. 1

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

<i>Norman Line.</i>	William I. . . . .	Duke of Normandy . . . . .	1066	1087	21
	William II . . . . .	Son of William I . . . . .	1087	1100	13
	Henry I. . . . .	Son of William I . . . . .	1100	1135	35
<i>House of Blois.</i>	Stephen. . . . .	Nephew of Henry I. . . . .	1135	1145	19
	Henry II. . . . .	Grandson of Henry I . . . . .	1154	1189	35
	Richard I. . . . .	Son of Henry II . . . . .	1189	1199	10
	John. . . . .	Son of Henry II . . . . .	1199	1216	17
<i>Plantagenet Line.</i>	Henry III . . . . .	Son of John . . . . .	1216	1272	56
	Edward I. . . . .	Son of Henry III. . . . .	1272	1307	35
	Edward II. . . . .	Son of Edward I. . . . .	1307	1327	20
	Edward III. . . . .	Son of Edward II. . . . .	1327	1377	50
	Richard II . . . . .	Grandson of Edward III. . . . .	1377	1399	22

1199  
1216  
1213

## KINGS AND QUEENS SINCE THE CONQUEST.—CONTINUED.

	NAME.	GENEALOGY.	REIGNED		REIGND YEARS.
			FROM	TO	
<i>House of Lancaster.</i>	Henry IV.....	Son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lanc.	1399	1413	14
	Henry V.....	Son of Henry IV.....	1413	1422	9
	Henry VI.....	Son of Henry V.....	1422	1461	39
<i>House of York.</i>	Edward IV.....	Great Grandson of Edward III....	1461	1483	22
	Edward V.....	Son of Edward IV.....	1483	1483	10 wks.
	Richard III.....	Brother of Edward IV.....	1483	1485	2 years
<i>House of Tudor.</i>	Henry VII.....	A des. of John of Gaunt.....	1485	1509	24
	Henry VIII.....	Son of Henry VII.....	1509	1547	38
	Edward VI.....	Son of Henry VIII.....	1547	1553	6
	Mary.....	Daughter of Henry VIII.....	1553	1558	3
	Elizabeth.....	Daughter of Henry VIII.....	1558	1603	45
<i>Stuart Line.</i>	James I.....	Son of Mary Queen of Scots.....	1603	1625	22
	Charles I.....	Son of James I.....	1625	1649	24
<i>The Commonwealth</i>	Oliver Cromwell..	Son of a Brewer of Huntingdon ..	1649	1658	9
	Richard Cromwell.	Son of Oliver Cromwell.....	1658	1659	7 mos.
<i>Stuart Line.</i>	Charles II.....	Son of Charles I.....	1660	1685	25 yrs.
	James II.....	Son of Charles I.....	1685	1688	....
<i>House of Orange.</i>	William and Mary	Son-in-law and daughter of James II.	1688	1702	14
<i>Stuart Line.</i>	Anne.....	Daughter of James II.....	1702	1714	12
	George I.....	Great Grandson of James I.....	1714	1727	13
<i>House of Hanover.</i>	George II.....	Son of George I.....	1727	1760	33
	George III.....	Grandson of George II.....	1760	1820	60
	George IV.....	Son of George III.....	1820	1830	10
	William IV.....	Son of George III.....	1830	1837	7
	VICTORIA.....	Neice of William IV.....	1837	....	....

## ANCIENT KINGDOMS AND PROVINCES IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND.

We subjoin the following sections from the elaborate report of the Census Commissioners, as being the most complete with which we are acquainted.

The existence of Towns, Hundreds, and Counties in England, at an early period, is well established, but their origin and nature have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Britain in the time of the Romans was occupied by numerous tribes, of which eighteen in England and Wales have left names in history, while the names of as many as eighteen tribes are scattered over the map of Scotland. Under the Romans, when the *Notitia Imperii* was compiled, it appears that the province of Britian was in five natural divisions :

*Britannia Prima* comprised the country south of the Thames and of the Bristol Channel; *Britannia Secunda*, the present Wales and border counties, separated by the Severn from *Flavia Cæsariensis*, which extended over the central portion of the island to the Humber and Mersey. *Maxima Cæsariensis*, from this boundary, stretched to the Tyne and Hadrian's Wall; while *Valentia* covered Northumberland north of the Tyne, and the south of Scotland, as far as the wall of Antonine. For Richard of Cirencester asserts that the country to the north of the Frith of Forth constituted a sixth division, under the name of *Vespasiana*; leaving Caledonia unsubdued beyond the Murray Frith. The towns had an independent jurisdiction in the midst of the British population, and, according to the treatise which is ascribed to Richard of Cirencester, two of them were municipal towns (*Verulamium*, St. Albans, and *Eburacum*, York); nine including (*Londinium*, London) were *coloniæ*; ten were cities (like *Lugwalliam*, Carlisle, and *Corinium*, Cirencester) under the Latian law; and twelve of less importance, were stipendiary towns. After the Britons were subdued, the military force in the province consisted at first of three legions, and afterwards of two legions, the sixth stationed at York, and the second at *Isca* (Caerleon). The twentieth legion was posted at *Deva* (Chester). Auxilliary troops were scattered around the main stations. At the time the *Notitia* was composed, the military force was, according to the best estimate, 21,000 infantry and cavalry. This affords some idea of the populousness of the country, which as is shown by the Itineraries, and the list of the writer of Ravenna, was occupied by numerous towns, and traversed by roads. The immemorial sites of the chief towns and roads of the kingdom were fixed during the Roman occupation, and where large Roman cities, like *Sorbiodunum* (Old Sarum), *Urioconium* (Wroxeter), and *Calleva*, (Silchester), fell into decay, it will generally be found that other cities arose in their neighbourhood, so that there was not so much an abandonment, as a removal of the city to meet the altered circumstances of the population.

The Saxons found Britain in the hands of many kings; but when Ælla was Bretwalda (A.D. 491), the Island was divided north and south, apparently by the Humber, into Albania and Lægria; the east side of the Island in Albania, was occupied by the Picts; Bryneich and Deifyr lay between the Frith of Forth and the Humber; the *south-eastern* angle was held by the Jutes and Saxons; on the west side of the Island, Cambria lay beyond the Severn; the Regnum Cumbrense extended from the Mersey to the Clyde, and the Scots had possession of the coast of Albania, next Ireland.

In the period of the Octarchy the west side of the Island was still in the possession of the Celtic tribes, who held West Wales and North Wales, on both sides of the estuary of the Severn, extending from sea to sea; as well as Strathclyde and Cumbria, stretching from *Alclud* (Dumbarton), over *Karleol* (Carlisle, which, however, was at an early period occupied by the Northumbrians), and round the Cumbrian Skiddaw and Helvellyn to the Mersey. From the eastern side of the forests, moors, and mountains of the north, the kingdom of Northumbria descended to the sea, stretching from Edwinburgh, over the Tweed and Hadrian's Wall, the Tyne, and, sometimes, the Humber.

Bernicia was separated from Deira by the woody franchise of St. Cuthbert (afterwards Durham), between the Tyne and the Tees. The East Angles and the East Saxons settled in the country between the Wash and the Thames. The kingdoms of Kent, of the South Saxons, and of Wessex, extended from the North Foreland and the Thames, to the western shore.

The Danes swept round the east coasts with their fleets, and settled in large numbers, increased by continual immigration from the continent, on the whole of the *east side* of the Island; and the country east of the river Lea, the Ouse, and Watling-street, or the ancient Roman Road, as well as Northumbria, was thenceforth designated generally, Danelagh, or "Dane-Law." Wessex occupied the *south side*—the Celtic states the *west side* of the triangular island; and Mercia filled the centre of the island. Scotland passed into the hands of the Scots. The Saxon kings of Wessex—Egbert, Alfred, Edward the Elder, Athelstan, and Edgar—for a time reigned paramount over the kingdom; but the warlike genius of the Northmen finally gained the ascendancy, and Canute ruled the nations on the whole natural area of the Scandinavian race—occupied by the English, the Scots, and the Britons, as well as the Swedes, the Danes, and the Norwegians. Canute divided England into four distinct governments; Northumbria, East Anglia, Mercia, and Wessex, which he held in his own hands as an Earldom. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Siward held Northumbria; Harold, East Anglia; Godwin, Wessex; Sweyne, the country between the Severn and the Thames to Staines; Leofric, Mercia; the king of the Scots, Lothian; and a Scottish prince the kingdom of Cumbria.

## SHIRES.

The Saxons in England formed successively, under kings, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, small states, which were gradually reduced by conquest to three (Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria), that remained, to a certain extent, distinct and important, after they were finally incorporated in one. The larger states must necessarily have been subdivided, for military as well as civil purposes, from the earliest periods. Tacitus notices subdivisions of the tribes in Germany—and Mr. Kemble, who has devoted so much time so successfully to the elucidation of Saxon records and history, has endeavoured to show that the Mark and Gá of Germany may be still traced in English names, charters, and territorial divisions. Ingulphus affirms that Alfred divided the kingdom into counties, hundreds, and tythings, when he had an Inquisition taken, which served as the model of the Domesday Survey, and was digested and registered in the roll of Winchester. About and after the year 800, divisions of parts of Wessex, under the names of existing counties, are also referred to in the Saxon Chronicle—and the early laws mention *ealdormen* of shires. Bern, the *ealdorman* of the Northumbrians was burnt by the *high reeves*, at Stilton in 780. That many subdivisions of the Saxon "kingdoms" existed before

the days of Alfred is incontestable. Bede mentions Lindissé (Lincoln), the North Mercians, the South Mercians, the Midland Angles (Angli Mediterranei), Regio Sudergeona (Surrey), and other small regions. The statement of Ingulphus is supported by Malmesbury. He says that the natives misled by the example of the barbarous Northmen, indulged in rapine, and that Alfred, in consequence, "appointed centuries, which they call 'hundreds,' and decenaries, that is to say 'tythings,' so that every Englishman, living according to law, must be a member of both." The laws ascribed to the Confessor, embody this statement, and Malmesbury's description of the institution. After the time of Alfred, the counties are distinctly specified in the Saxon Chronicle, and the "different manuscripts usually adopt the word *scir* where we use shire, and with the same meaning." Florence of Worcester and William of Malmesbury name 32 counties south of the Humber—the Saxon Chronicle mentions 26, of which 21 are distinguished as shires.

The division of England into counties, each having an ealdorman discharging civil and military functions under the king and his council, was evidently based upon the old divisions of the country. Two small kingdoms became the counties of Kent and Sussex—the kingdom of the East Saxons became Essex and Middlesex—of the East Angles, Norfolk and Suffolk. The lands of the Wilsætan, Dornsætan, Sumersætan (from Sætan settlers), became Wilts, Dorset, Somerset—to which *shire* was perhaps unnecessarily added. *Damnonia* and *Cornaw*, wrung successively from the Welsh, as they retreated first beyond the Exe and then over the Tamar, were named Devonshire and Cornwall. The district of Berkshire, whose men, under their *ealdormen*, fought and put the "army" of Northmen to flight in A.D. 860 and 871, was, it is said, so named from the character of the country. Sutherige, Surrey, (southern island), was named from the town on the Thames. Another class of counties was evidently constructed on different principles: thus the county containing Winchester, the capital of Wessex, was called *Hámtúnscir*, from *Hámtún* now Southampton. All the counties into which Mercia was divided were named from their large central towns, which became the county towns—thus it was with Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, &c. Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Durham, are also named from the county towns—Rutland, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland are not named from towns, but, like the counties in the south, from the people and the locality—after the analogy of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*.

All the English counties, south of the Humber and Mersey, are nominally enumerated by Malmesbury, except Rutland and Middlesex, but he designates the northern parts as "all the region beyond the Humber as far as Scotland." After A.D. 952, the province of Northumbria was administered by earls, and while Lothian was, about A.D. 972, granted to Kenneth, King of Scotland, to be held by homage, Northumbria shrunk as an earldom within the limits of the present county, between the Tees and the Tweed, and the kingdom—the earldom of Deira—became the county of York. The bishop, by the grace of St. Cuthbert, obtained an almost regal jurisdiction in Durham, which, lying between the Tees and Tyne, separates the two great northern counties. When

Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire were detached from Cumbria, of which Malcom IV. was appointed king by Duncan, A.D. 1033, does not clearly appear. "Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham are not described in the survey of which Domesday is the record, nor does *Lancashire* appear under its proper name—but Furness and the northern part of the county, as well as the south of *Westmoreland*, with part of *Cumberland*, are included in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*—that part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended six hundreds, and one hundred and eighty-eight manors, is subjoined to Cheshire—and part of Rutlandshire is described in the adjacent counties of *Northampton* and *Lincoln*. To which may be added, that in later times, the two ancient hundreds of Atiscross and Exestan, deemed a part of *Cheshire* in the survey, have been transferred to the counties of *Flint* and *Denbigh*, in the principality of Wales. Herefordshire, which, in the time of the Conqueror, appears to have been esteemed almost a Welsh county, is included in the return. In the account of *Gloucestershire*, we find a considerable portion of *Monmouthshire* included, probably all between the Wye and the Usk."

Henry II., at the Council of Northampton, by the common consent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, and barons of his realm, divided his kingdom into six parts, to each of which he appointed three justices itinerant. The counties in each circuit are enumerated in the annals of the time, and all the names of the existing counties occur, except Middlesex, Rutland, Durham, Cheshire, and Monmouthshire. The small county of Rutland was probably attached to Lincoln and Northampton—Durham and Cheshire were counties palatine, without the jurisdiction—and Monmouthshire had not been detached from Wales—Richmondshire and Coupland are mentioned among the northern counties, and, like Hallamshire, Howdenshire, Bedlingtonshire, Islandshire, and Northamptonshire, seem to intimate that a politic but unsuccessful attempt had been once made to cut up Northumbria, like Mercia, into small counties.

The 40 counties of England, 12 of Wales, 32 of Scotland, making 84 counties in Great Britain, vary much in size and population. The English counties consist of a variable number of hundreds, and, until latterly, had detached parts within each other's limits. All the estuaries, and the large, as well as some of the small rivers on the east coast, serve to mark the bounds of extensive counties. The Tweed, Tyne, Tees, Humber, Wash, Yare, Stour, Thames, separate Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, which were, at one time or other of the Saxon period, separately or conjointly, small kingdoms. On the south coast, the smaller rivers appear to have been disregarded in fixing the bounds of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorset, and Devon, but the Tamar divides Devon from Cornwall. The Bristol Channel and the estuary of the Severn, separate Somerset and Devon from Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire—the indentations of the coast by estuaries mark, on the west coast, the divisions of the Welsh counties—the Dee divides Flint from Cheshire—the Mersey, Cheshire from Lancashire, which now extends over the Ribble and Morecambe

Bay, to the Dudden and Windermere, where it touches Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Thames is a boundary from its mouth almost to its source. It separates Essex, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire, on its north bank—from Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent, on the south bank. The arrangement on the Severn is different—the county towns of Gloucester, Worcester and Shrewsbury are on its banks, and the counties extend to the hills on both sides. Herefordshire, in like manner, extends over the middle portion of the basin of the Wye. All the midland counties on the site of Mercia are small, and as the county towns are on the rivers, extend on both sides of the basins. This difference in the boundary, implying the existence of bridges, and in size, implying that the country had become more populous, also strengthens the inference that Mercia was divided into counties about the age of Alfred and the time of the Danish invasions.

The shire is an important subdivision of the kingdom, and each shire has numerous officers: (1) a lord lieutenant, who is also (2) *custos-rotulorum* or keeper of the archives, except in counties of cities: (3) a sheriff, who appoints (4) an under-sheriff (5) justices of the peace, all appointed by the crown: (6) a county treasurer, and (7) a clerk of the peace, generally an attorney, who is appointed by the *custos-rotulorum*: (8) the county coroners are elected by the free-holders, as (9) the knights of the shire were formerly. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates which are struck by the justices of the peace in counties at quarter sessions. The rates, which were formerly collected by the high constables—or constables of hundreds—are directed under 7 and 8 Vic., c. 33, to be collected by the Board of Guardians, and to be paid by them to the county treasurer. The county expenditure is chiefly incurred in maintaining bridges, gaols, police, prisoners, lunatic asylums, and the various county officers; some of whom are paid, although the majority of the offices are honorary, and are discharged gratuitously. The Shiregemote was a court of great importance in Anglo-Saxon times; and held two annual general meetings, one in spring, and another in autumn for the transaction of business, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. But as it was found impossible to despatch all the business at these two meetings, county courts, called *folcmotes*, were appointed to be held by the Shire-reeve every four weeks.

**TRYTHING OR RIDING.**—Next to the Shire came the Trything or Riding, a term which implies a third part; a mode of division in England now peculiar to Yorkshire, but common to Lincolnshire and some other counties in the Anglo-Saxon era. The chief magistrate was called the trything-man or lathgrieve, presiding over three, four, or more hundreds, formed into what was called a trything, in some places a *lathe*, and in other places a *rape*. Hence the lathes of Kent, the rapes of Sussex, the parts of Lincoln, and the trythings or ridings of Yorkshire.

**HUNDREDS.**—Subdivisions of the shires have existed since the age of Alfred, and hundreds, tythings, and hides, are named in the early Saxon laws, charters, and other records. The notices are, however, by no means precise, nor are they all consistent, either with themselves, or with what is found to exist of the ancient divisions in later times. The simplest view may be thus

stated ;—England was divided into hides—about 274,950 in number, and a hide of land, containing 100 or 120 acres, supported a free family—ten such free families constituted a *tything*—*ten* or *twelve tythings* a *hundred*—an indefinite number of hundreds a shire. The hundred is used in the Domesday Return (1086), as a well defined territorial division of the county. The hundred in East Anglia consisted of twelve leets, peoples, grouped by threes in four head leets—and the hypothesis, that the hundred generally should contain twelve tithings, each of which had a head man, *tithingman*, and the twelve tithingmen of the hundred a foreman, or *hundred-man* at its head, meeting in court twelve times a year, represents the Teutonic and northern theory of this institution, as accurately, perhaps, as any other that has been proposed. In this hypothesis, England should have been divided into 2,263 hundreds, and 27,156 tithings—districts undoubtedly of a convenient size for many administrative purposes, and agreeing closely with the number of sub-districts (2007), and enumeration districts (27,884), into which the country has been divided for the purpose of registration and of taking the census.

In naming the districts corresponding to hundreds in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, the term “hundred” was abandoned and wapentake was used, and in the four northern counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland we find “ward” used for the same purpose. This naming is supposed to have arisen from the warding or guarding necessary in that part of the country against the frequent incursions of the Scots. There is another peculiarity in the northern counties—the parishes like those of Scotland, are seven or eight times as large as the parishes of the southern counties of England. The hundred-man, above mentioned, was the captain of his hundred in the time of war, was well as their civil magistrate in time of peace—and, for the performance of his duties, he received one third of all the fines imposed in his court. The court commonly met once every month, and all the members, in imitation of their German ancestors, came to it in arms,—a custom from which it obtained the name of the wapentac, or wapentake. At the beginning of each meeting, all the members touched with their spears, that of the hundred-man, in token of their acknowledging his authority, and being ready to fight under his command. In these courts, the archdeacon, and sometimes the bishop, presided with the hundred-man, and both civil and ecclesiastical affairs were taken cognizance of in them. The hundred courts did not possess the power of inflicting capital punishments, an appeal lay from them to the trything the next superior court.

SESSIONAL DIVISIONS.—The divisions existing in all the counties of England and Wales for the purposes of special and petty sessions, are in general based on the *hundreds* and other ancient county subdivisions. By the authority of various Acts of Parliament the justices at Quarter Sessions may alter and re-arrange these sessional divisions, and they are empowered to adopt the same limits as those of poor-law unions. In the exercise of these powers the justices have occasionally transferred parishes and places from one division to another, and, for the convenience of the constables or of the public, annexed such parishes to others in a particular hundred of the division to which they have been

assigned. By this transference, the parishes thus dealt with for a special purpose, have come to be considered for all purposes whatever, parts of the hundred to which they have been added, and have thenceforward been deemed as much part of the hundred as any of the other parishes which may have been named as belonging to it in the Domesday Survey. It seems clear, however, that while the justices have full power to divide the counties in any manner which they may think expedient for the convenience of holding sessions, they possess no authority to alter the ancient hundreds. That in practice a different view is taken in some counties is sufficiently obvious from the returns of the Clerks of the Peace.

For the purposes of Assize and Gaol delivery, there are in England and Wales eight circuits of the judges, besides the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court at London. The circuits are known as the Home, Midland, Norfolk, Oxford, Northern, Western, North Wales, and South Wales circuits, and include the counties situated in the parts of the country implied by their names.

MUNICIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS.—When the Anglo-Saxons first invaded England “the woods” were no longer the “towns” of the natives. The Britons had been collected in cities, polished, but subjugated by the Roman legionaries, who lived in villas and towns, on taxes which their publicans collected. As the Roman towns still existed, some of their forms and institutions may have remained, and have impressed on the populations of London, York, and other cities, some modifications of the national institutions of the Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians. Those modifications can, however, rarely be traced. The condition and circumstances were no longer the same in the fertile cultivated soil of England as they had been on the western shores of the continent, and the new races adapted themselves to the change, but their relations to each other, to their families, and to their princes, required free institutions of a character very different from the provincial organization of the declining Roman empire. The Saxon borough was a modification of the hundred—the burgesses were freemen bound to each other as neighbours, responsible for each other to surrounding communities, sharing common burdens, classified further in Guilds of Trades, or Companies, which sprang up with the divisions of labour, and banded firmly together for the defence of their walls and dwellings. “It must be clearly understood,” observes one of the ablest of our constitutional historians, “that a Saxon *Burgh* was nothing more than a *hundred* or an assemblage of hundreds, surrounded by a moat, a stockade, or a wall, and the name of the hundred was actually given to some of the most considerable cities, burghs, and towns of England. No right was conferred or destroyed by the feeble fortifications which protected the burgesses, and the jurisdiction of the burgh-moot, or port-moot, differed from that possessed by the analogous districts in the open country, only in consequence of the police required by a more condensed population, and the institutions, perhaps of a Roman origin, which incorporated the trading portions of the community, all of which were extraneous to the primitive territorial jurisdiction of the burgh, and in no respect affecting its constitutional existence or nature.

The eleven cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, York—and the five towns of Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, Southampton, in England—and two, Caermarthen and Haverfordwest, in Wales, are “Counties of themselves”—as was also the city of Coventry till lately. The cities on the old Roman sites maintained their independence of the country around them, as well as of the early Saxon kingdoms, to a larger extent than other towns, as is indicated by their independent county jurisdiction.

Some of the ancient boroughs fell into decay, new boroughs sprang up in other parts of the country, many towns were created boroughs for purposes not now very intelligible, and with the rapid increase of population which commenced after 1750, and has gone on for nearly a century—through three successive generations—the houses have spread beyond the limits of the old boroughs and cities. In 1835, a great change was made in their constitution, and the limits of many were enlarged by the adoption of the new boundaries, settled for the purposes of parliamentary elections, after an inquiry by commissioners into the circumstances of each place. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by *councils*, elected in the several wards—by a mayor and aldermen, elected out of the council—auditors and assessors, elected by the burgesses—a treasurer and a town-clerk, appointed by the council. Such functionaries exist in every reformed borough—others may be appointed. Justices of the peace may be appointed by the Queen, so may salaried police magistrates, and a recorder, after petition by the council to the crown. There are coroners of the borough. The control of the police, the administration of justice, the lighting and paving of the streets, and other local functions, are in the hands of the corporations. The burgesses and householders, in many municipal boroughs, elect burgesses by majorities to serve in Parliament.

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.—There were, in March, 1851, 200 cities, boroughs, and districts of boroughs in England and Wales, sending members to Parliament, and 21 burghs, or district of burghs in Scotland. St. Alban's, disfranchised since 1851, is included in the English boroughs.

MANORS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION.—After his accession, in 1066, the Conqueror seized, besides the crown lands, the lands of the Anglo-Saxon, or Danish proprietors, who fell in the battle of Hastings, and, in the course of his reign, acquired the estates of many rebellious thanes. He distributed a large portions of these lands, as the pay of past and future services, among the chieftains in his army, who retained large domains for themselves, and distributed the rest, on similar terms, among the officers and men under their command. The estates of the church, and of the chief monasteries also, passed into the hands of the Norman clergy. The tenants who held immediately of the king, including ecclesiastical corporations, amounted to 1,400, the under tenants to 7,871, at the time of the great survey (A.D. 1086), which exhibits an apparently new division of the country into manors. In the Domesday record, the kingdom is divided into the *lands (terras)* of the king, bishops, and tenants in chief (*tenentes terras*), and these again into *manors*, under the respective hundreds, which generally included the whole or parts

of several manors. The ancient demesne of the crown consisted of 1,422 manors. Earl Moretaine, the Conqueror's half-brother, held 973 manors—Alan, Earl of Bretagne, 442—Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, 439—the Bishop of Coutance, 280—Roger de Busli, 174—six other tenants, 174, 164, 162, 150, 116, 100 manors. Thus 4,416 manors were held, 1,422 by the king, and 2,994 by eleven of his followers. Villa was another term for manor (*manerium*) or lordship, and in the Exeter Doomsday *mansio* is almost constantly used for *manerium*. The manor was what Bede had called the “*place*” (*locus*), in the midst of which the churches were erected, or the old temples had stood, the village and surrounding neighbourhood, where the people lived for the sake of society and of defence, with their headman or thane, dwelling in his capacious *hall*, built of wood by the bondmen from his demesne, covered with reeds and straw, or a roof of wooden shingles, through which the smoke from the hearth ascended. This hall often became a strong mansion, and the home of the chief tenant a castle, subsequent to the Norman conquest. The kingdom was held securely,—there was a military chief and a strong post in every parish of the country, surrounded by 60,215 knights, in the possession of as many feuds, fees, or portions of territory.

## ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

The division of the country into *Dioceses*, *Archdeaconries*, *Deaneries*, and *Parishes*, took place in very early times. Most of the present bishoprics were founded in the Anglo-Saxon period—originally there were three Archbishoprics, of Canterbury, York, and Carleon in Wales—these were subsequently reduced to the two former, the territory of the latter being annexed to the See of Canterbury. Most of the Dioceses, on their first formation, had their limits co-extensive with the boundaries of the different kingdoms; sub-divisions soon, however, were discovered to be requisite; and the council of Hertford, convened by Archbishop Theodore, decreed that as the faithful grew to be more numerous the number of the sees should also be increased. The first sub-division was made by this prelate in the diocese of York, and afterwards repeated alterations were made from time to time, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape, excepting the addition made by Henry VIII., and by the recent acts of parliament. Henry founded seven new Bishoprics, viz.,—Gloucester, Bristol, Peterborough, Oxford, Westminster, Chester and Man. The Bishopric of Westminster, however, only lasted till 1550, when it was again incorporated with the see of London, and the act of 6 and 7 Wm., IV., cap. 77, united into one the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and created two additional—Manchester and Ripon. By this statute, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were authorized to alter the limits of nearly all the rest, by effecting a transference of parishes from one to another, with a view to the more convenient distribution of territory and population.

ARCHDEACONRIES—were established soon after the conquest. The act of 6 & 7 Wm., IV., cap. 77, gives power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to re-arrange the boundaries of the ancient, and to form certain new Archdea-

conries. The new ones formed in exercise of this authority, are Bristol, Maidstone, Monmouth, Westmoreland, Manchester, Lancaster, and Craven.

DEANERIES—were recognised Ecclesiastical divisions of a Diocese in Saxon times. They seem to have been designed to correspond with *Hundreds* in the political division of the country, as Archdeaconries were possibly intended to correspond with Counties. The etymology of the word (*Decanus*) favours this idea, and it is not improbable that all such Deaneries originally embraced Districts with *ten* churches, and no more, their boundaries, once settled, have never been disturbed, although increase of population caused an increase in the number of religious edifices.

PARISHES.—The ancient primary division of the land, for spiritual purposes, was exclusively into *parishes*—but, in the course of time, as population increased, and additional churches were erected, certain *portions* of the particular parishes came to be assigned by custom to the newly established places of worship, and these at length, under the name of *Chapeltries*, acquired boundaries as definite and generally recognised as those of the parent parish. This is especially the case in the more northern counties, where, the parishes being of very large extent, while the population has increased with great rapidity, the need for such a further subdivision soon became apparent. In more modern times many other districts have been originated by the force of similar circumstances, without however having obtained by custom or otherwise, any legally recognised boundaries. These conventional districts are generally created, upon the erection of a new church in any populous parish, by private arrangement between the rector or vicar of the mother parish, and the incumbent of the new benefice, and are formed solely for the purpose or ensuring a more effective spiritual oversight of the entire population.

CHANGES IN THE ANCIENT SUBDIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.—The counties of England have undergone considerable changes. The observance in Wales of peculiar laws and customs, combined with the use of another language by the people, naturally tended to maintain in a marked manner the distinction, which still exists in a less degree, between the inhabitants of the principality, and those of England. In the reign of Henry VIII. considerable changes were effected in the Welsh counties, as well as in those bordering upon Wales. Under the Reform Act, the number of knights of the shire has been increased: an additional member has been given to each of seven counties—and each of twenty-five other counties has been divided into two parts, each of which is entitled to return two members instead of the two previously returned for the entire county. The following counties have been thus divided for the purpose of returning members to parliament:—

Cheshire	Kent	Staffordshire
Cornwall	Lancashire	Suffolk
Cumberland	Leicestershire	Surrey
Derbyshire	Norfolk	Sussex
Devonshire	Northamptonshire	Warwickshire
Durham	Northumberland	Wiltshire
Essex	Nottinghamshire	Worcestershire
Gloucestershire	Shropshire	
Hampshire	Somersetshire	

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire also return additional members—the three Ridings having been adopted as the subdivisions of the former county, and the parts of Lindsey and those of Kesteven and Holland for the latter.

A bill was introduced into parliament and received the Royal assent, 6th August, 1844, under which every detached part of a county in England and Wales has become, since the 20th October, 1844, *for all purposes* part of the county in which it is situated. Under this Act Northumberland has gained an additional area of 64,389 acres, containing 19,035 inhabitants, by the annexation of the districts of Islandshire and Norhamshire, and other parts of Durham which were locally situated either north of Northumberland or in the body of that county.

ORIGIN OF TITHES.—About the year 690, Ina, King of the West Saxons, made a code of laws, the fourth section of which is to the following purport,—“The first-fruits of seeds, or church dues, arising from the product of corn, &c., are to be paid at the feast of St. Martin, and let him that fails in the payment forfeit 40s.,” as Lambert reads it—or according to Sir Henry Spelman, 60s.—and besides pay the dues twelve times over. In section 62nd, “Church dues are to be paid where the person owing them dwells in the midst of winter.” These laws appear to be the first on *record* respecting such maintenance for the church, and, on this account, are mentioned here. The gifts and oblations which the primitive christians, in their devotedness and zeal for religion, made, as acts of piety, were transformed by usage and custom, into a right, and are now advanced into the firmer title of ordinance. Hence modern lawyers say, that tithes are due of common right, as having existed since the first establishment of churches, and made regular from the division of parochial limits.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—FIRST-FRUITS AND TENTHS.—From a very early period, every bishop and clergyman has been required to pay the amount of his first year's incumbency into a fund, called from thence “*First Fruits*,” and every succeeding year as long as he is in possession of his living, he has been required to pay one-tenth part of his income into a fund, hence called “*The Tenths*.” In 1290, a valuation for this purpose was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England, and the book containing that record is preserved in the Remembrancer's office, under the title of “*Valor of Pope Nicholas IV.*” At the time of the Reformation there was a law passed, that the first-fruits and tenths should be applied to the use of the state, and that any bishop or clergyman neglecting to pay these imposts into the public treasury, should be declared an intruder into his living, and should forfeit double the amount—and in order to ascertain the full amount, an accurate and full valuation was made of all the ecclesiastical livings in England and Wales. Except during a short period in the reign of Philip and Mary, the first-fruits and tenths continued to be paid into the public exchequer, till the reign of Queen Anne, who, deploring the wretched condition of many of the poor clergy, owing to the insufficiency of their livings, determined that the first-fruits and tenths of the livings of all the bishops and clergy should be paid into a fund, called “*Queen Anne's Bounty*,” and that the amount should be appropriated to the

augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. As there was no fresh valuation instituted in the time of Queen Anne, the first-fruits and tenths continued to be paid according to that made by Henry VIII., in 1535, and which was registered in what is called the King's Book, *Liber Regis*, to which we shall frequently have to refer in the accounts of church livings, at subsequent pages. That this payment might not operate oppressively, the first year's income was to be paid by four annual instalments, and all livings of small value were entirely exempt, and hence called "*discharged livings*." The increase which has taken place in the value of church livings since 1535 is enormous, and were the first-fruits and tenths collected on the present valuation, they would yield, instead of £15,000, as at present, more than £350,000—the *net income* of the Established Church of England and Wales now amounting to £3,055,654 per annum, as appears from the report of the commissioners appointed by his late majesty William IV., made on an average of the three years ending December 31st, 1831, and presented to parliament, 1835. The valuation of all the benefices, within the limits of this work, and in the Commissioners' Report of 1835, will be shown in the histories of the parishes and chapelries in the county.

OLD AND NEW POOR LAWS.—*Judge Blackstone* says, the Poor Laws are founded on the principles of civil society, and when the lands became property, they carried with them the charge of providing for the destitute. The proprietors of land, under the feudal system, provided for the poor, and when Christianity was introduced, each proprietor gave a tenth part of his produce to the church, one-fourth of which *tithe* was appropriated to the support of the indigent. This was the state of things when Henry VIII., suppressed the monasteries and confiscated their property, part of which, as has been seen, was the real *bona fide* property of the poor, who deprived of their ancient rights, were left in a state of the utmost destitution. By the suppression of the religious houses many thousands of artisans and labourers were thrown out of employment, and at the same time there was, in other quarters, less than the usual demand for labour. For such was the rage for turning everything into sheep-walks, that, on the one hand, the royal proclamations inform us that many villages were by this means entirely destroyed, and that one shepherd occupied ground that had before employed many families—while on the other, Hales, the royal commissioner, makes the same complaint, and states that, in consequence of the infraction of those laws, which forbade proprietors to keep more than two thousand sheep, and which ordered the occupiers of Church lands to keep household upon their estates, and to plough as much land as had been kept in tillage during the previous twenty years, the number of the king's subjects had been wonderfully diminished, as was proved, he added, from the chronicles, and from the present and former books of musters. The result was anything but favourable to the employed labourer, and there were great numbers who could not procure work even at this disadvantage. In times of scarcity the clergy and monks were the support of the poor—now, the former were impoverished, the latter scattered or executed. On each monastic estate a portion of land had been gratuitously

set apart as a common, for the sole benefit of the poor, but this had vanished in the wreck of the monasteries, and even those commons, which had from time immemorial been occupied by none but the peasantry, were now frequently appropriated by the neighbouring gentry.

Pining under afflictions which the new proprietors treated with indifference or scorn, they crowded along the roads, and begged with the strength of numbers and with the eagerness of famine. They were exasperated, though they could not be repressed, because their sufferings were not alleviated, by statutes such as the most barbarous states have never issued. Whoever "lived idly or loiteringly for the space of three days" was to be branded as a vagabond, with the letter V upon his breast, and was to be doomed for two years to be the slave of his informer, bread and water was to be his food, an iron collar his badge, and "labour at any work however vile," or unlimited infliction "by beating, chaining, or *otherwise*," his only alternative. Did he escape and elude pursuit for a fortnight, his cheek or forehead was to be branded with the letter S, as the mark of one that was now a slave for life. Did the wretched outcast escape a second time, he was treated as a convicted felon, and to add to this, they were not allowed to express their dissent—their forefathers might at least have petitioned against a new statute or any form of grievance, but they were to be mute and expect no mercy. Maddened by their sufferings and the severe restrictions imposed upon them, they broke out into open revolt, and tore down the enclosures which had been raised around the commons. This insurrection was, however, easily suppressed by means of foreign mercenaries, and the death of four thousand of the insurgents on the field and the gibbet, taught the remainder to bear their sufferings in silence. The poor continued in the same distressed circumstances till Queen Elizabeth imposed poor rates on *all* occupiers of land, houses, and other property. The New Poor Law was passed in 1834, and in speaking of these laws, an impartial writer, who has paid much attention to the subject, says, "it had for many years been admitted by successive administrations to be an evil of the greatest magnitude, which was eating like a canker into the heart of the nation, pauperising the labourers of whole counties, reducing them to deep degradation, taking away the motive and the reward of industry, and oppressing that capital which is to employ and remunerate labour. It had become the common practice in agricultural parishes, for the farmers to pay their workmen only *half-wages*, and to send them to the overseer for the rest of what was necessary for subsistence. The general rate of wages had fallen, and the parish eked out the support of the labourer. The farmers kept few or no hands regularly at work, but sent to the overseer for hands when they wanted them, and turned them adrift when the job was done. The overseer, in fact, was the general paymaster of the labourers—the able-bodied as well as the feeble and aged—and *let them out* like gangs of slaves, making as much of them as he could, but regarding himself as bound to make up to the workman a certain weekly amount, which was paid to all indiscriminately, whether industrious or idle, whether frugal or improvident, whether drunken or sober, whether civil or insolent, whether good workmen or bad—with regard to nothing

but the number of their families. This system cut the very sinews of industry, took away its reward, and levelled all distinctions of skill and awkwardness, vice and virtue. *It made every labourer a pauper, and all his family paupers.* He had no encouragement for good conduct, he had no motive for caring to continue in the employment of his master, and his master had no interest in keeping him. The natural bond of connection between the employer and the employed was severed. The labourer, too, had a positive interest in marrying early, however imprudently, and in keeping all his children idle at home, because his allowance from the parish was so much per head, and it was so calculated, that the labourer was richer and more comfortable as his family increased, though none of them worked at all. In like manner, a woman having illegitimate children, was actually a gainer by her shame, in consequence of the parish allowance. *The New Poor Law has amended both the law and the practice.* It has worked wonders in the agricultural districts. It has benefitted the employer, but it has benefitted the labourer infinitely more. Whole counties have been raised from the condition of pauper bondage, to the condition of well-paid workmen. It has diverted two millions of money from the degrading channel of *parish pay* into the honourable channel of *wages of labour*. By that amount has it reduced the poor-rates, and every farthing thus saved is, no doubt, laid out in the better payment and more regular employment of labour. The benefit is mutual. The increased wages is compensated for by the reduced poor-rate. Master and man have now resumed their natural connection, and with it they have resumed their natural feelings of sympathy and interest. The workman, perhaps, has more care than before, just as a freeman has more care than a slave, but he has also more dignity, more comfort, and more virtue. He now puts his children out as soon as they are able or fit for work or service, instead of ruining them by keeping them idle at home. The rate of wages is generally raised, and the number of paupers is reduced in an astonishing manner. In West Sussex alone, the number is reduced from 4,729 (before the union) down to 327—that is, 4,402 men are converted from slaves into freemen. Improvident marriages are much fewer than they were, and illegitimate children are greatly reduced in number. Now, what advantages can be compared with these—*the independence of men, the chastity of women, the right training of children, the comfort of families, the fair and regular remuneration of industry?* They are blessings which money cannot value, and figures cannot calculate.”

The average poor-rate for the kingdom in 1748, 1749, and 1750, was £730,135—for the year 1776, it was £1,720,316—and the average for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, amounted to £2,167,748—and in 1803, it swelled to £5,348,204—and in 1817, to £9,320,440. The time had certainly arrived for a full investigation, and an endeavour to ascertain the cause, as the only way to order a remedy. A parliamentary commission was accordingly appointed, and an investigation made through all the kingdom, when a mass of the most appalling evidence was produced. The average annual amount of poor-rate paid for three years previous to the *New Poor Law*, was £5,332,904. In the year 1841, the amount was £4,028,287—in 1842, £4,172,018—in

1843, £4,406,088. If we add to these sums the expenses paid out of the general taxes, and the cost of building workhouses, the ratepayer cannot have benefitted very much yet by the change. The salary paid to the three commissioners is £2,000 a year each, and the eighteen assistant commissioners receive together £12,600 a year, which, with the salaries to their secretaries, clerks, &c., &c., amount to £50,173 per annum. Guardians of parishes are appointed under these, according to the population, to carry out the measure.

The poor-rate during the year 1851-52 was £6,552,289, and was assessed in the following manner:—On land, including farm-houses, £2,707,527—on houses, including warehouses and factories, £3,124,526—on tithes, £295,056—coal mines, £61,191—saleable underwoods, £28,524—canals, £28,471—railways, £204,871—other property, £102,032. The whole amount raised by local rates in England and Wales during the same period, was as follows:—Poor-rate, £6,552,298—highway-rate, £1,662,575—county-rate and county police-rate, £820,134—borough-rate, £509,028—land-tax, £1,130,917—total, £10,674,962—to which must be added church-rates, an item which would probably not do much more than raise the amount to £11,000,000, but, by some strange negligence, the return from which these figures are taken omits to include church-rates, though it is stated that the returns relating to church-rates were presented to parliament last August.

The Poor Law Unions into which Northumberland is divided will be described in the histories of the Towns or Parishes in which the workhouses are situated.

POPULATION AND OTHER STATISTICS FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.—The area of England is 50,922 square miles, Scotland 31,324, and Wales 7,398, the Islands in the British Seas 394, making a total of 90,038 square miles.

The following table shows the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres:—

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures, & Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Incapable of Improvement.	Total in Statute Acres.
England . . . . .	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales . . . . .	890,570	2,226,430	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland . . . . .	2,493,050	2,771,050	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands . . . . .	109,630	274,060	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Totals . . . . .	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

The number of farms in the United Kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000, and the property derived from agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, £216,817,624. The value of land in England is estimated at £128,000,000.

The following table exhibits the population of Great Britain and of the Islands in the British Seas, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, abroad as well as at home, at the six undermentioned periods:—

Date of the Enumeration.	Great Britain and Islands in the British Seas.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.
March 10th, 1801	10,917,433	9,156,171	1,678,452	82,810
May 27th, 1811..	12,424,120	10,454,529	1,884,044	85,547
May 28th, 1821..	14,402,643	12,172,664	2,137,325	92,654
May 29th, 1831..	16,564,138	14,051,986	2,405,610	106,542
June 7th, 1841..	18,813,786	16,035,198	2,652,339	126,249
March 31st, 1851	21,121,967	18,054,170	2,922,362	145,435

In 1851, there were in Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas 3,670,192 inhabited houses, 166,735 uninhabited, and 29,194 in process of erection, making a total of 3,866,121 houses.

The number of the male population of Great Britain at the same period was 10,386,048—of the female population, 10,735,919—the females exceeded the males by 349,871, and the males at home were 10,223,558, consequently the females exceeded by 512,361 the males *in* Great Britain. To every 100,000 females the males were 96,741, including 1,538 males abroad, the exclusion of whom leaves 95,203 males at home. In 1851, there were to every 20 males at home 21 females.

The following table gives the Births, Deaths, and the excess of Births over Deaths, in England and Wales, 1841—1850.

PERSONS.				MALES.			FEMALES.		
Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess.
1841	512,158	343,847	168,311	262,714	174,198	88,516	249,444	169,649	79,795
1842	517,739	349,519	168,220	265,204	176,594	88,610	252,535	172,925	79,610
1843	527,325	346,445	180,880	270,577	175,721	94,856	256,748	170,724	86,024
1844	540,763	356,933	183,830	277,436	181,126	96,310	263,327	175,807	87,520
1845	543,521	349,366	194,155	278,418	177,529	100,889	265,103	171,837	93,266
1846	572,625	390,315	182,310	293,146	198,325	94,821	279,479	191,990	87,489
1847	539,965	423,304	116,661	275,658	214,375	61,283	264,307	208,929	55,378
1848	563,059	399,833	163,226	288,346	202,949	85,397	274,713	196,851	77,862
1849	578,159	440,853	137,306	295,158	221,801	73,357	283,001	219,052	63,949
1850	593,422	368,986	224,436	302,834	186,459	116,375	290,588	182,527	108,061

The following table gives the number of inhabited houses and the number of families in Great Britain, at each Census, from 1801 to 1851 inclusive, also the number of persons to a house, and the number of persons to a family :—

Years.	Inhabited Houses.	Families.	Persons to a House.	Persons to a Family.
1801	1,870,476	2,260,802	5·614	4·645
1811	2,101,597	2,544,215	5·696	4·705
1821	2,429,630	2,941,383	5·800	4·791
1831	2,850,937	3,414,175	5·704	4·763
1841	3,446,797	no returns.	5·377	no returns.
1851	3,648,347	4,312,388	5·706	4·825

NOTE.—This table does not include the Islands in the British Seas.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the number of inhabited houses in Great Britain has nearly doubled in the last half century, and that upwards of two millions of new families have been founded. The number of persons to a house has increased from 5·6 to 5·7, consequently the increase in the number of houses has not quite kept pace with the increase in the population. The increase in the number of persons to a family, in the same period, has been from 6·4 to 6·8.

A certain portion of the people, for various reasons, are lodged in detached large buildings, such as barracks, prisons, workhouses, &c., the subjoined table gives the number and class of such public institutions in Great Britain, in 1851, and the number of persons inhabiting them :—

Class of Institution.	Number.	Persons inhabiting them.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Barracks .....	174	44,833	9,100	53,933
Workhouses ....	746	65,786	65,796	131,582
Prisons .....	257	24,593	6,366	30,959
Lunatic Asylums..	149	9,753	11,251	21,004
Hospitals .....	118	5,893	5,754	11,647
Asylums, &c. ....	573	27,183	19,548	46,731
Total ....	2,017	178,041	117,815	295,856

Of the 295,856 persons in the aggregate, occupying these 2,017 institutions, 260,340 were inmates, and 35,516 officers and servants, consequently there were about seven inmates to one officer or servant. The excess of males over females in these institutions, about 60,000, is chiefly exhibited in the barracks and in the prisons—in the latter, from the fact that crime is four times as prevalent among men as among women. The equality of sexes in workhouses is remarkable. In the lunatic asylums there is a preponderance of females.

The population sleeping in barns, in tents, and in the open air, is comprised chiefly of gipsies, beggars, criminals, &c., together with some honest but unfortunate people out of employment, or only temporarily employed. The number of these houseless classes, in 1851, was 18,249, in 1841, they amounted to 22,203.

The annexed table gives the number of persons enumerated in barns, tents, and barges, and in vessels in ports, either engaged in inland navigation or sea-going vessels, on the night of the Census of 1851 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Barges .....	10,395	2,529	12,924
In Barns.....	7,251	2,721	9,972
In Open Air in Tents .....	4,614	3,663	8,277
In Vessels in the Ports, engaged in Inland Navigation.....	7,730	845	8,575
In Sea-going Vessels in the Ports .....	41,165	2,008	43,173
Total .....	71,155	11,766	82,921

LAW OF POPULATION.—We do not intend to discuss here what has been sometimes called the *Law of Population*, further than briefly to state how the increase of population depends on many elements, which vary, and produce various results—sometimes identical in the mere numbers which they present at the Census, but different under all other aspects.

The numbers, and consequently the increase or decrease, of people in a civilised country, depend upon the age of marriage and the age of the parents when their children are born—the numbers who marry, and the fertility of the marriages—the duration of life—the activity of the migration flowing into or out of the country. These acts more or less influence each other, and, in the present condition of statistical information, the precise effect of such a change in any one of them involving others cannot be determined. It will be sufficient to point out the effect of change in each element, while the others remain constant.

1. The numbers of the population bear a definite relation to the duration of life, or to the mean lifetime. Thus, if the mean lifetime of a population be 30 years, then if the births are 100,000 a year, and remain uniform, the population will be 30 times 100,000, or 3,000,000. Now, the births remaining the same, let the lifetime be gradually extended to 40 or 50 years, then the population becomes 4,000,000 or 5,000,000. The deaths, upon this hypothesis, will be equal to the births, and the same in number when the population is *five* as when it is *four* or *three* millions.

2. The interval from the birth of one generation to the birth of their descendants of the generation following, bears also a definite relation to the numbers, which increase as the interval is shortened. Thus, if the population increases at the rate of 1·329 annually, and if the intervening time from generation to generation is  $33\frac{1}{2}$  years, it follows that the increase from generation to generation is 55 per cent—or that every 1,000 women are succeeded, at the interval of  $33\frac{1}{2}$  years, by 1,553 women—every *two* couples, male and female, by *three*. If the interval is contracted, and the increase from 1,000 to 1,553 takes place in 30 years, the annual rate of population increases, simply on this ground, from 1·329 to 1·477 per cent—and, as we assume by hypothesis that the births and the lifetime remain the same, the population would be ultimately one-ninth part more numerous than it was under the former conditions. Early marriages have the effect of shortening the interval between generations, and tend in this way to increase the population.

3. An increase in the fertility of marriages will evidently cause an increase in the population.

4. In ordinary times, a large proportion of the marriageable women of every country are unmarried, and the most direct action on the population is produced by their entering the married state. Thus, in Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, and Berks, the number of women of the age of 20 and under the age of 45 amounted, at the last Census, to 290,209—of whom 169,806 were wives, and 120,403 were spinsters or widows. 49,997 births were registered in the same counties during the year 1850, or ten children were born in 1850 to every 58 women living in 1851. Of the children, 46,705 were born in wedlock, 3,292 were born out of wedlock—consequently, 36 wives bore in the year *ten* children, and of 366 unmarried women of the same age (20-45) *ten* also gave birth to children. A change in the matrimonial condition of a large proportion of the 120,403 unmarried women, out of 290,209 women at the child-bearing age, would have an immediate effect on the numbers of the population—and, if continued, by increasing the rate of birth to the living through successive generations, would operate on population like an increase in the rate of interest on the increase of capital.

5. The effect of migration on the numbers of the population is evident. It is probable, that the immigration of Irish has contributed to the increase of the population in England—and it is certain that the emigration from the United Kingdom contributes largely to the increase of the population of the United States. The emigrants are a self-perpetuating body in healthy climates, and they increase faster abroad than the general population at home, as they contain an excess of the population at the re-productive age—so that,

if their numbers are added together, it is certain that we get, in the aggregate, a number much below the number of the survivors. The population of the United Kingdom, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen, was 21,272,187 in 1821, and about 27,724,849 in 1851—but, in the interval, 2,685,747 persons emigrated, who, if simply added to the population of the United Kingdom, make the survivors and descendants of the races within the British Isles in 1821, now 30,410,595. The following table exhibits the number and destination of the emigrants from the United Kingdom from 1840 to 1852.

YEARS.	TO NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	TO UNITED STATES	TO AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	TO ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,876	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764

It would appear from the foregoing table that the number of emigrants in 1852 amounted, on an average, to upwards of a *thousand a day*.

6. Finally, the numbers of population are increased by an abundance of the necessaries of life, and reduced by famines, epidemics, and public calamities, affecting the food, industry, and life of the nation. The pestilences of the middle ages—the famine, the influenza, and the cholera of modern times—are examples of one class of these agencies—the security, and freedom which England has latterly enjoyed, are examples of the beneficent effect of another class of influences, not only on the happiness of the people, but also on the numbers which the country can sustain at home, and can send abroad to cultivate, possess, and inherit other lands.

## EXTENT, POPULATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND MARITIME POSSESSIONS.

The Colonies and Transmarine possessions of England, of which we intend here to give an outline, are so vast in their extent, so varied in their position, so diversified in their population, forms of government, products, and capabilities, that it is difficult to convey in a few words a just idea, of their relative importance—if arranged according to their positions in the temperate or torrid zones, a very imperfect estimate would be formed of their capabilities,

as the degree, of elevation above the level of the sea materially influences the products of the soil—moreover, some territories principally situated in the temperate zone, may be extended to the tropic, as Australia—some settlements reach from the torrid to the temperate regions, as Hindoostan, and British America stretches to the Arctic Circle.

The following is a classification of them according to their territorial Importance, Commercial Value, and Maritime Position :—

**POSSESSIONS COMBINING TERRITORIAL IMPORTANCE, COMMERCIAL VALUE, AND MARITIME POSITION.**—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Scinde, the Punjaub, Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Tennasserim, Wellesley Province, Ceylon, Malacca, New South Wales, Port Philip, South Australia, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada (Lower), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, Houduras. Trinidad, and British Guiana.

**TERRITORIAL IMPORTANCE.**—Canada (Upper), Rupert's Land, Vancouver's Island, Hudson's Bay Territories, Prince Edward's Island, Natal, Northern Australia, and other parts of New Holland, the Central Provinces of India, and the Punjaub.

**COMMERCIAL VALUE.**—Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island, Barbadoes, St. Vincents, Grenada, Tobago, Antigua, Dominica, St. Christophers, Lucia, Nevis, Montserrat, the Bahamas, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Mauritius, Ionian Islands, Penang, and Singapore.

**MARITIME POSITION.**—Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Bermuda, Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Annamboe, the Falkland Islands, Seychelles, St. Helena, Ascension, Heligoland, Aden, Hong Kong, Labuan, Auckland Islands, and the Andaman, and other Islands in the Eastern Seas.

This classification, though perhaps the least objectionable, is still imperfect, for it is evident that several of the West India Islands, and other settlements, are of political as well as commercial value, by affording secure havens for our shipping—thus, mere fortresses such as Gibraltar, are useful commercial depôts, as well as political positions, and, with few exceptions, are all of some territorial importance from their rich and productive soil.

The following is the geographical position of our maritime possessions and dependencies.

**IN EUROPE.**—Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, and Cerigo, in the Mediterranean,—and Heligoland in the German Ocean. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, have been held as fiefs of the crown since the reign of William the Conqueror. The area of these territories and dependencies is about fifteen hundred square miles—population nearly half a million.

**IN ASIA.**—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Scinde, the N.W. provinces of Hindoostan, the Punjaub, Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Tennasserim, Wellesley Province, and Malacca; the Islands of Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Labuan, Hong Kong. Area (in round numbers) seven hundred thousand square miles. Population about one hundred and twelve millions. In addition to this territory actually belonging to the British crown in Asia, there are tributary states extending over half a million of square miles, and containing more than fifty millions of people.

IN AFRICA.—The Cape of Good Hope, and Natal, the Mauritius and Seychelles Islands, Aden in Arabia, Sierra Leone, the Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, and Annamoe, the Islands of St. Helena, and Ascension,—area, four hundred thousand square miles—population eight hundred thousand.

IN NORTH AMERICA.—The Canadas (Upper and Lower), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton, and the Islands of Prince Edward, Newfoundland, Vancouver, and Queen Charlotte; with an area of more than half a million square miles, and two millions of inhabitants. We have also on the continent of North America, the territories belonging to, and under, the control of the Hudson Bay Company, extending from the northern frontiers of Canada to the Arctic Ocean, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which comprises upwards of three million square miles, and a population of about one hundred and twenty thousand.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, Honduras and the Falkland Islands. Area about two hundred thousand square miles,—population one hundred and fifty thousand.

IN AUSTRALASIA.—The great Island of New Holland, which contains the settlements of New South Wales, Port Philip, South Australia, Western Australia, Northern Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, and the Auckland Islands. Area more than three millions of square miles—population rather more than half a million, of whom about 330,000 are Europeans and their descendants.

IN THE WEST INDIES.—The islands of Jamaica, the Caymans, Trinidad, Tobago, Barbadoes, St. Vincents, Grenada, Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Christophers, Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, Tortola, and the Virgin Islands, Providence, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas. Area about twenty thousand square miles—population nearly one million. Total area, *eight millions* of square miles—population, about *one hundred and twenty millions*.

The numerous, intelligent, and industrious population inhabiting the British trans-marine territories are as varied in their appearance, character, language, and religion, as the diversified regions in which they dwell. British India possesses a greater variety of races than the continent of Europe. Some of the subjects of the crown in the East are bold and warlike, others timid and peaceful—some of olive hue, with Roman noses and flowing hair, others have the Negro characteristics—some use a polished language, others a barbarous jargon—some are Monotheists, others sunk in the grossest idolatry—some generous and confiding, others treacherous and distrustful. Even in the island of Ceylon there are three races—the coast Cingalese, the Kandians, and the aborigines or Vedhas. In some of our Eastern possessions, Malays predominate—in others, as at Singapore and Hong Kong, Chinese constitute the mass of the population. A fine race, termed the Parsees or Guebers, have settled in Bombay from Persia, and many Armenians reside in Calcutta, while Jews dwell in several of our Indian settlements. In the West Indies there are nearly a million Negroes of African descent, and in Guiana and Honduras several aboriginal tribes still remain. There are also in our western colonies many Mulattoes, the offspring of the white and dark-coloured races. The

purely white race are few in number, and are descended from the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese in the West Indies. In British North America there are about two millions of white inhabitants, of whom six hundred thousand are of French descent, and the remainder of English, Scotch, and Irish. There are also about one hundred thousand Indians in the territories confided to the management of the Hudson's Bay Company. In South Africa, the British subjects are Dutch, English, Hottentots, Caffres, &c. At the Isle of France and Seychelles, principally French—at Aden, Arabs—on the west coast of Africa, Negroes. In Australasia, there are about three hundred and twenty-five thousand of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races, there are probably one hundred thousand New Zealanders, a fine race—and scattered savage hordes, in Australia. At Gibraltar, there is a medley of many Mediterranean and African races. At Malta, a peculiar population, partaking of the characteristics of the various nations under whose dominion the island has passed. In the Ionian Islands, the inhabitants are principally Greek, with some Venetian blood—in Heligoland, German—and in the Norman or Channel Islands, French.

The languages spoken throughout the British empire are English, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, Persian, Arabic, Maltese, Chinese, Armenian, Hindoostanee, Bengallee, Mahratti, Tamul, Teloogoo, Carnatica, Ooria, Cingalese, Malay, Burmese or Assamese, Hottentot, Caffre, Negro, New Zealand, and various unwritten tongues. There are about 5,000,000 Christians in our foreign possessions, including the Latin, Greek, Syriac, and Lutheran churches. There are about 50,000,000 Hindoos, professing the religion of Brahma, about 20,000,000 Mahommedans, about 10,000,000 Buddhists, a small number of the Zoroaster creed, and the remainder are idolaters of various descriptions.

Climate, food, and drink, as well as religion, laws, and language, produce differences in thought, feeling and action. The Indo-British subject, living on the verge of the Himalaya mountains, is a totally different being from his fellow-citizen dwelling in the flat regions of Bengal. The Mussulman of Calcutta, who eats animal food, possesses far more energy and intelligence than the Hindoo dwelling in the same city, who lives on rice and water. The ponderous brandy drinking-boor of South Africa, is a totally different man from the vivacious French Canadian, on the banks of the St. Laurence. A wide difference is invariably found to exist between the denizens of a low, hot, and damp region, and those of an elevated, cool, and dry atmosphere—varieties of food and drink produce equally distinctive effects. Estimating the whole population of the British Empire at 130,000,000, not more than 26,000,000 consume flesh abundantly, about 10,000,000 eat of it sparingly, 24,000,000 occasionally partake of it, and 70,000,000 live principally on vegetables and fish. Wheat, oats, and barley, constitute the principal graminivorous food of 34,000,000, potatoes, pulse, and other vegetables of about 16,000,000, and rice, maize, millet, and several minor grains, of about 80,000,000 people. With regard to fermented or distilled drink, about 10,000,000 use wine frequently, 25,000,000 malt liquors, 35,000,000 distilled liquors, and, about 60,000,000

confine themselves chiefly to aqueous beverages. About one-half the population of the British Empire reside within the temperate, and the other half within the torrid zone.

These facts show that the British is far from being a homogeneous empire, they indicate the great care required even in the application of ordinary rules, much more in the adaptation of abstract principles to vast and varied masses of men under different degrees of civilisation.

The existing colonies and possessions of England have been settled or acquired chronologically, as follows:—Barbadoes (our oldest colony) in 1605—Bermuda, 1609—Surat Factory, 1611—Nova Scotia, 1621—Newfoundland, 1623—Nevis, 1628—Bahamas, 1629—the Gambia and Gold Coast Forts, 1618 to 1631—Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Christopher's, 1632—Fort St. George, or Madras, 1654—St. Helena, 1654-5—Jamaica, 1655—Fort William, or Calcutta, 1656—Bombay Island, 1661—the Virgin Islands, 1666—Honduras, 1670—Hudson's Bay territories, 1670—Gibraltar, 1704—Canada, 1759—St Vincent's, Grenada, Tobago, and Dominica, 1763—Bengal Provinces, 1768—Prince Edward Island, 1771—Benares Province, 1775—Guntoor and the Circars in Southern India, 1778—New Brunswick, 1784—Penang, 1786—Sierra Leone, 1787—New South Wales, Australia, 1787—Andaman Islands, 1793—Ceylon, 1795—Trinidad, 1797—the Provinces of Tanjore, Canara, Malabar, Wynaad, and Coimbatore, in *Southern*, and of Allahabad, Moradabad, Bareilly, Rohilcund, and the Doab, in *Northern* India, 1799-1800—Malta and Gozo, 1800—Perim Island, 1800—Van Dieman's Island, 1803—British Guiana, 1803—St. Lucia, 1803—Delhi, Agra, Meerut, Hurriana, and Etawah, in *Northern*, and Cuttack, Balasore, and Juggernaut, in *Southern* India, and several Mahratta districts in 1803-5—Cape of Good Hope, 1806—Mauritius and Seychelles, 1810—Ionian Islands, 1810-11—the Deccan and Nerbudda Provinces, 1818-19—Singapore, 1819—Arracan and the Tenasserim Provinces, 1824—Malacca, 1826—Western Australia, 1829—Aden, 1838—South Australia, 1834-5—Port Philip, 1835—New Zealand, 1839—Falkland Islands, 1841—Hong Kong, 1842-43—Scinde Province, 1844—Natal, 1844—Labuan, 1847—Vancouver's Island, 1848—and the Punjaub Province, in 1849.

But a small portion of our possessions have been, in the strict sense of the word, colonised from England. Barbadoes, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Upper Canada, Bermudas, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, Virgin Islands, Australasia, and New Zealand, were planted by settlers from Great Britain—most of our other possessions have been acquired by conquest and cession. Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Demerara, were taken from the Dutch—Jamaica, Gibraltar, and Trinidad, from the Spaniards—Canada, St. Vincents, Grenada, Tobago, Dominica, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, were captured from the French—Aden from the Arabs, Hong Kong from the Chinese, and the Punjaub from the Sikhs.

Our colonies offer a noble field for industry. They could sustain with ease an addition of one hundred millions to their present population. In the Canadas there are not *six* individuals to each square mile of area, in Australasia

not *three*, in Southern Africa not *two*. From seven to eight millions sterling are now annually expended in the United Kingdom in the support of two millions of paupers—if a portion of that sum were appropriated towards the conveyance of a part of the able-bodied poor to the less populated parts of the empire, a grievous burden, which is now weighing down the energies of the country, would be converted into a source of wealth and strength to the nation—unprofitable consumers would become producers of food and other exchangeable articles, demanding in return our manufactures, and the waste lands of the crown would become sources of national and individual prosperity. Considerably more than two hundred millions sterling have been levied by law, and expended for the relief of the poor in England and Wales, since the year 1815. The sum which it costs to maintain a pauper in England would convey him to another part of the empire, where he might, in the same space of time, be a useful consumer instead of a waster of capital.

Every tree felled, every acre cultivated in our colonies, furnishes additional employment for the looms, shipping, and commerce of England, and our rich possessions in the East and West Indies are capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply of tropical and other products, so much in demand throughout Europe and America. By judiciously directing the stream of emigration where it may fertilise our own waste lands, we not only provide for the immediate exigencies of a superabundant population, but we preserve to ourselves the main element of national strength, and thus render it conducive to the permanent welfare of the empire. China, Japan, Corea, Cochin China, and Siam—containing nearly one-half the population of the globe—are scarcely yet known to us, and our possessions in the Pacific and Indian Oceans may be the means of opening the door for extensive intercourse with these vast regions.

Again, the colonies afford a vast sphere of action for enterprising or restless spirits, who, with good education but limited means, are desirous of improving their condition. How many young men, of good family and of industrious habits, have found honourable and lucrative employment in the East and West Indies, North America, Australia, &c. The East Indian and Colonial Civil Services contain many able and distinguished servants of the crown, whose minds, expanded by their position, fit them for the government of an empire, and the Anglo-Indian army of two hundred thousand men is commanded by military officers whose science, skill, and prowess is unsurpassed by that of any other army in the world. There are few counties in the United Kingdom in whose soil wealth acquired in the colonies has not been invested. British India alone, in payment of military, civil, and other charges, pensions, &c., has remitted to England in bullion and produce at least three millions sterling annually for the last fifty years, making the enormous sum of £150,000,000. Sir Charles Forbes, whose name is revered at home, and almost worshipped in India, declared in parliament, that “the wealth which England has obtained from the natives of India would, at compound interest, pay off the National Debt!”

By means of her colonies, England is enabled to assume a high national position, and, in the event of a general European war arising, she is independent of every foreign country for the supply of the necessaries or luxuries of life, or for the raw materials required for her manufactures. In estimating

the political value of our colonies, it must not be forgotten that their possession gives an enlarged tone even to the minds of those who have never quitted the shores of Britain. Mere islanders, whose views and thoughts are limited to the narrow territory in which they dwell, acquire contracted ideas, unsuited to the policy of a great nation, but England exists in each quarter of the globe, her people become familiarised with the distant regions of the earth, and a national spirit is fostered, eminently conducive to the creation and preservation of a vast empire.—*R. Montgomery Martin's British Colonies.*

## TURNPIKES, RAILWAYS, &c.

At an early period, contrivances to facilitate and accelerate the intercourse between the various districts of a nation, forced themselves intuitively on the human mind, and in proportion as civilisation and commerce advanced, artificial canals and public roads were constructed. To the facilities thus effected, are the commercial nations of Europe indebted for much of their superiority of power and opulence over other parts of the world. The first law for making *turnpike roads* in England, was enacted in 1662, and the first *toll-gate* was erected in 1679, on the London and Harwich road.

The roads in every part of the kingdom have been greatly improved within the last thirty years, and the conveyance and speed of stage coaches have been also greatly improved since the close of the eighteenth century, but all are now superseded by *Railroads*. To extend and expedite the stream of communication, is to accelerate the current of commerce, to give an impulse to the flood of prosperity, and a fructifying and beneficial circulation to a floating capital. Railways call into action a vast quantity of manual labour and unappropriated wealth, and by finding employment for the surplus population, greatly increase the prosperity of the nation. They have a beneficial effect on manufactures, mines, and agriculture. The fictitious value of land surrounding large towns will be greatly moderated, and a portion of their advantages transferred to more remote districts. The railroads have a certain influence in bringing into cultivation the waste lands through which they pass, and of rendering available the immense stores of coal, iron, stone, and other minerals, locked up in the bowels of the earth. The comfort and expedition afforded by them to passengers, cause thousands, who would otherwise seldom leave their own localities, to take frequent journeys on business and pleasure. The great chain of railways, and the numerous branches with which the kingdom is now nearly traversed, will realise all the advantages of centralisation, and thus prevent the necessity of crowding together large masses of people within small places, and they have given to the entire country a share of those opportunities of improvement, previously monopolised by large towns and their vicinities. Within the last forty years, the giant power of steam may be said, to have revolutionised the world. In the language of Douglas Jerrold, we have in the rail a new distributive instrument of the produce of labour, a new vehicle of personal communication, as rapid as it is certain, the discovery of which is peculiar to this century. Engineers have realised

the poet's dream, the locomotive and the electric telegraph surpass the marvels of Arabian fiction, making matter and the elements subservient to man's will.

The progress of railways was, at first, very slow. In every twelve months from 1801 to 1821, only one railway on an average, was formed. From 1825 to 1835, acts of parliament were obtained for 54 new lines, and in 1836, no less than 29 new projects were sanctioned, and in 1837, fifteen were added to the list. In 1840, the railway legislation consisted in amendments to lines already in existence, though about 500 additional miles of railways were however, brought into operation. The year 1841, was equally inactive, no passenger line of any note being sanctioned, but, in 1842 there appeared signs of renovated vigour in the railway world, three bills having been obtained for new lines. In 1844, the number of railways sanctioned, was 26; the total length of which being 797 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles, with a share capital of £11,121,000 and a power to borrow £3,672,994. In this year, the length of railways was increased to 1,900 miles, and the number of passengers exceeded 30,000,000. "Nearly sixty millions of capital," says the *Edinburgh Review*, "had been expended in little more than ten years, on these enterprises,—but all the principal lines paid large profits. Dividends of ten per cent., were declared, and shares rose to cent. per cent. premium. The demand for railway shares was enormous, and a supply of corresponding magnitude soon met it. In 1845, 300 miles of new railway were opened for traffic, and acts were passed by the legislature, sanctioning projects in which the construction of a further extent of 1800 miles of railway was undertaken."

The Gross Traffic Receipts of Railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1853, amounted to £17,900,000 on 6944 miles of railway, showing an increase over the preceding year of £2,040,220.

The following table exhibits interesting details to the latest date, of the weekly traffic, receipts per mile, cost per mile, and the capital expended, on the various railways in the United Kingdom from 1842 to 1853, inclusive —

Years.	Traffic receipts.	Average traffic receipts per mile per week.	Average cost of railways per mile.	Capital expended on railways.
1842	£1,341,781	£3,113	£34,690	£52,380,100
1843	4,842,650	3,083	36,360	57,635,000
1844	1,610,980	3,278	35,670	63,489,100
1845	6,669,230	3,469	35,070	71,647,000
1846	7,689,870	3,305	31,860	83,165,100
1847	8,975,671	2,870	31,709	109,528,000
1848	10,085,206	2,556	34,234	148,200,300
1849	11,065,824	2,302	35,214	181,000,000
1850	12,809,985	2,227	35,229	219,762,730
1851	14,997,459	2,283	35,058	229,175,235
1852	15,710,554	2,238	34,630	239,467,453
1853	17,900,000	2,471	35,101	252,802,320

The returns for 1853 include the weekly traffic published for that year, amounting to £16,845,531, and an estimated amount of £1,100,000 for 28 lines of railway whose traffic returns are not published weekly.

The aggregate mileage of railways in the United Kingdom is, according to Hackett's valuable tables, 7,774 miles, which gives the average receipts per mile at £2,305, the cost of construction of 7,774 miles amounts to £263,636,320, equal to an average cost of £33,912 per mile.

To January, 1853, the mileage open for traffic has increased nearly five per cent., the passengers four per cent. only, the income derived has decreased four per cent. having regard to mileage—the receipts from goods and passengers are about equal on the total length. Mileage travelled, 1852, first class, 12 per cent.—second class, 36 per cent.—third class, 52 per cent. of 753,745,539 passengers.

The railway "rolling stock" of the United Kingdom, at the commencement of 1853, consisted of 3,942 locomotives, 2,413 first-class carriages, capable of holding 49,226 passengers—3,413 second class, possessing accommodation for 124,703 persons—2,954 third class, capable of containing 121,807 persons—1,114 composites, which would accommodate 35,239 persons—and 1,470 other carriages, capable of holding 385,206 persons.

In the year ending 5th January, 1853, the payments to the revenue by railways amounted to £280,144 for passenger-tax.

## EARLY MANUFACTURES.

The woollen manufacture was first introduced into Britain by the Romans, who, as Camden informs us, had their imperial weaving houses in the City of Worcester, where they made both woollen and linen cloth for the emperor and his army. The Flemings were the first to distinguish themselves in the art of weaving, and Flanders and the Netherlands began to obtain some degree of celebrity in the manufacture of woollen goods about the beginning of the tenth century, previous to which time there were scarcely any mercantile men in Europe, except a few in the wealthy republics of Italy, and these traded with the Indian caravan of the Levant. Baldwin III., Earl of Flanders, perceiving the great advantages likely to result to his subjects from this manufacture, encouraged it by establishing weekly markets and annual fairs. Lord Chief Justice Hale says, that the woollen manufacture flourished in England in the reigns of Henry II., and of Richard I., and that these monarchs enacted laws requiring woollen cloths to be made of uniform breadths. There was also a charter by Henry II. to the citizens of London, which required "that if any cloth were to be found made of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the mayor should see it burnt." Ancient guilds were erected in many of the principal cities and towns in England, and a tax of a mark was laid on every sack of wool exported, but notwithstanding these prohibitory measures, the greater portion of the wool produced in England continued to be exported to the Netherlands, and was such a source of wealth, as to occasion the Duke of Burgundy to establish the *Order of the Golden Fleece*.

Edward III. with the view of encouraging the establishment in his kingdom of an extensive woollen manufacture, which, in consequence of the troublesome wars of the reigns of King John, Henry III., and the two first Edwards, had declined, raised the export duty to forty shillings per sack on wool, and forty shillings on every three hundred wool fells. He next encouraged weavers, dyers, and cloth makers, from Flanders and the Netherlands, and from any foreign parts, to come over to England, and that fit places should be assigned to them with divers privileges. Seventy families accepted the invitation in the year 1337, and numbers followed soon after. About 1352, an additional impulse was given to this manufacture by the arrival in England of numerous Flemish artizans, who, from the encouragement still held out to them by the politic Edward, accompanied Lord de la Warre on his return from the wars in Flanders. Fuller in his Church History says of this period that many of the manufacturers of the Netherlands, bemoaning their own slavish condition and their indifferent wages, determined to bring over their mystery to England. "At home their fare was coarse and their accommodation wretched, but here they expected to feed on fat beef and mutton, till nothing but their fulness should stint their stomachs.—that they should enjoy a proportionable share of profit to themselves, and that their beds should be good and their bed-fellows better, seeing the richest yeomen in England would not disdain to marry their daughters to them." These glowing expectations were in a great manner realised, and under the fostering hand of Edward, the workers in woollen, were encouraged and spread over the country. In the north of England they choose the counties of York, Westmoreland, and Lancaster. Their fabrics were known by the names "Halifax cloth," "Kendal cloth," and "Manchester cottons," but the cottons of this period were made from the fleece of the sheep, and three centuries had to elapse before the vegetable fibre, cotton, which has wrought such commercial revolutions, was used as the raw material for the draperies of Lancashire. The Kendal cloths are mentioned in 1390 as not being subject to the statute of assize of lengths and breadths. Kendal seems to have given name to the *buckram or green druggets* in which the poor of London were clothed in the days of Shakspeare, who, makes the humerous Falstaff say, "But as the devil would have it, three misbegotten knaves, in Kendal green, came at my back and let drive at me." The celebrated *de Watt* in his description of the state of England prior to the reign of Edward III., says, "Before the tumults had removed the weaving trade to England, the Netherlands could deal well enough with that kingdom, the English being only shepherds and wool merchants, and their king received few other imposts but from wool exported."

At the close of the sixteenth century, Wheeler says, "the *Company of Merchant Adventurers in England* annually exported 60,000 white cloths, besides coloured ones of all sorts, short and long kerseys, bays, cottons, northern-dozens and divers other kinds of coarse woollens—the white cloths alone being worth £60,000." In 1699, an act was passed prohibiting the exportation of woollen manufactures from Ireland, except to a few parts of England and Wales, where the duties imposed amounted to a total prohibition,

and several addresses were presented to the king and parliament, "beseeching his majesty to take effectual measures to *prevent the growth* of the woollen manufactures in Ireland."

ERA OF INVENTION.—THE COTTON EPOCH.—We come now to the period of the "cotton revolution," which, as Mr. Baines truly observes, "presents a spectacle unparalleled in the annals of industry, whether we regard the suddenness of its growth, the magnitude which it has attained, or the wonderful inventions to which its progress is to be ascribed. Within the memory of many now living, those machines have been brought into use, which have made as great a revolution as the art of printing effected in literature. Within the same period, the cotton manufacture of this country has obtained a greater extent than the manufactures of woollen and linen combined, though these have existed for centuries." From the commencement to the middle of the eighteenth century, an unprecedented activity in the domestic manufacture of both sheep and cotton wool presented itself. The age of mechanical improvement now dawned upon the country, and the spirit of invention was quickened by an intelligent perception of prospective advantages, but the great obstacle in the way of advancement was the want of a requisite supply of yarns to meet the increasing demand for manufactured goods. To overcome this difficulty many clever and ingenious men directed their attention to the construction of machinery, intended to increase manufactured productions by mechanical skill. Wyatt, of Birmingham, in 1730, was the inventor of the method of elongating cotton by rollers in the operation of spinning, but never had the means of bringing his invention into public notice and estimation. In 1738, John Kay, of Bury, gave to the weaver's shuttle a mechanical impulse, which superseded the necessity of throwing it by hand—and 1760 his son, Robert Kay, invented the drop box, by means of which a weaver may use several coloured threads at one time in his shuttle. In 1767, Hargreaves completed a very important invention, which he called a Jenny, after the name of his daughter. This machine was admirably adapted to the spinning of weft yarn, requisite for the short warps spun by the water frame, invented by Thomas Highs. Highs was deprived of the benefit of his invention by Richard, afterwards Sir Richard Arkright, whose name will ever be associated with the annals of Lancashire, and who, from an humble barber, became the most distinguished of all the early manufacturers by the aid of machinery. Arkright was a resident of Bolton, where profiting by the ingenuity of Highs and Hargreaves, he laid the foundation of his future celebrity and princely fortune. Having developed the principle of Wyatt's invention, he constructed a machine called the water frame for spinning with rollers, and applied it most satisfactorily to the production of water twist, which was used for warps, instead of linen yarn. In 1769 Arkright took out his first patent for spinning with rollers, and in the same year, Watt, the great improver of the steam engine and the "master magician of the age,"—took out his patent, and "called forth in perfect control the giant force of steam, which, in defiant and unbounded strength, had baffled the skill of those who had hitherto endeavoured to subdue it without

effect." Proceeding still in the career of invention and improvement, the talented and ingenious Crompton, of Bolton, produced in 1787 the now well-known spinning machine called the *Mule*, the distinguishing peculiarity of which is, that he united the rollers of the water frame with the advancing and receding carriage of the *Jenny*, whereby he effected the attenuation and spinning of cotton to a degree of fineness that neither of the two machines could approach, and, by his invention and application, the production of fine cotton yarn, suitable for the manufacture of the finest muslin and lace, was secured. Mr. Crompton was rewarded for his invention by two private subscriptions to the amount of about £500, and afterwards, when the merits of his machine were fully established, by a grant of £5,000 from government. When the spinning mule was invented by Mr. Crompton, only 20 spindles were introduced into it, which required all the skill and talent of its inventor to manage, but, with the mechanical improvement and final perfection of it, the number of spindles appropriated to the care of one man, with a few children to assist him, extended to 200, and even to 2,000, and in some instances, when peculiar yarns are required, to nearly 4,000 spindles. The spirit of improvement was next directed to the weaving department, and did not rest till that operation, too, was performed by machinery. In 1785, a power-loom, which may be considered the parent of that now in use, was shadowed forth by Dr. Cartwright, of Doncaster, and others were subsequently invented; but that now in use, and which is constructed chiefly of iron, was invented by Mr. Horrocks, of Stockport, in 1833. It is a compact and simple machine, moving with great rapidity, and occupying so small a space that several hundreds may be worked in a single room of a large factory. These looms came so slowly into favour, that in 1813 there were no more than 2,400 of them in use; but, in 1820, the number of power-loom in England and Scotland had increased to 14,150, in 1830 to 60,000, in 1836 to about 100,000, and at present probably to more than double that number.

There probably never existed a period more fertile in useful inventions than the latter half of the last century. It was "one of the most brilliant eras in the annals of British genius—when Black and Priestley were making their discoveries in science—when Hargreaves, Arkwright, Watt, and Crompton revolutionised the processes of manufactures—when Smeaton and Brindley executed prodigies of engineering art—when the senate was illumined by Burke and Fox, Chatham and Mansfield—when Johnson and Goldsmith, Read and Beattie, Hume, Gibbon, and Adam Smith adorned the walks of philosophy and letters"—and when machinery for aiding the progress of industry were called into matured existence, with a rapidity and precision not less astonishing than beneficial. These splendid inventions, chiefly conceived and perfected in Lancashire, together with more recent discoveries in chemical and mechanical sciences, have, during the last sixty or seventy years, astonishingly facilitated the growth of the cotton manufacture in all its varied arrangements, and opened a new field to enterprise and industry.

The following statistics connected with the cotton trade, and compiled from various sources, may be found to possess some interest. For the first five

years of the 18th century, the average consumption of cotton wool was little more than 1,000,000lbs per annum, and the workpeople of all ages and classes employed in the manufacture of that article numbered about 25,000. The official value of the manufactured goods exported annually during the same period did not exceed £20,000. In 1751, the importations had increased to 2,976,610lbs, and the value of the exports to £45,000. In 1764, the amount of cotton imported into Great Britain was 3,870,392lbs, and the value of cotton goods exported only £200,354 sterling. In 1760, cotton goods, which until then had been made only for home consumption, found a market on the continents of Europe and America, and, in 1774, fabrics made entirely of cotton were declared by act of parliament to be "a lawful and laudable manufacture." In 1781, about two years before the introduction of Arkwright's machinery for carding and spinning cotton by steam power, the quantity imported was 5,198,778lbs. In the year 1800, the consumption had increased to 56,000,000lbs, and the workers in every department of the trade to upwards of 125,000 persons of both sexes. In 1810, the cotton imports amounted to 132,488,935lbs, in 1832 to 283,000,000lbs, in 1845 to 650,000lbs, and during the year 1851 the consumption of cotton wool in the United Kingdom was close on 800,000,000lbs, or nearly 800 times the quantity consumed by the domestic trade of a century and a half previously. The number of hands actually employed in all departments of this manufacture, is now upwards of 1,125,000, but, including their families, there are not fewer than 3,500,000 souls, or nearly one-eighth of the population of the United Kingdom, dependent upon the cotton trade alone for subsistence. The total number of bags of cotton imported into Great Britain in 1851 was 1,906,000, of which 1,748,900 were imported into Liverpool, 65,800 into London, 21,800 into Bristol and Hull, and 67,000 into the Clyde. The consumption of the manufacturers in the same year was the largest ever known, amounting to 32,000 bags per week, or 1,664,000 bags in the year, being an increase over 1850 of 2,863 bags per week, or 70,500,000lbs in the year. The total importation of cotton into Great Britain in the year ending the 31st of December, 1852, amounted to 2,330,000 bags, or 925,285,000lbs, of which 18,93,875 bags were from the United States of America, the remainder, 436,125 bags, from Brazil, South America, Egypt, the East and West Indies, &c. The average weekly consumption of Great Britain in 1852 exceeded that of the previous year by 3,929 bags, or, for the whole year, 80,500,000lbs.

The total quantity of manufactured goods and yarn exported in 1841, was 258,871,745lbs, the value of which amounted to £17,250,000. In 1846, the value of British manufactures exported to all parts of the world was £51,227,066, for the year 1851 it amounted to the sum of £68,492,659, and for 1852 the amount was £71,375,066. The declared value of our produce and manufactures exported in 1853 was no less than £98,933,781—an increase of above £20,000,000 over the exports of the previous year. The export of cotton manufactures increased from £23,223,432 to £25,817,249; of woollen manufactures, from £8,730,934 to £10,172,132; of iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, from £6,684,276 to £10,345,422; of apparel, from

£1,246,677 to £2,766,696; of beer, from £754,627 to £1,291,357; of butter and cheese, from £393,319 to £520,656; of haberdashery and millinery, from £2,074,180 to £4,156,494; of hardware and cutlery, from £2,691,697 to £3,665,051; of leather, from £666,304 to £1,278,491.

The total declared value of the exports of the British and Irish produce and manufactures (including only "enumerated articles") during the month and eight months ending the 5th of September, 1854, is as follows:—

	For the month.	For the eight months.
1854	£7,847,956	£59,553,150
1853	8,297,086	58,158,729
1852	6,870,586	47,009,146

Including the "enumerated articles" (which since the beginning of the present year have been embraced in the official return), the month's exports for 1854 are raised to £8,783,714, and those of the eight months to £68,396,359. On the eight months there is an increase of £1,494,421 over the corresponding period of last year, as compared with the eight months of 1852, the increase is no less than £12,644,004.

The leading items of exports are stated as follow:—

	Month ending 5th September.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.
Cotton manufactures.....	£1,940,734	£2,191,259	£2,298,131
Cotton yarn.....	686,186	595,268	550,071
Linen manufactures and yarn....	493,539	560,074	401,640
Woolen manufactures and yarn..	1,145,273	1,100,304	1,035,334
Silks of all kinds .....	152,340	192,079	147,108
Metals of all kinds .....	1,014,319	1,564,465	1,386,486
Leather, unwrought and manufactured .....	86,315	135,332	124,079
Haberdashery and millinery.....	265,613	494,400	385,403
Hardwares and cutlery.....	232,023	325,464	338,540
Coals and culm .....	155,884	179,723	196,393
Beer and ale .....	47,975	91,586	85,797
Machinery and mill work.....	128,396	207,863	202,215
Stationery .....	53,270	57,930	73,415
Wool .....	64,042	47,653	104,542
Oils .....	22,723	62,043	51,418

Most of these items present a decrease, compared with the same month of last year, but the decline is in most cases clearly traceable to the heavy Australian shipments at that period. In the items of coal, and haberdashery and millinery, the difference is still on the favourable side. Linens present the chief diminution, which, however, is mainly observed in linen yarns.

## THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

To illustrate the cotton manufacture descriptively, we cannot do better than detail the history of a bale of cotton wool from its importation to its manufacture into various beautiful fabrics. Cotton, as all our readers are aware, is a downy substance gathered from the seed pod of a plant. These plants are cultivated until the pod bursts, and at that time multitudes of women and children are employed to gather the wool and seeds, leaving the husks behind. As the retention of the seeds would interfere with the fabrics in course of manufacture, the cotton is spread out to dry in the sun, and afterwards passed through machinery constructed for the purpose of clearing the fibres from the seeds, and in other respects preparing it for exportation. The cotton is then packed by hydraulic pressure in compact bales, and is afterwards shipped to Liverpool.

Mr. Baines in his work gives the following account of the mode of conducting the cotton sales at Liverpool:—"Cotton is sold at Liverpool by brokers, who are employed by the importers, and are allowed 10s. per £100 for their trouble in valuing and selling it. The buyers, who are the Manchester cotton dealers, and the spinners all over the country, also employ brokers, at the same rate of commission, to make their purchases. The cotton is principally bought and sold by sample—the purchasers very rarely considering it necessary to examine the bulk. By the strict probity and honour invariably observed by the brokers in their dealings with each other, this immense business is conducted with a facility and a despatch which have probably no parallel in any other market of the world, and which could not exist to the same extent in the sale of any other description of merchandise. The bags of cotton having been thus purchased, the next object of the manufacturer is their conveyance to his mill, and such is the extraordinary quickness and facility of transit between Liverpool and Manchester, that an enormous quantity of cotton in Liverpool, can be delivered at the factories in Manchester within two or three hours after its purchase."

Two or three examples may be interesting here, to exemplify the manner in which things can be effected in Manchester:—"A merchant in Manchester wanted 1,500 pieces of printed calico of a particular description in three colours, to be sent off next day to America; not finding them at any of the warehouses, he went to Harpurhey, to Mr. Lockett's, who had nothing of the kind wanted,—this was at five in the evening, and it was necessary to have the goods in Manchester the next day before one o'clock, to go by the railway

to Liverpool. Mr. Alsop, who is at the head of Mr. Lockett's establishment, said he was willing to undertake the order at his own risk. He did so—the pieces were printed in three colours, dyed, glazed, packed, and sent off to Manchester by twelve o'clock; they reached Liverpool at three, were put on board, and the vessel sailed at five, just twenty-four hours after the order was given." In another instance, "A gentleman left Manchester in the morning, went to Liverpool, thirty miles off, purchased and took back with him to Manchester on the railway, 150 tons of cotton. This he immediately disposed of, and the article being liked, an offer was made to take another such quantity. Off he starts again, and actually, that evening, delivered the second 150 tons, having travelled 120 miles in four separate journeys, and bought, sold, and delivered, thirty miles off, at two distinct consecutive deliveries, 300 tons of goods in about twelve hours." In a third instance, "A manufacturer had some cotton despatched from Liverpool, on a Friday morning at three o'clock, and before eleven it had passed through the several operations of mixing, scutching, carding, drawing, slubbing, roving, and spinning. It was afterwards woven, and at half-past four a considerable quantity of good shirting cloth was forwarded to Liverpool, which it reached at seven the same evening. Thus the same cotton went through all the processes of manufacture, from the raw fabric to the woven cloth, and travelled above eighty miles between three in the morning and seven in the evening. The manufacturer wore the same evening, a garment made from this cloth,—thus exemplifying the incalculable advantages of the railway system, and other facilities for the despatch of business."

The cotton, having now arrived by railway, is transferred to the factory; but before entering into description, it is necessary to premise some of the forms and purposes of cotton. There are factories where cotton is spun into sewing thread—this forms one class. Another class produces that kind of yarn which is called by high numbers, denoting the number of yards to a pound, and is generally extremely fine. A third class manufactures only "twist," or a strong yarn. This latter class greatly predominates both in Manchester and the district. Some do not weave into cloth, but still a large proportion have immense numbers of power-looms for the purpose. On the other hand, there are many factories where nothing but weaving is carried on, the warp and the weft being originally bought by the weaver from the spinner. Then again there are further modifications, such as those establishments which produce fustians, moleskins, velveteens, muslins, cotton velvets, and a host of other fabrics. And again, there are various processes carried on, such as bleaching, dying, calico-printing, in various establishments, of which our space will only permit us to give a cursory notice, but we will now proceed to give a spirited description of a spinning and weaving factory, which appeared a few years ago in the "Penny Magazine."—The one described is known as "Orrell's factory," now carried on by Messrs. R. Maclure and Co.,—"When we come within sight of the factory, its arrangement cannot appear otherwise than striking to a stranger; for the lofty chimney is separated from the factory itself by a public road, and stands isolated on a kind of rocky mount. Being a well

formed structure, this chimney, which, but for the smoke, looks more like a honorary column than anything else, presents a fine appearance. The furnaces that supply heat to the boilers for four large steam engines, are situated in a building at one end of the factory—and the smoke from the furnaces passes through a flue under the public road, into the chimney, which thus conveys it up into the atmosphere at a distance from the factory. When we come in front of the factory itself, we find it speckled over with windows to an enormous amount. The building extends, from end to end, nearly three hundred feet, having a centre and two projecting wings. There are six ranges of windows in height, each range giving light to one floor or storey of workshops. There are nearly a hundred windows in each of these ranges on the four sides of the building, so that the whole amount to not much fewer than six hundred. The perfect regularity with which the windows of modern factories are arranged, constitutes one of their most conspicuous features. The ground-floor is two hundred feet in depth, from front to back, but the upper-floors are much less than this. Withinside the building, the extraordinary scene and deafening noise presented by the operations, are well calculated to bewilder a stranger—but of these, more anon; we will at present confine our attention to the upper-floors. There are staircases conveniently situated for gaining access to the various floors, but besides this, there is a very ingenious contrivance for mounting to any floor without the least exertion on the part of the person ascending. There is a kind of square well, open from top to bottom of the factory, and measuring a few feet square. We place ourselves on a platform within this space, and, by pulling a rope, place the platform in connection with certain moving machinery, by which it is carried up, supporting its load, animate or inanimate, safely. When we desire it to stop on the level of any of the floors, we have only to let go the rope, and the platform will stop. When we wish to descend, we pull another rope, which enables the machinery to give a reverse movement to the platform. When, having ascended either by this piece of mechanism or by the staircase, we reach any of the upper floors, we find them to consist of very long rooms, lighted on all sides by windows, and filled with machinery so complicated and extensive, that we may well wonder how all can receive their movement from steam engines in a remote part of the building. Yet such is the case. There are two engines for the spinning machinery, of eighty-horse power each, and two for the weaving machines (this being both a spinning and a weaving factory), of forty-horse power each. These splendid engines are supplied from six boilers, the fires of which consume more than twenty tons of coal per day, and the main shaft from each engine is so connected with other shafts, both vertical and horizontal, as to convey motive power to every floor and to every machine in every floor.” On the arrival of the cotton at the factory, it is generally conveyed to the topmost floor, where the bags are emptied. The cotton is in matted lumps, with the fibres clotted and tangled together—it is then subjected to the action of the “willow,” a hollow box, stuck full of spikes, whereby it is torn fibre from fibre, and the dirt and impurities detached. The workmen, with technical

expressiveness, apply the term "devil" to this boisterous, racketty machine, which seems to acknowledge no obstacles to its operations. A further process of clearing is now undergone, viz. that of "scutching," or "blowing," by which the cotton is beaten with fine flat bars, and; by an admirable blowing apparatus, the remaining dust is carried out of the building without coming in contact with either people or machinery. The next mechanical process consists of beautiful contrivances for placing the fibres alongside each other, after which it is subjected to the action of the "carding engine," consisting of cylinders covered with innumerable wire teeth, which, revolving in opposite directions, comb the cotton, and divest it of all irregularities. It then becomes spread into narrow, flattish, band-like portions, called "slivers," the fibres being ranged nearly parallel. The "slivers" are then brought into the "drawing" machine, in which there are several pairs of rollers, which compress and elongate the "slivers," they are then doubled, and passed through the rollers again, and this process is repeated till the fibres are ranged more parallel and more equally distributed than before. It is then placed in the "roving" machine, where it is slightly twisted into the form of a cord, but so slightly as only just to hold together. It is then finally put in the various spinning machines—the machines on which Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Crompton expended so much time and thought. It then becomes by these machines converted into "twist," "warp," and "weft," according to the required purpose. If for "twist," it is then subjected to the minor operations of measuring, winding, sampling, and packing. If for exportation, to be woven abroad, it is packed in a very rapid and compact manner, as foreigners are better able to equal us in weaving than in spinning. The warp and the weft are then forwarded to the weaving factories, and the following description of the weaving room at Orrell's factory, from the "Penny Magazine," will illustrate this process:—"Thirteen hundred looms, each one a distinct and complete piece of mechanism, are here arranged in parallel rows, over a space of ground measuring probably two hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and fifty, having passages between the rows. Each loom is between three and four feet high, and perhaps five or six wide, and they are all so placed that one female can attend to two looms. Every loom receives its moving power from mechanism near the ceiling, where shafts and wheels present almost as complex an assemblage as the looms beneath them. These shafts are connected with the main shafts of the two smaller steam engines, so as to receive their moving power from thence. Six hundred and fifty females are here engaged in attending these looms, two to each, and these comprise almost the only occupants of the weaving rooms. The noise created by thirteen hundred machines, each consisting of a great number of distinct moving parts, and each producing what would, in an ordinary-sized shop, be considered a pretty vigorous din, is so stunning and confounding, that a stranger finds it almost utterly impossible to hear a person speak to him, even close at his elbow, or even to hear himself speak; he walks along the avenues which separate the rows of looms, and arrives one after another at looms all exactly alike: he sees these

clattering, hard-working machines on all sides of him, with the heads of the six hundred and fifty females just visible above them; and he may not unreasonably marvel that the persons exposed to this incessant uproar for ten or twelve hours a day can appear indifferent to it. Yet such is the case, habit smooths away the inconvenience, and the workpeople seem to think light of it. In these power-looms, steam power may be said to do everything. It unwinds the warp from the warp beam, it lifts and depresses the treddles, by which the warp-threads are placed in the proper position for receiving the weft threads; it throws the shuttle from side to side, carrying the weft thread with it; it moves the batten, or lay, by which the weft thread is driven up close; and finally, it winds the woven cloth on the cloth-beam which is to receive it. The female who has to manage a pair of looms has merely to attend to a few minor adjustments, which altogether about occupy her time: such as mending any of the threads which may have been broken, removing an empty shuttle and replacing it with a full one, removing an empty warp-beam or a filled cloth-beam, and replacing them with others fitted for continuing the process."

The capabilities of a cotton mill are thus described by Mr. Farey, in his "Treatise on the Steam Engine." He says—"An extensive cotton mill is a striking instance of the application of the greatest powers to perform a prodigious quantity of light and easy work. A steam engine of 100 horse power, which has the strength of 880 men, gives a rapid motion to 50,000 spindles for spinning fine cotton threads; each spindle forms a separate thread, and the whole number work together, in an immense building erected on purpose, and adapted to receive the machines, so that no room is lost. Seven hundred and fifty people are enough to attend to all the operations of such a cotton mill, and by the assistance of the steam engine they will be enabled to spin as much thread as 200,000 persons could do without machinery, or one person can do as much as 266. The engine itself only requires two men to attend to it, and supply it with fuel. Each spindle in a mill will produce between two and a half and three hanks, of 840 yards each, per day, which is upwards of a mile and a quarter of thread in twelve hours, so that the 50,000 spindles will produce 62,500 miles of thread every day of twelve hours, which is more than a sufficient length to go two and a half times round the globe." After leaving the loom, the cloth then goes through the minor operations of cleaning, stiffening, finishing, and folding. It is now ready for sale, and afterwards goes into the hands of the bleacher, the dyer, or the calico printer.

## BLEACH, PRINT, AND DYE WORKS.

After leaving the factory, the next process is bleaching which may be thus described:—The pieces of *grey cloth*, as the cotton cloth is termed when it comes direct from the factories, are slightly fastened together by a machine, which performs the operation of stitching or tacking, until a connected length of many

hundred yards is produced, which is then passed over a heated surface of copper, whereby the loose filaments are singed off. This being done, these large pieces are then further tacked together till they become seven or eight miles in length. This enormous length is then made, by means of cylinders, and drums, to go through the following different processes by machinery for the purpose, working in the various vessels:—First, to divest it of all starch-flour size, used at the factories, it undergoes a thorough washing, then it is boiled in limewater, then it undergoes a second washing, then it is steeped in a dilution of sulphuric acid, then it undergoes a third washing, then it is boiled in a solution of soda, then it undergoes a fourth washing, then it is steeped in a solution of chloride of lime, and then again in dilute sulphuric acid, then it undergoes a fifth washing, then it is boiled again in a solution of soda, then it undergoes a sixth washing, then it is steeped again in the chloride of lime, and afterwards in the dilute sulphuric acid, and then finally, washed for the seventh time. The rapidity, precision, and efficiency of these processes are truly astonishing, and the cloth which was originally of a nankeen grey colour, is now of a fine white. After being unpacked into its original pieces, the next process is calendering, or finishing, but this is not always required. This is done by passing the cloth between cylinders, heated with steam, and at the same time an enormous pressure is exerted on the cloth. This imparts to it a glossy finish and brilliancy of surface. It is then ready for either the dyeing or finishing process. In the former it has to be steeped in certain solutions of colours derived from organic and inorganic substances, and afterwards it is placed in what are termed “mordants,” or other solutions of acids which have the effect of fastening, heightening, and brightening the colours. Further, steeping in different mordants will effect further changes of colour, till the desired effect is produced, it is then calendered and packed for conveyance to the purchasers.

The process of calico printing is, however, far more complicated, and exhibits a more mingled display of machinery and chemistry. The colours required for this process have to be mixed to a certain consistency, and different establishments have different methods of producing the same effect. Printing machines capable of printing three, four, five, six and even more colours at a time, have superseded the old method of block printing. For machine printing the patterns are engraved on copper rollers, and the part intended to show in the pattern is etched out. The rollers are then put into the machine in connexion with a trough of colouring matter, the under edge of which being furnished with a knife-like apparatus called a “doctor,” presses tightly against the roller, allowing only the engraved portions of its surface to pass with the colour in them, and afterwards, the cloth is pressed against the engraved roller, by a cylinder, which causes the cloth to absorb the colour from the engraved interstices of the copper roller, and thus acquires the intended pattern. The colours, however, are dull, and in some instances indistinct, but by means of steeping in various solutions and mordants, the colours become fast, if required, or acquire greater depth of colour and brilliancy. The pieces are then hung up in rooms, for the purpose of being

“oxidized” or exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which still further adds to their effect. They then have to go through the final process of calendering, and are afterwards sent to the purchasers. “A printing establishment, like a cotton mill,” says Mr. Baines, “is a wonderful triumph of modern science—and when the mechanical and chemical improvements of both are viewed together, they form a matchless exhibition of science applied to the arts, and easily account for a rapidity of growth and a vastness of extension in the manufacture which has no parallel in the records of industry.”

We have thus traced the progress of the cotton through the processes of spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, and printing, and we must now speak of its various destinations. Almost every nation possessing any degree of civilisation and commerce, has its individual representative in Manchester. The Americans, of course, possess several large houses, but of all classes of foreign residents, the Germans and Greeks are the most numerous. The Germans make their shipments principally to Germany, France, and other parts of the European continent—some of them, however, export largely to other parts of the world, but the Greeks principally confine their shipments to Turkey, South Russia, the whole of Asia Minor, Persia, Egypt, Arabia, and the East. Other houses export largely to India, China, Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, and the islands of the Pacific. Another class of warehouses are those which confine themselves to the “home trade,” and from whom the country and metropolitan houses buy their goods. Accordingly, we find that in the warehouses of Manchester the nicest and most systematic order prevails. Every floor or storey is divided into “departments,” over which there is a foreman placed, with a number of assistants or salesmen. The buyers walk from department to department and from floor to floor, and, as they purchase, the goods are sent down, usually by a hoist, into the packing room, where they are invoiced, re-examined for correctness, packed up, and despatched to their destination with a celerity truly astonishing. Mr. Knight remarks that—“No politician marks with more attention than a Manchester merchant the aspect of foreign affairs. Does the Scindian, or the Affghan, or the Sikh war endanger the commercial navigation of the Indus—he guesses at a glance how it will affect his exports to the East: does China turn restive, and threaten the ‘barbarian’ English—he regulates his shipments accordingly: does the reduction of the tariff, or the repeal of the corn-laws, or the suspension of the navigation-laws, seem likely to open the portals of international communication yet more widely—he has his cargo of goods ready almost as soon as the news reaches him: does the navigator discover some new inland region—presently does the Manchester man set about inducing the natives to wear some of his cottons, and if they cannot give money, he will contrive to get something else in exchange. The mariner, the missionary, and the merchant, are all working to the same end—all open to us new scenes of enterprise; their professed objects differ widely, and their modes of proceeding differ as widely,—but the result is to bring all the ends of the earth nearer together, and to make known to us the riches and the wants of other lands.”

## THE SILK TRADE.

The silk manufacture remained for a long time one of the most important branches of national industry, after its introduction into England in the 15th century. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1665, about 50,000 refugees fled to England, a large portion of whom settled in Spitalfields, and engaged in the silk manufactures, but it was not till the beginning of the 18th century that the manufacture of silk, in its various beautiful textures, upon any extensive scale, was undertaken in this country. The art of throwing silk by means of machinery was previously possessed by the Italians, and the French excelled in the manufacture of piece goods. All attempts to rival these productions in this country were unavailing, until the year 1715, when John Lombe, an enterprising mechanic, proceeded to Italy, clandestinely investigated the whole process, and returned to England in 1717 with plans and models, bringing with him two Italian workmen. Immediately after his arrival he went to Derby, where he built a silk mill, the first ever erected in this country. In the year 1718 he obtained a patent for 14 years, but dying soon afterwards, his brother succeeded to the business, and subsequently transferred it to his cousin, Thomas Lombe, who continued it till the year 1732, when it is said that 300 persons were employed in the manufacture of silk. At the expiration of the patent, he made application for its renewal, but was knighted in lieu of it, and a sum of £14,000 was voted to him as a remuneration.

In plain silk weaving the process is much the same as in weaving linen or woollen, but the weaver is assisted by a machine for the even distribution of the warp, which frequently consists of eight thousand separate threads in a breadth of twenty inches. Satin derives its lustre from the greater portion of the threads of the warp being left visible, and the piece being afterwards passed over heated cylinders. The Jacquard loom, the invention of a person of that name in Lyons, for figuring or working patterns upon various fabrics, is one of the most useful of modern inventions. When M. Jacquard attempted to introduce the machine into Lyons, the workmen broke out into open revolt. He was everywhere denounced as the enemy of the people, as the man who had been scheming the destruction of their trade, and the starvation of themselves and their families. Plots were made to assassinate him, and it was with great difficulty that he escaped with his life. So strong was the tide of popular opinion, that his machine was ordered to be destroyed by the public authorities. Subsequently, thousands of machines, similar to that doomed to destruction, were introduced into France, and the production of silks, of the most exquisite beauty, at a low cost, was the dawn of unprecedented prosperity in that country. Such was the success of the Jacquard machine in France. Some years elapsed before it was introduced into this country, where it was first used in the manufactories of Spitalfields, then in the carpet manufactories of Scotland, and, lastly, in various manufactories of England. About the year 1685, foreign silks were freely admitted, and silks to the value

of from £60,000 to £70,000 were annually imported. The present value of the silk manufacture in Great Britain is estimated at considerably more than £10,000,000 sterling.

We are far behind our continental neighbours in the art of design. The superiority of our texture is of little avail, when placed in juxtaposition with the figured productions of France, the superior beauty of which commands a decided preference. But while the British manufacturer acknowledges the superiority of the French in this particular he contends for the possibility of bringing our manufactures to the same standard of elegance. The artists of France possess no *natural* advantages above our native artists—their advantages and the success derived from them, are owing, chiefly, to the pains their wise and fostering government has taken to encourage the fine arts and promote their study. Gratuitous *schools* of *design* are established at Paris, Lyons, and many of their principal towns. The town of Lyons contributes twenty thousand francs per annum to the government establishment of the School of Arts, which takes charge of every youth, who shows an aptitude for drawing or any kind of imitative design applicable to manufacture. All the eminent painters, sculptors, and even botanists and florists of Lyons, become eventually associated with the staple trade and devote to it their happiest conceptions. In St. Peter's School, there are about one hundred and eighty students, all receiving from the town a gratuitous education in art for five years—the course of instruction embracing anatomy, botany, architecture, and loom pattern drawing. There is a botanical garden attached to the school. The government allows three thousand one hundred francs a year to this establishment, in which the students are supplied with every thing but the materials, and are allowed to receive the benefit of their works. There is one peculiar advantage in this school, worthy of especial remark—in it collections of silk fabrics may be studied, extending over a period of a thousand years, with explanations of the modes in which every pattern was produced, from the rude silks of the Egyptian mummies to the last figured webs. Here are also weaving schools, containing sixty or eighty scholars. In these, a pattern being exhibited, they are required to exercise their invention immediately, as to the best means of producing the design on a piece of silk goods. Such difficulties as are occasionally encountered, being removed by the master, he leads them on to a successful accomplishment of the task. We may look in vain for establishments affording such advantages as these, throughout the length and breadth of the British empire. It is to be hoped our government will direct its attention to this branch of art, and apply a portion of the vast revenues of the empire, to an object so legitimate, and so intimately affecting its welfare.

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A descriptive writer on the general and delightful aspect of England, says—  
 “In some parts verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle; in others, the pleasing

vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the more romantic kind,—lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to these scenes, the gloomy features of bleak moors, and wide uncultivated heaths. Wales, says another writer, the general aspect of which is bold, romantic, and mountainous, presents continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending crags, intersected by deep ravines and extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. These ranges generally extend in a direction from south-east to north-west, having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. Numerous projecting ridges laterally expand, on various points of the compass, in countless ramifications; many of these present the appearance of mountains piled upon mountains; in other instances, they shoot up rugged and abrupt from the bosom of deep valleys, in solitary and sublime grandeur."

The following table shows the perpendicular height of the principal mountains and hills in Great Britain, above the level of the sea at low water, according to Colonel Mudge's survey:—

	Feet.		Feet.
Ben Muc Dhu, N.B., the highest hill in Great Britain.....	4,570	Nine Standards.....	2,136
Ben Nevis, N.B.....	4,370	High Peak, Cumberland.....	2,101
Ben Lavers, N.B.....	4,015	Dwygau, S.W.....	2,071
Cairn Gown, N.B.....	4,000	Snea Fell, Isle of Man.....	2,004
Ronas Hill, Shetland.....	4,000	Black Coombe, Cumberland.....	1,919
Snowden, the highest hill in North Wales.....	3,571	Holm Moss, Derby.....	1,859
Tchehallion, N.B.....	3,500	Pendal Hill, Lancaster.....	1,803
Ben Mow, N.B.....	3,500	Cousand Beacon, Devon.....	1,792
Carnedd Levellyn, N.W.....	3,469	Gerivyn Groch, N.W.....	1,724
Carnedd David, N.W.....	3,427	Dunkerry Beacon, the highest hill in the West of England.....	1,770
Crudchen Ben, N.W.....	3,400	Axedge, Derby.....	1,751
Ben Lomond, N.B.....	3,262	Long Mount Forest, Salop.....	1,674
Scaw Fell, Cumberland.....	3,162	Llangunor, S.W.....	1,659
Skiddaw, Cumberland.....	3,082	Mynydd Mane, Monmouth.....	1,568
Helvellyn, Cumberland.....	3,053	Rippin Torr, Devon.....	1,549
Arran Fowddy, N.W.....	2,955	Penmaen Mawr, N.W.....	1,540
Cader Idris, N.W.....	2,914	Malvern Hills, Worcester.....	1,444
Bow Fell, Cumberland.....	2,911	Stow Hill, Hereford.....	1,417
Cross Fell, Cumberland.....	2,901	Hathersedge, Derby.....	1,377
The Pillar, Cumberland.....	2,893	Eildon Hills, N.B.....	1,364
Beacons, S.W.....	2,862	Wrekin, Salop.....	1,320
Arrenig, N.W.....	2,809	Mamtor, Derby.....	1,300
Saddleback, Cumberland.....	2,787	Black Hambleton, York.....	1,246
Grasmere Fell, Cumberland.....	2,756	Butterton Hill, Devon.....	1,203
Cheviot, N.B.....	2,658	Weaver Hill, Stafford.....	1,154
Coniston Fell, Lancaster.....	2,577	Broadway Beacon.....	1,086
Treacastle, S.W.....	2,596	Moeltra Ifse, Derby.....	1,037
Cadir Terwyn, N.B.....	2,563	Leith's Hill, Surrey.....	993
Cradle, S.W.....	2,545	Bradley Knoll.....	973
		Hind Hill, Surrey.....	923

	Feet.		Feet.
Plynlimmon, S.W.....	2,463	Wendover Down.....	905
Dunrigs, N.B.....	2,409	White Horse Hill, Berkshire.....	893
Capillan, S.W.....	2,394	Botley Hill, Surrey.....	880
Whernside, Ingleton Fells.....	2,384	Epwell Hill, Oxford.....	836
Whernside, Kettlewell Dale, Yorks..	2,263	Nettle-bed Windmill, Oxford.....	820
Ingleborough, Yorkshire.....	2,361	Roopshill, Surrey.....	702
Pennigent, Yorkshire.....	2,270	Stockbridge, Hants.....	620
Hedgehope, Northumberland.....	2,347	Hollingborn, Kent.....	616
Shumer Fell, Yorkshire.....	2,329	Shotover, Oxford.....	599
Queensbury, N.B.....	2,259	Branstead Downs, Surrey.....	576
Carn Fell, Yorkshire.....	2,245	Beachey Head.....	546
Kilhopelaw, Durham.....	2,196	Dover Cliff.....	469
Water Crag, Yorksbire.....	2,186	Shorters Hill, Kent.....	446
Radnor Forest, S.W.....	2,163	Norwood Hills.....	380

It hence appears that there are in England, Scotland, and Wales, five mountains at and above 4,000 feet in height, ten above 3,000 feet, thirty-two above 2,000 feet, and twenty-three exceeding 1,000 feet in height.

# GENERAL HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

## COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

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NORTHUMBERLAND, the most northern of the English counties, is bounded on the north by Scotland, on the west by Cumberland and the Cheviot Hills, on the south by the rivers Tyne and Derwent, and on the east by the German Ocean. Its greatest length from north to south is 70 miles, its breadth from east to west 47 miles, and it comprises an area of 1,952 square miles, or 1,249,299 statute acres. The amount of property assessed to the relief of the poor for the year ending 25th March, 1850, was £1,256,799; and the amount of real property assessed to the property and income tax for the year ending 5th April, 1851, was £1,560,876. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 168,078; in 1811, 183,269; in 1821, 212,589; in 1831, 236,959; in 1841, 266,020; and in 1851, it had attained to 303,568 souls, showing an increase at the rate of 79 per cent in the population during the last 50 years. At the period of the census in 1851, this county contained 47,737 inhabited houses, 2,064 uninhabited, and 386 in process of erection. There were also at the same time 488 places of worship, of which 154 belonged to the Established Church, 20 to the Roman Catholics, 68 to the Scottish Presbyterians, 14 to the Independents, 17 to the Baptists, 198 to the Wesleyan Methodists, and 17 to other denominations.

Northumberland forms two political divisions, north and south, and is divided into six wards, similar to the wapentakes of Yorkshire, or the hundreds of other counties, viz.—Bambrough, Castle, Coquetdale, Glendale, Morpeth, and Tindale wards; besides Bedlingtonshire, Islandshire, and Norhamshire, which, though locally situated in this county, formed detached portions of Durham, from which they were separated, in 1844, by the Act of 7 and 8 Vict., c. 64, and annexed to Northumberland. These divisions are subdivided into 97 parishes, containing, exclusive of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Berwick-on-Tweed, two municipal boroughs, Morpeth and Tynemouth, and eight other market towns, viz.—Allendale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham,

Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, and Wooller, besides the towns of Alnmouth, Bambrough, Blyth, Hartley, Seaton, and Warkworth, as also numerous villages and hamlets.

This county is comprehended in the province of York and diocese of Durham, of which it forms two archdeaconries, viz., those of Northumberland and Lindisfarne, which are subdivided into the deaneries of Alnwick, Bambrough, Bellingham, Corbridge, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, Norham, and Rothbury. It returns ten members to parliament—two for Newcastle, two for Berwick-on-Tweed, one for Morpeth, one also for Tynemouth, and two for each of the political divisions.

The climate of Northumberland is considered to be superior to most other maritime counties in salubrity, but the temperature is subject to considerable variations. For months together the mountain tops are covered with snow, while the lower districts are entirely free from it. The winds during the spring months are chiefly from the east, and during summer and autumn rapid alternations of heat and cold are experienced. The surface of this county is very diversified—some parts are fertile and well cultivated, while others are almost barren. On the sea coast, and in the vales of Beamish, Till, and Beaumont, a sandy loam or turnip soil is found, while around the Cheviots, in the north-west, there is a dry and gravelly loam, with fine green hills thrown into a great variety of forms, enclosing and sheltering many deep, narrow, and sequestered glens. Towards the centre, and south-east of the county, moist loams on a wet clayey bottom prevail, while a black peat earth occupies most of the mountainous districts, and some of the lower parts of the country. In the neighbourhood of the sea coast the surface is generally level, but more diversified towards the middle, rising into gently swelling ridges separated by the principal rivers. These districts are enclosed, and in a few places adorned with woods and plantations. The western side, in general, is open and mountainous, growing little else but heath, and affording only scanty subsistence to the flocks which browse there, but the sheep pastures of the Cheviots have long been celebrated. This county possesses no very extensive old woods, though there are numerous plantations whose small timber is in constant demand for the coal mines.

AGRICULTURE.—This county consists, in a great measure, of mountain and other pasture, with bleak and unprofitable moors, the beautiful and sequestered vales by which the mountains are intersected, and the level country on the coast being the only exceptions to this general rule. About 150,000 acres of land are in tillage, 650,000 in pasture, and the remainder, besides the barren moors, consists of uncultivated hills and mountains, on which some thousands of sheep are constantly grazing. In the southern parts of the country, the valleys of the North and South Tyne, with others in their vicinity, and also that of the Wansbeck, containing land of excellent quality, afford many specimens of superior husbandry, but, as a general rule, the farms are on too small a scale to entitle them to a place in the list of those distinguished agriculturists who occupy the highly cultivated districts of Bambrough and Glendale Wards, where the farms vary in size from 300 to 3,000 acres.

The vale of Coquet is fertile and well cultivated, and the line along the base of the Cheviots, extending from Whittingham by Wooler to the banks of the Tweed, is a district universally adapted to, and engaged in, the turnip course of husbandry. That along the coast, from Warkworth to Berwick, is of a stronger and heavier quality of soil, and better adapted for the growth of wheat and beans, intermixed, however, with many portions of fine turnip loam, and of rich grazing pasture. In other parts of the county, which are not included in the limits specified, good farms and good culture are to be found, and the same system, though somewhat modified, prevails throughout.

The agricultural improvements made in this county of late years are scarcely to be equalled in any other part of England. Wheat is grown in large quantities and great varieties. Rye was formerly the chief grain sown in all the sandy light soils, but since the introduction of turnips and artificial grasses, it is cultivated only in the most sandy soils. Turnips, for rearing and fattening cattle, are extensively cultivated on what has acquired the name of the Northumberland system, viz., the method of culture in rows on elevated ridges. In no part of England, perhaps, has the introduction and cultivation of turnips added in an equal degree to the produce of the land as in this, and in few, probably, are the alternate systems of grazing and tillage made to work together with greater advantage. The rotation of crops now almost universally practised on the turnip soils in this county is, in the first year after grass, oats—in the second, turnips and a small quantity of potatoes—in the third, spring wheat and barley—in the fourth, clover and other grasses—and in the fifth, pasture. In some cases, where land is of an inferior quality, or occupies an elevated situation, and where the rearing and feeding of stock are considered more profitable than the frequent repetition of corn, the land is kept in grass for three years before being ploughed out. The soil, as well as the climate, of this district, is peculiarly favourable for pasture, and while the land is "resting," as it is called, in grass, during an interval of two or three years between the repetition of corn crops, it is not only acquiring a fitness for their production by the fresh state in which it comes out again, but it is in the meantime paying its way as sheep pasture.

At the commencement of the present century Polish and Dutch oats were much grown on the best soils, but they are now almost entirely superseded by other varieties. The corn crop succeeding the turnip fallow, and with which grass seeds are sown, consists of spring wheat and barley, in such proportions as the season and quality of the land render advisable. If one part of the turnip quarter be superior to another, it is generally sown at first with turnips, so that it may be cleared at the earliest period for the wheat sowing, but if the land is equal, then it is desirable to alternate the crops, growing wheat this time where barley grew last, and vice versa. February is the month preferred for sowing wheat, though it is often continued through the whole of March, and, when long protracted snow storms have prevented it, much has been sown as late as the first week in April. The barley crops are generally very abundant, and beans have always flourished, especially along the sea coast. Peas are not as much grown as formerly, but numerous kinds

of potatoes are cultivated. The corn harvest in the vale of Till and upon Tyneside frequently commences in the first week of August, in the bleak, sterile districts, oats will often be uncut in the beginning of November, the general harvest, however, is in September.

The farmers of this county have long been celebrated for their superior knowledge of breeding young cattle. Oxen are mostly grazed in the eastern part of the county, and the vicinity of Whittingham. For dairy purposes the Durham cattle are in great request, while for fattening, the Scotch cattle are preferred, but the short-horned kinds are most prevalent. The long-woolled sheep have been much improved by the introduction of the Leicester and Southdown varieties, but the native Cheviot breed, a hardy, useful species, with a small fleece of ordinary wool, is still the most general. The horses are strong and active, and generally of a middle size, with clean legs and muscular frames.

**MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.**—The celebrated Cheviot Hills extend from the source of the river Coquet to Allerton, and thence northward to Prendwick, Branton, Ilderton, Wooler, Kirknewton, and Mindrum, occupying an area of at least 90,000 acres. The western angle of the county of Durham, and the parish of Allendale, in Northumberland, form a mountainous, naked, and barren region, being crossed by that ridge of hills which has not been inaptly termed the *Apennines of England*, though none of them rise to any considerable height.

**MINERAL SPRINGS.**—This county abounds in mineral springs, many of which occur in the neighbourhood of the Newcastle coal-fields, and in the lead district. Some of them, depositing large quantities of yellow ochre, are common in the vicinity of Newcastle, while sulphureted springs are found at Dukesfield and elsewhere. The Spinner's Well, near Bedlingtonshire, and others, are remarkable for their petrifying qualities.

## MINERALS.

This district is eminently rich in subterraneous treasures, coal, lead, and iron, are its principal minerals. With regard to the former it can scarcely be necessary for us to point out to the reader its vast importance. Deprive us of our coal, and, where would be our manufactures, no longer should we by our commerce, convey the conjoined benefits of knowledge and civilisation to the remote regions of the globe. No longer should we triumph over time and space, no longer traverse the land with a rapidity which has exceeded all anticipation—nor the ocean with a swiftness and certainty which brings the far East within the voyage of a few days. Marvellous indeed are the results obtained on considering the uses of those materials which form together the great Carboniferous series of deposits as developed in the north of England. In a small strip of country, in an area of less than six or eight thousand square miles, which in some parts of Europe would be passed over almost

without remark by the practical man, the politician, and the statistician—we find grouped together a multitude of large towns, a population of some millions of people, having, perhaps, more influence on the comforts of civilised man, throughout the world, than could elsewhere be found in a space of five, or even ten times that amount. Nor is this all. The other great manufacturing and commercial towns of England, with the exception of London, are similarly placed with reference to geological position. The coal and iron of the Carboniferous rocks form still the magnet towards which the other desirable things of this world are attracted, and they determine the growth and well-being of towns, not only in England, but elsewhere on the continent of Europe, and lately in America also. In France, Belgium, and Germany, we everywhere see towns rising up into manufacturing importance, where fuel and iron exist beneath the soil, and rarely, indeed, has it been found possible to produce any great improvement in these respects, except where nature has pre-ordained it by furnishing these sources of true riches. It is now well known that, however valuable in themselves other rarer natural products may be, there is no doubt of the enormously greater benefit to a people in the case of these materials which either enter into every manufacture, and are sources of power, or which are greatly increased in value by being subject to many processes to render them more generally useful, without, at the same time, causing them to be taken out of consumption.

Although coal is very widely spread over the earth, and exists in some districts in enormous quantities, these are still so limited, and their value depends so much on geographical position, that the actual use of the mineral, as a fuel, is greatly limited. The several well-known coal-bearing districts in our own islands need only be referred to generally, as among the most valuable in the world for position, available quantity, and excellence. On the east side of England we have the great Northumberland and Durham coal-field, with half-a-million acres of workable coal, approachable in various places along an extensive coast line with several good ports, admitting of the best and cheapest transport. In South Wales there exists a yet larger area, in which thicker and equally valuable beds can be worked; and there, also, the coast presents a number of convenient ports from which the coal can be shipped. In the interior of the country a vast tract in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire, larger in extent than the other two districts together, is not only adapted to supply the interior of England, but, by means of railways, competes successfully in London even with the better coal conveyed by sea from the north. In Scotland the Valley of the Clyde is equally rich, and scarcely less important—while in Ireland each province possesses coal areas, which are, indeed, now but little worked, but which may hereafter prove of very great value. On the continent Belgium is especially rich, France and Germany possess stores of mineral fuel, the former especially, of considerable extent, though placed far in the interior. Spain has large and excellent beds, those in the Asturias not unfavourably placed for present use, while Russia is provided with this in addition to her many other sources of wealth. In various parts of Asia the existence of coal is well known, but the details are

not yet sufficiently reported to enable us to judge as to the extent of resources of this kind actually to be depended upon. Several remarkable and important coal-fields are known in India, and within a very short period the stores of this mineral on the shores of the Black Sea, are likely to come into great request. Rich and favoured as the Old World is in mineral fuel, North America is far richer, and its future promises yet grander results, the available coal area being no less than twenty-five millions of acres in the United States, and upwards of ten millions elsewhere. If, therefore, we assume that there are in all fifty millions of acres of coal-producing beds on the earth's surface, and that their average thickness is ten yards, and if we take the present consumption throughout the world at fifty millions of tons per annum, it is apparent, from a very simple calculation, that there exists a supply at least equivalent to the consumption of fifty thousand years at the present rate.

The coal product of the world for 1853 was estimated by able statisticians at 75,000,000 tons; of which about 40,000,000 tons were produced by Great Britain, at least 9,000,000 by the United States, France, 4,500,000, Prussia, 3,500,000, Austria 700,000 tons, and Belgium, 5,000,000. According to Mr. M'Culloch, the total number of persons employed in the work of the collieries in Great Britain, is, from 160,000 to 180,000, and the total capital employed in the British Coal Trade no less than £10,000,000 of money.

The following account of the origin of coal is extracted from the "History of the Fossil Flora of the Mountain Limestone of the Eastern Border," by George Tate, Esq., F.G.S., Alnwick, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information.

### THE ORIGIN OF COAL.

That coal has been derived from plants which once grew on the surface of the earth can now be conclusively established. This, indeed, might be inferred from the vast number of fossil plants in beds both above and below a coal seam. An examination of the cliffs on the sea coast near to Berwick, at North Sunderland and Howick, and of inland quarries, will discover trunks and branches of trees with the vegetable matter of the interior replaced by sand or mud, but with the original bark converted into coal. The inference is strengthened by a comparison of the composition of living vegetables with that of coal, for, leaving out accidental and unessential ingredients, both are formed of the same elements, existing in each only in different proportions, both are composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, but the carbon is proportionally much larger, and the gases much smaller, in coal than in wood. Direct evidence of the vegetable origin of coal has been furnished by Mr. Hutton. He cut thin slices of the different kinds of coal found near Newcastle, and on examining them with the microscope, found that they exhibited the reticulations or network of the original vegetable texture, along with other cells, filled with a beautiful wine-coloured resinous matter, which was exceedingly volatile, and which was first driven off by heat.

Vegetable structure can be seen in some coals even by the naked eye. Soft pieces, called by miners "mother coal," not unfrequently show fibrous woody texture. Göppert not only perceived vegetable impressions in the coal of Silesia, but could also distinguish the families of the plants and trees of which it had been formed. In the coal of the mountain limestone of this district, we have found distinct vegetable remains,—in the Lemington coal we have seen *lepidodendrons*, and in that of Alnwick Moor and at Shilbottle, *stigmara ficoides*, with rootlets attached, and spreading through the coal. A simple experiment will give additional ocular proof, for, if any of our coals be well burnt, and the residue, or ashes, examined under a microscope, tubes and tissue belonging to vegetables will be observed. Nor is it difficult to account for the presence of these organised fragments, because silica, or some other incombustible mineral, when in a state of solution, has replaced portions of the original vegetable substance, assumed in its structure, and while the carbonaceous elements have been dissipated, these indestructible portions have passed unchanged through the fire.

The evidence is conclusive, coal is a transformed vegetable. The mineral fuel which is placed in the depths of the earth, which has a thickness of several hundred feet, which extends over an area of many thousand miles, and which ministers largely to domestic comfort, and, by its application to manufactures and locomotion, has vastly increased the productive power of our country, and even given new impulses to the progress of civilisation, was, ages ago, an immense assemblage of living plants, flourishing on the surface of the earth. Marvellous as is the change, it is equalled, and even surpassed, by others of a kindred nature, since the diamond, which lends a lustre to female beauty, and is the most valuable and brilliant of gems, is also a transformed vegetable, having the same origin, and being formed of the same elements as coal.

THE PLANTS, OR THE ORIGINAL MATERIALS OF WHICH COAL WAS FORMED.—The question now comes for consideration, what were the plants of which coal was formed, and what affinity or analogy do they bear to existing vegetation? The inquiry is not without interest, since it may lead to new facts in the history of vegetation, and throw light over the conditions of the era when the Carboniferous series was deposited. As fossil plants are generally fragmentary and imperfect, and but rarely present the essential organs of fructification, the inquiry is difficult—it has nevertheless been prosecuted with ability and zeal by eminent naturalists on the continent and in our own country, and though several problems in Fossil Botany yet remain unsolved, the structure and characters of many Carboniferous plants have been successfully determined.

Fossil plants occur chiefly in the shales and sandstones associated with coal, not unfrequently they are found in nodules of ironstone, and occasionally in limestone, as at Howick, North Sunderland, and Scremerston. They consist of the stems and branches of trees, of roots, fronds and leaves, and rarely of fruit. Most commonly they are impressions or casts, the original vegetable matter being replaced by sand or mud. In shales the stems are flattened,

but in sandstone they are frequently round, and retain their natural shape, usually they are broken and prostrate, but in some cases they stand perpendicular to the line of stratification, apparently rooted on the spot where they grew. Coarse mud or sand has not, however, in all instances replaced the vegetable matter, for minerals, such as silica and carbonate of lime, have, in a state of solution, penetrated the tissues of the plant and preserved its structure, and, when in this condition, the fossil admits of as exact an examination as a modern vegetable, and contains within itself the evidence by which its nature and relationship can be determined. But in order to understand the nature of this evidence, and also the references which may be made to vegetable types, it will be of use briefly to explain in what manner the existing Flora can be arranged in great divisions or classes, according to their distinctive internal structures. To one or other of the four following classes all existing plants may be referred:—

1. *Thallogens* (from *thallos*, a leaf, and *gennaein*, to produce), which are composed entirely of cellular tissue, and include Lichens, *Fungi* or Mushrooms, and *Algæ* or Sea-weeds.

2. *Acrogens* (*acros*, summit), which have centres either hollow, or composed of cellular tissue; vascular or woody bundles are produced simultaneously near the circumference, and the stems increase upward, and not in breadth—they include Mosses, *Lycopodiums* or Club-Mosses, and Ferns.

3. *Endogens* (*endon*, within), which have definite bundles of vascular tissue scattered throughout cellular tissue; the additions in the first instance are towards the centre—they possess no true bark, and no medullary sheath or rays. Palm trees and Grasses are included in this class.

4. *Exogens* (*exo*, outward), which possess a distinct pith and bark, with medullary rays connecting the two. They increase, year after year, by regular additions of vascular circles between the external bark and the woody zone previously formed. Oaks, beeches, all our forest trees, and most British plants belong to this class.

Let us show the application of these structural peculiarities to a fossil plant. Mr. Witham, to whom Fossil Botany has been greatly indebted, found in the coal measures at Ushaw, in Durham, a fragment of a fossil, which had no pretensions to beauty, and would have been cast aside by an incompetent observer, yet this unpromising looking fragment could, by the interrogations of science, tell its own history, and give us a glimpse of the state of the world at a far distant era,—for, when a transverse section was placed under a microscope, its exogenous structure was evinced; no concentric circles were discovered, but medullary rays crossed elongated cellulæ, which were similar to those in Coniferæ or Cone-bearing trees; a longitudinal section more distinctly revealed the affinity of the fossil, for the walls of the cells were covered with roundish or oval areolæ or glands. Now these are found on the cells of no other plants excepting the Coniferæ and *Zamiæ*; but the combined evidence of both sections proved that the fossil was a fragment of a cone-bearing tree similar to the *Pinus Strobus*, or Weymouth Pine, a native of Canada and the more northern districts of North America. These relics of a former vegetation

were noble forest trees. At Granton, near Edinburgh, and in the Newcastle coal-field they have been found 70 feet long, but while some of them have their type in the northern hemisphere, their analogue is to be seen in the Araucarias—in the *Antingia excelsa*, or Norfolk Pine, which, growing to the height of 200 feet, and clothed with an abundant foliage, gives magnificence, beauty, and picturesqueness to the scenery of southern lands.

About 300 species of plants from the Carboniferous formation of Great Britain have been described, but with the exception of Coniferæ and Ferns, few of them have a close affinity to existing families of plants, indeed, on going down a coal-pit a few hundred feet deep, we meet with an entombed Flora, as different from that growing on the surface, as that is which is seen in another hemisphere. Not only are the floral forms strange, they are even frequently beautiful in their rocky sepulchres. One of the finest passages in Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise is a description of what he saw in the coal mines of Bohemia:—"The most delicate imitations of living foliage upon the painted ceilings of Italian palaces," he says, "bear no comparison with the beauteous profusion of extinct vegetable forms, with which the galleries of these instructive coal-mines are overhung. The roof is covered as with a canopy, of gorgeous tapestry enriched with festoons of the most graceful foliage, flung in wild irregular profusion, over every portion of its surface. The effect is heightened by the contrast of the coal-black colour of these vegetables with the light ground-work of the rock to which they are attached. The spectator feels himself transported, as if by enchantment, into forests of another world; he beholds trees, of forms and characters unknown upon the surface of the earth, presented to his senses, almost in the beauty and vigour of primæval life—their scaly stems and bending branches, with their delicate apparatus of foliage, are all spread out before him, little impaired by the lapse of countless ages, and bearing faithful records of extinct systems of vegetation, which began and terminated in times of which these relics are the infallible historians."

THE CHANGES WHICH COAL HAS UNDERGONE, AND THE CONDITIONS OF THE ERA DURING WHICH IT WAS DEPOSITED.—So great is the difference between a plant and coal, that it may naturally be inquired, what causes have operated to transform the green living vegetable into a black stone? We must endeavour to connect the two extremes.

And, first, the question occurs, was coal derived from plants, transported from a distance, and deposited in lakes and estuaries, as drift-timber is at present carried by the American rivers into the Mexican Gulf and the estuary of the Amazon, or from plants which grew on the places where coal-beds now exist? To the drift hypothesis there are strong objections. Humboldt calculates that the carbon produced by the trees of the temperate zone, growing over a certain area, would not, in one hundred years, form a stratum of more than 7-12ths of an inch in thickness, and yet some coal-beds are 30 feet thick. But reasoning from the action of causes at present operating, we cannot infer that the drifting process could accumulate the vast quantities of carbonaceous matter required, without intermingling with it more sand and

mud than are found in any coal-seam. The extended area of many coal-beds offers a still more serious objection. The Newcastle coal-field itself has an area of 200 square miles; but, even though it were imagined that all this extent had been formed of masses of drifted vegetables, it is, however, in the highest degree improbable, that this process could have distributed vegetable matter evenly over an area of 14,000 square miles—the area of the Pittsburgh coal-seam in North America.

Some few coal-beds of limited extent, may have been formed of drifted vegetables. There are, however, sufficient grounds for affirming that, wherever a coal-bed is persistent over a considerable area, it has been formed of plants which grew on the spot, and which, in consequence of change of level, were subsequently covered over with detrital depositions out of water. The condition of many delicate fossil plants shows that they have not been brought from any great distance; but more conclusive evidence of our position is afforded by the numerous cases which have been observed of fossil trees with their roots, standing perpendicular, to the slope of the strata, and on the spot where they originally grew. In the Newcastle coal field *Sigillariæ* have been found resting on a small seam of coal, passing through sandstone, and at length truncated, and lost in the High Main seam. Railway cuttings have exposed remains *in situ* of ancient Carboniferous forests. At Dixonfold, in Lancashire, five large *Sigillariæ* were laid bare, all standing vertical to the plain, of stratification, and with their roots extending into a soft shale—one of them was 11 feet high and 15½ feet in circumference at the base. Near to Chesterfield, above forty fossil trees were discovered in the same position, standing about 3 feet apart upon a coal-bed, but with no traces of roots, the stems disappearing at the point of contact with the coal, to form which, the root and lower portion of the stems had contributed. The most interesting example in England is that at Parkfield, at Wolverhampton, where, in connection with a deposit not exceeding 12 feet in thickness, there are three distinct beds of coal, each exhibiting, on its surface, forests of large upright trees—on the upper surface seventy-three trees were standing within an area of one quarter of an acre. The New World furnishes additional facts. Sir Charles Lyell found in the coal measures of Nova Scotia, at the South Joggings, erect trees at ten different levels, extending over a space of about fourteen square miles. The trunks, which were abruptly broken at the top, passed through different mineral beds, but were never seen to penetrate a coal-seam, however thin—they terminated downwards either in coal or shale, having grown, either out of decomposed vegetation, or out of a swampy mud soil. Mr. Brown describes similar instances in the Sydney coal field of Cape Breton, where the upright trees generally are rooted in the shale or mud beds, the marshy soil of the Carboniferous era.

The conclusion which these facts prove, is remarkably confirmed by the peculiar relation which the under clay has to a coal-bed. It was first observed by Mr. Logan, that below every one of the hundred coal-seams in South Wales, there is a bed more or less argillaceous and mixed with sand, usually of a fine texture, and making a good fire clay. Now, every one of these beds is penetrated in all directions by a tangled collection of fossil roots (*stigmariæ*

*ficoides*), from which numerous rootlets proceed, interlacing with each other. In Britain generally, and in North America, the same relation has been observed. Some few exceptions occur in our own district, but even here interesting instances can readily be found. Beneath a coal-bed at Shilbottle there is a bed of carbonaceous shale, 6 feet thick, almost entirely composed of *stigmariæ* with long rootlets attached, and so highly charged is this bed with carbon, that it can be advantageously used to burn lime. Indeed, there seems no doubt that the under clay was the soft, damp, muddy soil on which the Carboniferous Flora grew, the form, and sometimes the structure of the roots remain to reveal to us their nature and history, but the gigantic stems and enormous vegetation which they supported have been transformed into coal.

We must find analogies in existing nature to give force to our exposition, for modern geology, discarding the fanciful conjectures which gave poetic interest but no philosophical value to the cosmogonies of a former generation, appeals to the laws now operating to furnish an explanation of the past. Accumulations of peat, so abundant in this district, gives us an illustration. This is formed when vegetables moulder in moist situations. In the lower part of a deposit, it consists chiefly of trunks and branches of trees, of reeds and sedges, and in the upper part of the remains of various species of *sphagnum* or moss, which throw out new shoots as the older decay, so that an increase in the height of the deposit is constantly going on, as long as the proper condition of moisture continues. It is found at all levels in this country, from the sea coast up to the summit of Cheviot, and not unfrequently of considerable depth, as near to Ford, where it is about 20 feet deep. Peat accumulations extend over great areas in Ireland, where they occupy one-tenth of the surface, with a depth in some cases of 40 feet.

Peat deposits pass under the sea at North Sunderland, Newton, and Howick. At Hartlepool, we found one six feet thick, containing many oak trees, covered over with a bed of silt or mud, in which are entombed great numbers of marine shells identical with those now living along the shores of the German Ocean. Within, therefore, a comparatively recent period, there has been a change of level along the eastern coast, a forest of trees waved their branches where the billows of the ocean now roll, presenting a type, indeed, of the changes which occurred during the Carboniferous era.

The peat deposit at the Black Lough, a few miles west of Alnwick, offers another not uninteresting illustration. It occupies a basin, of which the Lough forms a part, and is, in some places, twelve feet thick—at the bottom are stumps of trees, their tops broken off, but still standing rooted in the sandy soil beneath the peat. If this basin were depressed, and detrital matter, brought by water, deposited, that peat, ages hereafter, would be converted into coal, and would present, on a small scale, analogies to a coal field.

In countries where vegetation is more rank than in Britain, we have climatal and other conditions more resembling those of the carboniferous era. An instructive example is furnished by the low grounds bordering the Gulf of Mexico. The delta and alluvial plain of the Mississippi have an area of about 30,000 square miles, being somewhat greater than that of Ireland—

the elevation of the delta does not in any part exceed ten feet. According to Sir Charles Lyell, the larger portion of this area consists of swamps, supporting a luxuriant growth of timber, especially cypress trees, interspersed with lakes in deserted river bends. The mass of vegetable matter is increasing, for as one generation of cypress trees moulders down, another rises above its remains, each generation, in its course, adding to the vegetable accumulation. At the bottom is an unctuous clay, which is penetrated by the cypress roots, in a manner similar to the *stigmariæ* in the under clays of a coal seam. Portions of these swamps are occasionally covered over by sediment brought down by the river, which, when swollen, breaks through its banks, and a muddy or sandy roof is formed to the carbonaceous mass, like that which is found in the coal measures. Sections, indeed, show that within a period comparatively recent, beds of vegetable matter, consisting chiefly of mouldering cypress trees, identical with those now growing in the swamps, are overlaid by strata of clay and sand, eighty feet in thickness. A depression of the delta, to the extent of only a little above ten feet, would bring an area of 14,000 square miles below the level of the sea, the materials of an extensive coal bed would be covered over, mud, sand, and lime-strata would be formed, and marine exuviae entombed, and the series, after the lapse of ages, would present a counterpart to the mountain limestone of Northumberland and Berwickshire. Nor is such a depression unlikely to occur, for changes of level are going on at present—some gradual, as in Scandinavia—and others sudden, as on the coast of Chili.

The complicated phenomena of our district evidence frequent oscillations of level and repeated changes of land, fresh water, and marine conditions. During the Carboniferous era, this district had its hills and valleys, its rivers and lakes, but there were also extensive low-lying plains, rank with vegetation, bordering on the sea. These swamps were converted into lakes, and the submerged vegetation was covered with sand and mud, in which were stems and branches of trees—other changes succeeded—the waters gradually became shallower, and, at length, a new marshy surface appeared, supporting a vegetation as luxuriant as before—after the lapse of ages, the scene is again changed, the vegetable accumulations have again sunk, the waters of the ocean have rolled over it, and eventually it is covered with lime and mud beds, which are crowded with marine animals, that had lived and died on the spot where they are now entombed.

The Carboniferous deposits have a wide range in both hemispheres, from the arctic regions down to the 33° of north latitude. Over the whole, the same general conditions prevailed, for the same peculiar Flora is found in every portion of it. That Flora was not varied, though extraordinarily luxuriant and enormous in the aggregate. At present there are in Great Britain 1428 species of flowering plants and ferns, but only 300 species have been found belonging to the Carboniferous era. The different proportion of ferns is also remarkable, for while nearly one-half of the Carboniferous Flora are ferns, they constitute only about 1-35th part of the entire existing Flora. Conditions such as are indicated by the Carboniferous Flora are to be met

with only in countries, especially in islands, bordering on the tropics, and it may therefore be inferred that the climate of the era was humid and equable, and, if not warm, at least temperate. This conclusion is strengthened by some peculiar characters of the Coniferous fossils found in the valley of the Tweed, for they have few and very slight appearances of concentric rings, which arise from interruptions of growth consequent on changes of temperature.

The scenery of these primæval lands, though not glowing with beauty, nor radiant with light, has its charms, and arrests attention by the strangeness and vast proportions of its vegetation. The summits of the hills and slopes of the mountains were adorned by the picturesque forms of the lofty Araucarias and the other cone-bearing trees—on the extended swampy plains, dense forests of gigantic club-mosses flourished, their huge arms flung widely out, and covered with scaly leaves and terminated with cones; fluted trees stood erect on widely spreading roots, their long narrow leaves forming a series of drooping curves, rising from the summit and sides of the stem, and giving to the scene a sepulchral solemnity—tall reeds sprung upward, straight as the mast of a vessel, with slender leaves or branches in whorls around the stem. The foliage of the whole was sombre, but somewhat relieved by the brighter green herbaceous ferns which grew in the shade, and by the graceful tree ferns crowned with over-arching fronds. No warm-blooded creature then “walked the earth”—no beast roamed through the forest—no bird was there, with its gay plumage and sportive song; only a few reptiles crawled in the swamps, and an insect here and there fluttered on the wing:—yet the thoughtful mind connecting this scene with the distant Future, feels deeply interested with its aspect and bearings—for here the all-wise Creator, who adjusts the working of physical laws to the attainment of moral purposes, caused the vegetative powers of nature to put forth their strength, to make provision for the future wants of the intellectual and moral beings who were to people the world.

It now remains for us to explain the chemical changes which the entombed vegetable mass has undergone in its conversion into coal.

Coal is formed of the same elements as wood, but in different proportions. Leaving out unessential elements, wood is composed of oxygen and hydrogen gases united with about an equal quantity of carbon. Oak, for example, contains 49·432 parts of carbon, 44·499 of oxygen, and 6·069 of hydrogen. Now, when wood is immersed in water, a change commences which Liebig calls mouldering, and which is different from the decay that results when air is freely admitted; oxygen and hydrogen are given off in combination with smaller quantities of carbon, the hydrogen and carbon forming carburetted hydrogen, the fire-damp of miners, and the oxygen and carbon forming carbonic acid, the choke-damp of miners. Trees submerged in bogs are undergoing this change—and, hence, the swamps bordering the Mississippi are constantly emitting carburetted hydrogen, especially wherever the ground is dug into. Bog-wood, therefore, contains a larger proportion of carbon than wood does, its composition being 57·0 of carbon, 37·5 of oxygen, and 5·9 of

hydrogen. When the mouldering process has gone on for a longer period, lignite, such as is found in the tertiary beds, is formed, in which the carbon is further increased, the composition being 58·56 of carbon, 26·85 of oxygen, and 5·95 of hydrogen. As we go backward in time, the disproportion becomes greater, for the rich bituminous Bensham coal belonging to the Newcastle coal-measures, consists of 86·44 of carbon, and only 5·67 of oxygen, and 5·74 of hydrogen. And in anthracite, where the series of changes is nearly completed, the oxygen and hydrogen have all but disappeared, and the result is nearly pure carbon.

Here a practical hint may be given. Some persons, especially those living in the country, expose coals to rain, in the belief that their quality will be thereby improved—but exposure to moisture hastens on the decay of coal—it cannot, indeed, be stored in too dry a situation. For steam vessels, dry storage is of great importance, because access of moisture, besides wasting coal, may cause spontaneous combustion, when sulphuret of iron is in combination with the coal.

The mouldering process is still going on in coal-fields, for to this is owing the evolution of carburetted hydrogen, the dreadful enemy to miners—and yet this destructive element, when rightly treated, ministers to our wants, cooking our food and lighting our villages and towns. Bearing in mind what has already been achieved in controlling and directing the power of steam and of the electric fluid, it may be hoped that science, impelled onward by humanity, will ultimately be able to bring the carburetted hydrogen from the mine where it spreads misery and death, and, conducting it into proper receivers, apply it to economical purposes. Already something has been accomplished. The floor of the Bensham seam, in Hebburn colliery was observed to rise, and gas to escape from another seam 24 feet below—the lower seam was tapped, and the gas is conducted by a pipe to the subterraneous stables and used to light them. At Wallsend a large quantity of gas—11,000 hogsheads per minute—is now wasted—it is brought up by a pipe from a depth of 900 feet, is ignited above ground, and may be seen for a distance of several miles, burning like a huge bonfire. The Americans, ever ready to make practical applications, “are wiser in their generation.” There is an abundant discharge of the same gas, from carbonaceous shales connected with the coal formation, at Franconia, but its escape into the atmosphere is arrested, and it now illuminates the streets and houses of the village.

Pressure, heat, and time have been additional means of completing the conversion of wood into coal.

The vegetable deposits of our district have been compressed by an enormous weight of superincumbent rocks, consisting of the broken up masses of more ancient mountains, of sand, mud, and lime beds of great thickness, and of lava streams poured out from the depths of the earth.

Experiments made by Professor Göppert, and also by Mr. Oakes, have well shown the influence of heat. The former placed recent plants, representatives of the Fossil Flora, for a long time in water, whose temperature was

maintained during the day at  $212^{\circ}$  Fahr. and at from  $135^{\circ}$  to  $167^{\circ}$  Fahr. during the night—in two years a product was obtained which could not be distinguished from brown coal. It was not, however, black and shining like ordinary mineral coal, but by the addition of a small quantity of sulphate of iron, the product obtained had this aspect. Anthracite can be formed by artificial means, for Mr. Oakes exposed the bituminous coal of Alfreton to a very gradual heat, and the result was not coke, but an anthracite, similar to that which is natural. Probably the *lower* beds of the Welsh coal basin are anthracitic, because they are nearer to the sources of central heat than the upper beds, which are bituminous. Basaltic and other igneous dikes and overflows produce a like effect—many instances occur in the Scotch coal fields; and at Calton Hill, fragments of coal which have been enclosed in the trap rock are changed into anthracite. Our own district also presents facts of the same nature. A large basaltic dike cuts through the Carboniferous beds at Beadnel, and the coal at the point of contact is charred, forming a kind of coke, but, at a short distance, it is anthracitic, the hydrogen and oxygen of the coal having been driven off along with a smaller amount of carbon, by the heat of the molten rock.

Time is demanded to account for the accumulation of vegetable matter, and the various changes which have succeeded. Supposing that the vegetable energies of the Carboniferous era were fourfold those of the present, sixty thousand years would be required for the growth of the plants which are now mineralised in the 100 feet of coal in South Wales—and yet this is but a fraction of the time which passed away while the 12,000 feet of accompanying sedimentary strata were deposited, since all of them were of slow and gradual formation. Even this vast period includes only a short section of the records of nature. Taking our era as a stand-point, and looking backward through the Devonian, Silurian, and the Cambrian systems, with their rocky beds many miles in thickness, and containing myriads of extinct races, and then forward through the secondary, tertiary, and recent formations, and marking how frequently entire assemblages of organised creatures disappear and are succeeded by others widely different, the mind labours in vain to sum up the long series of ages which pass before it in succession. But this survey, while teaching us to cultivate a reverential spirit, gives elevation to our ideas of that Infinite Being, to whom “a thousand years are as one day,” and who, throughout all past time, has maintained order and harmony in the universe.

Viewing, moreover, the history of coal, not only in connexion with physical laws, but also with moral beings, we may perceive a relation of means to an important end. The rank vegetation of a far distant era, the changes it has undergone, and its position in the bowels of the earth where it can be reached by human skill, have a direct bearing on the comfort of man and social progress. From the dark mine, therefore, indubitable evidence comes forth of the existence and power of God, and from thence may be heard a testimony to His benevolence and forethought, in storing up for the use of man a vast magazine of fossil fuel.

“My heart is awed within me, when I think  
Of the great miracle that still goes on  
In silence round me—the perpetual work  
Of THY creation, finished, yet renewed  
For ever.”—BRYANT.

## THE COLLIERIES.

Of all the coal-fields in England, that of Northumberland and Durham is the most important. It is bounded on the north by the river Coquet, and extends nearly to the river Tees on the south. Thus, its extreme length is about forty-eight miles, and its extreme breadth twenty-four miles, but its area cannot be less than eight hundred square miles. It is intersected by two navigable rivers, the Tyne and the Wear, on the former of which is situated the town of Newcastle, and on the latter the city of Durham. Throughout this district, the coal strata “dip,” or descend, towards the east, and “crop out,” or ascend, towards the west. At one point, a particular seam, called the High Main, lies at a depth of nearly a thousand feet, while at other spots, the same seam rises nearly to the surface. Throughout the greater part of this coal-field, the various beds, or strata, of the coal-measures, amount to upwards of eighty, consisting of alternating beds of coal, sandstone, and slate clay, the aggregate thickness of the whole being about sixteen hundred feet. This coal-field possesses as many as forty distinct beds of coal, but only eighteen of them are of sufficient importance to be considered workable and remunerative. The most valuable bed, or seam, is called the High Main, and is about two yards thick. The next in value is the Bensham seam, which is remarkable for its excellent quality as a domestic coal, and for the enormous quantity of gas evolved from it in the mine. The Hutton seam is of every good quality, and is extensively worked, while the other seams are also very valuable. Collieries are, therefore, established chiefly with reference to one or more of these three seams.

What is meant by the “Tyne Collieries” is the whole group of collieries, whether lying north or south of the Tyne, which ship their coals in that river. There are about thirty of these collieries in Northumberland, on the northern side of the river, and about twenty in the northern part of Durham, on the south side of the river—those in South Durham belong to the Wear or to the Tees systems. It is curious to look at a map in which these collieries are laid down. The pits are dotted here and there on both sides of the river, being more and more thickly congregated as they approach nearer to its banks. These pits are about a hundred in number, two or more in some cases belonging to the same colliery. Not less curious is it to trace the dotted lines which mark the “ways,” one of the most characteristic features in the coal districts. As the river Tyne is the great outlet for nearly all the coal derived from the Tyne collieries, notwithstanding the spread of the railway system, some means must be adopted for reaching the river, but how is

this to be effected? The colliery may be six or eight miles distant, and the surface-ground may belong to other parties. Long before passenger railways were heard of, railways, or tramways, were laid down to facilitate the carriage of coals in trucks from the pits to the river, and we find these tramways following the best route which lies open to them. Now, it is obvious that some arrangement must be made with the landed proprietors in these matters, and, in truth, these arrangements are often a grave question to the coal owners. Although the expense of the mining operations is so great—although the establishment of a first-rate colliery, with its machinery, horses, waggons, &c. amounts to a sum varying from £40,000 to £150,000—although the capital employed by the Tyne coal owners is so large, yet the “way leaves,” or “way rents,” are an additional feature beyond all these, without which not a ton of coal can be brought to market.

The character of the pitmen, the nature of their labour, the relations between them and their employers—all are dependant, more or less, on the mode in which the coal is distributed under the surface of the ground. To these deep-lying coals, therefore, we must ask the reader to pay an imaginary visit.

First, then, how to descend? We see a vertical hole, or pit, pitchy dark, and surmounted by wheels to facilitate the raising of coal from the bottom of the shaft. Into one of the “tubs,” or “buckets,” used for this purpose, we must now contrive to get, a matter which requires no small amount of nerve to effect. If the bottom of the bucket should give way, or the rope break, or—but it is fearful to speculate on such ifs, when you are swinging over a depth of several hundred feet. Now we are descending. It is said by those who ascend in balloons, that no feeling of motion is perceptible but that the earth seems to be flying away from them, while they are perfectly still and motionless. Much the same may be said, in reverse, in descending a coal shaft. You have no idea of descent, but the little round hole of light seems to be flying faster and faster over your head upwards, as if it were going to the skies, and at length—in a couple of minutes, perhaps—the orifice of the shaft has apparently turned itself into a day star, which shines far, far above you in the firmament.

Arrived at the bottom of the pit, what do we see? Nothing, or nothing but “darkness made visible.” Every vestige of daylight is effectually shut out, and it requires some time to accustom one’s eyes to the light of the candles, which appear as mere sparks or points of light in the midst of intense darkness. By degrees, however, our eyes become accustomed to the strange scene, and men are discerned moving about in galleries, or long passages, working in positions which would break the back of any ordinary workman, while boys and horses are seen to be engaged in bringing the coal to the mouth of the pit. Some of these horses go through the whole of their career without seeing the light of day—they are born in the pit, reared in the pit, and die in the pit.

A coal mine, as you now perceive, is not simply a pit with coals at the bottom of it. The shaft is merely an entrance, from the bottom of which

passages radiate to a great distance. These passages are cut in the coal "seam" and are a natural result of the manner in which the coal is worked. If the whole of a coal-seam were to be excavated at once, the cavity left would be so large that the earthen roof would fall for want of support, hence it is requisite to leave portions called "pillars," to support the superincumbent weight, and the self-interest of the coal-owner leads him to limit the size of these pillars as much as consistent with safety. Passages lead between and around these pillars, and iron tramways are laid along the passages, to facilitate the removal of the buckets of coal from the workings to the upright shaft. Speaking of the timidity which often prevents persons from visiting these striking scenes where the pitman pursues,

"Howe'er the daylight smiles or night storms rave,  
His dangerous labour, deeper than the grave;  
Alike to him whose taper's flickering ray  
Creates a dubious subterranean day,  
Or whether climbs the sun his noontide track,  
Or starless midnight reigns in coil of black;  
Intrepid still, though buried at his work,  
Where ambush'd death and hidden dangers lurk!"

Mr. Holland, in his "History of Fossil Fuel," remarks, "But if courage be required to enter a coal-mine at ordinary depths, it is in descending the frightfully deep pits in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, that sensations bordering on the awful are inevitably experienced, and in traversing, at such profound depths, the endless galleries into which shafts ramify, the visitor is struck by the perfection of plans adapted to lessen, as much as possible, the risk which the pitmen run."

"Much is thought," say the author of "Our Coal Fields and our Coal Pits," of visiting the ruinous sites of renowned cities, where men can walk over wild wastes of solitary sand, and where, some centuries before, other men walked over smiling fields, or through long and populous streets, and by ship-bearing rivers, with all the marks of thriving commerce. The mind grows melancholy in conjuring up, upon the plain of now unprofitable sands, the once living multitude, the thronging idlers of the market-place, the vivid and impassioned orators of the forum and senate—the meditative philosophers of the grove, the academy, and the schools—the long lines of vanished villas, and of gilded palaces, and all the triumphs of successful war—of thriving places, and of monarchical splendour. Where are now all these things—all these men? Nothing but tumbled stone and marble images, ruined and mutilated, now remaining—not a relic of profit—not a fruit of their lives—not a single heirloom of all their arts, and wars, and trades and schools, come down to posterity! They are as though they had never lived upon this changeful earth. We cannot even till the fields, and fertilise the ground, with aught they have left—not even their bones to make manure. And their images and statues? Well, a few half-broken ones may find their way to the halls of London and Paris. But the men, the women, the children? Not one useful result of their lives—their name, their deeds, their loves, their animosities—all gone out like the little flame of a taper! The bones of the mighty dead, indeed!

“ But here we are in the homes of the mighty dead, in the catacombs of Vegetable Giants. We are treading the streets of more than a buried city of men and monuments. No storied arches are these—no marble busts are breathing stony life here—no mouldering bones, no shrivelled mummies of Egyptian cats, no dried ibis—are here—no illegible inscriptions are standing or lying here. No spoils of rapine, no relics of royalty, no fragments of luxurious appliances are here, but all around us are the relics of innumerable forms of vegetation, which flourished and waved largely and luxuriantly in the warm breezes, long before Egypt was dreamt of, or Nineveh knew Nimrod, or Athens knew Theseus or Athene, or Rome knew Romulus, or—to begin aright—Adam knew Eden. Every tree and plant whose ruins are here compressed into these beds of coal, was ante-paradisaical—was green and was wood centuries upon centuries before Eden had her first rose, and Eve her first walk amidst admired and admiring flowers !”

Coal mines can be used for other purposes besides the ostensible one for which they were sunk, for we find that Professor Airey, the astronomer royal, and his assistants, have lately made a series of experiments, in Harton Coal-pit, the deepest mine on the Tyne, with a view to ascertain some facts with regard to the density of the earth and the action of the pendulum. Experiments were conducted in the bowels of the earth and on the surface simultaneously, and are reported to have been of a most interesting character.

THE WORKING AND MANAGEMENT, DISCIPLINE AND DUTIES OF A COAL-MINE.—The persons engaged in a colliery are subdivided into a greater number of classes than might perhaps be supposed, and, generally speaking, the technical designations of these classes are more significant than is usually observable in other industrial occupations, but some of them sound strangely enough to the ears of the uninitiated. They are distinguished into the two great groups of “under-ground” and “upper-ground” establishments, the former engaged in the pit, and the latter in conducting the open air arrangements. The chief of them are occupied in a way which may be illustrated in the following connected view.

The actual coal digger is called the *hewer*. Whether the seam be so narrow that he can hardly creep into it on hands and knees, or whether it be lofty enough for him to stand upright in, he is the responsible workman who loosens the coal from its bed, all the arrangements below ground are made to suit him, he is indeed the key of the pit, the centre of the mining system. The hewers are like the cabinet council of the country, governing and directing and working for the whole pit population besides. Next to them come the *putters*, who are divided into *trams*, *headsmen*, *foals*, and *half-marrows*. These are all youths or children, and their employment consists in dragging or pushing the coal from the workings to the passages where horses are capable of being employed in the work. The distance that a corve, or basket of coal, is dragged in this manner, averages about a hundred and fifty yards. When a boy drags or “puts” a load by himself he is designated a *tram*, when two boys of unequal age and strength assist each other, the elder is called a *headsmen* and the younger a *foal*, and when two boys of equal age and strength help each

other, both are styled *half-marrows*. When the corves are "put" to a particular place, where a crane is fixed, the *crane-man* manages the crane by which the corves are transferred from the tramway to the rolleys, and keeps an account of the number so transferred. The *corf* is a wicker-work basket, containing from four to seven hundred weights, the *rolley* is a waggon for transporting the corves from the crane to the shaft, and the *rolleyway* is a road, or path, sufficiently high for a horse to walk along it with the rolley, and is kept in repair by the *rolleyway-men*. The *driver* takes charge of the horse, which draws the rolley, and the *on-setter* is stationed at the bottom of the shaft, to hook and unhook the corves and tubs which have descended or are about to ascend the shaft.

Without troubling the reader with any extended or scientific details, the following observations will give him some notions of ventilating and lighting a coal-mine. The seams of coal, and the apertures where such seams have been, often give out carburetted hydrogen and other gases, which, when mixed with common air, become very explosive. Hence it is important to drive these gases out of the mine as quickly as possible, and this can only be effected by causing a current of air to pass constantly through the workings. A complete system, as now adopted at the best collieries, comprises the *downcast-shaft* for the descent of fresh air, the *upcast-shaft* for the ascent of vitiated air, well-planned galleries, doors, and valves, throughout the whole of the mine, and a furnace at the bottom of the upcast-shaft to heat the air, and cause it to ascend more rapidly. In some collieries the air is made to traverse an extent of thirty miles of galleries and passages. In former times the dangerous contaminated passages were lighted only by sparks struck from a small instrument called a "steel-mill," but the beautiful safety lamp or "Davy," as the miners familiarly call it, has superseded this. In this lamp the flame is surrounded by a wire gauze, having very fine meshes, through which the air must pass to feed it, and, if the air be inflammable, the flame is confined within the gauze envelope, for the iron wire cools the gas too much to permit the flame to exist on the *outside* of the gauze. If the lamp be properly tended, it is one of the most precious boons that science ever gave to industry, if it be neglected, as it often is by the miners, those explosions take place which so frequently give rise to such fearful results.

A good plan of the works, with adequate ventilating power, will not ensure safety in a colliery unless there be a vigilant administration of all the mining affairs, united with due subordination, constant inspection, and effective discipline. It is not too much to say, that the daily work of a colliery should be conducted on the supposition that danger is always to be looked for, and always to be provided against. The great Newcastle mines may be said to be established upon a system of effective and excellent discipline, which has been arrived at by degrees, and has been much improved within a comparatively recent period. Few collieries are now found without regular maps, which are on a large scale, and show the extent as well as the progress of the workings, the courses of the air, and the lines of dislocation in the strata, sections of which are generally formed, and sometimes adorn the office walls, while large

drawings of furnaces, shafts, engineering arrangements, &c., are now frequently under keeping of the managers at the collieries.

The actual condition of the mine may at any minute be known to the resident *viewer* or the *consulting viewer*,—the former of whom is supposed to be, and very generally is, familiar, by daily visits, with every part of the works, and is personally acquainted with all the workmen. A practice is now becoming general of making the most eminent viewers in the district consulting viewers, and, therefore, the highest authorities of two or three principal or lesser mines, which they visit periodically. The general charge of the mining operations is delegated to the *under viewer*, who is expected to examine the mine daily, and, in addition to his own personal inspection of the workings—the waste, the state of the air courses, and the quantity of air passing in the different currents, the ventilation, and the state of the mine generally,—he is to receive a daily report from the overmen and master wastemen on the workings and operations under their charge. As the result of his own observations, and of the reports made to him, he is to take measures for correcting irregularities and for obviating all discoverable sources of danger. The viewer is his superior officer, to whom he must, from time to time, and instantly, in all cases of emergency, make reports. The *overmen* have the charge of the working of the pit, and more especially of the safety of the men, whence their name. Their duty is to attend to the lighting of the pit, inspect the lamps, direct whatever candles or lamps shall be used in exploring drifts or while working, and see that lamps are always used in pillar working. They are assisted by *deputies*, whose duty it is to go into the pit every morning, one hour before the hewers, to examine every working place in the pit, and especially to ascertain that it is in a safe working condition. They also examine all safety lamps, and lock them so that the men cannot tamper with them. No hewer is allowed to enter his working place until it has been examined by the deputy of his district. To the deputies also belong the laying of the tramways, the securing of the workings by timber, &c. Besides these officers, there are the *master wasteman* and his assistants, who travel daily in the waste, or old workings of the pit, see that the air courses are everywhere in good order, remedy falls of the roof, build or prop up where requisite, remove impediments to the movements of the air, and generally attend to the precautions of good ventilation. Two wastemen, travelling together, go over the whole of the waste at least once a week. At the close of each day's labour, the deputies see all the men and boys out of their respective work-places, and examine that no lights are left in the pit, that the doors are closed, and that the ventilation is in good order. In addition to the varieties of pitmen which we have mentioned, there are numerous others, such as *furnace-men*, *horse-keepers*, *lamp-keepers*, *shifters*, *switch-keepers*, *trappers*, *way-cleaners*, and *wood and water leaders*.

Many of these strange designations find a place in the popular songs and stories of the colliery district—songs and stories which are like an unknown tongue to the stranger, until he acquires some knowledge of the vocabulary in which they are composed. We subjoin a specimen of a pitman's song:—

"As me and my marrow was ganging to wark,  
 We met with the de'il, it was in the dark;  
 I up with my pick, it being in the neit,  
 I knocked off his horns, likewise his club feet!  
     Follow the horses, Johnny my lad oh!  
     Follow them through, my canny lad oh!  
     Follow the horses, Johnny my lad oh!  
     Oh laddy away, canny lad oh!

As me and my marrow was putting the tram,  
 The low it went out, and my marrow went wrang;  
 You would have laugh'd had you seen the gam,—  
 The de'il gat my marrow, but I gat the tram.  
     Follow the horses," &c.

From the enumeration of the officers and men given above, the reader will plainly perceive, that colliers are not merely black-faced diggers and shovellers, who attack the coal wherever they meet with it, and roam about in a dark pit, to seek their coaly fortunes. All is pre-arranged and systematic, every one knows exactly whither he is to go, and what he has to do. But the above list, formidable as it appears, does by no means include all those engaged at a colliery—they are nearly all of them the "underground" hands, who could not transmit the coal to market without the aid of the "upperground" establishment, which comprises *banksmen, brakesmen, waiters, trimmers, staitlmen, screen-trappers*, and many others.

Hard as a pitman's life seems to be, yet it is agreed by those who knew the Northumbrian collieries half a century ago, that it was then much more laborious. The following is the description given of it by a Newcastle merchant, who had himself experienced the severity of boyish labour some forty or fifty years since. His description of that period was sad indeed, and it was very detailed. Then, according to his account, the boy would go into the pit to work at two o'clock on Monday morning, and arrive at his home between eight and ten at night, entirely exhausted. He would again repair to work the next morning at the same hour, half asleep, and sometimes half naked. This continued through the week, and he would not see much daylight from Sunday till the next Saturday afternoon. Although this state of things might not be permanent as regarded the long hours, yet the labour was always extreme, and two boys were often bound to "put" together, without the adequate strength, this led to quarrels between unequally matched boys, and though these were sometimes brothers, fights and foul language were frequent among them. One great cause of improvement was the employment of metal or iron plates for the trains to run upon, and another was the blasting of coal with powder. Before this, the boys had often to drag their coal over a fir plank, or even the bare floor, but now the whole way is laid with metal plates, even up to the face of the workings, and by this improvement one boy can perform the previous work of two.

The lessees of coal, as well as the proprietors who work their own royalties, are very wealthy. The capital employed in winning and working the three largest coal concerns are not less than £500,000 each. These establishments

may each comprise from six to twelve separate mines, and all the respective engines, waggons, horses, &c. The winning of a single colliery, all things included, will cost from £50,000 to £80,000, and even as high as £200,000 in extreme cases. These observations apply chiefly to the great partnerships and to the grandees of the trade, such as Lord Londonderry's trustees, the Countess of Durham's executors, the Great Hetton Coal Company, Lord Ravensworth and partners, in all of which there can be little doubt that the capital sunk, with machinery and plant, must approach to £500,000 each. The second rank collieries may perhaps equal £200,000. The third class concerns may be reckoned as single pits, with capitals of from £40,000 to £60,000 each, while the fourth and most numerous class of collieries may require from £8,000 to £25,000 each. These are generally engaged in the coasting trade, and for the supply of the steam-coal to London, and local manufactories of various kinds. There are still smaller collieries, but they are chiefly for land sale, and do not supply the general markets.

**THE PITMEN, THEIR DWELLINGS, HABITS, AND PECULIARITIES.**—The pitmen are in every sense a peculiar race, and strange indeed is their manner of life, passed, as it is, in the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of day. From early boyhood to old age their thoughts and occupations are with coal,—consequently, their knowledge of the world, beyond the colliery district, is very limited, and an occasional journey to any place beyond Newcastle, is quite an event in their monotonous lives.

The working classes, in many parts of England, possess houses better than their furniture, but among the pitmen of the north the case is reversed, the furniture is generally better than the dwellings. A colliery village usually consists of houses built in pairs, which are placed in rows. The space between the fronts of the houses, forming the street, is unpaved and undrained, but that between the backs of the houses not unfrequently exhibits a joint-stock dust-heap and dung-hill running along the avenue, flanked here and there by pig-sties and heaps of coal. The pitmen's houses are erected either by the coal-owners, or by certain petty companies, who speculate in the building and letting of them to the proprietors of the colliery, at rates varying from three to four pounds per annum. As these houses are erected for the convenience of the men employed in the pits, in the neighbourhood of which they are situated, it follows as a necessary consequence, that when the pits are abandoned, the villages are abandoned also, and in such cases they present a most desolate appearance. The houses may be divided into three classes, the first, or best class, possess two rooms on the ground floor, with a kind of loft above, the next class have only one room on the ground floor, with a loft above, while the third possess only a single room. Some of the villages, are of a superior character, but the average seem to be about on a level with those here described. Yet these dwellings contain, for the most part, better furniture than is to be found in similar houses elsewhere. Eight-day clocks, mahogany chests of drawers, and four-post bedsteads, are said to have become quite a common object of ambition among the pitmen, and as forming items for consideration at the time of marrying.

It might naturally be expected that the very unnatural position in which the children employed in the pits are placed, and their exclusion from daylight and the open air, would materially influence their physical health, not only at the time, but would so affect their constitutions as to render them liable to particular forms of disease in after life. Nevertheless, experience will not warrant the inference that any very pernicious effects result from these circumstances, in such numerous instances as to justify anything like a general conclusion. Consumption is rare amongst pitmen; scrofula certainly not more frequent than among other classes of workmen, though doubtless cases of this description sometimes occur, and the great joints are occasionally affected. That the health of the boys is for the most part good, their favourable recovery from severe wounds and other accidents sufficiently proves, and though their persons are thin and their complexions pale, their general appearance is muscular and athletic.

The "outward man" distinguishes the pitman from every other operative. His stature is diminutive, his figure disproportionate and misshapen, his legs being much bowed, and his chest protruding, while his arms are long, and oddly suspended. His countenance is not less striking than his figure, his cheeks being generally hollow, his brow overhanging, his cheek-bones high, and his forehead low and retreating. "I have seen," says Mr. Morrison, "agricultural labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and even those among the wan and distressed stocking-weavers of Nottinghamshire, to whom the term 'jolly' might not be inaptly applied, but I never saw a jolly-looking pitman." The same gentleman partly traces this to the fact, that the whole of the pitmen have been pit-boys at an early age, during which the form is injured by the cramped positions occupied by the boys in the mine, but he also adduces other reasons:—"Pitmen have always lived in communities, they have associated only among themselves, even their amusements are hereditary and peculiar. They almost invariably intermarry, and it is not uncommon, in their marriages, to commingle the blood of the same family. They have thus transmitted natural and accidental defects through a long series of generations, and may now be regarded in the light of a distinct race of beings."

Everybody seems to award credit to the wives of the pitmen as being indefatigable in their exertions to keep everything right and tidy at home, so far as the arrangements of the houses and the employment of the people will permit. The household duties of a pitman's wife are very numerous. The male portion of her family may be divided into "putters" and "hewers," the former going to the mines when the latter leave, and the hours of labour and rest are consequently not the same, thus there is entailed the necessity of preparing numerous meals, and at irregular and various hours of the day. Every man and boy, immediately on coming from his work, changes his dress or goes to bed, after taking a meal and washing himself from head to foot. The flannel dress, too, in which the pit work is done, has to be subjected pretty frequently to the action of soap and water. Mr. Morrison, the gentleman above quoted, gives the following picture of the manner of living among the pitmen:—"The children of colliers are comfortably and decently

clothed. Cleanliness, both in their persons and houses is a predominant feature in the domestic economy of the better females of this community. The children, although necessarily left much to themselves, and playing much in the dirt, are never sent to bed without ample ablution. Pitmen, of all labouring classes I am acquainted with, enjoy most the pleasure of good living. Their larders abound in potatoes, bacon, fresh meat, sugar, tea, and coffee, of which good things the children partake as abundantly as the parents—even the sucking infant, to its prejudice, is loaded with as much of the greasy and well-seasoned viands of the table as it will swallow. In this respect the women are foolishly indulgent, and I know of no class of persons among whom infantile diseases so much prevail. Durham and Northumberland are not dairy counties, consequently the large population, excepting the *hinds* in the northern part of Northumberland, are very inadequately supplied with milk. Did this wholesome and nutritious beverage more abound, probably the infant population would be more judiciously fed.”

If we follow the pitmen to Newcastle—their great metropolis—we find them still a characteristic race. Their velveteen dresses, with large and shining metal buttons, distinguish them from the rest of the population. Mr. Holland states that the pitmen used formerly, perhaps more so than at present, to delight in gaudy colours. Their holiday waistcoats, called by them *posey* jackets, were frequently of very curious patterns, displaying flowers of various hues, and their stockings were blue, purple, or even pink or mixed colours. Many of them used to have their hair very long, which, on week-days, was either tied in a queue, or rolled up in curls, but when dressed in their best attire, it was commonly spread over their shoulders. Some of them wore two or three narrow ribbons round their hats, placed at equal distances, in which it was customary to insert one or more bunches of primroses or other flowers. Such were the pitmen of past days, and many of their holiday peculiarities still remain.

In concluding this somewhat lengthy article, we cannot do better than insert the following remarks of Professor Ansted, on the “Dangers of Coal Mining:”—

“Coal in this country is obtained at a serious expense and risk of human life. It often happens that, on taking up a newspaper, we see that another explosion from fire-damp has taken place in some coal-mine, and that ten, twenty, fifty, or a hundred of the workmen have been hurried, unprepared, into eternity. Some we read—and these are not the greatest sufferers—have been destroyed at once, burnt to death by the explosion itself, so that no human power, no system could, perhaps, have saved them. But a larger proportion have been found at a distance. They were performing their task some hundreds of yards off, they heard the shock, they felt that they were doomed men, they rushed at once to the pit bottom, but, cut off by the want of a direct communication, their only chance was to reach the main gallery, and try if, by any happy accident, they might escape. But the moment they arrived at this point, they found the effects of the explosion, the fearful after-damp already on its way before them. They are stopped by this invisible,

intangible, but fatal and impassable barrier. Some throw themselves upon the ground, and creep on for a few yards in the vain hope of escape. Some, in hopeless despair, await the advance of destruction. Such is the simple history of the whole event. One single inspiration of the after-damp produces convulsions in the throat, and is the almost certain precursor of instant death. So that it rarely happens that any person escapes to tell the sad tale. Is it not a question, then, worthy of consideration whether, by any method that could be adopted, these lives might be preserved? For whom do these men suffer? Their widows and orphans, their mothers, their sisters, and their friends have a right to call upon every one of us who benefit by their labours, but take no thought of their dangers and sufferings. They labour for our benefit. We induce them to run these risks, and are bound to weigh carefully the great social relations which impose it as a duty upon us to improve their condition. Each event of this kind concerns us all, and we are all, without exception, responsible in our degree, for if a sufficient interest was felt and expressed in this matter, it would not be allowed to go on as it does from accident to accident. That the subject is obscure and difficult, is not a sufficient reason that it should be neglected, and because the sufferers are patient, the place of the accident far removed, and the objects of it beyond the sphere of our immediate exertions—because few amongst us have visited a coal-mine, and know nothing of the danger personally, we are not therefore at liberty to let the matter take its course without an attempt to do good. Some pity should be felt, and some sympathy also expressed for those whose lives are spent, and whose deaths may be caused in providing us with the means of comfort and enjoyment. Let us think seriously how much we owe to them—the comfort of the fireside, that essential requisite to home enjoyment—the luxuries that surround us—the facilities of travelling—the use of and interest in all machinery and manufactures—all these we owe to the coal miner, and then think how little we do for him in return. He must daily descend some hundred yards into the bowels of the earth, traversing many miles of low subterranean passages, performing his task in the most inconvenient posture, in an atmosphere always impure and choked with dust, if not actually dangerous—lighted by a small candle, or by the yet fainter glimmer penetrating the meshes of a wire gauze—and then from time to time, exposed to the chance of these accidents. He troubles not our repose—the tale of his distress hardly reaches our ears—he is poor—he is far away—he dies—but he is our fellow-creature and our fellow-countryman. Each one among us is related to him by many bonds, and it is our duty to see that every practicable method is adopted to improve his condition. And if the dangers that surround him must still remain, in spite of all our exertions—if the terrible accidents from explosions must sometimes occur, still we have a duty to perform, for we are bound to use every means to diminish their frequency and extent, and to take away, if possible, from their frightful results. This duty is one, not only affecting the legislature, but every individual amongst us, for all may in some way, either directly or indirectly, have influence upon those upon whom ultimately the responsibility of so great an act of public justice must fall.”

**LEAD, IRON, &c.**—The lead district is a bleak and rugged region of mountains, extending from Northumberland and Durham into Cumberland and Westmoreland, and thence to the extremity of Derbyshire, being about 160 miles in extent. The veins, however, partly lie so low that they are unprofitable. The richest mining-fields in Northumberland are at Allenhead and Coalcleugh, where the mine-measures dip to the north-east, about one yard in twenty-seven. These, with the other lead-mines in the parish of Allendale, produce on an average about 2,500 tons of lead per annum. The richest mineral depository is the “rake vein,” or perpendicular mineral fissure. The principal veins in this county extend nearly east and west, whilst the cross veins run north and south, and are very irregular in their depth and breadth. Iron ore is found both in the coal and lead districts. Immense quantities of iron pyrites lie embedded in the strata of indurated clay through all the coal-field, and are profitably supplied from the collieries to the iron-works in the coal districts. Ironstone is also abundant in the shale of the lead-mines, and zinc ores abound in most of the plumbiferous veins. Copper is also found in these and the coal-measures, but it will not repay working. A narrow strip of millstone-grit runs north-eastward, dividing the coal-fields in this county, and is followed by a still narrower belt of limestone strata, running from the north-eastern border of the lead-district north of Hexham to the German ocean at Almouth. The millstone-grit also runs southward into Durham, and is the source whence the celebrated Newcastle grind-stones are derived. Trap-rocks occur in the coal-formations and a small district along the Tweed is occupied by the new red sandstone.

## RIVERS, RAILWAYS, &c.

Few counties can boast of finer rivers than Northumberland. The Tyne, Tweed, Blyth, Wansbeck, Coquet, and Aln are all capable of receiving large vessels. The TYNE is formed by the united streams of the North and South Tyne, the former of which, rising in the disputed border territories of Scotland, passes the town of Bellingham, and a little to the north of Hexham is joined by the South Tyne, which, rising in Knaresdale, in the county of Cumberland, flows past the town of Haltwhistle, and joins the North Tyne at the place just mentioned. This river is not indeed so broad and majestic as the Thames or the Mersey, but is, nevertheless, a noble stream. Before it reaches Newcastle it passes through a wild and somewhat picturesque country, between high and pleasant banks, and amidst localities marked by historic events of the highest interest. On bold heights overlooking it, stand the dismantled and shattered castles of the once mighty Baliols, the Umfravilles, the Herons, the Riddells, the Blenkinsopps, the Blacketts, the unfortunate Derwentwater, and other warrior races, whose descendents are now in comparative obscurity. In its neighbourhood, Romans, Britons, and Scots, have left their memories, and traces of their abodes and battles may still

be observed, while Corbridge, and Hexham, and Stella Haugh are names not to be forgotten on its banks. This is enough for war, doubtless its waters were often stained with blood—now, however, they are more innocently, and with far greater profit, dyed with coal. With this river we may also associate the name of the great teacher of religion, literature, and science, the truly Venerable Bede. But religious contemplation and feudal grandeur, as well as war having given way to coal, and in connection with the prosperity which the vast development of coally wealth has occasioned all along its banks, downward from Newcastle, all kinds of manufactories may be observed located upon it or in its immediate neighbourhood. Sailing or steaming down the Tyne to Shields, we see bottle houses, flint-glass works, crown-glass houses, plate-glass works, lead works, iron works, steam-engine manufactories, chemical works, and all indeed that can reflect, cleanse, or convey, and perhaps cure, the body of man, as well as very much that will interest his mind. The coal, however, is its principal burden, and along its banks more of coal than of nature is observable. The staiths and their vast extent of woodwork, of which we shall speak more minutely hereafter, are observable, and close to those staiths are innumerable vessels and boats, loading or laden with coal.

On the Tyne, the coals used to be carried from the staiths to the ships almost entirely in a kind of oval vessels called *keels*, of which considerable numbers are still employed in bringing down the produce of the collieries, situated above Newcastle bridge, to the ships lying about Shields, and which do not load at any of the staiths between those places. A keel is considered to contain, by admeasurement, eight Newcastle chaldrons. The coals, when large, are generally piled in the vessel according to convenience, and then small, deep side-boards are added, within which the coal is heaped up, but in some cases, where the coal is tender, tubs are employed. Eight of these tubs being placed in a keel, go to the vessel, into which the tub is lifted by means of a crane, and when immediately over the hatchway, the trap-door is loosened, and the contents let down into the ship without injury. The keels themselves are built after an ancient model, and in connection with the men who man them, and their arrangements, present striking features in the navigation of the river. They are steered by a large kind of oar at the stern, called a *swape*, while a kind of pole, called a *puy* is employed to push them on in shallow water. The captain of the keel is called the *skipper*, and his cabin is the *huddock*. When the water is so shallow as to render the use of sails or oars inconvenient, the keels are propelled in the following manner. One man on each side of the vessel going towards the prow thrusts his pole or puy in the muddy bed of the river, rests the upper end against his shoulder, and walks along the vessel from stem to stern—thus making the puy serve as a lever to propel the boat. When the wind is favourable the keel is navigated with a square sail, but more usually there are employed two long oars, one worked at the side in the usual way, by two or three men, and the other, the *swape*, at the stern. The wives and daughters of the keelmen have the office of sweeping the keels, from which they derive the title of *keeldeeters*, and

receive the sweepings for their pains. The fund which the keelmen have established for mutual relief during sickness and old age, and also for the relief of their widows and children, is highly honourable to them.

They live about Sandgate and Quay-side, and many of them reside at Dunston, two or three miles from Newcastle. In their blue jackets, flannel breeches, and blue stockings, they form an unmistakeable body, and, like the pitmen, they have their songs, their odd stories, and their oddities of many other kinds. In the following song the allusion to Sandgate fixes the locality to Newcastle :—

“ As I went up Sandgate, up Sandgate, up Sandgate,  
As I went up Sandgate, I heard a lassie sing :  
Weel may the keel row, the keel row, the keel row,  
Weel may the keel row, that my laddie's in.

“ He wears a blue bonnet, blue bonnet, blue bonnet,  
He wears a blue bonnet, a dimple in his chin ;  
And weel may the keel row, the keel row, the keel row,  
And weel may the keel row that my laddie's in.”

And here is another, in which the lady celebrates her lover's blackness in a way that speaks very much of coals :—

“ My bonnie keel-laddie, my cannie keel-laddie,  
My bonnie keel-laddie, for me, oh !  
He sits in his keel, as black as the de'il,  
And he brings the white money to me, oh !”

Some other keelmen's songs that we have heard are neither poetical nor polite, but we may add another stanza of another edition of the “ Keel row :”

“ He's na mair of learning  
Than tells his weekly earning ;  
Yet reet from wrang discerning,  
Tho' brave, no bruiser he.  
Tho' he not worth a plack is,  
His own coat on his back is,  
And none can say that black is  
The white o' Johnny's ee !”

The custom was, a few years ago, for the keelmen to meet annually, to celebrate the establishment of their hospital, perambulating the town with bands of music, playing “ Weel may the keel row.”

There has always been an intimate connection on the Tyne between the *keelmen* and the *hostmen*. This latter body was established in the reign of Henry IV., and afterwards incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, who, having tried in vain to get her due of two shillings per chaldron for all coals shipped in the Tyne, gave the hostmen a charter, on condition that they would ensure to the crown *one* shilling for every chaldron so shipped. The hostmen were a kind of coal-brokers, midway between buyers and sellers, and their brokerage appears to have included the whole responsibility of shipping the coal

purchased, so that the keelmen were the servants of the hostmen. Down to the commencement of the seventeenth century, if not later, the coals were brought from the pit's mouth to the staith in waggons along the common roads, but this method of conveyance was much improved by the laying down of tramroads, or railways, along which the coals are now brought to the Tyne. At the ends of these railways, and overhanging the river, a large platform of wood is erected, which is called a staith. Upon this the waggons laden with coal are brought to a stand, previous to the discharge of their contents into the holds of the ships which lie at anchor underneath. Each waggon contains about two and a half tons of coals, and when the number of waggons has been entered by a clerk appointed for that purpose, they are placed, one at a time, on a square open frame, which, on the withdrawal of a bolt, is immediately moved from the staith by machinery, until it is suspended over the main-hatchway of the vessel. A man also descends with it, then unfastens a latch at the bottom of the waggon, which, being made to turn upon hinges like a door, immediately opens, and the whole of the coal in the waggon is cleanly poured into the hold. To facilitate this operation, the sides of the waggon converge towards the bottom, and are lined with smooth iron plates. Attached to the suspending machinery are two counterpoising weights, which, being less heavy than the waggon laden with coal, do not impede, but add steadiness to its descent, and the moment the coal is discharged their gravity draws up the waggon to the staith again. This mode of loading the vessel is both complete and ingenious.

THE TWEED.—Which, directly or by tributaries, drains Berwickshire, Norhamshire, the north corner of Northumberland, and nearly the whole area of the centre and eastern border counties of Scotland, to which country it more particularly belongs. In two great head-waters, one of which bears the name of Tweed, from its source, while the other is throughout called the Lyne, it rises respectively in the south-west and the north-west extremities of Peeblesshire, and winding through a course of 30 miles, skirts the northern border of Northumberland and falls into the sea at Berwick. Of the 1,500 feet of the Tweed's total aggregate fall, from its source to its embouchure, 1,000 are achieved when it reaches the town of Peebles. In the very long run between that town and the sea, therefore, the river might be expected to become sluggish in current, and, over a considerable distance, navigable. But it accomplishes its remaining fall of 500 feet in so many and so far-apart and so comparatively gentle descents, as to be altogether a stream of beauty, and a stranger to matters of commerce. It abounds in deep pools and in long stretches of scarcely perceptible current, yet, in almost every sweep of it which can come under the eye in the course of its beautiful bends and sinuosities, it presents one or more soft rapids, sometimes of considerable length, where the surface of the water is carried along with just sufficient speed to feature it all over with dimples, and ripples, and glassy slides, and whirls. The banks of gravel or pebbles which form these rapids, render it both naturally unfit, and artificially unimprovable for navigation. The tide flows up to Norham Castle, ten-miles above Berwick, and to New Waterford

six miles above Berwick there is sufficient depth of water to float at any time, a vessel of thirty tons burthen. The real navigation of the Tweed, however, is confined to Berwick. The salmon fisheries on the river were formerly of great value, but of late years, they have suffered a depreciation to a very great amount.

THE BLYTH is formed by a number of small streams, which, uniting their waters and flowing through Stannington Vale, fall into the sea at Blyth.

THE WANSBECK is formed by a number of rivulets uniting before they reach Morpeth, and continuing an easterly course to the sea at Camboise. Dr. Akenside thus apostrophises this river:—

“O, ye Northumbrian shades, which overlook  
The rocky pavement and the mossy falls,  
Of solitary Wansbeck, limpid stream;  
How gladly I recall your well-known seats,  
Beloved of old, and that delightful time  
When all alone, for many a summer's day,  
I wandered through your calm recesses, led  
In silence, by some powerful hand unseen.”

THE COQUET rises in the Cheviot hills, in the north-western part of the county near the borders of Roxburghshire, and flows gently over a pebbly bed to the eastward, through a fine pastoral and picturesque district. After many beautiful windings it flows past the town of Rothbury, and crossing the great road between Morpeth and Alnwick, falls into the sea opposite Coquet Isle, at a short distance from the castle of Warkworth. This river is navigable for vessels of from 50 to 100 tons burden, to within a quarter of a mile from Warkworth.

THE ALN rises to the west of Alnham, flows through the vale of Whittingham, passes Huln Abbey, Alnwick, and falls into the sea at Alnmouth. In addition to these there are several lakes and cataracts, which add much to the beauty of the country. The most remarkable of these waterfalls are Linhope-linn near the hill of Little Cheviot, the Chetlup-spout, at the high mountain of Reeds-wire, the Hareshaw-linn, near Bellingham, and the Tecket, near Simonburn.

ROADS.—Northumberland is intersected by the following principal roads—that from London to Edinburgh, enters the county from Gateshead, by Tyne-bridge to Newcastle, and runs northward through Morpeth, Alnwick, and Belford to Berwick-on-Tweed. A branch road goes off beyond Morpeth and proceeds to Edinburgh, by Wooler and Coldstream. Another northern road runs from Newcastle, and following almost the line of the old Roman road, by the valley of the Reed, to Jedburgh, and thence also to Edinburgh. The Newcastle and Carlisle road, runs by Hexham and Haltwhistle. These are the principal roads throughout the county, but others traverse it in various directions.

RAILROADS.—The “iron roads” which traverse Northumberland are the York, Newcastle, and Berwick, the Newcastle and Carlisle, and the Blyth and Tyne Railways. The first mentioned line is an amalgamation of the

Newcastle and Darlington, the York and Newcastle, and the Newcastle and Berwick Railways, under the powers of Act 10 and 11 Vic., cap. 133. There have been also incorporated at various times, by purchase or amalgamation, the Durham Junction, the Brandling Junction, the Pontop and South Shields, the Durham and Sunderland, Wearmouth Docks, Newcastle and North Shields, and Tynemouth Extension, and, by lease the Hartlepool Dock and Railway, including the "Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction." It has branches in Northumberland to Tynemouth, Warkworth, Alnwick, and Kelso, and was opened throughout in 1847. The Northumberland portion of this railway, with the High Level bridge and adjacent viaducts, were constructed and completed under the directions of Mr. T. E. Harrison, the resident engineer, assisted by R. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., consulting engineer.

THE NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, which runs across the island, pursues the course of the river Tyne to the west of Haltwhistle, and passes south of Brampton. It was incorporated in May, 1829, and opened throughout in 1839, the length being  $77\frac{3}{4}$  miles. This line has a branch of 12 miles to Alston, and one to Swalwell. The construction and execution of this railway was directed by Mr. Francis Giles, of London.

THE BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY was formed at different periods. Its first section extended from Sighill Colliery to shipping places on the river Tyne, at the Hay Hole. This portion was commenced in 1839, and finished in 1840, by the owners of Sighill Colliery. The second section was constructed by private parties in 1847, and extends from Blyth to the Dairy House, near Seaton Delaval. About this time another portion was formed from Hartley New Winning, connecting the first and second sections of the line, thus forming the Blyth and Tyne Railway which was incorporated by act of parliament in 1852. The main line is about 13 miles in length, and has several branches, one of which forms a junction with the Tynemouth branch of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, at Percy Main, the others communicate with shipping places on the rivers Blyth and Tyne. The shipping places on the latter river are within the area of the Northumberland Dock, now in course of construction.—*See Howden township, Wallsend parish.* In 1853 the company obtained an act authorising the formation of a branch extending from Newsham station to the town of Morpeth, and the present year (1854) they are applying for power to extend the line from the Dairy House to Tynemouth, on the one hand, and from Bedlington station, to Longhirst station, on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway. The Blyth and Tyne Railway is for the conveyance of passengers, merchandise, and coals.

In 1850, a railway was formed by the Bedlington Coal Company (T. Davison, Esq. and partners), extending from the Newsham station, on the Blyth and Tyne Railway to Bedlington Colliery, a distance of about three miles. It is used for the conveyance of coals from Netherton, Barrington, and Bedlington Collieries, to shipping places on rivers Tyne and Blyth.

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, &c.—Newcastle being the great centre of Northumbrian commerce and trade, a full account of the exports and imports of the county will be found under the head COMMERCE AND

MANUFACTURES of Newcastle (*which see*). The coal trade is of course the principal source of wealth in this county. Lead, white lead, glass, cast and wrought iron, colours, shot, pottery, coal tar,—as also flour, corn, oatmeal, potatoes, butter, eggs, pickled salmon, fat cattle, &c. are the principal exports—while flax, hemp, masts, timber, pitch, tar, skins, bark, brandy, rum, wines, oils, rags, &c. are the chief imports. Great numbers of the population are employed in ropemaking and shipbuilding.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c.—These will be found fully noticed in the histories of the parishes and towns, where we have given brief but explicit accounts and descriptions of the *Public Institutions, Almshouses*, and benefactions of each place, in which task we have availed ourselves of the *Reports of the Commissioners deputed by Parliament to inquire into the State and Appropriation of Public Charities in England*. This commission owed its existence to that indefatigable lawyer and senator Henry Brougham, now Lord Brougham and Vaux, who, doubtless, intended it to have been conducted in a more effective and less expensive manner, similar to those which had been instituted, for the same purpose, in several previous reigns. It commenced operations in 1817, but had not finished till 1835—though in 1827 no less than £138,850 had been expended by the nation in salaries to the Commissioners, and other extravagant charges. The reports comprise upwards of thirty large folio volumes, published for the use of Parliament and the Public Libraries. It is to be hoped the commission has, in some measure, effected the object for which it was instituted, viz., the correction of the numerous abuses of public trust. The spirit of all that relates to Northumberland has been transferred to this work. This county is comprised in the northern circuit. The assizes and the Epiphany quarter sessions are held at Newcastle, the Easter sessions at Morpeth, the Midsummer at Hexham, and the Michaelmas at Alnwick and Berwick. The county jail and house of correction is at Morpeth, and there are also houses of correction at Alnwick, Hexham, and Tynemouth—all these are for debtors as well as criminals. There is a common jail at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for the county of the town, for which see Newcastle.

## HISTORY.

The historical notices concerning the aborigines of Northumberland, in the Roman writers, are so unsatisfactory, and the events said by them to have occurred in this part of Britain, are so imperfectly narrated, that it is almost impossible to describe them continuously. Ptolemy informs us that the people inhabiting the eastern side of the county and the adjoining parts of Scotland, were called the *Otadeni*, and those to the west the *Gadeni*. Both these tribes are supposed to have been dependent upon, or confederated with, the “azure armed Brigantes,” the most powerful and numerous of the

British nations. It was not till the year 80 that Northumberland submitted to the Roman yoke, at which period, according to Tacitus, Agricola led his invincible legions into the north, and partly by the terror of his arms, and partly by the fame of his clemency, induced the natives to yield obedience. The conquered territory was secured by garrisons, which were established on every commanding position, and by a chain of forts extending from the Firth of Forth to that of Clyde. In the last year of his government, Agricola signally defeated the Caledonians—but though defeated they were not subdued, for after his departure they continued to insult the Roman power, frequently breaking through the line of forts, and by the success which they achieved, rekindled the flame of independence in the breasts of many among their countrymen. In less than thirty years the state of Britain had become so precarious as to require the presence of the Emperor Hadrian, who becoming convinced by experience, that the barrier thrown up by Agricola could not confine the northern tribes, resolved to oppose a second barrier to their incursions, by drawing a ditch and rampart across the island, from the Solway Frith on the western, to the mouth of the Tyne on the eastern coast.

Subsequent to this period, the sway of the Romans was subject to considerable resistance from the indignant Britons, till at length irritated by the restless spirit of the northern tribes, the Emperor Severus took the field, determined to tame the fierceness of the unconquered Caledonians. He contrived to reach the Frith of Cromarty, after losing an immense number of his best soldiers, and there received the submission which he had before rejected. Unable to conquer the north, he repaired Hadrian's wall and vallum, and returned to York, where he died in February, 211, previous to which he addressed his sons, Caracalla and Geta, thus:—"I leave you a steady and firm government, if you follow my steps, and prove what you ought to be, but weak and tottering if you reject my council. Let every part of your conduct tend to each other's good, cherish the soldiers, and then you can despise the rest of mankind. I found the Republic disturbed, and every where distracted, but to you I leave it firm and tranquil." Then calling for the urn in which his ashes were to be deposited, he said, "Thou shalt hold what the whole world could not contain."

After the withdrawal of the Roman troops, a variety of petty governments rose and fell—famine, pestilence, and the Picts and Scots desolated the country. The British chiefs lost all spirit, and, instead of relying on their resources to repel the barbarians, they called in the very Saxons and Angles who were ravaging their coasts. A formidable body of this latter people arrived at Flamborough, in 547, under the command of Ida, "the Flame bearer," who is said to have been the first of the adventurers that assumed the kingly title. His dominions consisted chiefly of the province of Bernicia, a name given by the Saxons to that portion of the country lying north of the river Tyne, and which, during some periods of the Anglo-Saxon government, extended as far north as the Frith of Edinburgh. This monarch fixed his residence at Bebbanburgh, now Bambrough, a castle which he had built upon

a lofty promontory, and to which he had given that name in honour of his consort, Bebba. He obtained the regal title in 547, and reigned twelve years.

His successor, Alla, made considerable additions to the Bernician territories, and in his time, Ælla, one of the chiefs who came over with Ida, acquired the sovereignty of the province of Deira, from which he expelled the Britons. Malmesbury tells us that, "in the reign of this monarch, youths from Northumbria were exposed for sale, after the common and almost native custom of this people, so that they would make no scruple of separating the nearest ties of relationship through the temptation of the slightest advantage. Some of these youths, then, carried from England for sale to Rome, became the means of salvation to all their countrymen." Malmesbury here alludes to the meeting of Pope Gregory the Great and the Saxon slaves in the Roman market, an account of which will be found at page 48. Alla reigned thirty years, and was succeeded by Ethelric, the son of Ida, who enjoyed the regal dignity for the short space of five years, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ethelfrid, in whose person the two kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira were united. His valour and ferocity were dreaded by all his neighbours—no less by the Angles of Deira on the south than by the Britons on the west, and the Picts on the north. He had for several years ravaged with fire and sword the British kingdoms of Strath-Clyde and Cumbria, when he was encountered by the Scots or Irish, an enemy almost as barbarous as himself. These people had formed colonies on the promontories of Galloway and Argyle, as early as the third century. Many years afterwards, on the arrival of great numbers of their countrymen, they were consolidated into a kingdom under Fergus, and vanquishing both the Picts and Britons, were soon complete masters of all the more mountainous districts. Whether they still thirsted for conquest, or sought to aid the Britons, or dreading the increasing power of the Angles, certain it is, that on the news of Ethelfrid's desolating war, Ædan, the Scottish king, assembled his warriors, traversed the land of the Picts, reduced the most northern parts of Bernicia, and pushing his inroad as far as he was able, arrayed his forces against those of Ethelfrid, at Dalston, near Carlisle. A stubborn and sanguinary contest ensued, in which Theobald, the brother of Ethelfrid, and a great number of the Angles were slain, while the Scottish army was almost entirely destroyed. For more than a century after this terrible blow, the Scots dreaded the very name of the Angles.

Having in this manner secured his northern frontier, he turned to the south, and learning that Ælla was now dead, took unceremonious possession of the kingdom of Deira. Edwin, the infant son of the deceased prince, was conveyed in safety to the court of Cadvan, King of North Wales, but neither himself nor his host was secure. After some years, his retreat was discovered, and his generous protector attacked by the revengeful Ethelfrid. Chester was taken, and Bangor on the Dee, celebrated for its monastery of two thousand four hundred monks, was reduced to ashes.

After Cadvan's defeat, the fugitive prince of Deira wandered for a long time without any settled habitation. At last he came to Redwald, King of the East Angles, who, pitying his misfortunes, received him into his protection. Shortly after, there came messengers from Ethelfrid, demanding either the surrender of Edwin or denouncing hostilities. Determined, by the advice of his wife, not to violate through intimidation the laws of friendship, Redwald raised an army, and resolved to assail the Northumbrian before he could collect his forces. Ethelfrid himself was hastening with a small but select army to surprise the East Anglian, and was already in the neighbourhood of Retford, in Nottinghamshire, when the banners and innumerable spears that rose in endless succession upon the distant horizon, warned him to prepare for a very different combat. The Northumbrian, disdainng to retreat, rushed forward and destroyed the first division of Redwald's army, but, overpowered by numbers, sank at length upon a heap of slaughtered enemies. The conquerors hastened to improve their advantage. By the men of Deira, Edwin was received with acclamations of joy, the children of Ethelfrid fled into the north of the island, and the Bernicians cheerfully submitted to the good fortune of the son of Ælla. Redwald, having placed his friend upon the throne of the two kingdoms, returned in triumph to his dominions.

Edwin, in the ninth year of his reign, married Ethelberga, the daughter of Ethelbert, King of Kent. This princess, having been promised the free exercise of her religion, and having at heart the conversion of her husband, brought with her, as her chaplain Paulinus, a Roman missionary, who had just received the episcopal consecration. Her pious desires were not yet to be accomplished. Edwin made no objection to the practice of Christianity by Ethelberga, but he himself showed no inclination to embrace it. It was in vain that Paulinus preached—that the queen entreated—that Pope Boniface V. sent letters and presents—the king seemed immovably attached to the religion of his ancestors. That attachment was weakened by unforeseen occurrences, which prepared the way for Edwin's conversion. The kingdom of Wessex was, at that time, governed by two princes, who bore with impatience the yoke of the Northumbrian, and unable to cope with him in the field, attempted to remove him by means of an assassin, whom they sent to Edwin in the character of an envoy. Introduced into the royal presence, the messenger drew a two-edged poisoned dagger, and aimed a desperate blow at the heart of the king. Lilla, one of the thanes, perceiving his design, threw himself between Edwin and the dagger, which reached the body of the king through the heart of the noble thane. Every sword was instantly drawn, but the assassin defended himself with such desperate courage, that he made another victim before he was overpowered by numbers.

While Edwin lay ill of his wound the words of Paulinus began to take effect, and when he had recovered, and was ready to march against the perfidious kings of Wessex, he declared that if he returned victorious, he would become a Christian. He triumphed, and from that moment abstained from the worship of his gods, though he still hesitated to embrace Christianity. He

consulted alternately his priests and the missionary, and revolving in his mind during his hours of solitude their opposite arguments, formed at length, the resolution of embracing Christianity. Having made this resolve, he called an assembly of his witan or counsellors, and required each to state his sentiments on the subject. The first who ventured to speak was Coiffi, the high-priest, who instead of opposing, advised the adoption of the religion of the missionary. His motive, as recorded by Bede, was certainly a strange one. "None," he said, "have served the gods more diligently than I have, and yet there are many who receive greater favours from you, are more preferred than I am, and are more prosperous in all their undertakings. Now, if the gods were good for anything, they would rather forward me, from whom they have received the most attentive service. It remains, therefore, that if upon examination you find these new doctrines, which are now preached to us, better and more efficacious, we immediately receive them without delay."

When Coiffi had finished speaking, another chieftain arose, whose discourse, while it proves the good sense of the speaker, is valuable as exhibiting a striking picture of national manners. He sought for information respecting the origin and destiny of man. "Often," said he, "O King, in the depth of winter, while you are feasting with your thanes, and the fire is blazing on the hearth in the midst of the hall, you have seen a bird pelted by the wintry storm, enter at one door, and escape at the other. During its passage it was visible, but whence it came, or whither it went, you know not. Such to me appears the life of man. He walks the earth for a few short years, but what precedes his birth, or what is to follow after his death, we cannot tell. Undoubtedly, if the new religion can unfold these important secrets, it must be worthy our attention." At the common request Paulinus was now introduced, and explained the principal doctrines of Christianity. When he had finished, Coiffi declared himself a convert, and to prove his sincerity, offered to set fire to the neighbouring temple of Godmundingham. With the permission of Edwin, he called for a horse and arms, both of which were forbidden to the priests of the Angles. As he rode along, he was followed by crowds, who attributed his conduct to temporary insanity. To their astonishment, bidding defiance to the gods of his fathers, he struck his spear into the wall of the temple. They had expected that the fires of heaven would have avenged the sacrilege. The impunity of the apostate dissipated their alarms, and urged by his example and exhortations, they united in kindling the flames, which, with the temple, consumed the deities, that had been so long the objects of their terror and veneration.

Gregory the Great had directed, that upon the conversion of the northern Angles, their metropolitan should fix his see at York. Edwin accordingly bestowed upon Paulinus a house and possessions in that city, and was baptised in a church hastily erected for that ceremony. The happiest effects followed the conversion of the hitherto ferocious Northumbrians. The petty British tribes that still held out in Yorkshire were subdued, the internal security of his dominions was well preserved, and open robbery was so effectually suppressed, that it was a common saying among the Northumbrians for centuries,

that, in the days of Edwin, a woman with a babe at her breast, could pass from one end of his dominions to another without harm. Edwin's power, however, was doomed to sink more rapidly than it had risen. Penda, an expert and savage warrior, now occupied the Mercian throne, and scorning to acknowledge a superior, determined to win by the sword the dignity of Bretwalda, which Edwin had for many years enjoyed. Uniting his army with that of Ceadwalla, king of North Wales, he burst into Northumbria, and on Hatfield Chase, in Yorkshire, encountered the mighty Bretwalda. Edwin, his eldest son, and a great part of his followers were slain.

Edwin was succeeded by Eanred, the son of Edilfrid, who derived his origin from the royal family of Bernicia. This monarch fell in battle with the Britons near Hexham. His brother Oswald perceiving that the spirit of the Northumbrians was still unbroken, led them once more to the field, where finding the enemy carelessly encamped, he and his little band burst with resistless energy upon the spoilers of their homes, few of whom escaped the sword. Ceadwalla himself was amongst the slain, and the victor was hailed as king by the whole of Northumbria. Oswald devoted the few years of his reign to the propagation of Christianity. During the previous wars Paulinus had been obliged to take refuge in Kent, his converts had been scattered or destroyed, and the work of conversion was to be recommenced. In this emergency Oswald was not forgetful of his own instructors, the monks of Iona, whom he implored to save his benighted subjects. They responded to the call, and the king's desires were fully blest by the labours of Aidan and his companions, who, with unwearied perseverance, traversed every part of the kingdom, converting great numbers to the Christian religion. As a recompense for the services of Aidan and his companions, the king gave them the Isle of Lindisfarne, where they erected a monastery, the remote but legitimate parent of the splendid and opulent see of Durham. Oswald's power was acknowledged by almost the whole of the Anglo-Saxon states, and the princes of the Picts and Scots were also numbered among his vassals. But the fate of Edwin awaited Oswald, and the same prince was destined to be the minister of his death. Penda again appeared in arms, and was met by Oswald on the field of Maser, in Shropshire, where the Northumbrian monarch died as became a king, his last words being, "Lord have mercy on the souls of my people." After this battle Penda laid siege to Bamborough, but the Northumbrians rallied round the family of the beloved Edwin, and on the retreat of the Pagans from the well-defended rock, they enabled Oswio, the brother of Oswald to ascend the throne. Again and again did the Mercian monarch sally forth and slay and ravage without mercy. Nothing would soften his ferocity, he scorned the offers of tribute, and at length boasted that he would extirpate the Northumbrian nation. His own resources were great, but these were increased by the combined array of thirty vassal chieftans. Despair at last nerved the courage of Oswio, who, with his son Alchfrid, and a small but resolute force, advanced to meet the invaders. The valour or despair of the Northumbrians prevailed, Penda was killed, and of the thirty vassal chiefs who served under his banner, two only escaped.

On the death of Oswio, Egfrid his son ascended the throne. The Picts, despising the youth of the new monarch, assembled under their prince Bernherth, and asserted their independence. But Egfrid, with a vigour which surprised and dismayed them, took the command of a body of horse, entered their territory, defeated them in a sanguinary battle, and compelled them to submit again to the superior power of the Northumbrians. Egfrid, animated with a spirit of ambition, then turned his arms against the Mercians, and the hostile armies met on the banks of the Trent, where a battle was fought, and Ælfwin, the brother of the Northumbrian monarch, was slain. In 685, Egfrid led an army into the territory of the Picts, who retired before a superior enemy till their pursuers had entangled themselves in the defiles of the mountains, when they fell upon the Northumbrians, few of whom escaped from the slaughter, the king himself being found amongst the slain. Egfrid having left no issue, the thanes offered the crown to Aldfrid, the illegitimate son of Oswio, under whose mild and judicious sway, the Northumbrians enjoyed peace, happiness, and prosperity. At the death of Aldfrid, in 705, his son Osred was seven years old. The ealdorman Eadulf usurped the kingly dignity, and besieged the royal infant in Bambrough, but the people espoused the cause of Osred, and the usurper, after a reign of two months, paid the forfeit of his treason. Berctfrid assumed the guardianship of the young monarch, and repelled several incursions of the Picts, but Osred soon emancipated himself from the restraint of his tutor, and was slain in his nineteenth year, on the banks of Winandermere, in an attempt to suppress a dangerous insurrection headed by his kinsmen, the two brothers Cænred and Osric. Cænred possessed the throne two years, Osric eleven, at whose demise it descended to Ceolwulf, the brother of his predecessor. The learning and piety of this latter monarch are attested by Bede, but it appears that he possessed neither the vigour nor authority requisite for his exalted position, for in the second year of his reign, he was seized, shorn, and shut up in a monastery. He afterwards escaped from this confinement, re-ascended the throne, but sighing for the tranquillity which he had reluctantly enjoyed in the cloister, he voluntarily resigned his crown, after a reign of eight years, and made his profession as a monk in the monastery of Lindisfarne. Edbert, his cousin, succeeded him, and during his reign of one-and-twenty years, revived for a while the ancient glory of the Northumbrian nation. In his old age he followed the example of his predecessor, and retired from the cares and troubles of royalty, receiving the tonsure amongst the clergy of the church of York. He was succeeded by his son Oswulf, who was slain, soon after his accession, by his thanes, and Edinwold, a noble Northumbrian ascended the vacant throne. Scarcely had he obtained the sceptre, when formidable opponents arose in the persons of the descendants of Ida, who claimed it as the right of their family, and considered Edinwold as a usurper. His principal opponent, Oswin, being slain in battle, near Melrose, his possession of the crown seemed secure, but after a troublesome reign of six years, he resigned in favour of Alchred, a prince of the race of Ida, who was soon afterwards abandoned by those who raised him to the regal dignity, and was obliged to fly to the court of Kennet, King of the Picts,

for protection from his rebellious subjects. He was succeeded by Ethelred, the son of Edinwold, who, in his turn, had also to fly, and leave the sceptre to Alfwold, the son of Oswulf.

Alfwold's reign was as tumultuous as those of his predecessor's. His principal officers were slain by his rebellious thanes, and he himself was killed by the ealdorman Sigan, and Osred, the son of Alchred, attempted to seize the crown, but the thanes recalled the exiled Ethelred, who returned with the resolution of having revenge for his former expulsion. By his orders Eardulf, one of his most powerful opponents, was slain at the door of Ripon Minster, whence his body was carried into the church, and during the funeral service was observed to breathe, proper remedies were immediately applied, and the future King of Northumbria was carefully concealed in the monastery. Ethelred subsequently fell by the swords of his subjects, and the sceptre was next grasped by Osbald, who, after a short reign of twenty-seven days, retired to the cloister, and Eardulf, whose life had been preserved by the monks of Ripon, ascended the vacant throne. This monarch, after a few years, was driven into exile,—he went to Rome, and, it would seem, was restored to his kingdom by the influence of Charlemagne, who pronounced the Northumbrians perfidious and perverse, the murderers of their sovereigns, and worse than pagans.

It can scarcely be necessary to pursue farther the history of these princes. For a long period Northumbria had exhibited successive instances of treachery and murder, which justified the opinion expressed by Charlemagne, and to which no other country perhaps could furnish a parallel. Within the lapse of one hundred years, fourteen kings had assumed the regal dignity, and yet of this number one only, if one, died in the peaceable possession of his crown. Seven had been slain, and six had been driven from the throne by their rebellious subjects. After Eardulf, no one durst assume the sovereign power, anarchy and perfidy prevailed, till the Danes totally extinguished the Northumbrian dynasty, by the slaughter of Ælla and Osbriht in the year 867. This county was afterwards governed as a separate kingdom, or as an earldom, till the Conquest, from which period till the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of England, it was the scene of many conflicts, &c., which will be found fully noticed in the histories and descriptions of the various localities, in which they have occurred.

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# HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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THIS ancient and interesting town—the last great centre of enterprise towards the northern margin of England, the last place in which industry, population, shipping, commerce, and wealth, present themselves on that scale of magnitude, which gives rank and importance to a town—is situated on the left bank of the Tyne opposite to Gateshead, 15 miles N.W. of Durham, 56 miles E. of Carlisle, 76 miles N.W. by W. of York, 117 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, and 273 miles N.W. of London. If population be the criterion of prosperity, Newcastle can boast of its full share, for it has more than doubled the number of its inhabitants since the commencement of the present century. Its population in 1801 was 33,048; in 1811, 32,537; in 1821, 41,794; in 1831, 53,613; in 1841, 70,337; and in 1851, it had increased to 87,748 souls. At the latter period it contained 10,441 inhabited houses, 311 uninhabited, and 163 in process of erection.

The situation of Newcastle possesses many remarkable features. The busy Tyne separates it from Gateshead, which bears a similar relation to Newcastle as Southwark does to London, or Salford to Manchester. The town occupies the steep slopes which, rising from the banks of the river, stretch away into suburbs that have little need of distance to lend them charms. The lower portion of Newcastle, next to the river, has crept along, east and west, year after year, until it now extends almost three miles in length, while on the edge of the dingy stream are closely crowded warehouses and workshops, with thronged approaches to the ships and barges that make another town upon the river. But, conspicuous above the sombre dwellings, and distinguished from the reeking stores and smithies, are civic halls and churches, claiming reverence for antiquity even in the presence of hugest modern marvels.

There is, perhaps, no town in England whose present state and appearance are more in contrast with its earlier condition and character, than Newcastle. It owes its origin to war, its establishment to the spirit of religion, and its increase to the spirit of commerce. It has been the resting place of many an army, and, in later days, of many a traveller, on the line of route to and from

Scotland. It marks the eastern extremity of a wall which shielded the Roman legions from the barbarians of the north, and it speckles the shores of the Tyne, and gives to that river the appearance of one continuous harbour. It is the outlet whence vast cargoes of manufactured produce find their way to the south of England and to foreign climes; it is the very centre of the coal district, and the birth-place of railways and locomotives. Its old castle and churches indicate its connexion with antiquity, while its ranges of houses and shops, such as no other town in England can excel, and few can equal, prove the spirit of modern activity which animates its people. It has, within and around it, a population singularly varied, by the impress which particular employments give to those engaged therein. The Tyne, too, works unceasingly, bearing upon its bosom to the ocean, vessels of every size and shape, laden with the treasures—rough, and coarse, and dirty, but yet treasures,—which the town and its neighbourhood produce. Newcastle may be divided into three divisions, the “Old” the “Upper” and the “Central” towns, through which we now invite the reader to proceed. We will commence with:—

#### THE OLD TOWN.—THE QUAYS, CHARES, AND STAIRS.

Among the odd twistings and contortions of Newcastle, one of the oddest is the absence of any main line of thoroughfare, in continuation of the bridge which connects Gateshead and Newcastle. The stranger sees before him a steep, absolutely insurmountable by streets or vehicles of any kind. This was the portion first built upon, and it subsequently became a dense mass of courts and alleys,—“A vast hanging field,” as it has been described by one topographer, “of sombre and cheerless houses, huddled mobbishly into a confused and pent up mass, packed and squeezed by mutual pressure into panic retreat from the approach of wheeled carriages.” In the absence of streets the only manner in which the upper part of the town can be reached, is by means of interminable flights of steps, which seem to climb the face of the hill. One of these flights, in the neighbourhood of the bridge, is a veritable Monmouth-street—boots, shoes, boots, meet us at every yard, the wonder is where can all these boots and shoes come from? Little houses or shops, or stalls, or, we know not what to call them, line the sides of the staircase, and how the occupants of these tenements manage to emerge from their dwellings without tumbling down stairs, is to us a complete puzzle.

In order, therefore, to surmount this ascent, a detour to the east is necessary. Passing on a little in this direction we arrive at an irregular open space of ground called the Sandhill, where the Exchange is situated. In the centre of this area there formerly stood an equestrian statue of James II., which, falling a victim to popular fury, was metamorphosed into bells for the Churches of St. Andrew and All Saints. The Exchange was erected about two centuries ago, its architect, Robert Trollope, lies buried in Gateshead churchyard under this epitaph:—

“ Here lies Robert Trollope,  
 Who made yon stones roll up;  
 When death took his soul up,  
 His body filled this hole up.”

The houses in this neighbourhood are many of them highly picturesque, having survived the many changes which have run through their course of fashion since the days of the half-timbered and carved-gabled houses. Turning out of the Sandhill, at its northern extremity, we come to the *Side*, a street running in a north-westerly direction. The house architecture here is remarkable, and the street is so steep that its ascent is rather a serious affair both to man and horse. On reaching the head of the *Side* we soon emerge into the open space which contains St. Nicholas's Church. On our way we pass Dean-street, which branches out on our right towards the north. Where this street now runs, there was formerly a dean, or glen, through which a brook, crossed by a Roman bridge, once flowed. But it is in going along the river's bank to the east that we become immersed among the oldest, densest, and dirtiest parts of the town. Ships and coals, coals and ships, leave their commercial impress on the houses of the Quay-side. The long roadway upon which we walk, from the bridge almost to the eastern extremity of Newcastle, presents us with the river and its shipping on our right hand, and the Custom House, warehouses, and offices on our left. We may look in vain for any good streets to lead us up from this quay to the higher part of the town, but we will find a great number of steep alleys called *chares*, by means of which we can arrive at Butcher Bank, and Dog Bank, in the former of which Akenside, the author of the “Pleasures of Imagination” resided. Passing beyond the Quay-side, we come to another densely-built parallelogram of *chares* and houses, having for its boundaries the New Road to Shields, and the New Quay. Parallel, and between these two, is Sandgate, a narrow lane, surrounded by still narrower courts. This Sandgate was one of the oldest entrances into Newcastle from the east. The Keelmen's Hospital is situated in the New Road, and is supported by the body whose name it bears. In the same line of road we have the Royal Jubilee School, St. Ann's Chapel, and one or two other places of worship, and a continuation of this route would bring us to the multitude of collieries and manufactories which lie between Newcastle and North Shields. Thus far, then, for the “along-shore” quays, and streets, and *chares*, and stairs. Let us now visit

#### THE UPPER TOWN,—NORTH, EAST, AND WEST.

Previous to the construction of Grey-street, Pilgrim-street was the main highway through the town. Its name is said to be derived from the number of pilgrims who, in ancient times, passed along it on their way to the shrine at Jesus' Mount, now Jesmond, in the north-east vicinity of the town. Our northern margin brings us up to the open country, where Jesmond, with its beautiful cemetery, the extensive Town Moor, the Castle Leazes, the Nun's Moor, the Westgate Cemetery, and the numerous streets of well-built private

houses, and the churches and chapels all erected within the last few years, all tend to show that it is in this direction we must principally look for the private residences of the principal inhabitants of Newcastle.

To the west and south-west of the centre of the town, we find more buildings connected with the early history of Newcastle than in any other quarter. As in the eastern division, we will begin at the river, and ascend to the higher parts of the town. First then for the *Close* which runs from Sandhill to the Forth Bank. It is a narrow street crowded with all kinds of manufactories, warehouses, and wharfs. Yet this street was formerly the dwelling place of the leading inhabitants of the town, among whom were the Earl of Northumberland and Sir William Blackett. One of the large buildings on the south side, now occupied as a warehouse, was for many generations the Mansion House, in which civic festivities ran their career of glory. Immediately north of the *Close*, and forming the most conspicuous objects from the two bridges, are the Castle and the County Courts, crowning the summit of the ascent. The two buildings are very near each other, and the open space of ground between and around them is called the Castle Garth. The County Court comprises the Moot Hall for Northumberland, where the assizes are held. It is a fine commodious building erected about forty years ago, on the site of a Roman station. Not far from the castle is St. Nicholas' Church, by far the most remarkable in Newcastle. If there were nothing else about it to attract attention, its delicately supported spire, would be an object of interest, but in addition to this it has the claims of antiquity in its favour. This church lies at the southern extremity of a wide line of street, which probably formed, at one period, the main thoroughfare of the town, and the names of Groat Market, Cloth Market, and Bigg Market, applied to different portions of its length, seem to indicate that the markets of Newcastle were once held here.

To the west of the castle lies an irregular mass of streets, occupied partly by factories, and partly by poor dwellings. Nothing picturesque need be looked for, until we pass the Forth Field and Forth Bank, which, in the middle of the last century, were the principal promenades of Newcastle. But brick and stone, population and industry, have by little and little, crept up and over the Forth, until scarcely a vestige of it now remains. One portion has been converted into a Cattle Market, the Infirmary is situated upon another, while a third portion has been swallowed up by the Central Railway Station.

#### THE CENTRAL TOWN.—MR. GRAINGER'S STRUCTURES.

“Newcastle,” says a writer in “The Land We Live in” “owes no small share of the beauty which marks some of its streets, to one single individual, possessing a bold original mind, which could think, and plan for itself, and conquer, one by one, the difficulties which would have crushed a less vigorous man. If we were to regard this as a matter simply of pounds, shillings,

and pence, we would have to place it on a lower level than many a building enterprise: it is not every one that, in enriching his native town, can also enrich himself,—the town retains the adornment for ages, whether the author of it dies a rich or a poor man. Let us see what has been done by Mr. Grainger, and how it has been done, at Newcastle. It is necessary to know what the town was at the early part of the present century, before we can form an estimate of the amount of boldness, courage, and perseverance necessary to work out the subsequent changes. In bygone ages the Franciscan convent and the nunnery, were surrounded by twelve acres of ground, in the heart of the town—but these were, in later days, replaced by an old mansion, the temporary prison of Charles I., with its gardens and plantations. Down to Grainger's time this garden and plantation remained,—unproductive, on account of the smoke which for so many ages has enveloped the town, and useless to the town in many other ways. He watched the ill-ordered empty space with a longing eye, he thought of the excellent building-stone in the quarries near at hand, he built up in his mind imaginary terraces, and squares, and sumptuous streets, and resolved to bide his time.

“Mr. Grainger entered upon various works, as a builder, for other parties, and in the course of a few years built many portions of new streets, such as Carlol, Blakett, and New Bridge streets. Then came the rather ambitious project of Eldon Square, with its handsome rows of stone fronted houses, Every enterprise successfully brought to completion, acted as a stepping-stone to something higher. Grainger had advanced greatly and rapidly, and he next conceived the plan of building about a hundred and thirty stone-fronted houses, of a more ornamental character than any yet seen in the town, in the northern part of Newcastle, near the Town Moor: the plan was fully carried out, and the town has unquestionably gained a great ornament by it. His next enterprise was the erection of a building which, under the name of the Arcade, and opening into Pilgrim-street, presents to view a fine stone front, extending nearly a hundred feet in length, and an interior extending two hundred feet in depth. The whole building affords offices for two Banking-houses, Post-office, Stamp-office, Excise and Permit-office, and other establishments.

“Up to this date, say about the year 1832, Mr. Grainger's operations within the town had given new buildings to the value of £200,000, nearly all of them stone-fronted, and far above the standard of street-architecture in other towns. But his great work, the development of his vast schemes, was yet to come. The twelve acres of unemployed, or ill-employed, vacant ground in the heart of the town, on which his thoughts had been centred for many a year, at length came into possession of Mr. Grainger, at a purchase price of £50,000, and about the same time he appropriated another sum, of nearly equal amount, to the purchase of some old property in the immediate vicinity. What was to come out of this, nobody knew but himself, the plans were wholly developed in his own mind before his fellow-townsmen knew aught concerning them. Something notable was expected, but this something was vague and conjectural. The first feature was the construction of a fine central

street in continuation of Dean-street. No ram's horn, however proverbially crooked, can be more tortuous than the entrance into Newcastle from the old bridge, and it was to lessen this crookedness, on approaching the heart of the town, that the new street was planned. A butcher-market and a theatre stood in the way of the improvement, but the improver was not to be deterred by such obstacles. The Corporation gave up the old market, and agreed on the plan for a new one, and on the price to be paid for effecting the change. Works were commenced immediately, and in October, 1835, was opened the finest market in the kingdom, nay, it is even said to be the finest in Europe. The theatre was the next point—a few difficulties arose in this matter, for the theatre was a neat and convenient one, but Mr. Grainger cut the matter short by offering to build a new and handsomer one, and to present a good round sum of money into the bargain, this was accepted, and the theatre was built. In all these matters, and others of a similar kind, Mr. Grainger's promptness became conspicuous, and the townsmen began to look for something bold and decisive whenever he took a matter in hand. When the whole of the property for the new central street was purchased, then arose Grainger's greatest mechanical difficulties—the levelling of the ground. Such was the alternation of hill and hollow, that the formation of a fine and regular street in the planned direction struck many with amazement and many more with doubt. In some parts the ground had to be excavated to a depth of 27 feet, to form the basement of houses—in other parts valleys had to be filled to a height of 35 feet, and houses to be built thereupon, in order to form a street of uniform level. There were instances in which more masonry was buried under-ground than appeared in the whole elevation of the house above. The lowering of hillocks and ridges was so much more considerable than the filling up of hollows and trenches, that nearly five million cubic feet of earth were carried away from time to time, during the progress of the various improvements, after filling up the valleys, making mortar with some of the sand, and making bricks with some of the clay.

“ This arduous but most necessary operation of levelling being completed, there arose, one by one, those splendid streets, which have no parallel in England. Instances may be met with, in some of our larger towns, of isolated portions of street equal to these in beauty, but it may be doubted whether, as a group, these creations of Grainger's are equalled. Edinburgh could do more than either London or Liverpool in producing a parallel. The builder was, for the most part, his own architect, and as his new streets are mainly streets of shops, he was not bound down by precedent to such a degree as to cramp his invention. Grey-street, Grainger-street, Market-street, Clayton-street West, Nun-street, Nelson-street, Wood-street, and Shakspeare-street, rose in succession—all situated in the very heart of the town, all occupied by houses presenting fronts of dressed and polished stone, altogether presenting a length of a mile and a quarter of street, from fifty to eighty feet wide, and all erected in about five years. It is not merely a list of new streets thus presented by the improvements, new public buildings of a notable character have been reared as parts of the

general design. Thus, there are the new Market, the new Central Exchange, the new Theatre, the new Dispensary, the new Music Hall, the new Lecture Room, two new Chapels, the Incorporated Companies' Hall, two auction-marts, ten inns, and twelve public-houses,—besides about forty private-houses, and the three or four hundred shops which form the leading idea of the design. It has been estimated that the total value of the buildings thus planned and constructed by one man, in five years, at a fair rental, is about a million sterling, and that about two thousand persons were regularly engaged on them for many years. Let us now, shortly, see what are the appearances which this new world of buildings present. First for the Market. This sumptuous building occupies an oblong parallelogram, bounded by Grainger, Clayton, Nelson, and Nun streets, and having twelve openings to these streets from its interior area. It lies in the very heart of Mr. Grainger's scene of improvements, and is worthy of them. The market is about three hundred and forty feet long by two hundred and fifty wide, covering an area of more than nine thousand square yards, or nearly two acres. Neither London, Birkenhead, Birmingham, nor Liverpool, can present such an area of covered market as this. The area is divided into a number of avenues, or bazaars, appropriated as meat, vegetable, poultry, and butter markets. The Meat Market consists of four long avenues, crossed by four shorter ones, mostly with arched ceilings, and well ventilated. The Vegetable Market is one noble apartment, larger than Westminster Hall, having a carved oaken roof, supported by two rows of iron pillars, and a lantern-light running along the centre. The length is 318 feet, the width 57, and the height 40—and the whole appearance is so far beyond the general characteristics of such buildings, that a local guide-book claims for it the designation of "a gorgeous hall, of vast extent, rather resembling the nave of some mighty cathedral than a market for the sale of the fruits of the earth." Without soaring to so lofty a height as this, we can well imagine how Newcastle may well be proud of such a market—and of the mind that planned it.

"But Grey-street is the great work. This street is, by the crossing of other smaller streets, divided into sections, each of which is made to comprise a distinct architectural design, worthy of study, independent of the rest. All, however, agree in this—that the front and entire decorations of the houses are of solid stone; that the stone is of a warm, rich colour—that the ranges excel those of Edinburgh, in being more ornate—and that they excel those of Regent-street, in London, as truly as good stone excels shabby stucco. Taking the west side of Grey-street, we find it divided into three compartments by the crossing of High Bridge and Market streets. The south compartment comprises a Corinthian design in the centre, with two wings, derived, in many of its details, from the interior of the Pantheon, at Rome. The entablature of the centre front rests on eleven lofty Corinthian columns, and the whole is surmounted by a double range of balustrades. This central portion is occupied by the offices of two banking companies. The next group, or compartment, about half the length of the southern, presents an Ionic design, after the temple on the Ilyssus at Athens—the middle portion is

occupied by a large inn. The northern compartment, the shortest of the three, comprises one side of a triangle of houses, the area of which triangle is occupied by the Central Exchange. This spot is perhaps the most central and the most magnificent in the whole group of new buildings. The Exchange is a rich and beautiful semicircular building, imbedded in a triangle of noble houses, whose fronts are in Grey-street, Grainger-street, and Market-street. Seven entrances lead from these streets to the Exchange. It is a semicircle, about a hundred and fifty feet long by a hundred in width, wholly lighted from above, as the building is encased in a triangle of houses. The roof is supported by fourteen Ionic columns, twelve of which form a semicircle, and within the columned area of this semicircle is the News-room—on the outside of the semicircle are the corridors, entrances, and staircases leading to the Coffee-room and other apartments. Above the entablature, round the top of the semicircle, spring a series of curved ribs, one over each column, and these ribs form the skeleton for a magnificent glass dome, through which descends ample light into the area of the room. In an upper part of the building are apartments for the School of Design. The triangle of houses, within which the Exchange is thus singularly placed, are of uniform design—the front presented towards the three streets are each an adaptation of the design of the Corinthian Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli—and the three points of the triangle are each finished by a dome springing from a nearly circular range of Corinthian columns.

Next taking a glance at the east side of Grey-street, we find the entire length distributed into five architectural compartments, separated by the crossing of other streets. The first or southern compartment, from Mosley-street to Shakspeare-street, has in the centre a colonnade of lofty Corinthian columns, with wings having pilasters and balustrades. The second compartment, from Shakspeare-street to Market-street, is almost wholly occupied by the front of the new theatre. This theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful out of London; as the portico projects completely over the foot pavement, and is formed wholly of highly enriched stone-work, it constitutes one of the greatest ornaments of Grey-street. Continuing our route up this street, we come to the third architectural compartment, lying between Market-street and Hood-street. Here, according to Mr. Grainger's original plan, would have been a splendid range of buildings, occupied by the Town and County Courts, Council Chamber, Town Clerk's, and other corporate offices and chambers, and a residence for the mayor; but difficulties interfered with the carrying out of the plan, and Mr. Grainger has made a portion of his architectural design available for other purposes. The centre of this compartment, as now completed, is occupied by a banking company; it presents a highly enriched façade in the upper storeys, supported by more sober Doric pilasters beneath. The fourth compartment, occupying the space between Hood-street and High Friar Lane, is of the Ionic order, with recessed columns in the centre, and pilastered wings. The fifth and last compartment, ending at Blackett-street, is more simple than all the others. Such then is Grey-street; and this detailed view of its architectural features will serve as a

general representative of all Mr. Grainger's beautiful streets. A somewhat less ornate version of this magnificent street will serve to describe each of the others. At the point where three of them meet, at the top of Grey-street, is Bailey's statue of Earl Grey, on a lofty column.

Mr. Grainger is still active, and still builds houses as fast as they are desired. He has purchased the great Elswick estate, for which he has paid £200,000. It contains a plentiful spring of water, which will supply the whole town. He has a plan comprehending the junction of several railroads, the formation of extensive quays, the erection of ranges of manufactories, and on the high ground behind, of villas and terraces. So there is some reason for the following lines :—

“Where canny Newcastle will gan to at last,  
Is far ayont maw understanding;  
But if it gan on as it's duing for years past,  
It 'll suin about Hexham be landin.

“For toon within toon, and street after street,  
Grainger pops up—without iver heedin'  
How they're to be fill'd, unless some new leet  
Shows us how to be filled without feedin.”

Such was, and such is, the town of Newcastle. Let us now take a brief review of its history, and of the transactions which have taken place within and around its walls. In doing so, brevity must, of course, be observed, our limits precluding us from giving more than an outline of some of the principal events which have here transpired.

## EARLY HISTORY.

It is now agreed by antiquarians, that Newcastle occupies the site of the Roman station Pons Ælii, but of its history during the time this country was under the imperial dominion, nothing is known with any degree of certainty. Subsequent to the withdrawal of the Roman legions, and during the Saxon period, the town was known by the name of Monkchester, which originated in the number of religious establishments that were situated in the town and neighbourhood. Previous to the Danish invasions, religious institutions of various kinds flourished here, but, from the time of Alfred to the Conquest, the Northmen carried fire and sword whithersoever they went, and at the commencement of the Norman period, religious establishments of every kind had almost totally disappeared from Northumbria.

The Conqueror had scarcely established himself in his newly acquired dominions, before Monkchester experienced his severity. Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Edgar the Etheling, having invaded England, were met and totally defeated by William on Gateshead Fell, and in order that they might not find an asylum in the town, he caused Monkchester to be almost entirely

demolished. It was not long before Malcolm was again in arms and renewing his ravages in Northumberland. The Conqueror sent Robert, his eldest son, to chastise the perfidy of the Scot, but the two princes did not meet, and the only result of the expedition was the erection of a fortress at Monkchester, which henceforth bore the name of Newcastle. As this stronghold protected the passage of the Tyne at this point, it has always been a place of great importance, and on the completion of the castle and fortifications the town rapidly increased in size and population, receiving many immunities from William and his successors. So early as the reign of Rufus, it was completely enclosed with a wall and fosse, and endowed with all the privileges of a free borough.

As the castle was erected by one son of the Conqueror, it is a singular circumstance, that another son was the first to employ force against it. In 1095, it was seized by the adherents of Robert Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, and did not surrender to Rufus until after a short siege, when several of the Earl's followers fell into the hands of the monarch. The Earl being driven from Tynemouth by the King, took refuge in his castle of Bambrough, from whose walls he continued to defy the arms of his sovereign. An insidious offer to betray Newcastle into his hands induced him to quit Bambrough, in the dead of the night with no more than thirty horsemen. In advancing towards the town he was discovered and pursued to Tynemouth, where he was captured in the Church of St. Oswin. Bambrough afterwards surrendered, and the Earl was removed to Windsor Castle, where he died after thirty years' imprisonment.

Nothing of any importance transpired in Newcastle till the reign of Stephen, when we find it occupied by David, the Scottish King, who had hurried across the borders, reduced Carlisle, Norham, Alnwick, and Newcastle, and, made war upon Stephen in support of the Empress Matilda, his niece, by whose desire a treaty of peace was concluded in 1139. By the terms of this treaty it was agreed that the town should remain in the hands of the Scots, who held it for sixteen years, after which period it was restored to the English crown.

William the Lion, King of Scotland, having joined the league against Henry II., burst into England in 1174, bringing ruin and desolation wherever he appeared, but while tilting in careless security in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, he was surprised and made prisoner, with many of his principal barons. He was afterwards ransomed, and on his return to Scotland, a serious conflict took place on Tyne Bridge between the inhabitants of Newcastle and the royal attendants. Enraged at seeing their old enemy once more at liberty, the people attacked the royal cortege, and William was obliged to cut his way through the exasperated masses by which he was surrounded. Sir John Perth and others of the royal escort were slain in the affray. Newcastle was several times visited by King John, who seems to have had a great predilection for the old town. He repaired and strengthened the fortifications of the castle, and instituted a Society of Free Merchants, the members of which were exempted by him from pleading anywhere beyond the

walls of the town, to any plea save that of foreign tenures—he also released them from the duties of toll, lastage, pontage, and passage, in all the sea-ports of his dominions both at home and abroad, empowering the Mayor of Newcastle, or Sheriff of Northumberland, to give them reparation for any injury they might sustain. The succeeding sovereigns, Henry III., Edward II., and Edward III., confirmed this charter and added to it new privileges. In 1235, Henry III. granted a special charter to the men of this town, by which all Jews were prohibited from residing in it, and in 1238, he gave the townsmen the lands called “the Forth and the Castle Field,” with permission to dig coals there. About this period, Newcastle suffered severely from pestilence and famine, to which great numbers of the inhabitants fell victims.

In consequence of a dispute about the possession of the northern counties, Alexander of Scotland, and Henry III. of England, met in Newcastle, where a conference was held in 1236. The dispute not having been settled, the English army assembled here in 1244, but hostilities were prevented by the mediation of the Archbishop of York. Shortly afterwards the town suffered severely from fire, the greater portion of the buildings, and the bridge over the Tyne, being destroyed by the conflagration. We find Edward I. here in 1296, when, in consequence of the manner in which Englishmen had been treated at the Scottish court, Edward summoned Baliol to meet him at Newcastle, on the 1st of March, on which day the English King arrived, accompanied by an army of 30,000 foot and 4,000 horse. Having waited some time for Baliol’s appearance, Edward advanced with his army to Bambrough, where he also delayed and repeated his summons. The destruction of a Scottish detachment, in an attempt to surprise the Castle of Wark, was the signal for war. While the town of Berwick was stormed by the English, Corbridge and Hexham were destroyed by the Scots. Edward, however, was not to be deterred from his plan, but pushing forward the war with vigour, in the short period of two months, captured all the principal strongholds in Scotland. This was followed by the submission of Baliol, who did homage to the King of England at Berwick. The following year, Wallace, the Scottish leader, entered Northumberland, ravaging and laying waste the country to the very walls of Newcastle, but when he came near the town, finding that the inhabitants had made all necessary preparations for its defence, he changed his route and shortly afterwards returned to Scotland. After the death of Wallace, the cause of Scottish independence was espoused by Bruce, who defeated the English in several encounters. Edward, being determined to reduce the Scots to obedience, collected a large army at Newcastle, and advanced into Scotland, where he was totally defeated at the Battle of Bannockburn.

Subsequent to the events above narrated, the inhabitants of Newcastle suffered severely from famine and pestilence, and their misery was so great that they were compelled to eat horses and dogs. The old historians inform us that “for very hunger the thieves in the prisons devoured the new comers, nay, even that parents did eat their own children.” These horrors were increased by an invasion of the Scots, who were so numerous in Newcastle that, it is said, “they wist not where to lodge.”

Immediately after the accession of Edward III., the dissatisfaction of some English barons, who had been deprived of their lands in Scotland, kindled a new war between the two countries. After various successes the Scots were completely overthrown at the battle of Halidon Hill, and the Scottish monarch performed homage for his crown and kingdom, in the Dominican Church, at Newcastle, binding himself by oath to hold his kingdom of the King of England, for himself and successors for ever, transferring at the same time to the English monarch the five Scottish counties bordering upon England, to be annexed to that crown for ever. This state of things did not long continue, for, the French king being defeated at Cressy, lost no time in urging David of Scotland to invade England. The Scottish monarch assembled thirty-three thousand horse, and, intending to create a diversion in favour of the King of France, entered England. Passing by Hexham, he vigorously, but vainly, attempted to take Newcastle by storm, and marching into Durham laid the whole county waste. Thinking that the country was utterly defenceless, he talked of nothing less than marching to London, but the bishops and lay barons of the north had collected a small but resolute band, and went in quest of the invader. The skill of the English archers prevailed over iron panoply, the men at arms charged the Scottish host, and the infantry completed the rout. Fifteen thousand Scots lay dead, and David himself, with the flower of his nobility, remained in the hands of the conquerors. The broken shaft of Nevill's Cross still marks the scene of carnage. After the battle of Poitiers the Scots ransomed their king, and concluded a peace for five and twenty years. Henry IV., having ascended the throne, upon the deposition and murder of the unfortunate Richard II., granted to Newcastle a charter, by which the town and its suburbs were separated from the county of Northumberland and made into a county of itself, under the title of the county of Newcastle.

Among the great days of this ancient town was that on which, in 1503, the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., passed through Newcastle, on her way to Scotland, where she was to become the bride of James IV. Leland, who gives a detailed description of the journey of the princess, tells us, that Margaret and her splendid retinue were met about three miles from Newcastle, by the Prior of Tynemouth and Sir Ralph Harbottle, the former attended by thirty, and the latter by forty, richly attired horsemen. Upon entering the bridge the procession was joined by the Earl of Northumberland and his retinue, the collegiates, the carmelite friars, the mayor, the sheriff, and the aldermen, clad in their several modes. Then, as old Leland tells us, "at the bryge end, upon the gatt, was many children, revested of surpeliz, synggyng mellodiously hymphnes, and playing on instruments of many sortes." Within the town, all the houses of the burgesses were decorated, and the streets, house-tops, and rigging of the shipping, were filled with spectators, including "gentylnen and gentylnwomen in so grett number that it was a playsur for to see."

The annals of Newcastle in past ages are chiefly filled up with accounts of wranglings and fightings between the English and Scotch in times of enmity, processions and feasting in times of peace, and terrible visitations of

the plague, which seem to have been more frequent here than in almost any other town in the kingdom. In 1603, King James spent four days here, on his way to London, to become crowned King of England. He was received at the gates of the town by the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, who presented the burghal keys and sword, together with a purse of gold, to his majesty, who graciously returned the former, and as graciously, retained the latter. On the Sunday, the king attended divine service at the church, where the Bishop of Durham preached before him, and on the Monday he visited the whole of the town, releasing all prisoners, "except for treason, murder, and papistrie." The townsmen of Newcastle were so elated at the royal visit, that "they thankfully bare all the charges of the king's household during the time of his abode with them," and, if we are to believe history, James must have been anything but displeased to let his new subjects take this honour to themselves. On the occasion of a temporary visit to Scotland, fourteen years after, James again visited Newcastle, and again was he presented with a purse of gold by the municipality.

We find Newcastle much involved in the turmoils of the civil war, and there seems to have been a strange mixture of loyalty and republicanism afloat at that period in the town and neighbourhood, for Charles I., in 1646, having fled from his enemies in the midland and southern counties, took refuge at Newcastle, and placed himself under the protection of the Scottish army, by whom he was kept in a sort of honourable confinement. Bourne tells us, "that upon his majesty's entrance into Newcastle, he was caressed with bonfires and ringing of bells, drums and trumpets, and peals of ordnance, but guarded by 300 of the Scottish horse, those near him bareheaded." We are also further informed, "that the king and his train had liberty every day to go and play goff, in the Shield-field, without the walls." The people, on one occasion, took a singular mode of showing their sympathy for him. "A little while after the king's coming to Newcastle," says Whitelock, "a Scotch minister preached boldly before him, and, when his sermon was done, called for the fifty-second Psalm, which begins—

‘ Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself,  
Thy wicked works to praise?’

Whereupon his Majesty stood up, and called for the fifty-sixth Psalm, which begins—

‘ Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray,  
For men would me devour!’

The people waived the minister's Psalm, and sang that which the king had called for."

Charles, however, was imprudent enough to attempt an escape from Newcastle under circumstances which presented very little prospect of success, and a consequence of his failure was, that the remainder of his residence in that town was rendered more irksome. The troops, Bourne tells us, discomfited the fallen monarch:—"The king, having an antipathy against tobacco, was much

disturbed by their bold and continual smoking in his presence." At length, in the next following year, the Scots gave Charles up to the English, and the unfortunate monarch was marched off to London. The historical proceedings of Newcastle, after the termination of the civil war, settled down into mere annals, disturbed only in two instances—the rebellions of 1715 and 1745—on both which occasions Newcastle appeared among the defenders of the Hanoverian line.

In December, 1831, the cholera commenced its ravages in Newcastle and Gateshead, from which time, up to March, 1832, it had carried away 544 persons. The two towns were again visited by this dreadful scourge in 1849, and in 1853 they experienced a third visitation, when 1,920 persons became its victims.

Since the above pages were written, a new and melancholy interest, a deep tragic interest, has been given to the sister towns of Newcastle and Gateshead, by events which have recently occurred. A little after midnight, on the morning of the 6th of October of the present year (1854), a fire broke out on the premises of a worsted factory, on the Gateshead side of the river. Like most buildings in which extensive machinery is planted upon wooden floors, this factory might be said to be steeped in oil, and it was therefore presently one body of fire. The flames spread to a contiguous building at the foot of Hillgate, in which great quantities of sulphur had been stored. It came out in torrents, like streams of lava, and, as it met the external air, began to burn, and its combustion illuminated the river and its shipping, the Tyne Bridge, the High Level Bridge, and the church steeples of Newcastle, spreading over every object its lurid and purple light. The neighbouring warehouses were now enveloped in flames, and from their various floors huge masses of melted tallow and lead flowed in copious streams. Large numbers of persons were everywhere engaged in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the destructive element, and as the flames reached the bonded warehouse their activity and anxiety were redoubled. A detachment of military, fifty strong, hastened down, with their barrack engine to assist those already at work, and other aid was telegraphed for. A slight concussion warned the gathering crowd that there was something more perilous than sulphur in the burning pile, but it was naturally supposed that with the shock the danger had ceased. A few minutes later, and the misinterpreted warning received a terrible fulfilment. The air was rent as with the voice of many thunders, and filled as if with the spume of a volcano. The rocky bases of Tyneside trembled, the High Level Bridge shook like a piece of thin wire, and the surface of the river was agitated as if by a violent storm. At towns twelve miles off, and even twenty miles at sea, the vibration was felt. Massive walls were crumpled into heaps, blocks of houses tumbled into ruin, windows shattered from their frames far and near, and a shower of burning timbers and crashing stones rained terror, death, and fresh destruction on every side. Of the fifty soldiers advancing with their engine, thirty were struck down—two of them dead, and one with an iron rail driven into his body. Firemen and helping citizens were crushed where they stood. Some, looking on in helpless

excitement, were in a moment stricken beyond consciousness. Some perished under their own roofs, while others fell beneath the descending fragments.

A battle field could not have yielded a more horrible tragedy. Limbs were torn away, bones fractured, lumps of wood forced into the human body, hot stones buried in the flesh, burning sulphur wrapped round unconscious victims, and every conceivable injury inflicted upon man, woman, and child. It a curious fact that, in a great many instances, those who were on Newcastle Quay, witnessing the fire at the time of the explosion, did not hear the tremendous report which awoke the country for miles around. They describe themselves to have been lifted from their feet as by some unseen power, and thrown down, the violence of the prostration stunning their faculties, and when they awoke from their stupor, they had only a dim idea of a great rolling sound having been in their ears. For some minutes the matter remained incomprehensible to those who found themselves in the act of arising from the ground at the same time with scores of others, and some who recovered sooner than their neighbours fled in terror of they knew not what, over the bodies of those who were lying thickly in the street, or their faces or their backs.

Soon as the tremendous shock had ceased, were seen the workings of those faculties in the use of which man looks god-like. No moment of precious time was lost in timid flight or useless wailing. Sorrow was put off in the agony of present strife. The explosion was over, but some of its victims might be saved even from the burning ruins. The fire was spreading north and south, and the whole town might be consumed. Other engines were brought up by rail and river, while fresh soldiers replaced their disabled comrades. The ships that were in danger were moved out of the way, and the fire was extinguished in those that had been ignited by the lighted brands. Happily there was plenty of water, and no wind. Thus encouraged, as many as could get near enough to help worked as one man, while tens of thousands watched from wherever watchers could get foot-hold, with awe, with eagerness, and hope. No danger, not the hot embers nor the shaking walls, deterred the firemen from carrying his hose, or the excavator from moving on with his pick, if hope or duty pointed the way, while every leaping jet and courageous venture was cheered by the impatient lookers-on. The fallen and wounded were conveyed to the infirmary and dispensary, where they received succour and shelter, and the houseless were taken under the neighbouring roofs.

The wreck, &c., in Gateshead may be described in the following manner :— First, at the east end of Hillgate, and forming the limit of the eruption, was the well known vinegar manufactory of Messrs Singers, which was totally demolished, while proceeding from this point up the quay, a range of houses, followed by the exploded bond warehouses, Messrs. Carr's timber yard, Messrs. Wilson's worsted manufactory, and lastly the engine manufactory of Mr. Bulcraig, this latter place forming the western limit. Running parallel with these premises, but on the opposite side of Hillgate, commencing with the shop of Mr. Lumsden, grocer, was a large cluster of houses, while the large flour-mill of Mr. Davison was closely contiguous. These from their proximity

to the worsted mill and bonded warehouse, received the full force of the concussion, and were totally destroyed. The houses in Church Walk were also entirely demolished. A short way beyond Bulcraig's engine-works another disastrous scene presented itself. The property at this place formed the left side of Bridge-street, from Tyne Bridge up to Hillgate, and, as the back of these premises consisted of numerous factories, nothing could describe their bulged and tottering condition more forcibly than comparing them to having been subjected to some heavy cannonade, while the valuable commodities within them were laid waste by the same ruinous process. The whole of Cannon-street, situated on the south side of St. Mary's Churchyard, was from end to end a mass of ruins. The ruins on Newcastle Quay extended from the Sandhill to the Custom House, and reached almost as far back as Butcher Bank. In the foreground, there was, as at Gateshead, little to meet the eye but a mass of blackened rubbish, but, further back, portions of houses were left standing in all manner of attitudes. Here a gable stood alone—there a house was cut into a section, and presented to the spectator all the domestic arrangements which the unfortunate inmates had made before the catastrophe overtook them. In some parts one end of a house had fallen, leaving the roof half supported by that which still stood, while others were all but utterly demolished. The number of killed and wounded amounted to upwards of 270 persons, of whom 25 were killed, in Gateshead, on the spot, and five in Newcastle—three died subsequently in Gateshead, and 10 in the Newcastle Infirmary—the remainder were all more or less injured. The value of the property destroyed was more than £1,000,000. In conclusion we may quote the words of Prince Albert, who, on being informed of this dreadful conflagration, observed, that "there was commonly some good came out of every evil," and Gateshead, the severest sufferer will soon rise, phoenix-like, from its ashes. Already, the precedent of the Great Fire in London, following within twelve months upon the Great Plague, and purging it out for ever is upon every tongue. Gateshead and Newcastle had last year the cholera raging, week after week, in those very quarters which the shock of the explosion has overthrown, or the red hand of conflagration has expunged. That calamity cost nearly two thousand lives—this about fifty, and though to the latter must be added a money loss of even a million sterling, great will be the gain—the ruined "chares" being so rebuilt that never more shall death hold carnival within their strait acclivities. If the men of Tyneside think not so, now the first smart of suffering is over, they are not the sturdy vanguard of English progress we have been wont to deem them.

#### EXTINCT MONASTIC EDIFICES.

The early monasteries and religious houses of Monkchester, having been destroyed during the Danish invasions, were restored shortly after the Norman Conquest. The first of the revived monastic establishments was St. Bartholomew's Convent of Benedictine nuns, which was founded by Baron Hylton, of Hylton Castle, in the county of Durham. It was munificently

endowed, and among its numerous benefactors we find the names of the kings of England and Scotland, two bishops of Durham, and many other eminent and distinguished persons. At the dissolution of religious houses this convent was given to William Barantyne Kenclure Throckmorton, and Henry Annetson, from whom it passed to Lady Gaveere, and afterwards to Robert Anderson. It was removed during the excavations for the new streets, in 1835, but its site is still commemorated in the name of Nun-street.

THE DOMINICAN CONVENT was situated near the head of Westgate-street, and was founded in 1250, by Sir Peter Scot, the first magistrate of Newcastle, who bore the title of mayor. The church of this convent is memorable as being the place in which Baliol did homage for the Scottish crown. At the Dissolution the convent was granted to the mayor and burgesses of the town, with a reservation to the crown, of the bells, iron, lead, stones, and timber of the church and other buildings. The church or chapel still remains, and is now converted into the ground floor of the Smiths' Hall.

THE CARMELITES had their first convent in Newcastle, on the Wall Knoll, but subsequently they removed the convent of the Order of Sac, in Hanover Square, where they remained till the suppression of the monastic establishments, when their house was granted to Richard Gresham and Richard Billingsford, passing afterwards into possession of Dr. Askew, who erected a handsome mansion upon its site, in 1740.

THE FRANCISCAN CONVENT was situated on the west side of Pilgrim-street, near the nunnery of St. Bartholomew, and was established in the reign of Henry III., by the Carliol family. At the Dissolution it became the property of the Earl of Essex, James Rokesby, and others. This convent produced many eminent scholars, among whom we may mention Duns Scotus, Dr. Hugh, and Friar Martin.

THE AUGUSTINIAN CONVENT.—This establishment, noted as being the burial place of many of the Northumbrian princes, was founded by William Ross, Baron of Wark-upon-Tweed, about the year 1290. According to Grey, "it possessed a fair church, and stately and beautiful cloisters." It was suppressed in 1539. We may form some idea of its extent, by the many buildings, which, until recently, occupied its area. The Hall of the Barber Surgeons, the Hospital of Jesus, Blckett's Hospital, Davison's Hospital, All Saints' Charity School, a workhouse, and a penitentiary. Several of these buildings were removed in 1847, to form the railway.

ST. MICHAEL'S PRIORY.—This establishment situated on the Wall Knoll, was instituted in 1360, for the use of the order of "Trinitarians" or "Maturines." It was suppressed in 1539 and the property granted to Richard Gresham and Richard Billingsford. Its site is now occupied by very mean tenements, some of which have been raised on the old walls of the priory.

AN HOSPITAL dedicated to the Blessed Virgin stood on the north bank of the Ouseburn at Jesmond. It was granted to the Corporation by Edward VI., and was by that body sold to Sir John Brandling. The chapel, a picturesque ruin on the north bank of the Ouseburn, still exists, and contributes an attractive feature to a rich and interesting landscape.

A MAISON DE DIEU, built in 1612, by Roger Thornton, a wealthy merchant of the town, stood formerly on the south side of the Sandhill, it was granted to the Corporation of Newcastle in 1624. Five chapels dedicated respectively to the Blessed Virgin, St. John, St. James, St. Lawrence, and St. Thomas the Martyr, and all apparently connected more or less with monastic institutions, besides several other ancient chapels, were formerly situated in the town and suburbs of Newcastle, but their sites cannot now be satisfactorily traced. A sketch of the various religious orders which flourished in this country anterior to the Reformation, will be found in the History and Description of Holy Island.—(*which see.*)

### FORTIFICATIONS, &c.

Among the fortifications of Newcastle, the Castle from which the town derives its name, claims pre-eminence. This edifice, as has been previously remarked, stands in an irregular open area, called the Castle Garth, north west of the Sandhill, south of the Side, and is accessible by many crooked alleys. It was erected by Robert Curthose the eldest son of the Conqueror, and was formerly surrounded by two strong and high walls, which enclosed an area of more than three acres. The keep covers an area of 76 feet, by 66 feet, is from 14 to 17 feet thick in its walls, and its height from the surface of the ground to the top of the lowest battlement of the tower, is upwards of 97 feet. A flight of nineteen steps within the inner wall which enclosed the keep, conducts to an exceedingly strong portal, the entrance to the outer tower; another flight of twenty-four steps conducts to a guard-room of 13 feet by 12, the interior of which appears to have been highly embellished, and a third and short flight of eight steps leads thence, by a lofty and imposing portal, to the state apartments, which are marked by much antique grandeur. A winding staircase from the ground floor to the summit of the castle, and galleries communicating with each other exist in the thickness of the walls. Near the grand entrance is the chapel, an apartment about 46 feet wide by 20, now shorn of its beauty, but evidently once a highly-adorned Norman edifice. This castle maintained its place among the fortifications of the north till the latter part of the fifteenth century, when its days of degradation commenced. It was farmed by the Company of Tailors from 1605 to 1615. For what purpose the Tailors required it does not appear to be known; but they paid for it an annual rent of one pound sterling. It was granted by James I., in 1618, to Alexander Stevenson, one of the pages of the bedchamber, for fifty years, at a rental of forty shillings per annum. The subsequent history of the castle is anything but a feudal one, the bright days of the old structure were long departed. In 1808 it became the property of John Turner, Esq., of London, who sold it to the corporation for 900 guineas. Upon its coming into the possession of the municipality, they instantly set about its restoration, and in 1848, they let it at a nominal rent to the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, and the two bodies have agreed to expend a certain sum on the restoration of the interior. An Antiquarian Society could hardly possess a more fitting locale.

The walls, gates, and military towers of Newcastle, aided by the Tyne on the south, and the deep glens of Ouseburn and Pandon Dean on the west, caused this town, in Leland's time, to be regarded as one of the most strongly fortified places in Europe. But since 1745, advancing population and commerce have ground most of these fortifications to dust, yet enough still remains to show what they have been. The town wall was upwards of two miles in circuit, from twelve to twenty feet high, and eight feet thick. It was perforated by six or seven strongly embattled gates, and defended by numerous towers. All the gates were in existence about sixty or seventy years ago, and of the numerous towers, about a dozen still survive. They are repaired and kept in order, and applied to various useful purposes—very burghal and commercial, but very anti-feudal. One is the Shipwrights' Hall, one the Masons' Hall, while the weavers, the colliers, the glaziers, the plumbers, the armourers, the felt-makers, the curriers, and other trades, have all succeeded in obtaining halls for their meetings, in some or other of these old towers.

THE GATES.—SANDGATE is said to have received its name from its being built on the sands thrown up by the tide, which, previous to the building of the quay, flowed considerably above the place where this gate stood. It was removed in 1798. PANDON GATE, supposed to have been embodied in the Roman Wall, and possessing curious marks of antiquity and strength, was demolished in 1795. PILGRIM GATE, a low, arched, and thick structure, stood at the head of Pilgrim-street, and was taken down in 1802. NEWGATE crossed the street to which it gave name, at the west end of Blackett-street. It was defended by massive outworks, and its towers, in former times, served for a jail. It was removed in 1822, at which time a portcullis and several large cannon-balls were discovered in its walls. The WESTGATE, containing four wards, "with huge oak and iron doors," and described as a "mightie strong thing," stood on the street to which it gave name, at the end of Cross-street, and was taken down in 1811. The CLOSEGATE, a heavy and repulsive structure, stood on the Close, on a line with the Sandhill, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Tyne, upon whose margin stood a tower which communicated with Closegate.

During the period that walls and towers were needed, the inhabitants of Newcastle were divided into twenty-four wards, or divisions, for the better defence of the town. To each of these wards a portion of the walls, and a certain number of towers were assigned, so that in the event of any attack there might be no confusion, but that each ward might march to its proper place, and there defend the town against its assailants.

## CHURCHES.

All the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne is included in the parish of St. Nicholas, with the parochial chapelries of All Saints, St. Andrew, St. John, and St. Ann, whose churches we shall now proceed to describe.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH occupies a fine position on the top of a bold eminence, which rises abruptly from the river nearly to the centre of the

town. It was erected by Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, in the year 1091, subsequent to which it was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1359. Since this latter period it has undergone many extensive alterations and repairs, and as it stands is at once the the most conspicuous, as well as the most antequely beautiful and imposing of all the town's rich assemblage of edifices. It is a cruciform structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, consisting of nave and aisles, transepts, choir and aisles, and a steeple which has been described by almost every writer who has spoken of Newcastle. This steeple is believed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI., previous to which period, the tower was surmounted only by a battlement of open stone-work and embrasures, and it is also probable that the body of the church was newly roofed at the same period. This steeple is upwards of two hundred feet in height. From the ground to the battlements it is divided into three stages, or architectural designs, the lower one being pierced by the principal entrance and a noble window. At the corners of the tower are bold buttresses, surmounted by octagonal turrets, with crocketed pinnacles. From the bases of these turrets spring four flying buttresses, of very graceful form, with crocketed edges, and from their points of intersection, near the centre, rises a very light and elegant square lantern, with a crocketed pyramidal spire at its summit and crocketed pinnacles for its angles. The whole appearance of this crowning termination is singularly graceful. It has been universally admired, and has furnished a model for the steeples of St. Giles's at Edinburgh, St. Dunstan's in the East, at London, and many other churches. The tower contains a peal of eight very musical bells, the largest of which was placed in the tower in December, 1833. The clock and chimes were put up in 1761, and its dials, facing north and south, illuminated with gas in December, 1829.

The extreme dimensions of this church are, from east to west, 245 feet, and from north to south, in the transepts, 128 feet. The grand entrance is in the west front, under a deep pointed arch over which is a fine large window of five lights, ornamented with tracery. The north side of the nave was, some time ago, newly faced, and, with the exception of its windows, the style of the original has been strictly preserved. The north transept is enclosed with an iron railing, and is remarkable for the beauty of its windows, especially the northern one, which is an exquisite piece of workmanship, consisting of five lights, separated by lofty mullions, and ornamented with elegant tracery. The east end contains a splendid seven-light window with flowing tracery, which lights the chancel. It is said to have been built by the beneficent Roger Thornton, the elder, and tradition tells us that it formerly contained representations of the twelve apostles, and the seven corporal works of mercy, with this inscription:—

ORATE PRO ANIMA ROGERI THORNTON ET PRO ANIMABUS FILIORUM  
ET FILIARUM.

On the south side of the nave there are three narrow plain windows, each consisting of three long pointed lights and three small ones at the top, formed

by the intersection of the mullions, which seem of a piece with the original structure. Specimens of the plain, square, upright, buttress are also still attached to this portion of the building. The south transept, usually called St. Mary's porch, contains a very fine window of five lights, similar in style to that at the eastern end of the church.

Having now taken a hasty survey of the exterior, let us examine the interior of this venerable edifice. On entering the great west door of this ancient structure, the stranger will immediately notice its cathedral-like appearance. The boldness of the elevated groined roof, and the massive pillars by which the lofty fabric of the tower is supported—the solemn effect of the light and shade presented through the arches by which the aisles are divided—all combine to produce mingled sensations of awe and gratification. It is in very truth ;—

“ A dim and mighty minster of old time !  
 A temple shadowy with remembrances  
 Of the majestic past ! The very light  
 Streams with a colouring of heroic days  
 In every ray which leads through arch and aisle  
 A path of dreamy lustre, wandering back  
 To other years.”

The font is situated near the western entrance. It is a plain octagonal marble vase, supported by a fluted octahedral stone column rising from a similarly formed base, elevated on a broad stone pedestal two steps high, and its eight faces are each sculptured with a shield of arms. Suspended over the font by four light pillars resting on its rim is a rich and lofty canopy, which, as a specimen of carved work, is a masterpiece of its kind. The design consists of two stories, or rather tower upon tower, surmounted by a lofty pinnacle. These towers are both octahedral, and, though diversified throughout their corresponding parts by fanciful embellishments, yet so skilfully has the elaborate design been disposed in its minutest detail that every distinct feature seems expressly in place, and appears indispensable to the beauty and elegance of the whole. This beautiful work of art formerly stood in the north transept. The south transept is handsomely stilled with a portion of the old oak furnishings which adorned the choir previous to the innovations of 1783. The chancel exhibits much of the character of the nave, except in its windows, which are considerably larger. The organ, a magnificent instrument, is placed over the principal entrance to the choir. It contains twenty-two stops, and was erected about the year 1676. The principal feature in this part of the church is the great east window, already mentioned. The centre compartment is occupied by a fine figure of the Redeemer bearing the cross, with the sponge and other adjuncts of the passion annexed. The figure of the suffering Saviour, which is 5 feet 2 inches in height, was executed by Mr. John Gibson, of this town, in a style which reflects the highest credit on his artistic skill and talent. Beneath this window there is a valuable altar-piece, by Tintoretto, presented by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., in 1818. The subject of this painting is, Jesus washing the feet of

his disciples. This church contains several fine specimens of sculpture, and a great variety of sepulchral monuments, which will amply repay a careful inspection. It would be impossible in the compass of this volume to do justice to them, being of themselves sufficient to occupy the whole of our pages were adequate descriptions of them to be given, they can only be mentioned generally, therefore, as a fine collection in this department of art.

Of all the northern churches this is stated to have been the richest in the number and beauty of its chantries, which, at the time of the Dissolution, amounted to nine or ten. These chantries were endowed with lands and other revenues for the support of the chaplains. The living is now a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, rated at £50, gross income, £833. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.—Vicar, the Rev. C. Moody—Curate, the Rev. C.C. Snowden, M.A.—Afternoon Lecturer, the Rev. John Reed, B.A. The parish register commences in 1558.

Adjoining the church on the south side is St. Nicholas's and Dr. Tomlinson's Library, containing many valuable and curious works. It is open to the public gratuitously every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from ten to twelve.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH is situated on the west side of Newgate-street, and is traditionally asserted to be the oldest church in Newcastle; its erection being ascribed to David, the church and abbey building monarch of Scotland. Its style of architecture seems to have been originally Norman, but, as a whole, the building has been much modified by frequent alterations and repairs. We find this church mentioned as early as 1218, and in 1280 the judges held their courts in this edifice. It subsequently underwent extensive repairs, but it suffered so much during the siege of Newcastle, in 1644, that there was a cessation of service within its walls for more than a year. The tower of this church is low in proportion to its height, but is thought to have been different before the siege just alluded to, when it, in common with the chancel, sustained great injury. Since the period just mentioned it has been extensively repaired several times. There is a fine painting of the "Last Supper," by Giardino, in this church, which also possesses a splendid service of plate, and a fine organ containing twenty-nine stops. St. Andrew's formerly possessed three chantries, but they were dissolved at the suppression of the religious houses. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Newcastle, and the incumbency of the Rev. Richard Buckeridge, M.A. The register commences in 1597.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH is situated on the brow of a steep bank, on the south side of Silver-street, at the foot of Pilgrim-street. It was erected in 1796, at a cost of £27,000, on the site of the former church of All Saints, which was erected previous to the year 1284, but the precise date is not known. It is an elliptical structure of 86 feet by 72, and in the Grecian style of architecture, the spire having an elevation of 202 feet. This elegant edifice is constructed of freestone, and the pews are all formed of mahogany. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Newcastle, gross income £330. Incumbent, the Rev. Walter Irvine. The register commences in 1600.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, situated on the west side of Westgate-street, is a large cruciform structure, probably of the age of Edward I., and chiefly of the early English character, but greatly affected by comparatively modern alterations and enlargements. It is surmounted by a quadrangular embattled tower, and contains a font venerable for its antiquity, several ancient monuments, an altar piece, and a painted window, by Mr. Gibson, of Newcastle. This church, anterior to the Reformation, possessed three chantries, which underwent the fate of the other religious establishments at that period. The register commences in 1587. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Newcastle, gross income £259. Incumbent, the Rev. H. W. Wright, M.A.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL is situated on the north side of the New Road. It was erected by the corporation, on the site of an old chapel dedicated to the same saint, and is a neat and commodious structure, erected with materials taken from that part of the town's wall which extended along the quay. This chapel was licensed as a district church, for baptisms, marriages, and deaths, in 1842. It will accommodate about 400 persons. The living is a curacy, gross income £110. Incumbent, the Rev. George Heriot, M.A.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Oxford-street, was erected in 1843, as a chapel of ease to St. Andrew's. It is in the Gothic style, from a design by Mr. Dobson, and is capable of accommodating 1,134 persons. The chancel is ornamented with beautiful stained glass windows, and a painting of the "Crucifixion," by Reed. It was formed into a separate ecclesiastical district in 1844. The patronage of this church is vested in the Crown and Bishop of Durham alternately. Incumbent, the Rev. C. A. Raines, M.A.

ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL AND ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S HOSPITAL is situated at Barras Bridge. This beautiful structure was erected in 1830, from a design by Mr. Dobson, at a cost of £6,000. Since its opening its accommodation has been increased by the erection of galleries—a new organ has also been added. This church will accommodate 1,500 persons. Patrons, the Corporation of Newcastle. Rev. R. Clayton, M.A., chaplain.

#### CHURCHES AND CHAPELS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The places of worship unconnected with the Established Church are numerous in Newcastle, and some of them are large, commodious, and handsome edifices.

CATHOLICS.—Catholicism has rapidly increased in this town, and indeed all through the kingdom, of late years, and its churches and chapels, some of them truly magnificent, are now to be found in almost every town of consequence. After the death of Dr. Thomas Watson, of Lincoln, the last Catholic bishop consecrated previous to the reign of Elizabeth, the Catholic church in this country became a foreign mission under the Holy See, which placed the secular clergy under an arch-priest, the Rev. G. Blackwell, with episcopal jurisdiction, which continued till 1623, when Gregory XV., deputed to the

government of the English and Scottish Catholics, Dr. William Bishop, consecrated Bishop of Chalcedon, with the power and jurisdiction of an ordinary. After his death he was succeeded by Dr. Richard Smith, who received the same title and jurisdiction. It appeared afterwards, at the commencement of the reign of James II., that more favourable days were about to arise for the Catholic religion, and Innocent XI., immediately profiting by this circumstance, in 1685, deputed John Leyburn, Bishop of A drumetum, as Vicar-Apostolic of all the kingdom of England, and, in three years afterwards, joined with him three other Vicars-Apostolic, Bishops *in partibus*; dividing at the same time England into four *districts*, and assigning one to each Vicar-Apostolic. This arrangement continued till the pontificate of Gregory XVI., who, in 1840, increased the number of Vicariates and Vicars to eight; but in 1850, the present pope, as it is well known, abrogated and annulled all previous arrangements, and for Vicars-Apostolic appointed by himself and removable at his pleasure, substituted an ordinary hierarchy of bishops who take their titles from sees in this country, and are elected by the chapters of the respective dioceses. By the same rescript the pope increased the number of bishops from eight to twelve, besides an archbishop, so that at present the Catholics of England have one ecclesiastical province, composed of an archbishop, or metropolitan, and of twelve bishops his suffragans, who take their titles from the following cities or towns in England, viz:—Westminster, Beverley, Birmingham, Clifton, Hexham, Liverpool, Newport, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Salford, Shrewsbury, and Southwark. The Catholics of the north are included in the diocese of Hexham, which comprises the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.

THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL OF ST. MARY is situated on a very eligible site in West Clayton-street, close to the Central Railway Station, and is a most successful revival of the old ecclesiastical structures of our country. It was erected from designs furnished by the celebrated architect, A. W. Pugin, Esq., and is a good specimen of the style of architecture which flourished during the fourteenth century. It is in the form of a parallelogram, and consists of a nave and aisles, with deep chancel and lateral chapels. Its extreme dimensions are—from east to west, 135 feet—from north to south, 60 feet 6 inches, and the tower and spire, when completed, will be 200 feet in height. The grand entrance is in the west front, which is splendidly decorated. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed and richly moulded, over which is the great west window, consisting of five lights, and tracery above. At the sides of this fine window are two canopied niches—the left hand one containing a statue of Venerable Bede, and the right hand one a figure of St. Cuthbert, both carved in Caen stone. The windows of this fine edifice are all of varied designs, some being headed with the geometrical tracery that was most common in the early part of the decorated period, and others with the flowing tracery of the latter periods of this style. The buttresses are plain, with offsets and triangular heads a little below the roof. The tower is at the south end, its lower part is made to serve

as a south porch. At present, for want of funds to complete it, a temporary roof has been put on it at the height of its first stage. The door leading into the church from the porch is ornamented with rich mouldings, and in a niche over the doorway is a beautifully carved figure of the Blessed Virgin, with the infant Saviour, and angels bearing torches. Richly carved stoups, for holy water, are on both sides of the porch, which has stone benches running along its length. The interior of the church is characterised by an elegance of arrangement which bespeaks the master-hand by which it was designed, and reminds you on entering, of some of the best efforts of the ancient church-builders in this country. Standing at the west end of the structure, the visitor sees before him the long drawn nave, with its open roof—the fine chancel, with its ever-burning light—the altar, with its richly crocketed canopies—and, over all, the

“Storied windows, richly light,  
Casting a dim, religious light.”

The nave is divided into four bays, the piers are clustered, with plain capitals, and are ten feet in height, supporting equilateral arches, with mouldings belonging to the decorated style. The roof of the nave is open, and is supported by beautifully carved corbels. The pulpit, which is constructed of Caen stone, is of very elegant design, and is placed on the north side of the nave, against the first pillar. The font is situated at the west end of the south aisle. It is of octagonal form, in Caen stone, and is finely carved, with the figure of a lamb, and the symbols of the four Evangelists.

The chancel is 37 feet long, and consists of two parts; the choir, raised one step above the nave, where the stalls for the chapter, choristers, &c., are placed; and the sanctuary, which is one step higher than the choir. The chancel and side chapels are laid with encaustic tiles of various patterns. The rood-screen is not yet erected, but if the design of the architect be carried out, it will consist of open tracery work in stone, surmounted by a large crucifix and figures of the Blessed Virgin and the Beloved Disciple. The High Altar is of Caen stone, and its front is handsomely carved, with representations of the principal events in the life of the Blessed Virgin. Over the altar is a magnificent window of seven lights, occupying the whole eastern extremity of the chancel. It is what is commonly called a “Jesse window,” and represents the genealogy of Christ, according to St. Matthew. At the bottom of the centre light, is Jesse seated on a throne, and from his loins springs a vine whose branches and leaves spread over the whole window, till the royal fruit from the root of Jesse appears at the top in the Infant Saviour in the arms of his Virgin Mother. This splendid window was the donation of the Dunn family. On the north side of the chancel is the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, the area of which is 17 feet by 16 feet. It contains a beautifully carved altar and reredos, together with a fine stained-glass window, whose centre light is filled with a full-length figure of the “Good Shepherd,” the side lights representing Seraphim. This window was presented to the church by the Riddell family, of Felton Park, whose arms are represented

at the bottom of the centre light. The north side of this chapel has two windows filled with stained-glass, bearing inscriptions having reference to the Blessed Sacrament. On the south side of the chancel is the chapel of our Lady—it is 18 feet in length by 16 in breadth, and contains a beautiful altar and reredôs of Caen stone, which are ornamented with some exquisite carvings. The east window of this chapel has, in its centre light, a figure of the Blessed Virgin, and in the side lights figures of St. George and St. John the Evangelist. This fine window was the gift of George Joseph Caley, Esq. Over the door in this chapel which leads into the cloister, is a small single light window, with a figure of St. Helena. Besides the windows above described the church contains a mortuary window to the memory of the Rev. James Worswick, who was for many years the senior priest of Newcastle. The centre light contains a figure of St. James, and the side lights are filled with representations of the reverend gentleman administering the sacraments of the Catholic Church. There is also a mortuary window to the memory of the Rev. J. L. Eyre. The centre light is filled with a representation of the crucifixion, while the side lights exhibit the various emblems of the priesthood, the chalice, paten, &c. In addition to these there is the "Bede Window," which was presented to the church by Mr. William Wailes, who executed the whole of the stained glass in the church, from designs by A. W. Pugin, Esq. In the centre light of this window is a full length figure of Venerable Bede, in his monastic habit, holding his various works in his right hand, and in the side lights the chief incidents of his life are represented. Such is a slight description of this splendid edifice, which occupied two years in building. It was opened on the 21st of August, 1844, on which occasion nine bishops and above seventy priests assisted at the solemn dedication. Take the structure altogether, with its massive columns, lofty arches, vaulted roof, and cloistered aisles, and it must be acknowledged that it is a credit to the body to whom it belongs, and an ornament to the town. The Very Rev. Canon Joseph Humble is the present pastor.

The following are the dignitaries of the Catholic diocese of Hexham:—

BISHOP.

Right Reverend WILLIAM HOGARTH, D.D., Darlington.

PROVOST.

Very Reverend WILLIAM FLETCHER, D.D., Durham,

CANONS.

Very Rev. T. A. Slater.	Very Rev. Ralph Platt.
"    " Joseph Brown.	"    " Robert Smith.
"    " Philip Kearney.	"    " Michael Gibson.
"    " William Knight.	"    " William Thompson.
"    " Richard Gillow.	"    " Joseph Humble.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Pilgrim-street, was opened in 1798. It is a brick edifice, 90 feet in length by 36 in width, and having undergone extensive alterations in 1830, will now accommodate upwards of 1,500 persons. It

contains two side galleries, and a very fine-toned organ. The altar is placed in an alcove which is surmounted by a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion, by Maria Cosway. The Revs. J. A. Brown, T. Foran, and T. Hannigan, are the officiating priests.

ST, PATRICK'S CHURCH, Wall Knoll, was erected in 1765 by a Presbyterian congregation, who gave it up in 1841. It was afterwards used as a Sunday School, and having been recently purchased by the Catholics, was opened according to the rites of their religion in June, 1852. The Rev. J. Crawley is the present priest.

PRESBYTERIANS.—The origin of Presbyterianism is referable to the period just succeeding the Reformation. When Calvin was invited to assume the government of the church at Geneva, he framed a code of church government which is recognised as the basis of the Presbyterian system, whose fundamental principles are,—the existence in the church of but one order of ministers, all equal, and the power of these ministers,—assembled, with a certain proportion of the laity, in local and general synods—to decide all questions of church government and discipline arising in particular congregations.

The Scottish Kirk adopts the Confession, Catechism, and Directory, prepared by the Westminster Assembly, as its standards of belief and worship. Its discipline is administered by a series of four courts or assemblies. (1) The *Kirk Session* is the lowest court, and is composed of the minister of a parish and a variable number of lay elders, appointed from time to time by the session itself. (2) The *Presbytery* consists of representatives from a certain number of contiguous parishes, associated together in one district. The representatives are the ministers of all such parishes and one lay elder from each. This assembly has the power of ordaining ministers and licensing probationers to preach before their ordination—it also investigates charges respecting the conduct of members, approves of new communicants, and pronounces excommunication against offenders. An appeal, however, lies to the next superior court, viz:—(3) The *Provincial Synod* which comprises several presbyteries, and is constituted by the ministers and elders by whom these presbyteries themselves were last composed. (4) The *General Assembly* is the highest court, and is composed of representatives, ministers, and elders, from the presbyteries, royal burghs, and universities of Scotland, to the number, at present, of 363, of which number rather more than two-fifths are laymen.

The National Church of Scotland has three presbyteries in England, that of *London*, containing five congregations,—that of *Liverpool* and *Manchester*, containing three congregations,—and that of the *North of England*, containing eight congregations.

Various considerable secessions have from time to time occurred in the Presbyterian church. The principal of the seceding bodies in these kingdoms are,—the "*United Presbyterian Church*," and the "*Free Church of Scotland*," the former being an amalgamation effected in 1847, of the "*Secession Church*" (which separated in 1732), with the "*Relief Synod*" (which seceded in 1752,) and the latter having been constituted in 1843. The "*United Presbyterian*

*Church*" has five presbyteries in England, containing seventy-six congregations, of which, however, fourteen are locally in Scotland, leaving the number locally in England, 62. The "*Free Church of Scotland*" has no ramifications, under that name, in England, but various Presbyterian congregations which accord in all respects with that community, and which, before the disruption of 1843, were in union with the Established Kirk, compose a separate Presbyterian body, under the appellation of the "*Presbyterian Church in England*," having in this portion of Great Britain, seven presbyteries and eighty-three congregations.

Newcastle possesses eight places of worship belonging to the various sections of the Presbyterian body. The largest of these is TRINITY CHURCH, which is situated in New Bridge-street. It was erected in 1847, from a design furnished by Mr. Dobson, and is in the early English style of architecture. This edifice is 74 feet long by 39 broad, and possesses ample accommodation for 850 persons. Minister, the Rev. T. Duncan. The CALEDONIAN CHAPEL, Argyle-street, is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1841; it will accommodate 800 hearers. Rev. A. Broom, minister. The UNITED SECESSION CHAPEL, Clavering Place, is a fine commodious structure. The congregation of this chapel was formed in 1801, and in 1808 they purchased premises in Clavering Place, which they used as a meeting house till 1822, when they were removed, and the present edifice constructed at a cost of £1,020. Two School-rooms and a dwelling house are attached to the chapel, it is capable of accommodating 655 persons. Rev. J. Pringle, minister. HIGH-BRIDGE CHAPEL, belonging to the Scotch Presbyterians, was erected in 1766, and will accommodate 585 persons. CARLIOL-STREET CHAPEL, belong to the United Secession body, by whom it was erected in 1823, at a cost of £1,430. It is a neat edifice, with a front of ashlar stone, but its deficiency of altitude detracts from its general appearance. The interior is neatly arranged and contains sittings for 568 persons. Rev. G. Bell, minister. BLACKETT-STREET CHAPEL, belongs to the same body as the chapel last mentioned. It was erected in 1821, at a cost of £1,350 by some members of the Original Presbyterian congregation, which assembled in the Castle Garth chapel. This chapel was embellished by a new Gothic front, from a design by Mr. John Green, in 1828. It contains seats for 576 persons. GROAT-MARKET CHAPEL is situated between Groat-Market and Pudding-Chare, from each of which it has an entrance. It is a brick structure, erected in 1715, and is capable of accommodating 506 persons. The JOHN KNOX CHURCH, situated in Bewick-street and Clayton-street, is a handsome and substantial stone edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture. It was erected by subscription, in 1854, at a cost of £2,043, exclusive of the amount paid for the site, which was purchased of Richard Grainger, Esq., for about £900. The church will accommodate 500 persons. Rev. Patrick Leslie Miller, minister.

INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS.—The great distinctive principle on which is based the separate existence of that large body called, indifferently, sometimes "Independents," sometimes "Congregationalists," has

reference to the constitution of the congregations. Rejecting equally the episcopal and presbyterian model, congregational dissenters hold a "church" to be synonymous with a "select congregation,"—and a *Christian Church* to be, therefore, a congregation of *true believers*. To express the total freedom of the body from exterior control, the term "Independency" is used,—to convey the idea that every member of the church participates in its administration, "Congregationalism," a more modern appellation, is adopted. Two descriptions of church officers are made use of in this body, pastors and deacons, the former instituted to promote the spiritual, and the latter to advance the temporal, welfare of the church. The only valid call to the pastorate is held to be an invitation to that office by an individual church, and where a person is invited thus, no license, as in Presbyterian, nor ordination, as in Episcopal Churches, is considered to be requisite in order to confer authority to preach, or administer sacraments. Still, after this election by an individual church, an ordination of the chosen minister, by ministers of the neighbouring churches, is esteemed a fitting introduction to office, and this custom has always been followed by the Independent body. The doctrines of the Congregational Churches are almost identical with those embodied in the Articles of the Established Church, interpreted according to their Calvinistic meaning. The origin of Independency is referable to the latter portion of the sixteenth century. It is probable that some conventicles were secretly established soon after the accession of Elizabeth, but the first prominent advocate of Congregational principles appeared in 1580, in the person of Robert Brown, who diffused his sentiments by preaching from place to place. His followers, who were then called Brownists, were treated with great rigour, down to the time of the Commonwealth, when they gained great strength, and their leaders were among the foremost men of the day. From the Restoration to the Revolution the Independents suffered much, in common with other bodies of Dissenters, but since the latter period they have increased considerably.

The Independent body possess two places of worship in Newcastle, viz.—WEST CLAYTON-STREET and ST. JAMES'S CHAPELS, the former of which is a fine commodious structure in the Roman style, and is capable of accommodating 850 persons. The latter is a plain but well-built stone edifice, with a fine massive portico, of the Doric order, situate in Blakett-street. It was erected in 1826, from a design by John Dobson, Esq., at a cost of £2,218. The interior is well arranged, and contains sittings for upwards of 600 persons.

BAPTISTS.—The distinguishing tenets of the Baptists relate to two points, upon which they differ from nearly every other Christian denomination, viz., the proper *subjects*, and the proper *mode*, of baptism. They hold that *adults* are the only proper *subjects* of the ordinance,—and that immersion *in* water is the only proper *mode* in which that ordinance should be administered. These views are common to all Baptists. Upon other points, however, differences prevail, and separate Baptist bodies have in consequence been formed. In England, we have the following sections of this denomination:—General (Unitarian) Baptists, General (New Connexion) Baptists, Particular Baptists,

Seventh Day Baptists, and Scotch Baptists. The "Seventh Day Baptists" differ from the other Baptists simply on the ground that the seventh, not the first day of the week should be the one still held as the Sabbath. They have only two congregations in England and Wales. The "Scotch Baptists" derive their origin from the Rev. Mr. M'Lean, who, in 1765, established the first Baptist congregation in Scotland. Their sentiments are more Calvinistic than those of the other Baptists. They possess fifteen congregations in England and Wales.

The Baptists in this country date their origin from 1608, at which time the first Baptist congregation was formed in London. They have at present, (1854), six places of worship in Newcastle. NEW COURT CHAPEL, the property of the Particular Baptists, is situated on the south side of Westgate-street. It was erected in 1819, and is capable of accommodating 600 persons. TUTHILL-STAIRS CHAPEL was erected in 1797, at a cost of £1,300, and in 1820 the accommodation was much increased by the erection of a new gallery at the west end. It now contains sittings for about 500 hearers. PROVIDENCE CHAPEL, situated in Marlborough Crescent, was erected in 1835, for a congregation, of Particular Baptists, at a cost of £800, and it is capable of affording accommodation to 312 persons. BRANDLING PLACE CHAPEL is a small edifice erected in 1828. These two last named chapels are attended by the Revs. R. B. Sanderson, and R. B. Sanderson, jun. NEW BRIDGE-STREET CHAPEL was erected in 1839, for a Baptist congregation, which had seceded from the New Court Congregation, in 1824. It will accommodate 227 hearers. There is also a chapel in Forth-place, Bewick-street. It is a handsome stone structure, erected in 1853—Rev. Mr. Pottinger, minister.

FRIENDS.—The "Society of Friends" was founded by George Fox, the son of a Leicestershire weaver, who, in 1646, at the age of 22, commenced the public proclamation of his sentiments. The first assemblies of the Friends for separate religious worship were held in Leicestershire, in 1644. In eight years afterwards the society had extended itself throughout most of the northern counties, and before the Restoration meetings were established in nearly all the English and Welsh counties, as well as in Ireland, Scotland, the West Indies and the British provinces of North America. The society in the United Kingdom is not now increasing its numbers. Small communities are to be found in parts of France, Germany, Norway, and Australia.

The whole community of Friends is modelled somewhat on the Presbyterian system. They possess monthly, quarterly, and yearly meetings, for the management of their secular polity and spiritual discipline. The MONTHLY MEETINGS, composed of all the congregations within a definite circuit, judge of the fitness of new candidates for membership, supply certificates to such as move to other districts, choose fit persons to be *elders* to watch over the ministry, attempt the reformation or pronounce the expulsion of all such as walk disorderly, and generally seek to stimulate the members to religious duty. They also make provision for the poor of the society, and secure the education of their children. At these meetings also, marriages are sanctioned previous to their solemnisation at a meeting for worship. Several monthly

meetings compose a QUARTERLY MEETING, to which they forward general reports of their condition, and at which appeals are heard from their decisions. The YEARLY MEETING holds the same relative position with regard to the quarterly meetings as the latter do to the monthly meetings, and has the general superintendence of the society in a particular country.

As the customary names of the days and months derive their origin from Pagan superstition, the Friends object to use them, substituting "first day," "second day," "first month," "second month," for "Sunday," "Monday," "January," and "February," respectively, and so on of the rest. From the period of the Revolution in 1688, the Friends have received the benefits of the Toleration Act, and are now eligible for public offices.

The Friends possess one MEETING HOUSE in Newcastle, which is situated in Pilgrim-street. It was erected in 1805, upon a site which had been purchased in 1698. In 1812 it was enlarged, and since that time has undergone several alterations, possessing at present ample accommodation for 500 persons. Adjoining the building, on the side next the Manors, is a burial ground, a school room, and also a large room used occasionally for meetings.

UNITARIANS.—The form of government among the Unitarians is essentially "congregational," each individual congregation ruling itself without regard to any courts or synods. The modern Unitarians differ from the ancient Anti-Trinitarians, chiefly by attributing to the Saviour less of divine and more of human nature. Indeed, He is described by several of their leading writers as a man "constituted in all respects like other men." His mission was, they say, to introduce, by God's appointment, a new moral dispensation, and His death they look upon, not as a sacrifice or an atonement for sin, but as a martyrdom in defence of truth. The Scriptures they believe to contain authentic statements, but do not allow the universal inspiration of the writers. Many of the modern Unitarians believe that all mankind will ultimately be restored to happiness. Until 1813, Unitarians were debarred of civil rights, but since that period they have held the same position as all other Protestant Dissenters.

The Unitarians have two places of worship in Newcastle, HANOVER SQUARE CHAPEL, which was opened for service in 1726, but in 1810 it was considerably enlarged, and will now accommodate nearly 1,000 hearers. Minister, the Rev. G. Harris. The UNITARIAN CHURCH dedicated to the worship of One God, the Father, was built, in 1854, upon a piece of ground, purchased of the corporation, in New Bridge-street, and is situated between the Trinity Presbyterian Church and the old tower which formerly defended the walls of the town. It is in the decorated style, and has two entrances, the southern one in New Bridge-street is very handsome. The church is in the form of a parallelogram, 74 feet long by 48 feet wide, the whole area being covered by an open-timbered, high-pitched roof. The body of the church contains 300 sittings, and there are galleries all round the sides of the building. Under the east gallery, and upon the ground floor, is the boys' school, which will accommodate 250 pupils. It is separated from the church by sliding doors, so that the school can be added to the church when requisite.

Communicating with the boys' school is another for girls, on the exterior of the north side of the church. It possesses sufficient accommodation for 100 scholars.

**METHODISTS.**—Under this general term are comprehended two principal and several subordinate sections, possessing totally distinct ecclesiastical organisations. The two grand sections differ from each other upon points of *doctrine*—one professing Arminian, and the other Calvinistic sentiments. The former are “Wesleyan Methodists,” the latter the “Calvinistic Methodists.” Each of the two grand sections is divided into several smaller sections, differing from each other upon points of *church government* and discipline. The *Wesleyan Methodists* comprise the “Original Connexion,” the “New Connexion,” the “Primitive Methodists,” and the “Wesleyan Association.” The *Calvinistic Methodists* comprise the body bearing that specific name, and also the congregations belonging to what is known as “The Countess of Huntingdon’s Connexion.”

**THE ORIGINAL CONNEXION.**—As at present settled, the form of church government somewhat resembles that of the Scottish Presbyterian churches in the order of their courts, in the relation they bear to each other, and in their respective constitutions and functions. The difference is in the greater degree of authority in spiritual matters exercised by the Wesleyan ministers, who preside in their courts not as mere chairmen or moderators, but as pastors. The method of organisation in the Methodist body is so well known that there is no necessity for our enlarging upon it here.

The Original Connexion possesses six places of worship in Newcastle.

**BRUNSWICK PLACE CHAPEL.**—This fine edifice, the largest possessed by any Dissenting body in Newcastle, was erected in 1820, at a cost of £6,726. The building is of brick, with stone finishings. The interior is handsome, and the chapel altogether is allowed to be one of the most commodious in the north of England. It possesses ample accommodation for 1,389 persons, and in connection with it are schools, class rooms, chapel-keeper’s house, and a good circulating library.

**BLenheim-STREET CHAPEL** is a fine, commodious, brick structure, with stone finishings, erected in 1838, and contains sittings for 767 persons.

**NEW ROAD CHAPEL.**—A handsome stone edifice, was erected in 1813, from a design by J. Dobson, Esq., at a cost of £4,700, and contains sittings for 743 hearers.

The **CENTENARY CHAPEL** is situated at St. Lawrence. It was erected, as its name implies, to commemorate the centenary of the existence of the Wesleyan body, in 1839. It affords accommodation to 390 persons. Besides the above, there are chapels at Byker’s Hill and Arthur’s Hill belonging to this connexion.

**THE NEW CONNEXION** differs from the parent body only with respect to ecclesiastical arrangements. In the New Connexion the laity have a participation in church government, candidates for membership must be admitted by the voice of the existing members, not by the minister alone; offending members cannot be expelled but with the concurrence of a Leader’s Meeting,—officers of the body, whether leaders, ministers, or stewards, are elected by the church and ministers conjointly,—and in District Meetings,

and the Annual Conference, lay delegates (as many in number as the ministers) are present, freely chosen by the members of the churches. This body has two places of worship in Newcastle. SALEM CHAPEL situated in Hood-street, was erected in 1835, at a cost of £3,700. It is in the Grecian style, with a recessed portico of four fluted Doric columns; the pilasters and entablature are encircled with wreaths, &c. The upper part consists of two projecting wings, with pilasters and a centre crowned with a bold entablature, with a perforated battlement over the centre, and turrets and vases over the two wings. The interior is commodiously fitted up, and contains sittings for 900 persons. There is also a small chapel at St. Peter's Quay, erected in 1827. It will accommodate 292 persons.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—This section of Methodism commenced in the year 1810, when its first class was formed at Standley, in Staffordshire. Their doctrines are the same as those of the Original Connexion, and the outline of their ecclesiastical polity is also similar, the chief distinction, being the admission, by the former body, of lay representatives to the conference, and the greater influence allowed, in all the various courts, to laymen. This body possess six places of worship in Newcastle. NELSON-STREET CHAPEL is a fine commodious structure, with a polished stone front, in the Roman style, and contains sittings for nearly 1,000 hearers. There is a school beneath the chapel. OUSE-BURN CHAPEL is a plain brick building, erected in 1841, and contains 271 sittings. There are also chapels belonging to this body, at Arthur's Hill, Ballast Hill, Byker Hill, and Dent's Hole.

WESLEYAN METHODIST REFORMERS.—In 1849, another of the constantly recurring agitations with respect to ministerial authority in matters of church discipline arose, and still continues. As the history of this agitation is well known we will not enter upon it, but just observe that the loss to the Old Connexion, by expulsions and withdrawals on account of these questions, is stated to amount to 100,000 members. The Reformers have set in motion a distinct machinery of Methodism, framed according to the plan which they consider ought to be adopted by the parent body. They now possess three places of worship in Newcastle. NEW BRIDGE-STREET CHAPEL was erected in 1839, and has a fine front of ashlar stone. It will accommodate 227 persons. ZION CHAPEL is situated at the foot of Westgate-street, and was formerly possessed by the Catholics, from whom it passed to the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and subsequently to the present possessors. It is seated to accommodate 500 persons. ZION CHAPEL, Gibson-street, is used as a Ragged School during the week. It was erected in 1837.

THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.—This body claims to possess an entirely new dispensation of doctrinal truth derived from the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman, who maintained that the sacred writings had two senses, one the natural, the other, their spiritual sense. The principle tenets he deduced from this interior meaning of the Holy Word, and which his followers still maintain, are these:—That the Last Judgment has already been accomplished (viz: in 1757):—that the former "Heaven and Earth" are passed away; that the "New Jerusalem" men-

tioned in the Apocalypse, has already descended, in the form of the "New Church"—and that, consequently, the second Advent of the Lord has even now been realised, in a spiritual sense, by the exhibition of His power and glory in the New Church thus established. The usual doctrine of the Trinity is not received; the belief of the New Church being, "that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, are one in the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, comparatively as soul, body, and proceeding operation are one in every individual man." This body possesses one place of worship in Newcastle. It is a stone building, situated in Percy-street, erected in 1822, and is seated for 403 persons.

Besides the above there is a JEWISH SYNAGOGUE in Temple-street, a SAILORS' CHAPEL, Bethel Quay, and the LATTER-DAY SAINTS have a meeting room in Nelson-street.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL situated in Charlotte Square, was founded by Thomas Horsley, mayor of Newcastle, in 1525. Queen Elizabeth incorporated it in 1599, from which period until the year 1844 the business of the school was transacted in the old chapel of St. Mary's Hospital, West-gate-street. By the above-mentioned charter of incorporation, it is enacted that the masters and scholars shall be a body corporate in law, with perpetual succession, common seal, and power to purchase lands to themselves, and successors in fee-simple, or for a term of years, provided they exceed not the yearly value of £40. It is also enacted that the Latin and Greek languages are to be taught gratuitously. This school has attained considerable celebrity from the respectability and attainments of its teachers, and the many distinguished persons who have been educated within its walls. Among its eminent scholars, we find the names of Bishop Ridley, Mark Akenside, Lord Collingwood, Lord Eldon, and Lord Stowell. The following anecdotes of Lord Eldon may not be considered out of place here. They were related by his lordship himself to his niece, Mrs. Forster:—"I believe no boy was ever as much thrashed as I was. When we went to school we seldom had any time to spare, so Bill, the future Lord Stowell, and Harry used to run as hard as they could, but poor Jacky's legs not being so long or so strong, he was left behind. Now, you must know, there was eternal war waged between the Head School lads and all the boys of the other schools, so the Stockbriggers seized the opportunity of poor Jacky being alone, to give him a good drubbing. Then, on our way home, Bill and Harry always thrashed them in return, and that was my revenge, but then it was a revenge that did not cure my sore bones." The following is quite delectable in its way:—"Between school-hours," (Eldon is still the narrator) "we used to amuse ourselves at playing at what we called 'cock-nibs,'—that was, riding on grave-stones in St. John's Church-yard, which, you know, was close to the school. Well, one day, one of the lads came shouting 'Here comes Moises!' (the schoolmaster)—that was what we always called him, Moises—so away we all ran as hard as we could, and I lost my hat. Now, if you remember, there were four or five

steps going down to the school, a sort of passage. Unfortunately a servant was coming along with a pudding for the bakehouse, and, in my hurry, when Moises was coming, I jumped down these steps, and into the pudding. What was to be done? I borrowed another boy's great coat, and buttoned it over my own coat, waistcoat, pudding and all, and so we went into school. Now when I came out, I was in an unforeseen dilemma—for this great coat had stuck to my own—another boy's coat sticking to me and my own hat lost!—here was a situation! With great difficulty the coat was pulled off, but my father was very angry at my losing my hat, and he made me go without one till the usual time of taking my best into every-day wear." In the school are now taught Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Geography, English Grammar, &c. Principal,—Rev. J. Snape, M.A.

THE ROYAL JUBILEE SCHOOL is situated in the New Road, east of the Keelmen's Hospital. It was erected at an expense of £2,194, in 1810, to commemorate the fiftieth year of the reign of George III. It is a commodious stone-fronted edifice, and depends for its support on voluntary contributions and donations. C. F. Springman, teacher.

THE GIRLS' JUBILEE SCHOOL is situated in Croft-street. It was erected in 1814, at a cost of £1,000, having been instituted by the Duchess of Northumberland and a committee of ladies. This school is supported by subscriptions and donations.

THE CLERGY JUBILEE SCHOOL was erected in 1826 at an expense of £2,300. It is situated on the east side of Carlhol Square, and was founded in commemoration of Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, entering upon the fiftieth year of his prelacy. In the same building the scholars of St. Nicholas's CHARITY SCHOOL are educated. This charity was established in 1705, and now extends to forty boys, and the same number of girls, who are gratuitously clothed and educated. The boys on their leaving school to become apprentices, receive twenty shillings, with a bible, a prayer-book, and a copy of "The Whole Duty of Man." The girls on going to service receive the same presents. John Brockland and Elizabeth J. Reed, teachers.

ALL SAINTS' CHARITY SCHOOL is similar to that of St. Nicholas's, just described, in the number of its pupils, and the presents received by them on their leaving school. It was founded by public subscription in 1700, and is situated in close proximity to Jesus' Hospital in the Manor Chare. John Brewis and Ann Pescod, teachers.

ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOLS comprise a Charity, a National, and an Infant school. The former was founded by Sir W. Blackett, who bequeathed two thirds of the interest of £1,000 for the education and apprenticing of thirty poor boys of the parish, and the son of the founder added an annual sum sufficient for the clothing of the children. The revenue of this charity has been since augmented by numerous legacies, and the trustees, in consequence, have increased the number of boys from thirty to thirty-four. A similar establishment was founded in 1792, for the education and clothing of forty poor girls of this parish. The ST. ANDREW'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS are situated in Percy Street and Eldon Lane, and were erected in 1839. The boys'

school occupies the ground floor, and the girls' school the first floor, while the infants occupy that portion of the edifice adjacent to Percy-street. The boys and girls of St. Andrew's Charity Schools are educated in this establishment. George Gibb, Mary Ann Bulloch, and Mary Veitch, teachers.

ST. ANN'S NATIONAL SCHOOL is situated on the New Road, at the corner of Elswick Lane. It was erected at the expense of the municipality in 1682, and is chiefly supported from the revenues of the corporation. The mayor and governor of the Hostmen's Company are presidents, and the curate and lecturer of All Saints' Church, with four other gentlemen, are trustees. J. Stafford, teacher.

ST. JOHN'S CHARITY, NATIONAL, AND INFANT SCHOOLS.—The Charity School was established in 1710, by Mr. John Ord, who bequeathed the rent of the Great Magdalen, or Mill Close, for its endowment. Its revenues have been since increased by other legacies, and twenty scholars are now clothed and educated gratuitously. These, on leaving school, are presented with the sum of forty shillings and three religious books. The school for this charity was formerly situated in Cross-street, but on the erection of the National School, in Sunderland-street, in 1840, the pupils were removed thither. The Infant School is in Bath Lane, and is a neat building in the Gothic style, erected in 1838. Teachers, J. Forster and Jane Wilson,—Infant School, Annie Ellis.

ST. NICHOLAS'S NATIONAL SCHOOL is situated in Queen-street. G. Grey Wilson and Elizabeth Brookbank, teachers.

ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT SCHOOL is in Elswick-street, John Jamieson, teacher.

ST. THOMAS' SCHOOL, Vine Lane, was erected in 1838, and contains two fine school-rooms, besides class-rooms, &c. Henry Page and Dorothy Ann Cole, teachers.

ST. ANDREW'S (CATHOLIC) SCHOOLS are situated in Carliol Square. They were erected principally by the untiring exertions of the Rev. J. Worswick and the Rev. W. Riddell, and were opened in the year 1833. These schools are in connection with the Committee of Council on Education, under whose authority thirteen pupil teachers, eight girls, and five boys, have been apprenticed. The average attendance is about 700 children. John Riordan and Mary Ann Hodgson, teachers.

THE CHOLERA SCHOOLS, situated in Rosemary Lane, were founded on the 9th of January, 1854. This institution has for its object the clothing, education, and part maintenance of the orphan children, whose parents fell victims to the cholera in 1853. It is supported by a fund, called the "Cholera Fund," amounting to about £6,000, which was raised by voluntary subscriptions. The average attendance is 132 children. Thomas Smith, and Octavia Outhett, teachers.

THE INFANT SCHOOL (ORPHAN HOUSE), Northumberland Street, was originally erected for a Methodist Chapel by the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and, at the time of its erection, was the second chapel which the Methodist body had built in this country. A portion of it was subsequently converted into an infant school, for children between the ages of two and six

years. Ann Robertson, teacher. There is another infant school at the Sallyport, Causey Bank. J. Lawson, teacher.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL was formerly Gibson Street Chapel, but is now used, during the week-days, as a place of industrial education for children, who otherwise would be roaming the streets, and acquiring pernicious habits and practices. The Wesleyan Reformers meet here for worship on Sundays. John Morgan and Sarah Coulson, teachers.

TRINITY HOUSE SCHOOL for the education of the children of the poor, is attached to the Trinity House, Trinity Chare. The course of instruction in this establishment is very extensive, embracing writing, arithmetic, mathematics, &c. Thomas Grey, teacher.

THE UNION GIRLS' SCHOOL is situated in Bath Lane, and is a fine stone edifice in the Gothic style, possessing sufficient accommodation for upwards of 100 children. It was founded in 1822, under the patronage of the congregations of New Court, Zion, Postern, Clavering Place, and Tuthill-Stairs, Chapels. Isabella H. Mackay, teacher.

In addition to the above there are several other schools, both public and private, which our limited space will not allow us to describe more minutely. They will be found particularised, with the names of their respective teachers, under the head, Academies and Schools in the Directory.

## HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY JESUS, Manor Chare. This institution, commonly called the Town's Hospital, was erected in the year 1682, upon a portion of the site of the suppressed Augustinian monastery. It was incorporated and endowed by the municipality under the 39th Elizabeth, c. 5, for the relief of freemen and freemen's widows, or the sons and daughters of freemen, and, by the deed of incorporation, it was declared that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Newcastle for the time being, should be the visitors of this hospital. By this appointment of visitors, the Charity Commissioners were precluded from inquiring into the condition of this institution. The number of inmates, as regulated by act of parliament in 1847, consists of one master, twelve brethren, and thirty-seven sisters, each of whom receives £1 per lunar month, and is furnished with clothing and coals. The master receives £2 per annum extra. In addition to this, they receive yearly 13s. 4d. each from charities which have been left to the hospital. George Mather, master.

BLACKETT'S AND DAVISON'S HOSPITAL was situated in the Manor Chare, south of Jesus Hospital, but it was removed in 1847, in consequence of railway operations. It was erected by the corporation, in 1754, for the pensioners of Sir Walter Blackett, and Mr. and Mrs. Davison's Charities, consisting of six poor widows of clergymen and merchants, six poor old bachelors, and six poor unmarried women, daughters or widows of burgesses.

THE KEELMEN'S HOSPITAL is situated on the north side of the New Road. It is a brick structure, rather gloomy in appearance, containing fifty-four chambers, besides a large one in the south front for general meetings, and was erected in 1701, at a cost of upwards of £2,000, by the keelmen of the Tyne, for the benefit of those of their body who are disabled by sickness or lameness, and so prevented from pursuing their usual employment. This institution reflects the highest credit upon the keelmen, and is, perhaps, the only hospital in the kingdom built and supported by the working classes for the benefit of their own members.

THE PEACE AND UNITY HOSPITAL, Westgate-street, is a neat building, in the Gothic style, erected by the corporation in 1814, for the support of forty indigent old freemen, or freemen's widows, and unmarried daughters. The inmates receive £1 each per lunar month, and are provided with coals, the governor receiving £2 per annum extra. The "Municipal Corporations Act," passed in 1835, secured these allowances to those who were inmates at that time, for their lives, but the vacancies caused by death since that period have not been filled up.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S HOSPITAL.—We have no authentic account of the original foundation of this hospital, but tradition tells us that it owes its origin to Henry I., who, "when the leprosy was raging with great violence in the kingdom, and almost every town was provided with a lazaret house, built this hospital for a master, brethren, and three sisters, who were to receive persons afflicted with the pestilence." It came to the sovereign by the statutes of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and remained vested in the crown till the time of James I., who incorporated it with the chapel of St. Thomas a Becket, at the end of Tyne bridge. By the charter of incorporation it was decreed that the united institutions should consist of a master, who was at least to be a master of arts, and three old, poor, and unmarried burgesses of the town, who should be a body corporate in law, with the usual rights and privileges. The mayor and common council of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to be patrons, with the right of presentation, and power to review and alter the statutes. In 1827 an act of parliament was obtained, by which the master and brethren were empowered to grant building leases of the property belonging to this hospital, which is of considerable extent in Newcastle, and the act has since been extensively acted upon. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report the income of this hospital amounted to £988. 11s. 6d. per annum.

HOSPITAL OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN.—We have met with no authentic account of the original foundation of this hospital, but it probably came to the crown by the statutes of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., in the same manner as the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. In 1611 King James I. granted a new charter to this hospital, "Constituting the foundation, to consist of a master and six unmarried poor old men, incorporated and having a common seal, with power to let leases, &c. The mayor and burgesses of Newcastle to be the patrons." The annual income of this institution amounted to £41. 19s. 8d. at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report, but it has since been increased by a change in the manner of granting leases of the

property belonging to this hospital. The almshouse is an incommodious and confined building in Pudding-Chare, containing separate apartments for six poor men, who receive £6 each per annum, besides an allowance for coals.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Among the many institutions which Newcastle possesses for the alleviation of suffering humanity, the Infirmary justly occupies the first place. This noble institution was established in 1751, by a small society of benevolent individuals, at the suggestion of Mr. Richard Lambert, an eminent surgeon of the town. On the 9th of February of the above-mentioned year, a public subscription was commenced, which, by the following June, amounted to a sum sufficient to produce the annual revenue of £1,500. The first stone of the edifice was laid on the 5th day of September following, and in October, 1752, the building was finished, at cost of about £3,000. In the year 1802, a further sum of £5,329 was subscribed for its enlargement. Considerable additions have recently been made to this excellent institution by the erection of a new wing, 116 feet in length by 56 in breadth. This wing contains four storeys, the lowest of which is divided into several rooms constituting the out-patient department. The three upper storeys are each separated by a central partition-wall into two large wards for the reception of in-door patients. By this arrangement the out-patients are provided with ample accommodation, and the in-patient department has received an accession of six large wards, capable of containing 144 patients. The cost of this enlargement, exclusive of interior fittings, was £5,821. 10s. It was a fortunate circumstance that the enlargement of the Infirmary was completed previous to the late melancholy catastrophe, for, on the day of the explosion, the number of patients was increased to 234, all of whom were relieved with comparative ease, and no similar occurrence could so perfectly have demonstrated the great capabilities of the institution.

The Bishop of Durham is grand visitor, besides whom there are six presidents, six vice-presidents, and six stewards—these officers, together with the governors, regulate the affairs of the institution, and their reports are annually submitted to all the contributors. The establishment is supported by the interest arising from numerous legacies and annual subscriptions, payable in advance; and it must afford much gratification to the benevolent and humane mind to contemplate the extensive benefit that has been afforded by this infirmary. The following extracts from the rules will give a sufficiently clear idea of the conditions of governorship, and the privileges which the governors and subscribers enjoy:—

“Subscribers of two guineas, or more, per annum, are governors during their subscription; and benefactors of twenty pounds, or more, at any one time, are governors for life; and such governors have the direction of the affairs of the Infirmary.

“Any subscriber, being absent from the three counties, may, by a note under his or her hand, delivered to the house committee, appoint a person, residing in one of the said counties, to recommend proper objects in the name of such subscriber.

“General courts of the governors are held four times in every year, viz., on the first Thursday in April, July, October, and January, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the reports of the house committee, to inspect the accounts, and to transact such other business as shall be laid before them, viz., ordering payment of the quarterly accounts, and for the dispatch of any extraordinary matter which may occur. The anniversary meeting of all the contributors is held on the day on which the High Sheriff of Northumberland meets her Majesty's Justices of Assize for the Northern Summer Circuit.

“Special courts may be summoned, when judged necessary by the grand visitor, or any one of the presidents, or any two of the vice-presidents, or by the house committee, or by any six governors, on delivering to the secretary a requisition for the purpose.

“The house committee consists of twelve ordinary and thirty-six extraordinary members. The twelve ordinary members are chosen from the governors resident in Newcastle or Gateshead. At the general court in April, six of the ordinary members, who shall have been two years in office, go out, and six others are elected in their stead. Thirty-six extraordinary members (twelve for each county) are appointed in alphabetical rotation, from three distinct lists of the governors, and, in addition, the attending physician and surgeon are officially members of this committee, and all governors who choose to attend the same have votes as members thereof.

“This committee, of which three are a quorum, meet at the Infirmary every Thursday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to admit and discharge patients, and to direct all matters which concern the ordinary expenses and government of the Infirmary, such as to examine the weekly accounts, to superintend the conduct of the officers and servants, and to control the expenditure of the house. The duties of this committee (which in its constitution is an open committee) are, in their nature, important and various, the presence, therefore, of any governor, not named on the committee, is particularly solicited.

“The house committee, weekly, appoint two governors, resident in Newcastle or Gateshead, in rotation, from the alphabetical list, to act as house visitors for the ensuing week. Their supposed duties are—to visit the house, and to inquire into the conduct of the different departments, and as to the behaviour of the matron, patients, and servants, and to report their observations to the house committee, in ‘The House Visitors’ Book,’ in the governors’ hall. Governors residing in the country are requested to visit the house as often as they have an opportunity.

“The economical management of the Infirmary being intimately connected with the regularity of its payments, subscribers will perceive how desirable it is that their subscriptions be paid immediately after the 1st of April, being the commencement of the Infirmary year.

“Subscribers may recommend, for one guinea yearly, one out-patient; for two guineas, two out-patients, or one in-patient, and so on in proportion for larger sums. Benefactors of ten pounds have the same right of recommendation as subscribers of one guinea yearly, and benefactors to a larger amount, after same the ratio.

“Persons meeting with sudden accidents, or labouring under diseases requiring the immediate help of surgery, are admitted without any recommendation, at any hour of the day or night, but all other patients (not syphilitic) must make application at the Infirmary, by a letter of recommendation (signed according to the fourteenth of the Infirmary rules, by a subscriber whose subscription is paid), on Thursday only, between the hours of nine and eleven in the forenoon. Printed forms can be had on application at the Infirmary to Mr. Gibb, the house surgeon and secretary.”

This institution is gratuitously attended by four physicians and the same number of surgeons. Charles John Gibb, house surgeon and secretary—Rev. G. Heriot, M.A., chaplain—Elizabeth Dowson, matron.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM is situated on the east side of Bath Lane, and was built by subscription in 1767. It is a well designed and skilfully constructed edifice, possessing accommodation for 88 patients, who are divided into six classes, each of which has a separate airing ground adjoining their apartments. In consequence of the death of the other subscribers it came into the possession of the corporation, in 1824, at which time the old building was improved and altered, under the superintendence of J. Dobson, Esq.; a lease of the building was granted at the same time, to T. N. Smith, M.D., and subsequently to Dr. Macintosh.

BELGROVE RETREAT is a private lunatic asylum retiredly situated between the “Leazes” and the Town Moor, and since 1766 has been devoted to its present use, for persons of respectability—none others being admissible. The establishment is conducted on the most approved and humane principles, and the apartments are fitted up with every convenience, and have garden ground attached.

THE DISPENSARY erected in 1838, is situated in Nelson-street. It is a fine commodious building, the front being in the Italian style, in unison with the other buildings in the same street. It contains every requisite accommodation for an institution of the kind, besides a dwelling-house for the resident medical officer, Mr. J. S. Pearse.

There is also the Eastern Free Dispensary situated in Howard-street. It is under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Durham. R. Y. Green, Secretary.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY, or Fever Hospital.—This institution is a commodious and well ventilated Fever Hospital, situated in an airy and retired spot in Bath Lane. It was erected in 1804, at an expense of about £1,800, and contains seventeen rooms, outbuildings, &c. An annual subscription of one, or a donation of two guineas, is the qualification for governorship; but the medical officers alone decide on the admission of patients.—House Surgeon, John J. Pierce.

THE LYING-IN-HOSPITAL is situated in New Bridge-street. It is a fine stone building erected in 1826, at a cost of £1,550. The institution was founded in 1760, and a temporary hospital was opened in Rosemary Lane, but it was removed to the new hospital on its completion. It possesses accommodation for seventy poor married women. In addition to this there is an Out-charity, chiefly supported by ladies, it was founded the same year as the above. Mr. R. C. Frost, Secretary.

THE EYE INFIRMARY is situated in Saville Row. This institution founded in 1822, owes its origin to the exertions of Messrs. T. M. Greenhow and John Fife, Surgeons, and depends upon annual subscriptions and donations for its support. Patients are admitted every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mr. John Brown, Secretary.

ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS BLIND.—This institution is situated in Northumberland-street, and was founded in 1838 to commemorate the Coronation of Queen Victoria. The object of this establishment is to “afford to the Indigent Blind, a religious, moral, and elementary education founded on Scriptural principles, and to teach such trades as are suited to their capacities.” The institution is supported by donations and subscriptions, assisted by the profits from the sale of the various articles manufactured by the inmates.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION is situated in Charlotte Square. It was founded in 1838 for the education of the deaf and dumb in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and depends for its support on subscriptions, donations, and the payments which are made for the board of its inmates. Since the establishment of this institution at the period above-mentioned, 98 pupils have been admitted. Of these 44 are under tuition, and the remaining 54 have gone into the world, and are now occupying various situations in society, which the education received at this establishment has qualified them to fill to advantage, each becoming a missionary testifying to the benefits of education, and prompting parents, hitherto incredulous or careless, to apply for the same blessings for their children similarly afflicted. The number of pupils at present in the institution is 46, and there are upwards of 20 applicants for admission to its benefits, whose parents are unable to pay the yearly sum required by the regulations of the establishment. Children are received as pupils from any of the four northern counties, at the rate of £10 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. The regular time for admission is August, when the classes are resumed after the holidays. Children should be sent not later than eight years of age, so that their education may be completed at the proper time for their being apprenticed to some useful trade. William Neill, head master and secretary.

THE PENITENTIARY.—This useful and praiseworthy institution is situated in Diana-street. It was founded in 1831, but the present edifice was not erected till 1837. It is constructed of brick and contains nine apartments on the ground floor, and forty-two rooms on the first floor. It is under the patronage of the Mayor of Newcastle. Mrs. Robson, matron.

Among other benevolent funds, societies, and institutions, are the Mendicity Society, a Fund for the Relief and Support of Disabled Seamen; an Association for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck—a Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Shipwrecked Seamen—a Society for the Sick and Indigent—a Society for Infirm and Aged Females—a Repository, in Granger-street, for the eleemosynary sale of needle and fancy work—a Domestic Guardian Institution, and a large number of benefit societies.

### PUBLIC CIVIL BUILDINGS, &c.

THE TYNE BRIDGE, which consists of nine elliptical arches, was built in 1776-84, at a cost of upwards of £30,000. In 1801, it was widened by arching from the buttresses, making the total width 33 feet 6 inches.

THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE.—To understand the position and object of this famous bridge, it is requisite to know what are the outlets which railways have afforded to Newcastle.

In the first place, then, there is the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, which following the route of the great northern wall, stretches across the island almost from one sea to the other, and has been instrumental in supplying the west with coals from the east. Then there is the North Shields Line, which, starting from Pilgrim Street, near the eastern edge of Newcastle, spans over several hollows by lofty viaducts, and passes through North Shields to Tynemouth. Next, we have the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, which makes use of a portion of the last mentioned line, and then darts off northward towards Scotland. Lastly, we have the net-work of Durham railways, which, taking their departure from Gateshead, open up a communication with South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, York, and the south generally. Then came the great work—a work fit for the age and place. All these railways stopped short, at the several margins of the town; but in this age of engineering triumphs such accommodation would not suffice, commerce could not permit such a state of things to remain—she *must* and *will* have a central station, and this station requires enormous viaducts, stretching over the deeply-lying portions of the town. We consequently find the following gigantic plan has been carried out to effect this object. A spot of ground was selected near Neville-street, rather to the west of the centre of Newcastle, as the site of the central station, and thither the various lines were brought. The Carlisle line shoots past its former terminus, and arrives at Neville-street by a bold curve which passes close by the Infirmary. The Shields line, taking with it the Berwick line, spans Pilgrim-street, then, still more loftily, extends over the junction of the "Side" with Dean-street, and joins its Carlisle neighbour at Neville-street. But the great enterprise is still to be described—the crossing of the Tyne. The existing Newcastle Bridge accommodated the lower parts of Newcastle and Gateshead, but the railways occupied the heights of the two towns, and any railway over the Tyne must necessarily soar at a vast height above the river. The inhabitants had, for many years, under

consideration the construction of a "High Level Bridge," for the service of the higher parts of the two towns, and after much negotiation, a plan was agreed upon between the railway companies and the corporation, by virtue of which, the former undertook the construction of one of the most astonishing structures, perhaps, in England, being actually a *double* bridge, consisting of a common foot and carriage bridge at a great height above the river, and a *railway over that!* This railway was to pass almost close by the castle, and to join the others at the grand central station.

Such was the comprehensive plan proposed and executed. The great railway station is finished. The viaduct crosses the streets from Pilgrim Street to the vicinity of the castle, the railway bridge over the river exhibits two piers at the margin of the river, and four others in the stream itself, besides minor piers to support the land arches. These piers are of masonry and of immense strength. The distance from pier to pier is about 124 feet, and this determines the span of the arches. At a height of about 86 feet above high-water mark runs a level bridge for carriages, horses, and foot-passengers, and at a further height of 23 feet runs the railway itself. The astonishing magnitude of this grand work will be better conceived by bearing in mind, that the entire height of masonry and iron-work, from the bed of the river to the parapet of the railway, exceeds 132 feet! The entire length of the structure, from the high ground of Gateshead, to the high ground of Newcastle, is nearly 1,400 feet. The iron-work in this structure is estimated at 5,000 tons. The cost of the mason-work, in and over the river amounted to more than £100,000, that of the mason and brick-work of the land arches to about an equal sum, and the iron-work to a still larger sum. "Railway affairs," observes a popular writer, "may fluctuate, directors and shareholders may wrangle, 'calls' may be amazingly rapid, and dividends amazingly small, golden dreams may be dissipated, estimates may be greatly exceeded—all this may occur, and Newcastle may have its share of troubles, but the High Level Bridge will stand for ages, a monument of enterprise, skill, and beauty.

THE EXCHANGE OR TOWN HALL, Sandhill, was erected in 1655, at an expense of £10,000, from a design by Robert Trollope. It subsequently suffered from a fire and from the outrages of a mob, and is now but a renovated wreck of a structure of great and varied architectural grandeur. The lower story is distributed into the fish-market, a news-room, and piazzas. Some part of its ancient grandeur is still visible in the interior. The Court Room of the Merchant Adventurers, which occupies the eastern portion of the building, is not merely beautiful, but elaborately ornamented with a series of subjects of Scripture History, executed, in relief upon wood, with great skill. The apartments adjoining this room, and the grand staircase, are the Town Clerk's offices, and others occupied by the corporation. The Guild Hall is a lofty and magnificent court, with a fine oaken ceiling and rich antique embellishments.

THE MANSION HOUSE, a commodious brick building on the south side of the "Close," was re-edified in 1691, at an expense of £6,000. It was sumptuously furnished during its civic life—but, after the passing of the

Municipal Reform Act it was denuded of its honours, and some ancient oak carvings of superior workmanship, are all now remaining of its curiosities.

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, or MOOT HALL, is situated on the south side of the Castle Garth. It is a large and noble stone building, with architectural details from the Athenian temple of Theseus, and is conspicuously situated on a lofty eminence 100 feet above the level of the river. It was erected in 1810-12, and covers an area of 144 feet by 72. On the north and south sides are grand porticos, supported by Doric pillars 28 feet high, and five feet in diameter. The internal arrangements are very complete for all the purposes required in a public edifice of the kind, and it occupies a spacious area, enclosed on the western side by a handsome range of iron palisades. The Assizes, for the County of Northumberland, are held here, by the judges, twice a year, and the January Quarter Sessions are held in the same court.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE is situated on the Quay Side. It became the property of the government in 1829, since which time it has been newly fronted with ashlar stone, and considerably altered and enlarged.

THE NEW JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION is situated on the west side of Carlol Square. It was erected in 1823, at a cost of about £35,000, from a design by John Dobson, Esq., and is a strong and massive erection, with a bold and formidable central tower, and all the appliances of approved prison discipline. The different wards are arranged on the radiating principle, so that every avenue and court is visible from the lofty central tower, in which the apartments of the jailer and turnkeys are situate.

PANDON DEAN BRIDGE, which connects New Bridge-street with the numerous groups of elegant houses to the east, is a neat and handsome stone structure, erected in 1812, at a cost of £7,448. This bridge spans the deep and narrow glen whence it derives its name.

THE PUBLIC BATHS are situated at the head of Ridley Place, on the east side of Northumberland-street. These buildings, which occupy an area of 172 feet by 132, were erected in 1838, at an expense of £9,500, from the designs of J. Dobson, Esq. The establishment contains warm, shower, vapour, tepid, medicated, and plunge baths, the latter being 107 feet by 51.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, NEW ROAD.—These useful establishments were erected by the corporation, in 1848. They contain warm and plunge baths, with washing and drying houses for the use of the humbler classes.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, are situated in a recess off the north side of West-gate-street, and south end of Fenkle-street. They were erected by subscription, from a design by Mr. Newton, and opened June 24th, 1776—the cost, including the fittings, amounted to nearly £7,000. They possess sufficient architectural finish to be a practical enconium on the taste of a bygone generation. The grand ball-room is 92½ feet long by 36 feet wide, and 32 feet in height, and is extremely chaste and elegant in its style of decorations. In this room there are seven splendid chandeliers, the central one alone of which cost £630.

THE MUSIC HALL occupies the upper portion of the Lecture Room, on the north side of Nelson-street. It was erected by Mr. Grainger in 1838, and is a very handsome structure—the hall is 80 feet long, 40 broad, and 25 high.

THE BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND.—This establishment is situated on the west side of Grey-street, forming one of the centres to the first façade, which is composed of nine Corinthian columns and two pilasters upon a rusticated basement. The columns support an entablature, which is finished with a double row of balustrades.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK is situated on the east side of Grey-street, and occupies the space between Market-street and Hood-street. This is a very chaste and elegant building, and is much admired. The basement storey is in the Doric style of architecture, the next storey in the Corinthian, with pilasters, capitals, and entablature, surmounted by a battlement and balustrades, ornamented with vases. This building is pronounced, by competent judges, to be the most chaste and neatly decorated edifice in the town.

Besides these banks there are Messrs. W. H. Lambton and Co.'s Bank, and the Newcastle Commercial Bank, in Dean-street, the Newcastle; Sunderland, and Durham Union Bank, in Moseley-street, and the Savings Bank in the Royal Arcade.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL is the basement floor of Nelson-street Chapel. It is a fine commodious room 46 feet long by 43 wide.

GAS WORKS.—The original gas works of Newcastle were erected in Forth-street, in 1817—these works being shortly after abandoned, other works were erected in the Manors, and at the west end of Pipewellgate, in Gateshead. These were purchased by the "Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Subscription Gas Company," in 1831, and were further increased in 1833 and 1837 by the erection of other works in Sandgate, North Shore.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION is situate in Neville-street. It is a fine structure erected in the Roman Doric style, from a design by Mr. Dobson. The principal front is 593 feet in length, having a portico in the centre, 200 feet long and 70 wide. The exterior front of the portico is composed of seven arches, supported by insulated columns, elevated on a basement  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. The portico is entered by an arch at each end. The passengers' shed is 537 feet long and 184 wide, the covered area being 10,995 square yards, or rather better than 2 acres. The roof is composed of circular iron principals, divided into three compartments, and supported by metal pillars, whose respective distances vary from 33 to 40 feet. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, opened this station on the 29th of August, 1850.

THE MANORS STATION.—This station is for the North Shields and Tyne-mouth Railway.

THE WATER WORKS.—The inhabitants of Newcastle are indebted to Richard Grainger for the present water works, which, through his exertions, were established in the year 1842, under a board of directors called "The Whittle Dean Water Company." Soon after its establishment this company purchased

the former water works belonging to the "Joint Stock Company," which had been in existence since 1833—and now supply the town copiously with the limpid element. In addition to the water supplied by the water works, the Corporation has provided sixteen fountains in different parts of the town.

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE GENERAL CEMETERY is situated at a short distance beyond Carlton Terrace, between the New Road and Benton Lane. It is of a triangular form and enclosed by a lofty wall, the contained area being about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It was established by a company of shareholders in 1834 at an expense of £6,900, and is tastefully planted and arranged. The entrance is by a splendid archway between two chapels, which are surmounted by handsome and uniform, though low, towers. These chapels and towers, being constructed of beautifully veined freestone, form a very ornamental structure at this approach to the town.

THE WESTGATE HILL GENERAL CEMETERY is situated at the angle formed by the meeting of Elswick Lane and the Carlisle Road. It was formed by a company of shareholders in 1825, and consists of three acres of ground, which are laid out and planted in an ornamental style, in a similar manner as the cemetery of Pere la Chaise at Paris. A small chapel and sexton's house stand near the entrance gate. In this place of interment there are no restrictions as to rites and ceremonies, the mode of burial being wholly left to the surviving friends.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, &c.

THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY occupies a fine edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, which was erected, at a cost of about £12,000, in the year 1825, from a design by Mr. John Green. This structure is situated in Westgate-street, opposite the end of Collingwood-street. The society was founded in 1793, "for the discussion of the several branches of polite literature, inquiry into the situation and property of the mineral productions of this neighbourhood, and elucidation of the sciences applicable to commerce, antiquities, local history, biography, literary intelligence, nautical inquiries," &c. In the tenth year of the society's existence, a permanent lectureship was established, and the members have now an opportunity of attending courses of lectures delivered by the most eminent professors in the several departments of science and literature.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY is situated in buildings on the south side of the above institution, of which it is an offshoot. This society gives great attention to geognostic topics, and issues publications under the name of its transactions. It possesses a fine museum, which contains a valuable collection of birds and animals of various kinds, minerals, corals, and numerous curiosities, with drawings and sections of the coal district and that of the mountain limestone in the adjoining counties. The museum is open to the public from eleven to four every day, Sundays excepted, at a nominal charge for admission.

THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, founded in 1813 by the exertions of Mr. John Bell, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, is situated in the Castle. This society was formed for the purpose of "inquiry into general subjects of antiquity, but more especially into those of the north of England, and particularly such as appertain to the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham." The society is composed of ordinary, corresponding, and honorary members. Three valuable museums, belonging respectively to these three societies, are united under the name of the Newcastle Museum.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY OF ARTS.—This institution, situated on the ground floor of the building in which the Literary and Philosophical Society holds its meetings, was established in 1837, and has for its object not only the improvement of the public taste in matters appertaining to the fine arts, but also the bringing forward of such talent as might, without its aid, continue in obscurity.

THE LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION occupies the centre of a range of buildings in Blckett-street, between the Grey Column and Pilgrim-street, and possesses classes for chemistry, mathematics, geography, drawing, modern languages, and various departments of practical science.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Neville Hall, Neville-street. This institution was founded in June, 1851, and in July of the same year received the recognition of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London. In October, 1851, it was recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in January, 1852, the Home Secretary empowered the University of London to receive the certificates of students at this institution for the purpose of graduation in medicine. The institution assumed a collegiate form in December, 1851, and was admitted into connection with the University of Durham in January, 1852. Resident medical tutor, demonstrator of anatomy, and curator of the Museums of Anatomy, Pathology, and Materia Medica, J. C. Penny, M.R.C.S.

In addition to the above, there are Medical, Medico-chirurgical, and Medical and Surgical Societies, instituted in 1800, 1823, and 1834, which simply collect books and hold private conferences—a Botanical and Horticultural Society, established in 1824, and a Phrenological Society, founded in 1835. And besides the libraries of the various institutions, there is one at Trinity House, another called St. Nicholas's, located near the church of that name, and containing a large, rare, and valuable collection, and a third called the Medical—the two latter are accessible to the public.

Newcastle publishes four newspapers weekly, viz.:—THE NEWCASTLE COURANT (neutral), published in Pilgrim-street, on *Friday*—THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE (liberal), Grey-street, *Friday*—THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN (liberal), Grainger-street, *Saturday*—THE NEWCASTLE JOURNAL (conservative), Grey-street, *Saturday*. These papers are given in the order of their establishment—they enjoy an extensive circulation.

Newcastle possesses four newsrooms, in which the various metropolitan and provincial journals, reviews, and magazines may be perused, viz. :—The Exchange Subscription Rooms in the south side of the Exchange—the Assembly Subscription News and Reading Rooms, in Westgate-street—the Central Exchange Subscription Newsroom, in Grey-street—and the newsroom of the Mechanics' Institute, situate in Blckett-street.

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, SHIELDS, AND GATESHEAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has been established for the following purposes, viz. :—“The redressing of all grievances in any way affecting the trade or commerce of the country or of the district, the suggesting or facilitating of any measures calculated to promote the commercial interests of the community, and, generally, the attainment of such objects connected therewith, as the exertions of individuals may be less adequate to accomplish.” It now comprises upwards of one hundred members.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL SOCIETIES.—Newcastle possesses numerous associations, which exist as auxiliaries to the Bible, Missionary, and moral societies, general and denominational, of the metropolis. The associations, wholly or chiefly local, are the Bethel Union, established in 1822—the Town Mission, begun in 1829—a Church Pastoral Aid Society, partly akin to a town mission, and instituted in 1836—a Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, formed in 1838—a Young Men's Society for Religious and Intellectual Improvement—a Total Abstinence Society—a Lord's Day Society—and a Society for Clergymen's Sons. A list of these various associations, with the names of the officers, &c., will be found in the Directory, under the above head.

## COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, &c.

In viewing the vast industrial features of Newcastle, the absence of unity of object in its various manufactures never fails to attract the observation of the stranger. “It is not,” says a popular writer, “as at Manchester, where cotton reigns supreme; or in the West Riding towns, where wool is the staple of industry; or at Sheffield, where steel is the be-all and do-all; or at Birmingham, where everything imaginable is made from every imaginable metal; or at the Staffordshire Potteries, where every one looks, and works, and thinks, and lives upon clay; or at Leicester, where stockings are regarded as the *primum mobile* of society. It is not thus on the Tyne; for though the collieries are beyond all others the characteristic features of the spot, yet their works are mainly subterranean: they seem to belong to a nether world, whose fruits appear at the surface only to be shipped and railed away to other regions. But we may probably find that this rich supply of coal has been the main agent in inducing the settlement of manufacturers on the Tyne, for most of the large establishments are of a character which render a great consumption of coal indispensable.”

In treating of the various manufactories we will place the engineering establishments in the first rank. Establishments of which Newcastle may be

justly proud, not from their antiquity, but from their connexion with the name of Stephenson. This town is in every respect the birth place of locomotives, and some of the largest and finest steam-engines in the world are erected here. No where could a more fitting place be found for this wonderful manufacture, than the home of the extraordinary men who, beyond all others, have been mainly instrumental in developing the railway system.

Near the spot where the viaduct crosses the Close to reach the Castle Hill, the works of Stephenson are situated. There are the open yards, surrounded by buildings, the forging and casting shops, where the rougher portions of metal are prepared; the filing and planing shops, in which the surfaces are smoothed and polished; and the fitting shops, where all these elements are brought together in proper relations. The materials are iron, copper, brass, steel, and a little wood—forging, casting, rolling, drawing, boring, turning, planing, drilling, cutting, filing, polishing, rivetting,—these are the processes, from and by the aid of which the mighty engine is constructed, which, according to the opinion of some, Southey foresaw when he described “The Car of Miracle” which

“Moved along  
Instinct with motion; by what wondrous skill  
Compact, no human tongue could tell,  
Nor human wit devise.  
Steady and swift the self-moved chariot went.”

Locomotives in every stage of progress meet the eyes on every side. Here is one of these iron monsters without its chimney, another without its fire-box—another has a man inside it hammering away with all his might, another is having the pistons put in, to another side plates are being screwed on, another is being set on its legs—wheels we should say,—another is being painted, and there, a crane has taken up another in its strong embrace, drawing it bodily upwards on to a strong carriage, and it is ready to start off to perform its civilising, space annihilating work in the busy world outside. A locomotive of the present time is both a manufacturing and a commercial study. When we reflect that such a machine, contains more than 5,000 separate pieces of metal, and that its general price is about 2,000 guineas, and that one single railway company possesses more than 500 such machines, can we fail to observe the vast amount of manufacturing and commercial energy developed in this direction?

The following epitome of the life of the late George Stephenson, may not be deemed out of place in this part of our work. He tells us that he was a colliery boy in early life, and how as time rolled on, he became the breaksman of Killingworth Colliery, at which time he commenced his education, and during the “night shifts” often employed his time in repairing the pitmen’s clocks and watches for small charges. Speaking of this period of his life, he says, “I have worked my way—but I have worked as hard as any man in the world, and I have overcome obstacles which it falls to the lot of few men to encounter. I have known the day, when my son was a child, that after my daily labour was at an end, I have gone home to my

single room and cleaned clocks and watches, in order that I might be able to put my child to school. I had felt myself too acutely the loss of education, not to be sensible of how much advantage one would be to him." By degrees he contrived to make improvements in some of the engines, and this becoming noised abroad, he soon had work enough to do. What with putting up steam-engines under-ground and mending those above-ground—what with laying down tramways, and mending horse-gins, and doctoring boilers for steam-engines—Geordie, (as he was called at that time) was on the tramway to fortune, and gave up mending watches, making shoes, cutting clothes, and all his old practices, except that of brightening up little Bobby, who was now become a thriving "cute lad." He subsequently applied his mind to railways, and his engine, the "Rocket," gained the prize of £500 on the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. In proportion as railways and locomotives increased so did his gains and fame—and, finally, the poor pitman of Killingworth, who thought his fortune was made when his wages were advanced to twelve shillings per week, became possessed of a handsome fortune and estate, and saw his son Robert becoming a great and wealthy man before he died, in August, 1848. Speaking of himself, he said, "I may say, without being deemed egotistical, that I have mixed with a greater variety of society than perhaps any other man living. I have dined in mines, for I was once a miner, and I have dined with kings and queens, and with all grades of the nobility, and have seen enough to inspire me with the hope, that my exertions have not been without their beneficial results—that my exertions have not been in vain." Such was George Stephenson, the trapper, breaksman, engineer, pump-doctor, locomotive engine manufacturer, and railway engineer of the first railways, and the father of that son whose name is, and will be, famous wherever railways are known.

The next great feature of the Tyne industry is the manufacture of glass, which is made in immense quantities in and round Newcastle—not merely in one of its forms, but in every variety of plate-glass, sheet-glass, window-glass, flint-glass, and bottle-glass. We are informed by Bourne, that this branch of industry was established on the banks of the Tyne in the reign of Elizabeth—but, certain it is, that it was in full operation at the commencement of the 17th century, and Grey, writing in 1649, makes mention of "the glass-houses at the Ewes Burne, where plaine glasse for windows is made, which serveth most parts of the kingdom." We must look for the settlement of this important branch of trade in this neighbourhood to the cheapness and abundance of coal, alkali, and sand, and to the fact of the vicinity of shipping ready to carry the manufactured produce to every part of the globe. Let us, therefore pay a visit to one of the establishments where glass is made, that we may acquire some knowledge of its manufacture. Speaking of the manufacture of *plate glass*, Mr. George Dodd says, "We see the ingredients melting in the clay vessels in the fiercely heated furnace—the transference of this melted material to the *cuvette*, or iron bucket, the wheeling of the *cuvette* out of the fiery furnace on a minature railway—the tilting of the *cuvette*, so that it shall pour out its golden stream of molten glass on the level surface of the

cast-iron casting-table—and the cooling of this stratum into a sheet of solid glass, half-an-inch in thickness. We see this plate annealed in a carefully but not highly heated oven; and then we follow it through the processes whereby, by the aid of wet sand, ground flint, and emery powder, it is ground and polished to the form of that most beautiful of all manufactured substances—a speckless, spotless, colourless, perfectly transparent sheet of plate glass. Or take the *sheet-glass* department. Here we see the workman, when the ingredients are commingled and melted, dip a tube into the melted glass; roll the glowing ductile mass on a smooth surface; blow through the tube, to make the mass hollow within; swing the tube and the glass to and fro like a pendulum, until the hollow mass assumes the shape of a cylinder, and open the cylinder into a large flat sheet of glass, by a most extraordinary train of manipulations. Or let common *crown* or *window-glass* be the object of our attention. Here we see the ingredients—chiefly sand alkali, and lime—melted in the furnace; and the striking mode in which the workmen, after gathering eight or ten pounds of viscid glass on the end of a tube, blows and whirls and whirls and blows again, until the hollowed mass of glass suddenly flashes out into the form of a flat circular sheet. Or let it be *flint-glass*, where after a mass of the semi-liquid material has been blown hollow on the end of a tube, it is brought, by a few simple tools, to the form of a goblet, decanter, wine-glass, or other vessel, in a way that almost baffles the eye and the comprehension of the most attentive observer. Or, lastly, if *bottle-glass* be the form in which the material is produced, we see the mode in which the employment of cast-iron moulds is made to bear its share in the general routine of operations.”

Previous to the repeal of the glass duty in 1845, 14 companies were engaged in this branch of industry, during the years 1846 and 1847 the number of companies was increased to 24, at present there are only 10. During the last year of the duty (1844), the 14 companies then in existence, made 670 tons of crown and sheet glass, for which they paid £500,000 duty. The 10 companies now working, produce 35,500,000 feet annually, equal to 15,000 tons, value £225,000, being an increase of considerably more than cent per cent, and at a charge to the public of less than one-half the former duty. In polished plate there are six companies, being the same as existed in 1837,—their number has remained stationary but their production is estimated to have doubled. They now make 3,000,000 feet of polished plate glass annually, equal to 5,500 tons, valued at £450,000. The produce of the little kingdom of Belgium, the greatest glass producing country in the world, is 50,000,000 feet of sheet glass annually, equal to 22,300 tons, or 25 per cent, more than is made in England, of both crown and sheet glass. They export of this quantity 85 per cent, of which 6 per cent comes to England, and they retain 15 per cent, for home consumption. England retains 85 per cent, of its produce for home consumption, and exports 15 per cent, being about double what she imports.

The Chemical Works of the Tyne, though of comparatively modern introduction, hold a distinguished position among the manufactories of the north. We find them on both sides of the river stretching from Newcastle to

Tynemouth, and we may form some notion of the extent and variety of the marvellous transmutations which are taking place within them, from the number of lofty chimneys whose summits are observable in every direction. These establishments produce soda, potash, sulphuric, muriatic, and nitric acids; chlorine, chloride of lime, alum, red-lead, &c., in great quantities. Some of these establishments are beautiful examples of scientific system, and present many striking features. In the preparation of sulphuric acid, for instance, there are in one establishment, leaden chambers employed, each two hundred feet in length, twenty in breadth, and twenty in height,—these are to contain the sulphur-vapour, from which the acid is afterwards formed. The same establishment possesses a platinum crucible, or still, in which acids are boiled, which cost as many guineas as it weighs ounces—one thousand!

The lead-works, again, are notable features. The lead produced by the rich mines of Alston Moor, and the dales of the Allen and the Wear, is smelted in "pigs," or oblong blocks, in which condition it is brought to Newcastle, and here it is exposed to the operations of refining, shot-making, red-lead making, and white-lead making, or it is transformed into various forms of pipes, sheets, &c. Nearly all lead contains a little silver; if the proportion be even so small as five ounces of silver to a ton of lead, it will repay the process of refining, and this refining is a delicate and beautiful process, in which the silver by its different mechanical and chemical properties, is separated little by little from the lead. We find lead refining in this district mentioned so early as 1699. One of the principal sources of the celebrated Roger Thornton's wealth was the lead mines which he possessed in Weardale. This surmise is corroborated by the vast quantities of lead which he bequeathed to the various churches, monasteries, and other religious establishments in Durham and Northumberland. Shot-making was carried on in the Manor-Chare in 1749, and the shot tower and lead works at Low Elswick were established in 1796. This curious process is well worth observing. We see how the melted lead is dropped through the holes of a kind of colander—how it falls into water at the bottom of a pit, perhaps a deserted coal-pit, one or two hundred feet in depth—how it here solidifies into small roundish drops—how these drops are first dried, and then sifted into different sizes—how the well formed shot are separated from the badly formed—and how they are finely churned in a barrel, with a little black-lead, to give them a polish.

Potteries are also numerous in this busy place. Earthenware was produced here as early as 1623, and in 1791 we find seven potteries in full operation. The potteries of the Tyne do not aim at the dainty and tasteful, they are content with the useful—their pots have to bear rough usage, and they are made roughly. There is abundance of clay in the vicinity of the Tyne and the Wear, fitted to make the coarser description of pottery, and this circumstance, coupled with the abundance of coal and of shipping, enables the northern district to drive Staffordshire out of the market in supplying coarse goods to Germany, Denmark, and other northern countries.

To enter into a description of *all* the branches of industry pursued in the vicinity would indeed be a Herculean task, we will only add that, besides the manufactories just mentioned, there are oil mills, where oil is obtained, by pressure, from linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed,—turpentine works, where the rough substances, black and yellow resin, and the transparent oil of turpentine, are obtained by the distillation of the viscid turpentine which exudes from fir-trees,—starch works, where starch is obtained from flour,—also soap works,—sail-cloth factories,—linen-yarn factories,—and paper-mills. All require furnaces for carrying on operations, and the abundant supply of coal in this district furnishes, as we have before remarked, a strong inducement to this localisation. Thus far have we sketched the trade of Newcastle, and although, no doubt, it is indebted to its position for much of its celebrity, yet we must principally attribute the proud station which it now occupies as a seat of commerce and manufactures, to the energetic exertions and enterprising spirit of its population, the products of whose industry are bartered for palm oil and ivory on the coast of Africa, are exchanged for tea in the ports of Hong Kong, for tallow and timber in the ports of the Baltic, for grain on the shores of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and for hides and dye-wood, and coffee and sugar, and the other products of the tropical regions, on the east and west coasts of America. By day is heard the piping whistle of the steam engine and the whirring of machinery—by night thousands of fires spread their red and lurid glare, through the coal-field district, lengthening, so to say, the day, which passes too quickly for the restless energies of the modern Northumbrians.

COMMERCE.—The principal exports of Newcastle are coals; lead, in its various forms and preparations; glass, in its different varieties; iron, in its various forms and conditions; earthenware, bricks, fire-bricks, painters' colours, chemical preparations, soap, linen and linen-yarn, sailcloth, woollen goods, leather, ropes, machinery, coal-tar, and grindstones. The trade in most of these articles, particularly in chemicals and the various preparations of lead, has been rapidly increasing for some time. The foreign import trade, in consequence of the most valuable articles of foreign produce being received coastwise and by rail from Hull, London, and other places, deals almost entirely in bulky articles for consumption in the town, and a limited circum-jacent district. Its chief articles are grain, timber, hides, hemp, flax, tallow, sulphur, bones, oak-bark, Dutch cheese, wines, spirits, seeds, and fruits. The trade is much inferior to that of foreign exports, but it is rapidly increasing. In addition to the foreign and import, Newcastle possesses an extensive coasting trade, which consists chiefly in coals, and, next to them, in the same articles as those of foreign export. The principal additional articles are plate-glass, paper, bacon and butter, anchors and chain cables, and locomotive engines. The quantity and value of these goods are very large, and regular vessels are employed for their conveyance to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, Hull, Dundee, Stockton, Yarmouth, and various Irish ports.

THE COAL TRADE.—The period at which the Newcastle coal was first worked is not known with any degree of certainty, but we find it first noticed in record by the charter of Henry III. in 1245, which granted permission to mine it. It seems to have been known in the fourteenth century, not only in London, but also in France, though it did not become an article of commerce till the latter part of the sixteenth century. About the commencement of the following century, the French are represented as trading to Newcastle for coal, in fleets of fifty sail at a time, serving the ports of Picardy, Normandy, Bretagne, &c., even so far south as Rochelle and Bourdeaux, while other fleets, sailing to the ports of Bremen, Holland, and Zealand, supplied the inhabitants of the Low Countries. In the reign of Charles I., there was a great demand for coal in the metropolis, and we find from the official report of the Trinity House, Newcastle, that the exports for 1703 amounted to 48,000 Newcastle chaldrons. Vessels do not enter or clear at North and South Shields for the Tyne trade, but at Newcastle, of which those are the out-stations. The number of ships registered at Newcastle was, some years ago, 1,100, and their tonnage amounted to 221,276 tons. A collier makes, on an average, nine or ten (and sometimes more) voyages to London in a year, and the arrivals in the Tyne annually are not less than 13,000 or 14,000; 10,000 of which are on account of the coal trade. A very fine marine picture may sometimes be witnessed from a bold promontory on the coast. If you take your station on Tynemouth Priory, a well-known ruin, placed upon a rock jutting into the sea, when the wind has changed after long-continued easterly gales, you may see many hundred vessels, mostly colliers, put to sea together, rejoicing at their freedom after having been long wind-bound. On one occasion, some three hundred vessels, all laden with coal, were observed making sail together in a single tide, and distributing themselves over the ocean, with their prows turned in almost every direction. Some were sailing southward and coastwise for English ports, for the Channel, and for the southern countries of Europe; others were pointing northward, for Scotland and the Norwegian coast; others steered due east, for Denmark and the Baltic; and all were sinking deep in the water, weighed down by that mineral fuel which does more for our national advantage than auriferous sands and Peruvian or Mexican silver mines. These dingy and crawling craft are, or were, the “nursery of the British seamen,” for being constantly at sea, winter and summer, they necessarily train up a race of hardy and practised mariners. But the naval nursery stands, or floats in danger of abolition. A new line of clipper screw steamers have been started, and have at once reduced the time and cost of transit. These, again, have to contend with serious rivals—the railways, which convey coal at one farthing a ton per mile, free from vexatious dues and duties, privileges and monopolies, all of which hang over the vessels like birds of evil omen. At least, let one collier brig be preserved as a specimen of things that were, it may soon be a mere curiosity. The first steam collier entered the Thames in September, 1852, having run the distance from Newcastle in forty-eight hours. She consumed eight tons of coal on the voyage, and brought 600 tons

X Has been often done by J. F. P. P.  
 steamers in less than 30 hours on some  
 occasions 26 to 27 hours — 1850/1856

as cargo, the whole of which was discharged in the day, and the vessel went back for a further supply. The English coal is now sent to Vienna, and can be sold there cheaper than the Austrian coal, besides being far superior.

**HARBOUR.**—We find that soon after the conquest records and charters were agreed upon, by which the width of the Tyne, near and below Newcastle, was divided into three parts, one of which was assigned to the county of Northumberland, one to the bishopric of Durham, and the middle of the channel was to be free to all. This division of the river led to many contests for the ownership and government of this important stream, but the general course of modern legislation has been to give increased power to the Corporation of Newcastle, whose jurisdiction formerly extended to high water mark on both sides of the river, from the sea to some distance above Newcastle, including the creeks of Seaton Sluice and Blyth, and consequently the trade and shipping of Gateshead, North and South Shields, Blyth, and Hartley. This jurisdiction was somewhat curtailed about five years ago, when Shields was created a distinct port. The Tyne, at Newcastle, has a mean breadth of about 420 feet—it so ebbs at low water as to leave belts of dry beach, yet affords even then a large extent of floating berth; it experiences a rise in spring tides of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and can bring up to the town at all times vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and occasionally those of 400 tons. The dues exacted at the port are from 2s. 4d. to 3s. 4d. a voyage of harbour dues; from 1s. to 4s. a voyage of ballast dues; 2d. per Newcastle chaldron on British ships, and 1s. 4d. on foreign ships of export duty on coals; certain dues called plankage and groundage on vessels loading and unloading, and export duties on grindstones, cinders, and salt.

**MARKETS AND FAIRS.**—The meat, vegetable, poultry, and butter markets, are held every lawful day in the splendid market buildings formerly noticed. The fish-market is held on the ground-floor of the Exchange on the Sandhill, which place was fitted up for it in 1823, and is well supplied with every variety of fish. The wheat market is held every Tuesday and Saturday, in the large area near St. Nicholas's Church. The cattle and hay markets are held on Tuesday. The former is situated at the south end of West Clayton-street, in front of Marlborough Crescent, and Derwent Place, and the latter in an open area at the head of Percy-street. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and for cloth, and woollen and other goods, are held on August 12th and the following nine days, and October 29th and the following nine days, and a town fair is held on November 22nd. A fair is held on the last Tuesday in May, and the first Tuesday in every month for the sale of lean cattle. Hirings for farm servants are held in Percy-street, on the first Tuesday in May and November. The Newcastle races are held annually in June, on the Town Moor, about a mile north of the town.

**COMPANIES, &c.**—There are in Newcastle twelve companies called mysteries, viz., drapers, mercers, skimmers, tailors, merchants of corn or boothmen, bakers, tanners, cordwainers, saddlers, butchers, smiths, and fullers and dyers. There are also, by charter, fifteen companies, called by trades—masters

and mariners, weavers, barber surgeons, shipwrights, coopers, house-carpenters, masons, glovers, joiners, millers, curriers, colliers, slaters, glaziers, and cutlers—the last is now extinct. There are likewise nine other companies—merchant adventurers, hostmen, bricklayers, ropemakers, upholsterers, sail-makers, goldsmiths, scribes, and grocers.

The masters and mariners are better known under their denomination of the Masters and Brethren of the Trinity House. They are a corporate body and are said to have been originally a religious society. They had charters from Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and James II.; and have the sanction, in the matter of licensing pilots, of an act of parliament passed in the 41st year of the reign of George III. Their style and title under their last charter is “The Masters, Pilots, and Seamen of the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.” They are authorised by charter to receive prescribed dues for keeping two lights “the one at the entrance of the haven of the Tyne, and the other on the hill adjoining,” and “to appoint pilots, collect primage, and support a number of poor brethren or their wives.” Besides the two lights just mentioned, they also have beacons at Holy Island, Blyth, &c. They still exercise all these powers, and appoint and control pilots within the rivers and seas from Holy Island to Whitby. In the year 1505 they erected a residence for their poor brethren, buildings known as the Trinity House, which at present contains a hall, board room, library, school, chapel, and lodgings for the poor brethren. In the school, which is under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Grey, the children of the poor receive a good education, the course of instruction embracing reading, mathematics, &c. The chapel is capable of accommodating 100 persons.

### CORPORATION, &c.

In 1835, a bill received the sanction of the legislature for the “Regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales,” and by the provisions of this act, the old corporation of this borough was dissolved, and a new body established, which consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, with the customary assistant officers. Under the authority of this Municipal Act, the borough is divided into *eight wards*, called the St. Nicholas's, St. John's, All Saints' West, All Saints' East, St. Andrew's South, St. Andrew's North, Westgate, and Jesmond. Six of these wards elect six councillors each, the two wards of Westgate and Jesmond only elect three each. The councillors retain the office for three years, but are eligible for re-election. A third of the number retire from office annually, and their vacancies are supplied by annual elections. The aldermen are now appointed by the councillors, and during their term of office, which is six years, they are members of the council, possessing no power or authority above the councillors. The mayor is elected annually by the council, aldermen and councillors alone being eligible. Previous to the passing of the

above act, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriff, and common council were chosen from among the freemen of the town, also, all the officers of the corporation, and none but freemen could serve on juries, but these privileges are now enjoyed by the whole body of burgesses. The following is a summary of the various rights and privileges now enjoyed by the freemen of Newcastle. Freemen residing in the borough, or within seven miles of the same, possess the right of voting at the election of members of parliament, and are exempt from the payment of tolls, and town and port dues. Freemen are also eligible for membership in the various incorporated companies, several of which possess property to a very large amount. Each freeman, or widow of a deceased freeman, resident within the limits of the ancient borough, has the right of pasture for two milch cows upon the free commons. If a freeman's widow continues to carry on her husband's business, she enfranchises the apprentices left at his decease, she is also free from tolls, dues, &c., the same as her husband was when living. The rights of freemen are acquired by birth, apprenticeship, or by grant or gift from the corporation.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE now act under a commission from the crown, and are a distinct body from the aldermen, who were formerly ex-officio justices of the peace. The burgesses are inhabitant householders within the borough, or within seven miles of it, who have occupied premises rated to the relief of the poor during the year preceding the last day of August, and the whole of each of the two preceding years. The qualification of the councillors consists in the clear possession of property to the amount of £500, or being rated to the relief of the poor upon the annual value of £15, and the qualification of the aldermen is the same as that of the councillors. The following is a list of the present corporation, borough magistrates, &c.

## BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

### CORPORATION IN 1854-5.

ISAAC L. BELL, Mayor.

GEORGE HUTTON WILKINSON, Recorder.

EDWARD N. GRACE, Sheriff.  
JOHN CLAYTON, Town Clerk.

ROBERT Y. GREEN, Under Sheriff.  
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

### ALDERMEN.

James Sillick.  
Thomas Emerson Headlam.  
Thos. Wm. Keenlyside.  
Ralph Dodds,  
James Dent Weatherley.

Sir John Fife.  
Joseph Hawks.  
James Hodgson.  
Henry Ingledew.  
Joseph Lamb.

Nathaniel Grace Lambert.  
John Carr.  
William Armstrong.  
John Blackwell.

## COUNCILLORS.

## ST. NICHOLAS'S WARD.

John Anderson.  
John Bennet Alexander.  
John Featherstone Ayton.  
George Hunter.  
John Rayne.  
Joseph Laycock.

## SAINT JOHN'S WARD.

James Atkinson Longridge.  
Thos. Lesslie Gregson.  
Isaac Burrell.  
William Brown.  
John Carr.  
Henry Angus.

## ALL SAINTS' WEST WARD.

George Lambert.  
William Berkley.

James Dale.  
Anthony Nichol.  
Anthony Parker.  
John Ormston.

## ALL SAINTS' EAST WARD.

Thomas Hedley.  
Isaac Lowthian Bell.  
William Turner.  
David Burn.  
Charles Smith.  
William Newton.

## ST. ANDREW'S SOUTH WARD.

Mark Lambert Jobling.  
Thomas Gray,  
Thomas Wilson.  
George Noble Clark.  
George Robinson.

John Spoor.

## ST. ANDREW'S NORTH WARD.

Ralph Park Philipson.  
Benjamin Plummer.  
Joseph Armstrong.  
Charles Fred. Hamond.  
Edward Hall.  
John Gibson.

## WESTGATE WARD.

Henry Milvain.  
Robert Pattinson, jun.  
George Forster.

## JESMOND WARD.

Matthew Thompson.  
Edw. Nathaniel Grace.  
Thomas Ridley.

## ALDERMEN OF WARDS.

ST. NICHOLAS'S WARD.—Henry Ingledew.  
ST. JOHN'S WARD.—James Hodgson.  
ALL SAINTS' WEST WARD.—John Carr.  
ALL SAINTS' EAST WARD.—John Blackwell.

ST. ANDREW'S SOUTH WARD.—Jas. Sillick.  
ST. ANDREW'S NORTH WARD.—T. E. Headlam.  
WESTGATE WARD.—Jas. D. Weatherley.  
JESMOND WARD.—William Armstrong.

CORONER—John George Stoker.

KEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION—  
Samuel Thompson

KEEPER OF THE IMPERIAL STANDARD  
OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Edward  
Redhead.

INSPECTOR OF CORN RETURNS—T. Forsyth.

HARBOUR MASTER—Simon Danson.

TOWN SURVEYOR—Thomas Bryson.

CLERK IN THE BALLAST OFFICE—R. Pinkey.

CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVENUE  
AND EXPENDITURE—John J. Harrison.

## BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

T. E. Headlam.  
Sir John Fife.  
William Armstrong.  
Robert Plummer.  
Joseph Lamb.

James Sillick.  
Ralph P. Philipson.  
Edward James.  
George C. Atkinson.  
Robert Airey.

John Bulman.  
John Carr.  
Henry West.  
James Hodgson.

## DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS FOR NEWCASTLE.

W. Armstrong.  
Sir John Fife.  
George Fenwick.

James Hodgson.  
Joseph Hawks.  
T. E. Headlam.

Joseph Lamb.  
Robert Plummer.  
Aubone Surtees.

George Shadforth.  
Henry West.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The present borough, as fixed by the Reform Act, includes the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the townships of Elswick, Westgate, Jesmond, Heaton, and Byker. The area of the borough is 5,336 statute acres—its population 87,784. Newcastle has sent two members to parliament since the year 1282, when two of its "more wise and experienced citizens" were summoned to the parliament held at

Shrewsbury. There have been many contests from time to time at parliamentary elections in Newcastle, and a good deal of party spirit has been manifested, but, happily, the feeling is not so virulent at present, nor does it appear at all when anything of a national, patriotic, or charitable object is brought forward: all petty quarrels are then forgotten, and the only emulation manifested is, who shall most powerfully contribute to the general weal, or be foremost in complying with the demands which benevolence makes upon them. The present representatives of the borough in parliament are, J. F. Blackett, Esq., and T. E. Headlam, Esq.

### GENERAL CHARITIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The following account of the charities of Newcastle is extracted from the report of the commissioners appointed, in pursuance of acts of parliament, to inquire concerning charities in England and Wales, presented to parliament in 1837. See also the particulars of the almshouses, schools, and other charitable institutions, at preceding pages.

**SIMPSON'S CHARITY.**—Alderman John Simpson, by his will, left the sum of £100 at five per cent, to be paid to the ten oldest men in the Keelmen's Hospital on Christmas eve. The sum of £100 still remains in the hands of the donor's family, and the yearly sum of £5 is paid in respect thereof, and divided equally among the ten oldest keelmen, according to the intentions of the donor.

Newcastle is one of the twenty-four cities and towns to which Sir Thomas White gave, in rotation, the sum of £104, to be lent, in sums of £25, to four young freemen, without interest, for ten years, preference being given to clothiers, the odd £4 to be employed by the respective mayors, &c. "for their care and pains." This charity was established in 1566.

**FRANKELEYN'S CHARITY.**—John Frankeleyn, by his will bearing date 19th November, 1572, directed that £100 should be delivered to the mayor and aldermen of Newcastle, and the four and twenty of the council of the said town for the time being, to be lent to one or two honest young men, upon good security, at £10 interest; and he directed that of the said £10, £3. 6s. 8d. should be yearly given to the poor of the said town of Newcastle, by the appointment of the mayor and his brethren, and the twenty-four. That £3. 6s. 8d. should be yearly given to the alderman of Durham and his brethren, whereof 12d. every Sunday should be given to the prisoners in meat and drink, such as should be most meet and convenient for them, and 14s. 8d. yearly should be delivered by even portions to the curates and churchwardens of St. Nicholas's Church and St. Giles's Church, who should distribute the same to the most needy, aged, or impotent persons, men and women, in both the said parishes, against Christmas or Easter, and that the said mayor, aldermen, and four and twenty of the council of Newcastle should, yearly, deliver to the parson and churchwardens of Houghton-le-Spring,

four nobles, other part of the said £10, to be given to the most poor and needy through the whole parish, at such day and times as the sum of four nobles was appointed to be given by his wife Jane, out of Cocken, and the rest of the said £10, being 40s., he directed should be given into the town chamber of Newcastle, and that the clerk of the said chamber should therewith provide as much white or russet cloth as would make six large gowns for six aged men, to be given to such as should be most needy and least able to help themselves.

Nothing is now given to the poor of the almshouses in Newcastle in respect of this charity, but the voluntary payments made to the different almspeople by the corporation far exceed the sum which the donor intended should be so applied.

**MARCH'S CHARITY.**—By indenture, bearing date 5th June, 1595, between Robert Atkinson and George Farnaby of the one part, and the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle-upon-Tyne of the other part, reciting that John March, by his will, gave £100 to be placed in the town chamber of Newcastle, by Robert Atkinson and George Farnaby, his executors, to remain there for ever, the mayor and burgesses of the said town giving sufficient security to the said executors for employing the same in the manner therein-after mentioned, viz., that the said £100 should yearly, or every second year at furthest, be lent out by the mayor and burgesses unto the honestest and least wealthy of the young men of the fellowship or company of merchants, or any other free burgess inhabiting the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon good security for repayment of the same, with £10 interest for the use thereof, and for the duly employing of the said £10, according to the will of the said John March, and further reciting that the said mayor and burgesses having received the said £100, they covenanted that they would let out the said £100 to one, two, three, or more persons, as mentioned in the said will, and that they would take £10 a year for the use thereof, and pay the same according to the will of the said John March, viz., £5 thereof yearly to the poorest and neediest of the inhabitants of Newcastle, at the discretion of the mayor and burgesses, and their successors; and the other £5 to be paid and distributed amongst the poor people inhabiting and dwelling in the parish of Heighington, in the county of Durham, on a certain day yearly, by the said mayor and burgesses, to be appointed for the same.

The sum of £100 is not now lent out by the corporation of Newcastle to a poor freeman of the Merchants' Company, at ten per cent, according to the intentions of the donor, and nothing is paid in respect of this money, except the yearly sum of £4 to the parish of Heighington.

**CHARITIES OF MILLBANK AND OTHERS.**—The following is the substance of certain entries in the cash books of the corporation of Newcastle, relating to the gifts of Mark Millbank, Esq., William Carr, Esq., and John Rumney.

April, 1679.—Received of the executors of Alderman Mark Millbank, which he left to the town by his will, £200, and £18, the interest since his decease, was distributed to several poor people, for which £200 the town pays interest at six per cent to the four churches of this town half-yearly.

May, 1679.—Received of Mrs. Jane Carr, the relict of William Carr, Esq. and Alderman, deceased, the sum of £100 to be disposed half yearly to the four churches, at Easter and Michaelmas. £3 half yearly interest, is paid by the corporation, at the rate of six per cent.

October, 1695.—Mr. John Rumney having by his will, dated 14th March, 1693, bequeathed £250 to the mayor and burgesses of the town and county of Newcastle, upon trust to put out the same, and distribute the interest as follows, viz., one fifth part thereof to the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of the Holy Jesus, in Newcastle, another fifth part to the poor and necessitous inhabitants within the parochial chapelry of St. John, another to the poor and necessitous inhabitants within the parochial chapelry of All Saints, another to the poor and necessitous inhabitants of the parochial chapelry of St. Andrew, and the residue to the poor and necessitous inhabitants within the parish of St. Nicholas. The sum of £250 is received into the hutch, and £12. 10s. 0d. per annum is paid on account thereof.

In respect of these donations there were paid by the chamber clerk to the churchwarden of St. Nicholas, at the period of the Charity Commissioners' inquiry, the following sums, viz., in respect of Mark Millbank's gift for the poor of the four parishes in Newcastle, £12; in respect of William Carr's for the same places, £6; in respect of Rumney's for the same places, and the Hospital of the Holy Jesus, £12. 10s. 0d. There was also paid to the churchwarden of St. Nicholas by the chamber clerk the following sums as the charities of the persons hereafter named; but there is no account of the origin thereof, viz., Sir Alexander Davison's gift for the four parishes in Newcastle, £8; Sir Thomas Davison's for the same parishes, £4; and Sir Mark Millbank's to the parishes of St. Nicholas and All Saints, £12. Total £54. 10s. 0d. This sum is divided as follows:—To the poor of the parish of St. Nicholas, £16; to the poor of All Saints' parish, £16; to the poor of St. Andrew's, £10; to the poor of St. John's parish, £10; and to the Hospital of the Holy Jesus, £2 10s. 0d.

FENWICK'S CHARITY.—We possess no information relating to the origin of this charity, but the sum of £1 is paid annually, at Christmas, by the chamber clerk, as the gift of John Fenwick, Esq., to the governor of the jail, who divides it equally amongst all the prisoners.

CARR'S CHARITY.—William Carr, by his will, bearing date 11th April, 1660, bequeathed to the governor and wardens of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of the town of Newcastle, £200, upon condition that they should give security to his executrix that the same should be lent from time to time for ever to merchants only, who should give good security for the repayment thereof at the end of five years after they should receive the same, and that no merchant should have a greater portion thereof than £50; and he declared his mind to be, that his heir should from time to time have power to nominate one of the said merchants.

This sum, £200, the Charity Commissioners stated to be in the hands of the Company of Merchants, ready to be applied according to the directions of the donor, but the advantage attending the loan, is not sufficient to induce

persons to apply for it. Notice is occasionally given at the meetings of the company that this money is ready for the above mentioned purpose.

**CHARITY OF THOMAS DAVISON, THE ELDER.**—Thomas Davison, the elder, by his will, bearing date 25th November, 1675, devised to the governor, assistants, wardens, and fellowship, of Merchant Adventurers of the town of Newcastle, and their successors, all his leazes and ridges of land lying in a place called Castle Fields or Castle Leazes, without the walls and within the liberties of the said town, upon condition that they should yearly, before the 16th day of December, pay to the churchwardens of All Saints' in the said town, 13s. 4d., to the churchwardens of St. John's, £1 6s. 8d., and to the churchwardens of St. Andrew's, £1, and should distribute the surplus of the yearly revenue in the month of December, at the discretion of the said governor, assistants, and wardens, amongst the poor brethren and sisters of the said company. In a report of all the charities in which the Company of Merchants are interested, entered in their journal book, under the date of 1780, after giving an extract of the above-mentioned will, it is stated that the lands therein mentioned were sold to the corporation in consideration of the yearly rent of £14. This sum is paid by the treasurer of the corporation to the Merchants' Company, who pay yearly to the churchwardens of the parish of All Saints 13s. 4d., to the churchwardens of the parish of St. John, £2. 6s. 8d., and to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Andrew, £1. The remaining £10 is disposed of with the produce of Timothy Davison's Charity, amongst the poor of the company. Of late years there has been only one or two persons belonging to the company and falling within this description.

**TIMOTHY DAVISON'S CHARITY.**—Timothy Davison, by his will, bearing date 7th February, 1694, bequeathed to the governor, assistants, and wardens of the Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle, £300, to be secured to his executors thereafter named, on trust, that they and their successors should yearly, in the month of December, distribute to the poor brethren and sisters of the said company, £12, such as should have been traders and fallen into decay to have the preference before others, and should also distribute in the said month to the four parishes of St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. John, and St. Andrew, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, £6, to each parish 30s. to be distributed to credible freemen or freemen's widows (not of the Merchants' Company) fallen into decay, of such persons as should be returned to be needy by the minister and churchwardens of the several parishes respectively, such distribution to be made at the discretion of the governor, assistants, and wardens for the time being, and to be recorded yearly in the company's journal book in what manner and to whom the same should be distributed. The sum of £300 is placed in the hands of the corporation of the town of Newcastle, at four per cent interest, and the produce being £12 per annum, is paid to the Company of Merchants, and divided by them in the same proportions as the interest at six per cent was directed by the testator to be disposed of, viz. :—

To the four parishes named in the will, £1 each .....	£4
To the poor of the company .....	8

The sum of £8 is disposed of to the poor of the company, with that portion of the charity of Thomas Davison above mentioned, which was directed to be applied in the same manner. The sums appropriated to the four parishes are paid to the respective parish officers, to be distributed by them.

CHARITIES OF WILLIAM AND HENRY WARMOUTH.—William Warmouth, Esq., who died 22nd July, 1642, by his will, bequeathed to the town of Newcastle, £100, for the use and benefit of the society of Merchant Adventurers, to be disposed of by the common council of the town, in the following manner.

“*Imprimis.* That the council should make choice of a man free of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, being the son of a freeman of that town, of good and sober behaviour and godly conversation—and for default of such an one, that they should, in the next place, make choice of one that had acquired his freedom by service, but if such could not be found amongst the company, then in the third place, that they should choose some merchant through casualty decayed in his estate—but that before all others they should prefer a young freeman by patrimony.

“Secondly. That the merchant so made choice of, being in the sound judgment of the common council not worth in lands or goods £100 in all the world, should have the benefit and use of this £100 for three years complete, and no longer.

“Thirdly. That before he should receive the £100 he should enter bond to the town, with three sufficient sureties besides himself, to repay the said sum into the town chamber at the expiration of three years.

“Fourthly. That the common council having received the said sum should put it out again in like manner.

“Fifthly. That the common council should not put out the said sum twice to the same person, but that it should pass from merchant to merchant as before expressed, it being the intent of the said William Warmouth to have it so disposed of, hoping that by so doing it might be a means to raise many a good merchant, he himself having no more than £100 to begin with when he first adventured beyond the seas.

“Sixthly. It was the desire of the donor, that the common council should give the town's seal for an acknowledgment of the receipt, as also for the assurance to perform the said articles—and likewise that from time to time there should be a record kept in the town chamber wherein all the names might be entered of those who should receive benefit by that or any other gift of that nature.”

Henry Warmouth, by his will, as appears by an entry, without date, in the journal of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, gave to the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Newcastle, the sum of £100, to be disposed of by them to ancient decayed merchants of that town, in like manner as the £100 was disposed of, which his father, William Warmouth, deceased, put into the chamber of the town.

The sum of £100, left by William Warmouth, is in the hands of the corporation of the town of Newcastle. It very rarely happens that any

person qualified according to the directions of the will makes application for a loan. Some years ago it was lent to a poor brother of the Merchants' Company, and when it was paid in there was no person qualified to take it out again. The corporation have therefore paid four per cent for the money to the Company of Merchants, for whose benefit this charity was intended, and the amount is carried to the general account of the company.

It appears from the corporation books, that the £100 left by Henry War-mouth, was lent 21st April, 1742, to Henry Eden, and there is no trace of its having ever been repaid.

**RUMNEY'S CHARITY.**—John Rumney, by his will, as appears by an extract thereof in the journals of the Merchants' Company, without date, bequeathed to the Company of Merchants, £100, to the intent that the same might, from time to time, upon reasonable security for the repayment thereof, be lent to some younger trading member or brother of the said company, for any time not exceeding the term of three years, without paying any interest for the same. The above-named John Rumney was probably the same person whose will, bearing date 14th March, 1693, has been already noticed under the head of Charities of Millbanks and others. The sum of £100 is now lent out according to the directions of the donor.

**ATKINSON'S CHARITY.**—Joseph Atkinson, Esq., by his will, bearing date 13th March, 1712, gave to the Company of Merchant Adventurers, £100, to be lent to a brother upon reasonable security, without interest. The directions of the donor with regard to this charity are strictly carried out.

**CHARITY OF THOMAS DAVISON, THE YOUNGER.**—By deed poll, bearing date 19th August, 1755, reciting that the mayor and burgesses of the town of Newcastle had given a bond, bearing date 29th July, 1755, to Thomas Davison, with condition thereunder written, for securing the sum of £500 with interest at the rate of four per cent, the said Thomas Davison declared that the said bond was taken in his name, upon trust, to pay the interest of the said £500 from time to time as and whenever the same should amount to £50, to any son of a merchant, or young man, who should have served his apprenticeship to a merchant in Newcastle, being a freeman of the Company of Merchants in the said town, to enable him to set up the trade of a merchant there; such person to be from time to time nominated, after the death of the persons therein named, by the mayor, aldermen, sheriff, and common council of Newcastle, in common council assembled: and that, in case the said £500 should at any time be paid in, the same should be placed out at interest, upon security, in the name of the said Thomas Davison, his executors or administrators, and the interest thereof applied in like manner. The sum of £500 still remains in the hands of the corporation. The Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers keeps an account of the interest arising thereon, and whenever it amounts to £50 he announces the same to the company, and an application is thereupon made to the mayor, aldermen, and common council, who select such person, being a freeman of the said company, and otherwise qualified according to the directions of the donor, as they think fit, and the sum of £50 is paid to him to enable him to set up his trade.

## PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Besides the Charity Schools, and their portion of the general charities, each parish possesses several bequests for charitable purposes, which we subjoin in a tabular form, for the convenience of reference :—

## ST. NICHOLAS'S PARISH.

Date:	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what purposes applied.	Annual value.
1648.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge)	most needy householders...	£ 1 0 0
1660.	William Carr (rent charge) ...	poor generally .....	2 0 0
1675.	T. Davidson, the elder (rent ch.)	poor .....	1 12 6
1679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge)..	poor .....	2 0 0
1694.	Timothy Davison (interest) ...	decayed freemen, or free- men's widows .....	1 0 0
1710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge)...	aged and decrepid poor.....	1 10 0
1716.	Matthew White (rent charge).	ten poor housekeepers.....	1 10 0
1717.	Wrightington and others (£590)	poor generally .....	23 10 0
1782.	— Douglas (rent charge) .....	poor .....	20 0 0
1786.	— Vèrnol (rent charge).....	poor housekeepers .....	2 0 0
—.	— Johnson (£4) .....	poor generally .....	0 4 0
Total.....			£56 6 6

## ALL SAINTS' PARISH.

1585.	Thomas Smith (rent charge)...	poor .....	2 9 6
1658.	L. Carr (rent charge).....	poor .....	1 0 0
1660.	W. Carr (rent charge) .....	poor .....	0 10 0
1661.	John Cosyn (rent charge).....	poor frequenting church, in bread, weekly, after morn- ing service, £5 4s. 0d. residue to repairs of church.....	10 4 0
1673.	David Sheavill (rent charge)...	poor .....	3 10 0
1675.	T. Davison, the elder (interest)	poor .....	0 13 4
.	— Johnson (interest) .....	poor .....	0 4 0
1679.	Sir W. Blacket (rent charge)...	poor .....	2 0 0
1692.	John Collier (rent charge).....	poor .....	3 0 0
1693.	Richard Hutchinson (rent ch.)	poor .....	5 0 0
1694.	Timothy Davison (interest) ...	freemen or freemen's widows	1 0 0
1694.	Geo. Collingwood (rent charge)	two poor widows .....	2 0 0
1710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge) ..	most aged and decrepid poor	1 0 0
1711.	Robert Fenwick (rent charge).	poor .....	4 0 0
1712.	John Bee .....	twelve poor widows .....	6 0 0
Carried forward.....			£42 10 10

ALL SAINTS' PARISH (Continued).

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what purposes applied.	Annual value.
		Brought forward.....	£42 10 10
1716.	Matthew White .....	ten housekeepers on Christ- mas-day .....	1 0 0
1736.	— Woodman (rent charge)...	poor .....	0 12 0
1780.	Thomas Lemon (£100).....	poor .....	3 0 0
various dates. }	Holmes and others (£600) ...	poor .....	26 8 0
Total.....			<u>£73 10 10</u>

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

1648.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge)	most needy housekeepers...	1 0 0
1675.	T. Davison, the elder (interest)	poor generally .....	1 0 0
1679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge).	poor generally .....	1 0 0
1694.	Timothy Davison (interest) ...	freemen or freemen's widows	1 0 0
1710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge)..	most aged decrepid poor ...	1 0 0
1716.	Matthew White (rent charge)..	two poor housekeepers on Christmas-day .....	1 0 0
	— Johnson (interest) .....	poor generally .....	0 4 0
	Allgood and others (£420).....	poor generally .....	16 16 0
	Church tenements (rent and rent charge).....	churchwarden's account ...	33 1 2
Total.....			<u>£56 1 2</u>

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

1648.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge)	most needy housekeepers...	1 0 0
1675.	T. Davison, the elder (interest)	poor generally .....	1 6 8
1679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge)..	poor .....	2 0 0
	— Johnson (interest) .....	poor .....	0 4 0
1694.	Timothy Davison (interest) ...	freemen or freemen's widows	1 0 0
1710.	Nicholas Ridley (rent charge)..	most aged decrepid poor ...	1 0 0
1716.	Matthew White (rent charge)..	ten poor housekeepers on Christmas-day .....	1 0 0
1717.	— Percival (rent) .....	poor .....	6 0 0
1717.	Rev. G. Ritschell (rent charge)	forty poor widows, 1s. each on St. Thomas's day ...	2 0 0
various dates. }	Wrightson and others (£290)	poor generally .....	11 12 0
Total.....			<u>£27 2 8</u>

Total of the four Parishes.....£213 1 2

WORTHIES.—Amongst the eminent men who occupy niches in the Newcastle Temple of Fame, or were distinguished for their piety, literary attainments, or proficiency in the arts or sciences, and who were born or flourished here, we find the following:—

THOMAS BEWICK, the celebrated wood engraver, was born in the year 1753, at Cherryburn, near Ovingham, in this county, and manifesting at an early age a great proficiency in drawing, he was bound apprentice to Ralph Beilby, a distinguished engraver of Newcastle. He cut in wood the mathematical diagrams for Hutton's *Mensuration*, which was published in Newcastle in 1770; but the work which first brought him into notice was his wood-cut of "The Old Hound," which gained the prize of seven guineas from the Society of Arts in 1775. Shortly after the termination of his apprenticeship he was taken into partnership by his master, and in the year 1790 appeared his "History of Quadrupeds." This was followed by "The British Birds," and the "Fables of Æsop," the last of his published works. Mr. Bewick possessed a rare union of talent, being a naturalist, a draughtsman, and an engraver. He died at his house in Gateshead, on the 8th November, 1828, in the 76th year of his age.

SIR WALTER BLACKETT was born December the 29th, 1708. On the 13th of October, 1733, he was admitted to the freedom of Newcastle, and was mayor of that town in 1735, 1748, 1756, 1764, and 1771; high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1732, and M.P. for Newcastle in 1734, 1741, 1747, 1754, 1768, and for the seventh time in 1774. He was a munificent contributor to public works and private charities, and was one of the most earnest supporters of the Newcastle Infirmary at its establishment in 1751, when he subscribed £200 towards its erection, and £50 per annum in support of the institution. Five years afterwards he made another donation of £1,000. His works and charities are still the theme of common conversation. He died in London on the 14th February, 1777, in the 69th year of his age.

The REV. HENRY BOURNE, author of "*Antiquitates Vulgares*," was a native of this town. In early life he was bound apprentice to a glazier, in the Side, in Newcastle, but evincing a disposition for letters, his master cancelled the indentures, and he was again sent to school, and was admitted a sizar in Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1720. Having taken his degree, he returned to Newcastle, and was appointed curate of All Saints', where he officiated till his decease in 1733. Besides the work above mentioned he was the author of "A Treatise upon the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels of the Book of Common Prayer," in 1727; and "The History of Newcastle," in 1736. This last was not published till three years after the author's death.

The REV. JOHN BRAND was a resident of Newcastle. He was born on August 19th, 1744, at Washington, in the county of Durham, where his father Alexander Brand was parish clerk. On his mother's death he came to reside with his maternal uncle, Anthony Wheatley, cordwainer, residing in the Back Row, Newcastle, to whom he was bound apprentice in September, 1758. He was educated at the Grammar School, then under the able direction of the Rev. Hugh Moises, by whose interest he was sent to the University of Oxford, where he obtained the degree of B.A. Having been

ordained, he became curate of Bolam in this county, and was subsequently transferred to the curacy of St. Andrew's, in Newcastle. He was afterwards presented with the curacy of Cramlington, and at the time of his demise in September, 1806, he was rector of the united parishes of St. Mary at the Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard in the city of London, and resident secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Brand was the author of the following works, viz:—"Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with Addenda to every chapter of that work; as also, an Appendix, containing such articles on the subject as have been omitted by that author," 8vo.; A "History of Newcastle," and several minor publications.

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD COLLINGWOOD, was born at Newcastle, in 1750. He was the friend and confidant of the gallant Nelson, after whose fall at the battle of Trafalgar, Admiral Collingwood completed the victory in the most gallant style, for which conduct, November 24th, 1805, the freedom of the City of London and a sword valued at two hundred guineas, were voted to him. The same year, the common council of Newcastle voted him a piece of plate valued at one hundred and fifty guineas, and the master and brethren of Trinity House, presented him with the freedom of that corporation in a gold box. He also received a splendid present from the Newcastle Armed Associated Voluntary Infantry, for his meritorious conduct on the same occasion. He died off Minorca, on board the *Ville de Paris*, on the 7th May, 1810. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

JOHN SCOTT, EARL OF ELDON, High Steward of the University of Oxford, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and a member of the Privy Council, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A., was born at his father's house in Love Lane, Newcastle, on the 4th June, 1751. John, who was the youngest of the family, like his brother William, was educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle, but at an early age he quitted it for the University of Oxford, where he matriculated, at University College, on May 15th, 1766, being then in his fifteenth year. While there he received the assistance of his brother's private and public tuition, and to such good account was it turned that in July, 1767, he was elected a fellow of his college. He took the degree of B.A. in 1770, and in the following year gained the Chancellor's prize of twenty guineas, for an English essay "On the Advantages and the Disadvantages of Foreign Travel." In 1773, Scott was admitted a student of the Middle Temple, but as yet he resided principally at Oxford, and in order to add to his income at that time, he took part in the tuition of University College, with his brother and Mr. Fisher, afterwards the master of the Charterhouse. He also read lectures as deputy of the Vinerian Professor of Common Law, in the years 1774-1776. He then applied himself exclusively to the study of the law—he was called to the bar in 1776, and within seven years after, received a silk gown. In 1783 he obtained a seat in parliament for Weobly, through the Lord Chancellor Thurlow's interest with Lord Weymouth. In 1788 he was made Solicitor-general and knighted, and on the promotion of Sir Archibald Macdonald to the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in February 1793, Sir John Scott was made Attorney-general. Six years afterwards he was raised to the peerage by

the title of Baron Eldon, and appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1801, he became Lord Chancellor of England. This important office he held till 1806, when Erskine succeeded him under the administration of "All the Talents." On the 1st. of April, 1807, he was re-appointed, and from this period he continued in office until April 30th, 1827, altogether nearly twenty-five years. On his resignation in 1827, he received from George IV. a present of a superb silver vase as a token of respect, and in 1821, on the coronation of that king, he was promoted to the dignity of Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon. For a few years after his resignation Lord Eldon continued to attend the House of Lords, and on important occasions he took part in the debates, occasionally with the vigour of his early days, but as old age increased, his attendance became less frequent, and domestic bereavements were added to infirmities. The loss of his favourite son in 1832, was a severe blow, and the state of his brother, Lord Stowell, was a farther most bitter affliction. At length in January, 1838, he expired from the effects of age, calmly and without pain, at his house, Hamilton Place, London, in the 87th year of his age.

THE REV. RICHARD DAWES.—This distinguished scholar and critic, was born at Stapleton, in Leicestershire, and entered Emanuel College, in the University of Cambridge, in 1725. He obtained the degree of M.A. in 1733, and in 1738 was appointed head master of the Royal Grammar School, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was appointed master of the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, in the same year. While occupying these offices, he was indefatigable in prosecuting his inquiries into the nature, peculiarities, and structure of the Greek tongue, and accordingly he published his "Miscellanea Critica." By this work he obtained a very high position among those who have contributed to the promotion of Greek learning in England. He died at Heworth Shore, on the 21st of March, 1766, aged 57 years.

CHARLES HUTTON, L.L.D., F.R.S. was born in Percy-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Like many others he was entirely a self-taught mathematician. In the early part of his life he worked as a hewer in Old Long Benton Colliery, but not being able to continue at such laborious employment, he opened a school in Jesmond village, and afterwards removed to Newcastle, where he taught with great success till 1773, when he was appointed by the Board of Ordnance to the professorship of mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The following year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His publications were very numerous, and for a long period have occupied a very high position as mathematical treatises. He died at his house in Bedford Row, London, on the 27th January, 1823, in the 86th year of his age.

THE REV. HUGH MOISES, A.M. was for many years head master of the Royal Grammar School in this town, and justly celebrated for his laborious and successful discharge of the important duties attached to his position. Among his pupils we find the names of the Earl of Eldon, Lord Stowell, Lord Collingwood, and several other eminent persons. He resigned the mastership of the Grammar School on June 14th, 1787, when his pupils presented him with an elegant and valuable diamond ring, on which was engraved the

following motto:—OPTIME MORENTI. He died in Northumberland-street, Newcastle, on the 5th July, 1806, in his 85th year.

WILLIAM SCOTT, LORD STOWELL, was born on the 17th of October, 1745, old style, at Heworth, in the county of Durham. His mother was Jane, daughter of Mr. Henry Atkinson, hostman, and his father William Scott, a substantial coal-fitter and merchant, residing in Love Lane, Newcastle. Owing to the rebellion that broke out in 1745, and the alarm then prevalent in Newcastle, which had been fortified against the pretender, his mother, when in an advanced state of pregnancy, was lowered in a basket from the town wall, into a boat which lay in waiting to convey her to Heworth, on the southern shore of the Tyne, where William, the future Lord Stowell, was born shortly afterwards. Mr. Twiss, however, gives two stories, which have been current on this subject; and though the above is the more romantic and more popularly-believed version, he accepts one, in which the contents of the basket are said to have been—not the lady, but the medical practitioner who was to attend her at Heworth. In consequence of this, Newcastle was deprived of the honour of being his birth-place, yet otherwise the circumstance was productive of good; it rendered him eligible when at Oxford for a Durham scholarship, and that was the stepping-stone to his further honours. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Newcastle, then under the able tuition of the Rev. Hugh Moses, a gentleman of high classical attainments, as well as possessed of the happy art of gaining the affections of his scholars. To the advice of this excellent man both Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon were indebted for being sent to Oxford. In 1761, William Scott was matriculated at that University, having gained a Durham scholarship at Corpus Christi College, and in November 1764, he took the degree of B.A. In the following month he was elected Probationary Fellow of University College, and at the age of twenty was appointed college tutor. In 1767 he took his Master's degree, and in 1772, he became B.C.L., having determined to follow the Civil Law as a profession. In the year 1774 he was elected Camden Reader of Ancient History, vacant by the death of Mr. Warneford, and "never," says a writer in the *Law Magazine*, "were the duties of the professorship so ably filled since its first institution in 1662. His lectures are said to have been attended by the largest concourse of academics ever known, who were equally delighted with the classical eloquence of his style, the admirable arrangement of his subject, and the luminous information conveyed by him. In these particulars they successfully competed with the course of lectures delivered by the Vinerian Professor, Blackstone, which they equalled in popularity." In 1776, Scott withdrew from the arduous duties of tutor and devoted himself more particularly to those studies which were happily blended with the enquiries of the professor. Until 1779 he remained at Oxford, but in that year he took the degree of D.C.L., and enrolled himself a member of the College of Doctors at Law practising in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts. Shortly after his first settling in the metropolis he became enrolled amongst the wits, in an age that could boast of Dr. Johnson, Sir William Jones, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1783, he was appointed Registrar of the Court of Faculties, and in 1788 he was selected by the

Bishop of London, to be judge of the Consistory Court. In the same year he was advanced to the office of Advocate General, and received the honour of knighthood, he was chosen Master of the Faculties in 1790, and in 1798 was created Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. On the coronation of George IV., Sir W. Scott was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Stowell, and in 1828 he retired into the calm seclusion of private life. He died at Early Court, in Berkshire, on Thursday the 26th of January, 1836, in the 91st year of his age.

### POST OFFICE, NEWCASTLE.

CHARLES HEADLAM, Esq., Postmaster.

#### ARRIVALS.

From Benton and Earsdon.....	4 45 p.m.
„ London, and places South, Ireland, North & South Shields & Sunderland	7 2 a.m.
„ Sunderland, and North and South Shields.....	5 5 p.m.
„ Edinburgh and places north.....	5 40 p.m.
„ Carlisle, and places west .....	5 15 p.m.
„ Seaton Burn, Benwell, and Bullman Village.....	4 45 p.m.
„ Ryton and Winlaton.....	4 45 p.m.
„ North Shields, (Howden, Willington, and Wallsend).....	4 35 & 9 30 p.m.
„ Kenton, Ponteland, Belsay, Kirkwhelpington, &c. ....	9 30 p.m.
„ Edinburgh, and places north .....	10 20 p.m.
„ London, and places south .....	5 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS—From Carlisle, and places west.....	11 40 a.m.

No Arrivals from the South on Sunday Night.

#### DEPARTURES.

	Letter Box Closes at	Fee on each letter 1d. until	Departures.
To Edinburgh, and places north, and North and South Shields.....	6 30 a.m.	6 45 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
„ Hexham, and places east of Carlisle .....	9 45 a.m.	....	10 0 a.m.
„ Benton, Earsdon, Howden, Willington, Wallsend, Ryton, Ponteland, Walbottle, Seaton Burn, Heddon, and Kirkwhelpington .....	7 30 a.m.	....	....
„ North Shields .....	5 5 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	5 45 p.m.
„ London and the south, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby, and Harrogate, Cumberland and West of Scotland, Sunderland, and South Shields.....	5 5 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	5 45 p.m.
„ London and the south, Ireland, Sunderland and South Shields .....	10 0 p.m.	after which hour no	10 35 p.m.
„ Carlisle, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and West of Scotland .....	1 0 p.m.	Letters are received.	1 45 p.m.
„ Edinburgh, and places north .....	4 20 p.m.	4 35 p.m.	4 45 p.m.
„ Hexham .....	10 0 p.m.	....	6 30 a.m.
ON SUNDAYS—To Carlisle.....	4 20 p.m.	4 40 p.m.	4 45 p.m.

No despatch to the North on Sunday nights.

There is a General Delivery; by the Letter Carriers, at 8 50 a.m. and 6 30 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.—The Town Deliveries are at the Letter Carriers' Window from 8 30 till 10 a.m. The Town Receiving Houses, at Barras Bridge, Westgate, St. Ann's and Quay-side, are cleared twice each day (except Sunday), at 4 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. Money Order Office open every day (except Sunday) from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; fee on sums not exceeding £2, 3d.; exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5, 6d.

# DIRECTORY

OF

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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- AARONSON Lewis, picture dealer, 24, Carlhol-street
- Abbot John, iron merchant, ho. 2 Ellison-pl
- Abbs Cooper, solicitor, 51, Westgate-street
- Acaster Stephen, vict. *Plough Inn*, Spicer-lane
- Adams Ann, vict. *Royal Oak*, St. Lawrence
- Adams James, draper, 17, Stowell-street
- Adams Robert Benjamin, baker, Cut bank
- Adamson Chas. Murray, sol. (J. Adamson & Sons); ho. Crag Hall, Jesmond
- Adamson John, solicitor (J. Adamson and Sons); ho. Victoria-terrace
- Adamson John, and Sons, solicitors, 17, Clayton-street West
- Adamson William, solicitor (J. Adamson & Sons); ho. Tynemouth
- Addison John, prov. dealer, 11, Marlbro'-st
- Addy Robert, marine store dealer, Percy-st
- Affleck James draper, 85, Blandford-street
- Affleck Mrs. Mary, 15, Prudhoe-street
- Ainsley & Aydon, grocers, 7, Grainger-st
- Ainsley John, grocer (Ainsley & Aydon); ho. 24, East Parade
- Ainsley Wm. flour dealer, 52, Groat Market
- Ainsworth Mary Ann, lodgs. 33, Grainger-st
- Airey Mrs. Jane, 18, High Claremont-place
- Airey Robert, pilot master, 20, Broad-chare
- Aisbitt John, prov. dealer, 32, Percy-street
- Aisbitt Joseph, tailor, Shield-street
- Aisbitt Matthew, vict. *Old Beehive Inn*, 34, Sandgate
- Aitchison John, and Co. Edinburgh Ale House, 19, East Clayton-street
- Aitkin D. tailor, Seam-street
- Aitken Jas. prov. dealer, Westmoreland-st
- Aitken Wm. vict. *Glove Inn*, West Clayton-street
- Akenhead Algernon, victualler, *Old Nag's Head*, 26, Cloth Market
- Akenhead Mr. David, 1, St. Thomas's-pl
- Alehisio Lewis, looking glass and picture-frame manufacturer, 4, Market-street
- Alder Mr. Joshua, 1, Ravensworth-terrace
- Alder Ralph, grocer, Willington-quay
- Alder Thomas & John C. whitesmiths, High Bridge; ho. Spital Tongues
- Alderson John, watch glass maker, 32, Pudding-chare; ho. 12, Wellington-street
- Alderson Thomas, painter, Trafalgar-st
- Alderson Thomas, paper hanger, 20, St. John's-lane
- Alexander Anthony, beerhouse, Willington-quay
- Alexander & Wood, commission agents, Grinding-chare, Quayside
- Alexander Jas. M.D. surgeon, 16, Savilerow; surgery, 11½, Northumberland-st
- Alexander Jane, prov. dealer, Manor-st
- Alexander John, commission agent (Alexander & Wood), Grinding-chare; ho. Spital, Berwick upon-Tweed
- Alexander John B. merchant, (Boldemann, Borries & Co.); ho. 7, North-terrace
- Alexander Thomas, builder and contractor, 10, Copeland-terrace, Shieldfield
- Alhusen Christian, Elswick Hall
- Allan Andrew, flour and provision dealer, 36, Low Friar-street
- Allan Jas. confectioner, (Snowball & Allan); ho. Lovaine-terrace

- Allan Mary, hosier, 31, Sandhill; ho. 106, Blenheim-street
- Allan Michael, tallow chandler, Sand-hill; ho. 106, Blenheim-street
- Allan Michael solicitor, (R. M. & M. Allan); ho. 106, Blenheim-street
- Allan Ralph T. Low Crane House, 43, Quay
- Allan Richard, builder, &c. Leazes lane; ho. 2, Blackett street
- Allan Robert Munro, solicitor, (R. M. & M. Allan); ho. 4, Eldon-street
- Allan R. M. and M. solicitors, 54, Dean-st
- Allan Wm. brush manufacturer, 14, Cloth Market; ho. Queen-street
- Allen Christoph, butcher, 111, New Market, and Westgate; ho. Westgate-hill-terrace
- Allen John, bootmaker, 58, Newgate-st
- Allen John & William, Wallsend Chemical works, Wallsend
- Allen John, manufacturing chemist (J. and W. Allen); ho. 4, Victoria-terrace
- Allen Mary, professor of music, 12, Sunderland-street
- Allen Wm. manufacturing chemist (J. and W. Allen); ho. 4, Victoria-place
- Allport Martha, milliner, 13, Collingwood-st
- Allinson George, painter, 74, Pilgrim-st.; ho. 72, Buckingham-street
- Allinson Richard, accountant & arbitrator, Arcade; ho. 8, West Parade
- Allison Geo. sub-inspec. police, Back-lane
- Allison Henry P. surgeon, 1, Regent-terrace
- Allison Js. grocer. &c. 28, Butcher-bank
- Allison John, *Hope & Anchor Inn*, saddler and shopkeeper, Catterick's-bdgs. Byker
- Allison Ralph, vict. and provision dealer, *Wheatsheaf Inn*, Lime-street
- Allon Catherine Ann, tal. chand. Sandgate
- Allon Richard, builder, &c. Leazes-lane; ho. 42, Blackett-street
- Amos Frances, prov. dlr. 6, Butcher-bank
- Amry Geo. cabinet maker, Buckingham-st
- Anderson Alice, milliner, 1, Albion-street
- Anderson Ann, staymaker, 32, Blackett-st
- Anderson Archibald, cattle salesman, 13, Marlborough-crescent
- Anderson Mrs. Catherine, 6, St. Martin's-ct
- Anderson Chas. Geo. coach manufacturer, 8, Northumberland-place
- Anderson Ellen and Ann, Jesmond-grove
- Anderson Elizabeth, eating house, 25, West Clayton street
- Anderson Jacob, vict. *Wheatsheaf Inn*, 2, Waterloo-street
- Anderson James merchant, (Bradshaw & Anderson); ho. 3, Lovaine-place
- Anderson James, cordial mfactr, 2, Hill-st
- Anderson James, vict. *Halfmoon Inn*, Mosley-st. and St. Nicholas's-churchyard
- Anderson James, cabinet mkr. and upholsterer, Crick-st.; ho. Percy-street
- Anderson James, painter, 15, Low Friar-st
- Anderson John, gentleman, 1, Leazes-crsnt
- Anderson John, agent, 4, Elswick-lane
- Anderson John & Sons, mrchts. 58, Close
- Anderson John & Thomas, grocers and tea dealers, 39, Dean-street
- Anderson John, wholesale grocer, (J. & T. Anderson), Carloli-sq; ho. Higham-pl
- Anderson John, banker (W. H. Lambton & Co.) ho. Cox lodge
- Anderson Joseph, agnt. Low Swinburne-pl
- Anderson Joseph, solicitor, Westmoreland house, Westgate-st; ho. Benwell Tower
- Anderson Joseph, cbnt. mkr. 56, Percy-st
- Anderson & Mack, auctioneers, 42, Grey-st
- Anderson Matthew, merchant, (J. Anderson & Sons); ho. Jesmond Cottage
- Anderson Mrs. 68, Westgate-street
- Anderson Peter, auctioneer, commission agent, and agent to the Deposit and General Life Assurance Company, 19, Clayton-street West
- Anderson Robert, agent, B. Bank of England, 13 Gray-street
- Anderson Rob. coal fit. 29, Quay; ho. Westoe
- Anderson Sarah & Mary, dressmakers, 32, Blackett-street
- Anderson Thomas, tobacconist (Anderson & Young); ho. West-parade
- Anderson Thomas grocer, (J. & T. Anderson); ho. 3, West Parade
- Anderson Thomas, tobacconist, 17, Side
- Anderson Thos. prov. dlr. 40, Gallowgate
- Anderson William, colliery agent, Byker
- Anderson Wm. auctioneer, &c. (Anderson & Mack), 42, Westmoreland-terrace
- Anderson Wm. Losh, wine and spirit merchant (Monkhouse, Anderson, and Fairbairn); ho. 6, Saville place
- Anderson Wm. cabinet mkr. 102, Percy-st
- Anderson & Young, tobacco mfrs. 17, Side
- Andrews Ann, lodgings, 2, Leazes-crescent
- Angas Mr. John Lindsay, 3, Ravensworth-terrace
- Angas Mr. Joseph, Arthur's Hill
- Angas, Silas, & Co. stock & share brokers, 24, Dean-street
- Angus, Abraham Cooper, provision dealer, 36, Gibson-street
- Angus Geo. currier, and gutta percha merchant, 36, Grey-street, and 9, Close; ho. 1, Barrington place, Gateshead
- Angus John, billiard rm. kpr. 9, Market-st

Angus Henry, coach and harness mfr. 44, Westgate-street, opposite the Assembly Rooms; ho. Rye-hill  
 Angus Henry, tanner, 63, Newgate-st.; ho. 2, St. James-street  
 Angus Hy, cabinet mkr, 42, West Clayton-st  
 Angus James, china and glass merchant, 8, Grainger-st. 2, Market-st. and 8, Shakspeare-st.; ho. Carr's-hill  
 Angus John, brewer, spirit merchant, and malster, Stag Brewery, 39, Percy-st  
 Angus Jonathan, draper (Angus & Wilson); ho. 3, Elswick-villas  
 Angus Margaret, prov. dlr. 71, Northumberland-street  
 Angus Mrs. Mary, 15, Cottenham-street  
 Angus Silas stock and share borker, (Silas Angus & Co.); ho. 64, Westmoreland-ter  
 Angus T. C. & Co. merchants, 9, Close  
 Angus Thos. Crosthwaite, merchant (T. C. Angus & Co.); ho. Union Cottage, Gateshead  
 Angus & Wilson, drapers, 74, Grey-street  
 Annandale Andrew, paper stainer (Goodlad & Co.); ho. 30, Rye-hill  
 Annandale James, paper mfr. (G. Annandale & Sons); ho. 37, Westgate-st. and Lintzford  
 Annandale Thos. surgeon, 62, Northumberland-street  
 Apenes Andrew, ship broker, Indian King's-court; ho. Ridley-villas  
 Appleby & Davidson, quarrymen, West Grove Quarry  
 Appleby James, prov. dealer, Pandon-bank  
 Appleby John, grocer and provision dealer, West Parade  
 Appleby Mr. Joseph, 14, Elswick East-ter  
 Appleby William, grease and oil merchant, Thompson's-court, 14, Cloth Market  
 Appleby Wm. butcher, 130, New Market, and 25, East Clayton-street  
 Appleby Wm. quarryman (Appleby & Davison); ho. Elswick-street  
 Appleby Wm. prov. dealer, 14, Elswick-st  
 Appleton Wm. fire engine kpr. 6, Bell's-ct  
 Archbold Miss Elbr. *Royal Exchange Hotel*, Hood-street  
 Archbold Robt. prov. dealer, 22, Bayley-st  
 Archbold Thomas, stencillor, Gallowgate  
 Archbold W. stencillor, 92, Newgate-street  
 Archer James, boot and shoe maker, 51, Westgate-hill  
 Archer Richard Henry, com. agent, Close; ho. Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead  
 Archer Robert, chicory, &c. mfr. (John Richardson & Co.); ho. Percy-street

Archer Thomas, printer, 39, Prudhoe-st  
 Arkley Anna, milliner, 63, Grainger-st  
 Arkley John, butcher, 12, Quayside; ho. 14, Stepney-terrace  
 Armfield Alice, marine store dealer, 12, Ridding-chare  
 Armitage Edward, vict. *Smiths' Arms*, 6, Prudhoe-street  
 Armitage Wm. basket maker and willow merchant, Manor-chare; ho. Union-st  
 Armour John, earthenware mfr. (James Wallace & Co.) ho. Blenheim-street  
 Armstrong Ann, preparatory and infant, and boarding and day school, and furnished lodgings, 10, Clayton-st. west  
 Armstrong Crawford Henry, butcher, 174, New Market; ho. 2, St. James's-terrace  
 Armstrong Dorothy, grocer and prov. dlr. Arthur's-hill  
 Armstrong Elizab. milliner, 58, Newgate-st  
 Armstrong Francis, builder, Summer-hill  
 Armstrong Geo. grocer, 95, East Clayton-st  
 Armstrong Geo. cashier at Savings Bank; ho. Higham-place  
 Armstrong Geo. secretary to the Blyth and Tyne Railway, office, 35, Grey-st  
 Armstrong Hugh, timber merchant, &c. 32, Northumberland-street  
 Armstrong James, baker & flour dealer, 10, Lower Buxton-street  
 Armstrong James, baker, Buxton-street  
 Armstrong Joseph, newspaper proprietor, (Blackwell & Co.); ho. Higham-place  
 Armstrong Joseph ironmonger, (Jameson & Co.); ho. Higham-place  
 Armstrong Pearson, solicitor, 9, Mosley-st.; ho. Lovaine-street  
 Armstrong Thos. prov. dlr. Elswick-lane  
 Armstrong Thomas, goldbeater, 38, Bigg Market; ho. 10, Northumberland-street  
 Armstrong Wm. borough treasurer, office, Town's Hutch; ho. Percy-street  
 Armstrong Wm. butcher, Waterloo-st  
 Armstrong Wm. butcher, 4, New Market  
 Armstrong Wm. prov. dealer, 2, Erick-st  
 Armstrong Wm. prov. dealer, 1, Tindal-st  
 Armstrong Wm. agent, 65, Percy-st  
 Armstrong William, clerk, Shield-st  
 Armstrong W. & Co. grocers, 27, Mosley-st  
 Armstrong Wm. grocer (W. Armstrong & Co.); ho. York-street  
 Armstrong W. G. & Co. engineers, Elswick  
 Armstrong Wm. Geo. engineer (W. G. Armstrong & Co.); ho. Jesmond-dean  
 Arnett Jane, dressmaker, 68, Westgate-st  
 Arnot & Smith, joiners, cabinet makers, &c. 92, Percy-st, and Leazes-road

- Arnot, James, joiner, &c. (Arnot & Smith);  
ho. 12, Wellington-terrace
- Arnott, Cannonck, and Co. linen drapers,  
Grainger-street
- Arnott, Jas. deputy town-clerk, Guildhall
- Arnott, John, superintendent of the New-  
castle & Gateshead Gasworks, Minden-st
- Arrowsmith, John, butcher, Cut-bank
- Arthur John, cooper, 18, Close; ho. Friars-st
- Arthur, Robt. draper (M<sup>c</sup>Intyre & Arthur);  
ho. Marlborough-crescent
- Arundel Mrs. Isabella, 47, Leazes-terrace
- Ashton G. J. & Co. Tyne Manure and Chem-  
ical Works, Glasshouse-quay
- Aspdin, Ord & Co. Portland cement mfrs.  
Neville-street, and at Gateshead
- Aspdin Wm. cement mfr. (Aspdin, Ord &  
Co.); ho. Strawberry-house-place
- Astrop C. J. butcher, 78, New Market; ho.  
Villa-place
- Astrop Js. paper stain. 25, Westmoreland-st
- Astrop W. G. pattern maker, Prospect-pl
- Atchison Andrew, bread and biscuit baker,  
9, Bridge-st. Gateshead, & 27, Quayside
- Atkin David, bootmaker, 7 & 14, Castle-  
garth-stairs; ho. Rye-hill-street
- Atkin Elizabeth, dressmaker, 17, Spring-  
garden-terrace
- Atkin Mary, dressmaker, Gallow-gate
- Atkin Richard, cowkeeper, Gallow-gate
- Atkin Robert, prov. dealer, 60, Blackett-st.;  
ho. Vine-lane
- Atkin R. T. vict. *Royal Oak Inn*, Bailiff-gate
- Atkin Thos. bootmaker, 50, West Clayton st.  
and Castle Garth-stairs; ho. 6, Villa-pl
- Atkin Wm. builder, joiner, and house car-  
penter, Oystershell Hall
- Atkin Wm. printer and bookseller, 62,  
Quayside; ho. East Parade
- Atkins Wm. Henry, vict. *Ducrow Inn*, 9,  
Shakspere-street
- Atkinson, Ann, grocer, 17, High Friar-st
- Atkinson Catherine, butcher, 41, Elswick  
East-terrace
- Atkinson Edward Buchan, vict. *Duke of  
Wellington Inn*, Carliol-square
- Atkinson Edward Buchan, oyster dealer,  
Shakspere-street
- Atkinson Elizabeth, lodgings, Carliol-st
- Atkinson George Clayton, iron merchant  
(Bulmer & Co.); ho. West Denton
- Atkinson Henry, dyer, 26, Newgate-st
- Atkinson James, merchant, 20, Sandhill;  
ho. 12, Claremont-place
- Atkinson John, beerhouse, 47, Blandford-st
- Atkinson John, house agent, 1, Tindal-st.  
Arthur's-hill
- Atkinson John, coachmaker (Atkinson &  
Philipson); ho. New-biggin
- Atkinson John R. butcher, 148, New Mkt.;  
ho. 24, Nelson-street
- Atkinson Joseph, plumber, 3 & 4, High  
Friar-street
- Atkinson & Philipson, coachmakers, 93,  
Pilgrim-street
- Atkinson Margaret, vict. *Queen's Head Inn*,  
Byker-bar
- Atkinson Martha, milliner, Albert-place,  
Shieldfield
- Atkinson Mary, vict. *Joiners' Arms Inn*, 28,  
Percy-street
- Atkinson Richard grocer, (Marshall & Atkin-  
son.); ho. Shield-street
- Atkinson Robt. grindstone mfr. 16½, Quay-  
side; ho. High Felling
- Atkinson Robt. hosier, 72, West Clayton-st;  
ho. 1, Mary-street
- Atkinson Sarah, shopkeeper, Monk-st
- Atkinson Mrs. Sarah, Albert pl. Shieldfield
- Atkinson Thomas, cheesemonger, 7, Bigg  
Market, and Angus-ct.; ho. Blackett-st
- Atkinson Thomas, bootmaker, 6, Villa-pl
- Atkinson Thomas, coalfitter, 24, Quay; ho.  
15, Molendine-terrace, Gateshead
- Atkinson Thomas, grocer, 5, Pitt-street
- Atkinson Wm. comm. traveller, Albert-pl.  
Shieldfield
- Atkinson Wm. Hy. tailor, 12, Pandon-bank
- Atkinson William, bootmaker, Duke-street
- Atkinson Wm. hairdresser, 6, Nun-st.; ho.  
Shakspere-street
- Auckland George Wellesley, hairdresser, 3,  
Bridge end; ho. 20, Pitt-street
- Auld Wm. Henderson, hatter, 34, Mosley-st;  
ho. 39, Carliol-street
- Austin Joseph, herbalist, Low Bridge
- Austin Thomas, architect, Mosley-st.; ho.  
9, St. Mary's-place
- Avery John, provision dealer, Canada-st
- Aydon Elizabeth, gro. (Aydon. & Ferguson)  
ho. 26, Shieldfield-green
- Aydon Jane and Deborah, lodgings, 41,  
Blackett-street
- Aydon & Ferguson, grocers, 114, Side
- Aydon John, grocer (Ainsley & Aydon); ho.  
3, York-street
- Aynsley Ann, prov. dealer, West Pitt-st
- Aynsley Joseph, vict. *Battery Inn*, Forth-st
- Ayre Jon. vict. *Golden Lion Inn* 7, Broad-ch
- Ayre Robert, hairdresser, Sandgate
- Ayton I. & Sons, corn factors, &c. 36,  
Sandhill
- Ayton John Featherstone, corn factor (I.  
Ayton & Sons); ho. 4, Saville-place

BAAS Elizabeth, register office for servants, 42, Northumberland-st  
 Bachus Richard, stationer, 108, Percy-st  
 Bagley Cath. dressmaker, Mansfield-st  
 Bagnall Joshua, oyster dealer, 6, Nun-st  
 Bagnall Robert, Sandgate  
 Bagshaw John, china figure manufacturer, Ouseburn Pottery, Cut-bank  
 Bailes & Galloway, curriers, 151, Pilgrim-st  
 Bailes Elizabeth, prov. dealer, New-road  
 Bailes John, currier (Bailes & Galloway), ho. 152, Pilgrim-street  
 Bailes John & Co. curriers, 1, Bigg Market  
 Bailes Jos. leather cutter, &c. 2, Union-st; ho. Cox Lodge  
 Bailes Michael, vict. *Sun Inn*, Gibson-st  
 Bailes Wm. com. traveller, 53, Blackett-st  
 Bailey George, plumber, 21, Westgate; ho. 30, Cumberland-row  
 Bailey Joseph, bookseller, 49, West Clayton-street; ho. 2, Spring Garden-lane  
 Bailey Mary, dressmaker, West Hinde-st  
 Bailey Mary Ann, milliner, 49, West Clayton-st.; ho. 2, Spring Garden-lane  
 Bailey Samuel, watchmaker, 52, Quay; ho. Oxford-street  
 Bain Andrew Foggin, baker, 3, Spring-garden-lane  
 Bain Thos. basket maker, Painter-heugh; ho. 170, Pilgrim-street  
 Bainbridge Bartholemew, tailor, Cut-bank  
 Bainbridge & Co. drapers, &c. 11 and 12, Market-street  
 Bainbridge Emerson Muschamp, draper (Bainbridge & Co.); ho. 12, North-terrace  
 Bainbridge John, smith, Head of Love-lane, Quay  
 Bainbridge Wm. engineer, Spital Tongues  
 Bainbridge Wm. barrister, Westgate-st; ho. Wallsend  
 Bainbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth, 13, Westmoreland-street  
 Bains Alex. oyster dealer, High Bridge  
 Bains Robert, butcher, Tyne-st  
 Baird T. vict. *New Hawk Inn*, Byker Bank  
 Baird Thos. D. Cooper, 88, Pilgrim-st; ho. 3, Chatham-place, and 37, Bigg Market  
 Baker Ann, green grocer, 224, New Market; ho. Marshall's-court  
 Baker Benjamin, accountant, 8, Yorke-st.  
 Baker Geo. archt. and surveyor, Diana-st.  
 Baker George Wm. foreman at tannery, Low Friar-street  
 Baker Henry, eating ho. 44, Bigg Market  
 Baker Jas. chimney swp. B. Trafalgar-st  
 Baker John S. pork butcher, 5, Dean-st and 167, New Market

Baker James, builder, 51, Howard-street  
 Baker Thos., official assignee in Bankruptcy; court; ho. 7, Carlton-place  
 Baker Wm. Gair, brewer, 8. Low Friar-st  
 Ball Ann, dressmaker, 44, Blakett-street  
 Balls Thomas Patterson, flour dealer, 31, Bigg Market; ho. 24, Newgate-street  
 Balmra John, vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, Cloth Market  
 Balmer Adam, cabinet mkr., 15, Princess-st  
 Balmer Alex. boot and shoemaker, West Blandford-street  
 Balmer Geo. tailor, 38, High-bridge  
 Bambrough Matthew, file manfr., 37, Bigg Market; & provision dlr. 105, Clayton-st  
 Bamling George, vict. *Hodgson's Arms Inn*, Oak's-place, Seam-street  
 Banks Jno. vict. *Burnt House Inn*, 29, Side  
 Banks Martha, tailor, 76, Northumbld-st  
 Banks Rev. Robt. (Baptist) 8, Leazes-cr  
 Banks Robert, tailor, Trafalgar-street  
 Banks Robert, tailor, Waterloo-street  
 Baptist Cath. funerl. furnisr. 4, Darn-crook  
 Barber Daniel, shopkeeper, High Pitt-st  
 Barber Wm. Richard, vict. *Gardener's Arms Inn*, Nelson-street  
 Bargate Geo. tanner, (G. Bargate & Co.); ho. 3, St. James'-street  
 Bargate George & Co. tanners, Darn-crook  
 Barkas Matthew, bootmaker, Byker  
 Barkas Richd. news agent, 108, Percy-st  
 Barkas Robert, H.M.C., 69, Newgate-street  
 Barkas Thomas Pallister, bookseller, 26, Grainger-street; ho. 3, Lovaine-place  
 Barkas T. P. & W. printers, 16, High Friar-street  
 Barkas Wm. printer, (T. P. & W. Barkas); ho. Lancaster-street  
 Barkas Wm. carver & gilder 40, Grainger-st; ho. 7, Northumberland-court  
 Barker Charles Fiott, historical and portrait painter, Brandling-place  
 Barker George, butcher, 5, New Market; ho. Hood-street, Sandyford-lane  
 Barker George Carr, ironmonger (Barker & Thompson); ho. Shieldfield  
 Barker Jas. builder, 1, Camden-street and at Barker-street  
 Barker James, builder, 51, Howard-street  
 Barker John, joiner, cabinet maker, and upholsterer, 20, Vine-lane; ho. Pawton Dean terrace, Shieldfield  
 Barker John, merchant, Three Indian Kings'-ct; ho. 5, Airey-terrace, Bensham  
 Barker Mr. Joseph, 4, Wellington-terrace  
 Barker Thomas, general merchant, 13, Leazes-crescent

- Barker & Thompson, ironmongers, 24, Cloth Market
- Barkus John, coal fitter, 19, Quay
- Barlow John, manager of Corporation Baths, New-road
- Barlow Jos. bookseller, &c. 28, Grainger-st and 1, Nelson-street
- Barlow Wm. greengrocer, 192, New Market; ho. Prudhoe-street
- Barnasconi F. barometer maker, 20, High Bridge
- Barnes Robt. colliery agnt. Shieldfield-green
- Barnes William, inland revenue officer, York-street
- Barnett Henry, builder, and stone merchant Seam-street
- Barras Samuel & Co., brick manufacturers, office, 113, Side
- Barras Saml. brick manufacturer, (Barras & Co.); ho. Gateshead
- Barrett George, riding master, Bath-road
- Barron Anthony Forster, cabinet maker, Thornton-street, & 26, West Clayton-st
- Barron David, stone mason and builder, 61, Elswick-street
- Barron F. lodging house, 11, St. John's-lane
- Barron Jane, vict. *Cattle Market Inn*, Forth-place
- Barron Joseph, draper (M. & J. Barron); ho. 68, Northumberland-street
- Barron Matthew & Jos. drapers, 24, Dean-st
- Barron Matthew, draper (M. & J. Barron); ho. 68, Northumberland-street
- Barron Robt. butcher, 21, Westmoreland-st
- Barron Sarah, lodgings, 9, Blenheim-st
- Barron Thomas, butcher, 100, New Market; ho. Eldon-street
- Barrow Roger, gentleman, 1, Claremont-pl
- Barrox David, beer house, 15, High Bridge
- Bartlett C. & Co. scale-beam & weighing machine manufacturers, 16, Westgate-st
- Bartlett Chas. scale-beam, &c. manfr. (C. Bartlett & Co.); ho. Villa-place
- Bartlett William, provision dealer, Peel-st
- Barton Samuel, tailor, 37, Market street
- Barty William, boot maker, 3, Elswick East-terrace
- Bateman Mary, mattress-maker, 190, Pilgrim-street
- Bates Ann, provision dr. 47, Crescent place
- Bates George, herd. Ponteland-road
- Bates James, provision dealer, 50, Percy-st
- Bates N. hat maker, Forth-banks
- Bates Newman, hatter, St. Nicholas's Church-yard
- Bates Thos. hat manufacturer, St. Andrews' court, Pilgrim-street
- Bates J. Moore, surgeon, 17, Westgate-st
- Batey James, cabinet maker, Close; ho. 40. Charles'-st, Gateshead
- Batey John, turner, 162, Pilgrim-street
- Batey Robert, grocer, Dent's-hole
- Baty Robert, china, glass, and earthenware dealer, 60, West Clayton-street
- Baty John, flour dealer. 24, West Clayton-st; ho. 11, Temperance-row
- Baty Wm. vict. *Golden Anchor Inn*, Quay
- Bayes Watson, beer retailer, High Bridge-st
- Beardsmore Joseph, *Railway Arcade Hotel*, Neville-st, (opposite the Central Station)
- Bearup Wm. vict. *Sadlers' Well*, Low Friar-st
- Beat Elizabeth, grocer, Silver-street
- Beatman Mary, mattress-maker, Pilgrim-st
- Beaugo James, wine and spirit merchant, 88, Blandford-street
- Beaumont Wm. gentleman 4, High Swinburne-place
- Beck Edward, slate merchant, Gallow-gate; ho. 23, Villa-place
- Beckington Charles, solicitor, Lax's-court, Percy-street
- Beckington Mr. John, Ridley-villas
- Beckington Mr. J, Prospect-pl. Shieldfield
- Beckington Mr. John, jun. gentleman, 3, Prospect-place, Shieldfield
- Beckwith Geo. W. merchant & ship-owner, Bridge-end; ho. Elswick-dean
- Beckwith Mrs. Mary 29, Eldon-street
- Beckwith Mrs. Ralph 4, Lovaine-row
- Beda Alwin Wilhelm, professor of languages 2, Saville-row
- BEDLINGTON COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE, 37, Quay-side—John Middleton, Agent
- BEDLINGTON IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, 26, Westgate-street
- Beldon George, jun. ship broker, 29, Quay; ho. 23, Ridley-place
- Bell Ann, lodgings, 40, Blackett-street
- Bell Anthony, provision and game dealer, 3, Blackett-street
- Bell A. F. ship broker, 16, Quayside; ho. Ridley-villas
- Bell Catharine, earthenware manufr. (T. Fell & Co.); ho. Picton-place
- Bell Davison, miller, Pandon-dean; ho. Lovaine-terrace
- Bell Dinah, (Selkirk & Bell); ho. 2, Stowell st
- Bell & Dixon, coal-owers, 28, Quay
- Bell Edward, provision dealer, 38, Bigg-market; ho. Wreckenton
- Bell Geo. school master (Bell & Malcom); ho. Trafalgar-street
- Bell Geo. agent, 111, Blenheim-street
- Bell Geo. gentleman, 115, Blenheim-street

- Bell Geo. builder, Fenkle-st; ho. 22, Shield-field green
- Bell Geo. butcher, 175, New Market; ho. Low Friar-street
- Bell Geo. lead & minesurv. 111, Blenheim-st
- Bell Rev. Geo. (Presbyter), 3, Brandling-pl
- Bell G. spirit merchant, 2, Cumberland-row
- Bell Geo. cheesemonger, 6, Bridge-end
- Bell Henry, merchant, (Losh, Wilson, & Bell); ho. 1, Picton-place
- Bell Henry, tailor, 2, Bell's-court
- Bell Henry, wine & spirit mrcht. St. John's lane; ho. 1, Angus-s-court, Bigg Market
- Bell Isaac, agent, 8, St. Ann's-row
- Bell Isaac Lowthian, (Washington Chemical Co.); ho. Washington
- Bell J. & M. confectioners, 72, Pilgrim-st
- Bell Jacob, vict. *Farmers' Rest Inn*, 51, Percy-street
- Bell J. smith (Bell & Turnbull); ho. Windmill-hills, Gateshead
- Bell Miss Jane, Elswick West-terrace
- Bell Mrs. Jane, 15, Brandling-place
- Bell Jonathan, draper, 4, Cottenham-st
- Bell John, butcher, 7, Buckingham-street
- Bell John, hair dresser, Fenkle-street
- Bell J. butcher, 104, New Market; ho. Friar-st
- Bell John, butcher, 2, William-street
- Bell John, draper, &c. 36, Gibson-street
- Bell John, gentleman, 2, Nixon street
- Bell John, provision dealer, 30, Groat Mkt
- Bell John, smith, Nelson-st. North-shore
- Bell John, shoe maker, Westgate-hill
- Bell John Wm. confectioner; ho. 46, Northumberland-street
- Bell John Thomas. W., C.E. and surveyor, 1, Higham-place
- Bell Joseph, chemist, &c. (Joseph Bell & Co.); ho. 133, Pilgrim-street.
- Bell Joseph & Co. chemists and druggists, 23, Nun's-gate, Bigg Market
- Bell Joseph, dairyman, Nixon's-pl. Percy-st.
- Bell Joseph H. m. mar. 89, Blandford-st.
- Bell and Malcolm, academy, Trafalgar-st.
- Bell Miss Margaret, 8, Summerhill-terrace
- Bell Martha, grocer, Tyne-street
- Bell Martin, brewer, 24, Pilgrim-street; ho. Northumberland-street
- Bell Mary, confectioner, (J. & M. Bell); ho. 72, Pilgrim-street
- Bell Mary, furniture broker, 191, Pilgrim-st
- Bell Octavius, solicitor, 57, Westgate-street; ho. East-parade
- Bell Mrs. Mary, 16, John-street
- Bell Mary Ann, confectioner, 51, Grey-st
- Bell Maria J. lodgings, 16, St. James'-street
- Bell Robert. vict. *Black Bull Inn*, 4 & 6, Waterloo street
- Bell Robert, shoemaker, 17, Cloth Market
- Bell R. grocer, 51, Dean-st; ho. 34, Eldon-st
- Bell Robert & Co. grocers 64, Grainger-st.; ho. 5, Ridley-villas
- Bell Robert, seedsman, &c. 22, Sandhill; ho. 5, Ridley-villas
- Bell Robert Paxton, *Crown Temperance Hotel*, 7, Grey-st
- Bell Septimus, land surveyor, (T. Bell & Sons); ho. 16, Cumberland-row
- Bell Thomas, beerhouse, Railway-street
- Bell Thomas, merch. (Losh, Wilson & Bell); ho. Gloucester House, North Elswick
- Bell Thomas & Sons, land surveyors, 26, Groat Market
- Bell Thomas, land surveyor, (T. Bell & Sons); ho. 16, Cumberland-row
- Bell Thomas, provision dealer, 1, Marlborough-crescent
- Bell Thomas, com. traveller, 7, Darn-crook
- Bell Thomas, vict. *Black Bull Inn*, Westgate
- Bell T. G. land surveyor, (T. Bell & Sons); ho. Bellevue House, Gateshead Fell
- Bell & Turnbull, smiths, Postern
- Bell William, boot maker, 9, Gallow-gate
- Bell William, currier, 28, High Bridge; ho. 22, Mansfield-street
- Bell William, provision dealer, Seam-st
- Bell William, chemist and grocer, 150, Pilgrim-st.; ho. 28, Cumberland-road
- Bell William, gentleman, Steavenson-place
- Bell William M. provision dealer, Jesmond Vale
- Bell William, scale-beam, &c. manuf. (C. Bartlett & Co.); ho. 8, Villa-place
- Bell William, master mariner, 8, Villa-place
- Bell William John, agent, 2, Westgate-hill
- Bells, Robson & Co. brewers, New-quay
- Bellerby John, cabinet mkr. Back George-st
- Bellerby Thomas, vict. *William IV. Inn*, 3, Bell's-court
- Bellwood John, beerhouse, Spring-street
- Belt Robert, merchant, Wall-knoll; ho. Winlaton
- Bennet John, beerhouse & provision dealer, Wellington-street
- Bennett & Co. furriers, 21, Grey-street; ho. 27, Westmoreland-terrace
- Bennett John, confectioner, 103, Percy-st
- Bennett William, beer retailer, St. Anthony's
- Bennett John, grocer, Hill-street
- Benson J. & Co. grocers, 16, Market-st
- Benson Jno. sharebroker (J. Benson & Co.); ho. 1, Lovaine-terrace
- Benson Henry W. com. agt. Copland-terrace

- Benson Mary, bonnet maker, 186, Pilgrim-st  
 Benson Michael, printer, 8, Dean-st; ho.  
 18, St. Nicholas's Church-yard  
 Berkley Wm. maltster, Hornsby's-chare  
 Berry John, poulterer, 19, Nun-st.  
 Bertham Alex. cheesemonger, 12, Union-st  
 Bertham Charles, commission agent, 71,  
 Quay; ho. 10 West-street, Gateshead  
 Best John, druggist, Ponteland-terrace  
 Best Andrew, tailor, George-street  
 Best John, tailor, 13, Terrace-place  
 Best Edwd. vict. *Butcher's Arms Inn*, Water-  
 loo-street  
 Best Jane Elizabeth, milliner, H. Villa-pl  
 Beveridge John, academy, West-walls  
 Beveridge T. vict. *Highlander Inn*, Pandon  
 Berwick Alexander & Co. ale and porter  
 merchants, 6 Market-street  
 Bewick Calverley, gentleman, 33, Market-st  
 Bewick Robert, grocer, 116, Blenheim-st  
 Bews Thomas, tailor, 90, West Clayton-st  
 Bezelly Thomas, grocer, 57, Gibson-st  
 Bianchi Ambrose, looking-glass and picture  
 frame maker, 24, High-bridge  
 Bianchi Chas. umbrella mkr. 114, Pilgrim-st  
 Bianchi Chas. boot maker, 25, High-bridge  
 Bianchi Mrs. Isabella, register office for  
 servants, 114, Pilgrim-street  
 Bianchi John, delr. in old clothes Denton-ch  
 Bigge Matthew Robert, director of the Dis-  
 trict Bank; ho. Fenham Hall  
 Bigger Benjamin, provision merchant, 23,  
 Close; ho. Deckham Hall, Gateshead  
 Bilton Edward and Co. mrchts. 42, Sandhill  
 Bilton Ed. merchant (E. Bilton & Co.); ho.  
 Westate-hill  
 Bilton Francis, livery stable keeper (Kaberry  
 & Bilton); ho. 7, Northumberland-place  
 Binks Annie, dressmaker, Argyle-street  
 Binks & Black, hosiers, &c. Head of the Side  
 Binns Stpn. blackg maker; ho. 16, Nun-st  
 Binns Thos. musicseller, 20, Nelson-street  
 Binns Thos. fishmonger, 2, Hinde street  
 Binney Wm. vict. *Weavers' Arms Inn*, New  
 Pandon  
 Bird Wm. and Co. iron and tinplate mrchts.  
 43, Quay  
 Bird Wm. iron and tin plate merchant (W.  
 Bird & Co.); ho. Chirton-hill  
 Birkett Jno. bookbinder, 5, Oyster-shell-lne  
 Birkett Mrs. Susan, 9, Lovaine-crescent  
 Birkinshaw G. P. coalfitter, 62, Quay; ho.  
 St. Thomas's place  
 Birkinshaw Wm. commis. agent, 38, Broad-  
 chare; ho. Windmill-hills, Gateshead  
 Birley George, surgeon, 3, Richmond-st  
 Black Margt. dressmaker, 12, Terrace-place  
 Black Jas. & Co. tea and coffee merchants,  
 94, Side  
 Black Jos. E. L. tea merch. (J. Black &  
 Co.); ho. 10. Villa-place  
 Black Mary, oysterseller, 33, Blackett-st.;  
 ho. 5, Leazes-lane  
 Black Wm. hairdresser, Carliol-square  
 Blackbird & Hunters, shipbrokers, 29, Quay  
 Blackett Mrs. Alice, 18, Simpson-street  
 Blackett Frances, cowkeeper, Back lane  
 Blackett Mrs. Jane, 31, Rye-hill  
 Blackett Jno. lead manufr. (Locke, Blackett  
 & Co.); ho. Benridge  
 Blackett John, agent, Chimney-mills  
 Blackett Ralph, agent, 34, Mansfield-street  
 Blackett Wm. agent, 5, St. Thomas's-crescent  
 Blackett Wm. Fenwick (Locke, Blackett &  
 Co.); ho. Newton Hall  
 Blacklock & Hall, fire-brick manufacturers,  
 Bell's-close  
 Blacklock John, beer retailer and smith,  
 Elswick East-terrace,  
 Blacklock John, provsn. dealer, Gosforth-st  
 Blacklock Joseph, solicitor, 62, Grey-street;  
 ho. 64, Percy-street  
 Blacklock Wm. beerhouse, Gallow-gate  
 Blackwell B. Brunton, baristr. 1, Spital-pl  
 Blackwell John & Co. proprietors of the  
 "Courant," 54, Pilgrim-street  
 Blackwell John (J. Blackwell & Co. &  
 Fletcher, Falconar & Co.); ho. 14, Ellison-  
 place  
 Blagburn Robert, butcher, 17, Quay; ho.  
 6, Regent-terrace  
 Blagburn Robert, auctioneer, *Three Indian  
 Kings' Inn*, Three Indian Kings'-court,  
 Quay.  
 Blagburn Thomas, engraver and printer,  
 22, Mosley-st; ho. Swinburn-place  
 Blagburn Wm. butcher, 160, New Market,  
 and 1, Westgate-hill terrace  
 Blaicklock Wm. beerhouse, 4, Gallow-gate  
 Blaicklock Thomas, provision dealer, Back  
 Elswick-street  
 Blair George, tailor, 4, Hedley-place  
 Blakey Cath. delr. in sunds. Painter-heugh  
 Blakey Mary, lodgings, 7, Prudhoe-street  
 Blakey James, butcher, Trafalgar-street;  
 ho. Wesley-street  
 Blakey John, bootmaker, Side  
 Blakey Louisa, laundress. 36, Carlton st  
 Blakey Michael, vict. *Adelaide Hotel*, 16,  
 Newgate-street  
 Blakey Robert, gentleman, Vine-lane  
 Blakey William, provision dealer, Manor-st  
 Bland Wm. eating house, 14, Butcher-bank  
 BLAYDON CHEMICAL Co. 20, Sandhill

- Blaney Arthur, grocer, 53, Grainger-st; ho. 25, Rye-hill
- Bleazly Robert W., M.D. and surgeon, 63, Northumberland-st
- Blenkinsop Michael, 47, Westmoreland-ter. and 13, Market; ho. 22, Newgate-st
- Blenkinsop Michael, junr. butcher, 153, Market; ho. Howard-st
- Blenkinsop Thomas, cooper, 24, Union-st; ho. 12, Westmoreland-street
- Blenkinsop Wm. butcher, 138, Market; ho. Strawberry-place
- Blower J. Graig Watson, chimney sweeper, 4, Gallow-gate
- Blower Wm. chimney sweeper, Gallow-gate
- BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY OFFICE, Market-street; R. Nicholson, C.E. Manager
- Blyth Joseph, whip manfr. 7, Newgate-st
- Boag Ambrose, agent, Saville-row
- Boag Mrs. Jane, select register office for servants, Saville row
- Boag Thomas, secretary to the Trade Protection Society, 11, Union-street
- Boag Wm. bill distributor, Manors
- Boag G. marine storekeeper, Fenkle-street
- Boag Samuel, butcher, 6, New Market; ho. 7, Bayley-street
- Body Mr. B. T. 5, Adelaide-terrace
- Boe Geo. C. haberdasher, Ravensworth-ter
- Boe Wm. bootmaker, 59, Westgate-st; ho. Ravensworth Cottage, Westgate
- Bolam George, baker, 27, High Friar-st
- Bolam Geo. land agnt. 2, Low Swinburne-pl
- Bolam Mary Ann, furniture broker, 1 & 2, Pilgrim-street
- Bolam William, land agent, Fenkle-st; ho. Benwell
- Boldemann, Borries & Co. mrchts, 5, Quay
- Boldemann F. merch. (Bolderman Borries & Co.); ho. 9, St. Mary's-terrace
- Boldon Elizabeth, vict. *Queen Victoria Inn*, Sunderland-street, Blenheim-street
- Bolton Elizabeth, shopkeeper, Stockbridge
- Bolton George, solicitor, 45, Westgate-st
- Bolton G. F. grocer, 13, Quay; ho. Scragg House, Walker
- Bolton Margaret, shopkeeper, Byker-bank
- Bone Jamieson, hbrdshr. 94, W. Clayton-st
- Bones Francis, bailiff, 40, Villa-place
- Boorn Don Renato, Spanish consul, 43, Sandhill
- Booth Mrs. Leazes-lane
- Booth Thomas, dealer in marine stores, Sandgate
- Bootiman John, prov. dealer, 20, Close
- Bordon Cuthbert, cbnt. mfr. 13, High Bridge
- Bordon Wm. W. esq. 47, Westgate-st
- Borries, Chr. jun. vice-consl. for Denmark, &c. 77, Quayside
- Borries Theo. merch. (Boldemann, Borries & Co.); ho. 5, Huntingdon-pl. Tynemouth
- Bostle George, printer, Lime-street
- Bostle William, provision dealer, Lime-st
- Bostle Wm & Son, printers, 61, Grey-st; ho. Lime-street
- Boston & Co. watch glass manufacturers, 40, Groat Market
- Boston Elijah, watch glass mfr. (Boston & Co.); ho. 8, Lisle-street
- Boston Rd. bootmkr. 15, Northumberland-st
- Boston Rbt. hardwareman, 69, Percy-st
- Bourn & Co. iron merchants, Stockbridge
- Bourn Geo. & Co. nail and chain mfs. &c. Stockbridge, and at Winlaton
- Bourn Thos. W. iron merchant (Bourn & Co.); ho. 17, Elswick-villas
- Bourne Hy. milliner and bonnet manufacturer and warehouseman, 21, Grainger-st
- Bourne Thomas, coal fitter, 39, Quay; ho. 5, Regent-terrace
- Bousfield J. vict. *Cricknet Club Inn*, Bath-rd
- Bowes John & Partners, coalowners, 12, Quay
- Bowes Wm. prov. dealer, 28, Newgate-st
- Bowmaker Jas. vict. *Admiral Duncan Inn*, 8, Cowgate
- Bowmaker James, tailor, 53, Wt. Clayton-st
- Bowmaker Nich. F. tailor, 82, Blenheim-st
- Bowman Edmund, C.E. 48, Westgate-st; ho. 11, Saville-court
- Bowman Hen. pawnbroker, 17, Low Friar-st
- Bowman Jane, milliner, 133, Pilgrim-st
- Bowman John, prov. dealer, Shield street
- Bowman Robt. S. (Washington Chemical Co.); ho. 11, Victoria-terrace
- Bowman William, agent, Wesley-st
- Bowman Wm. printer, ho. 3, Stowell st
- Bownas George solicitor, 8, Sandhill; ho. Summer-hill
- Bowness John, prov. dealer, 42, Newgate-st
- Bowring Wm. vict. *Old Queen's Head Inn*, 158, Pilgrim-street
- Boyd Mrs. Elizabeth, 31, John-street
- Boyd Geo. leather merchant. & currier, Side; ho. 12, West-street, Gateshead
- Boyd John, dlr in old sunds. Denton-chare; ho. York-street, Shieldfield
- Boyd Robert, butcher, 18, Hinde-st West
- Boyd William, gentleman, 3, George-street
- Boyd Wm. surgeon, 5, Marlborough-cresnt
- Boyle William, vict. *Anchor Inn*, Sandgate
- Boys Ann, prov. dealer, 130, Pilgrim-st
- Bracken David, bootmaker; ho. York-st
- Bracken John, bootmaker, 6, William-st

- Bradburn John, dyer, 16, Clayton-st. West; ho. 12, George st  
 Bradley Francis, bank clerk, 9, Lovaine-ter  
 Bradley George, printer, &c. (Macliver & Bradley), ho. 68, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Bradley Mrs. Jane, 9, Lovaine-terrace  
 Bradshaw & Anderson, merchant's, Fenwick's-entry, Quay  
 Bradshaw Benj. Calhoun mercht. (Bradshaw & Anderson); ho. Ravensworth-terrace  
 Brady Mrs. Elizabeth, 23, Oxford-st  
 Bragg Charles & Co. drapers, &c. 55, Pilgrim-street  
 Bragg Charles, draper (C. Bragg & Co.); ho. Lintz-green  
 Bragg H. smith, 15, Wellington-terrace  
 Braid Robert, vict. *Northumberland Arms Inn*, Heron-street  
 Bramwell Wm. pwnbroker, Folly, New-quay  
 Brand & Howatson, drapers, 8, Brunswick-pl  
 Brand Jas. marine store dr. 4, Gallow-gate  
 Brandling Miss Mary, 15, Ridley-place  
 Brandling W. & Co. merchants, Three Indian Kings'-court, Quayside  
 Brandling W. ship-broker (W. Brandling & Co.); ho. 7, Ridley-place  
 Brandling Wm. & Co. shipbrokers, Three Indian Kings'-court, Quayside  
 Brankston Mr. Archibald, Regent-terrace  
 Brankston Geo. butcher, 73, New Market; ho. Sherwood's-court, Bigg Market  
 Brankston Rd. gentleman, 16, Regent-terr  
 Brankston Thos. merchant, 16, Regent-terr  
 Bratt Robt. & Co. shipbks, 35, Broad-chare  
 Breach Benjamin, hotel keeper, (Breach & Jeffrey), ho. *County Hotel*, Carlisle  
 Breach and Jeffrey, *Central Station Hotel*  
 Brearecliffe Jas. draper, 11, Westmoreland-st  
 Breen John, master mariner, Argyll-place  
 Brennan Charles, bookseller, Trafalgar-st  
 Brennan Hugh, bookseller, 40, Grainger-st.; ho. 2, St. Martin's-court  
 Brennan Thos. tailor, Pilgrim-street  
 Brewis Edwd. cart proprietor, Gallow-gate  
 Brewis Geo. solicitor, 21, Grey-street; ho. Bensham  
 Brewis John, grocer, Airey terrace, Bensham  
 Brewis John, pork butcher, 21, Sandhill; ho. Prudhoe-street  
 Brewis John, cart proprietor, 5, Stowell-st  
 Brewis John, grocer, 41, Groat Market; ho. 16, Stepney-terrace  
 Brewis John, teacher, All Saints' School, Manor-square  
 Brewis John, smith, New-road; ho. Brandling-place  
 Brewis Peter, baker, Stockbridge  
 Brewis Joseph, beerhouse, 4, Edward-street, Arthur's Hill  
 Brewis Robt. dealer in sundries, New-road  
 Brewis R. vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, Gallowgate  
 Brewis Sarah, vict. *Shieldfield Inn*, Shield-st  
 Brewis Thomas, baker, Sandgate  
 Brewis Wm. cart proprietor, 16, Stepney-ter  
 Bridon Marg. fruiterer, 5, Northumberland-st  
 Briggs Mrs. Eleanor, F. 4, Lovaine-terrace  
 Briggs Rebecca, school, 18, Marlbro'-street  
 Briggs W. J. ship broker, Fenwick-entry; ho. Lovaine-terrace  
 Bright Thomas grocer, St. Peter's  
 Brightwen Charles, grocer, Grey-street; ho. 14, West parade  
 BRITISH TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 10, Sandhill  
 Brignal J. Anthony, auctioneer, 1, Sandhill  
 Brittain Samuel, plumber, brass founder, & gas-fitter, Bird & Bush Yard, Pilgrim-st; ho. 15, Villa-place  
 Brockbank Elizabeth, schoolmistress, St. Nicholas's National School, Castle-garth  
 Brockbank John, master teacher of the Clergy School; ho. Carliol-square  
 Britton Fanny, lodgings, 96, Blenheim-st  
 Broadhead Elizabeth, baby-linen warehouse, 135, Pilgrim-street  
 Brockett Mrs. Isabella 14, Albion-place  
 Brockett Mrs. Jane, 6, St. Mary's-place  
 Brockett William Edward, solicitor, 50, Dean-street; ho. Whickham  
 Brockett Wm. Henry, arbitrator, average-stater, &c. 29, Sandhill; ho. 5, Catharine st, Gateshead  
 Brodie John, vict. *Turk's Head Inn*, 25, Grey-street  
 Brodie Nathaniel McNeil, master mariner 3, Copeland-place  
 Brooks Edwin, hat manufacturer, 2, Nun-st  
 Brooks William Alexander, river engineer, Guildhall; ho. 5, Elswick villas  
 Broom Rev. Andrew, Wesley-street  
 Broomfield John, marble mason, 12, Fleece-court, Gallow-gate  
 Brough Charles, auctioneer, &c. 52, Blackett street; ho. 65, Eldon-street  
 Browell Edmund J. professor of chemistry, (Richardson & Browell); ho. East Boldon  
 Brown Rev. Andrew, Wesley-st. Shieldfield  
 Brown Ann, vict. *Woolpack Inn*, Marlbro'-cresent  
 Brown Mrs. Ann, 31, Prudhoe-street  
 Brown Ann, umbrella makr. 4, Mosley-st  
 Brown Archibald, butcher, 20, Upper Buxton-st., and 69, New Market  
 Brown Edward, prov. dealer. 23, Edward-st  
 Brown E. & G. school, 14, Clayton-st. West

Brown Catherine, milliner, Park-place  
 Brown Cuth. vict. and brewer, *Robin Hood Inn*, 74, Close  
 Brown Ellenor, confectioner, 66, Blackett-st.  
 Brown Mrs. Elizabeth, 11, Picton-place  
 Brown Elizabeth, lodg. 23, Sunderland-st  
 Brown Euph. vict. *Bee Hive Inn*, 43, Villa-pl  
 Brown George, brewer, 74, Close  
 Brown George, ironfounder, (Wright and Brown); ho. Forth-street  
 Brown George, fishmonger, Manor-street; ho. Pilgrim-street  
 Brown George, photographic artist, 35, Grainger-street  
 Brown George, butcher 56, Quay; ho. 2, Union-terrace  
 Brown George, hosier, 45, Pilgrim-st; ho. 5, Elswick-court  
 Brown George, prov. dr. 24, Blenheim-st  
 Brown Hannah, cowkeeper, Oak's-place  
 Brown I. Hale, butcher, 127, New Market; ho. Westgate  
 Brown Isabella, milliner, 33, Newgate-st  
 Brown Jacob, chemist, 102, Pilgrim-st; ho. 11, Picton-place  
 Brown Jas. cab proprietor, 78, Blandford-st  
 Brown James, agent, 4, Westgate-hill-ter  
 Brown James, cooper, Broad-chare; ho. 19, Simpson-street  
 Brown Jas. livery stables, 34, Lower Friar-st  
 Brown James, vict. *Crown and Thistle Inn*, Buxton-street  
 Brown John, marine-store dealer, Monk-st  
 Brown John & Co. fruiterers, 22, Nun-st  
 Brown John, solicitor (Bell and Son); ho. 8, Ellison-place  
 Brown John, cabnt. mkr. 18, Lower Friar-st  
 Brown John, vict. *Half Moon Inn*, Swirle, North shore  
 Brown John, provision dr. E. Ballast-hills and Stepney-bank  
 Brown John (Richardson and Co.); ho. Hanover-street  
 Brown John, blacksmith, 91, Percy-street; ho. Prudhoe-place  
 Brown J. George, solicitor (Brown & Son); ho. 8, Ellison-place  
 Brown John W. gentleman, 4, Summerhill place  
 Brown John & Son, solicitors, 22, Side  
 Brown John, solicitor, secretary to the Free Burgesses, 22, Side  
 Brown John George, solicitor, (J. Brown and Son); ho. 9, West parade  
 Brown John Henry, boot & shoemaker, 112, Blandford-street  
 Brown John, master mariner, York-street

Brown John H. junr. ship-broker, Rewcastle-chare; ho. 8, Blandford-street  
 Brown Rev. Joseph A. (Catholic) 73, Pilgrim-street  
 Brown Joseph, agent, 8, Blenheim-street  
 Brown Joseph, butcher, Westgate  
 Brown Joseph, draper, 16, Grey-street  
 Brown Jos. flour dler. 47, West Clayton-st; ho. 4, St. Cuthbert's terrace, Gateshead  
 Brown Luke, miller, shop—Westgate; mill at Heaton  
 Brown Margaret, prov. delr. 5, Prudhoe-st  
 Brown Martha, lodgings, Carlol-street  
 Brown Matthew, prov. dr. St. Nicholas's-sq  
 Brown Michael, provision delr. Shield-street  
 Brown Misses, ladies' seminary, 14, West Clayton-street  
 Brown Ralph, banker (W. H. Lambton & Co.); ho. 8, Eldon-square  
 Brown Rebecca, eating house, 234, New Market; ho. 10, Duke-street  
 Brown Robert, lace mart, 9, Mosley-street  
 Brown R. miller, 64, Close; ho. 24, Ryehill  
 Brown Robert, provision dealer, Lawson-st  
 Brown Robt. Bolton, hatter, 50, Grainger-st; ho. 22, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Brown & Son, solicitors, 22, Side  
 Brown & Son, hair seating manufacturers, Clavering-place  
 Brown Thomas, agent, 46, Blackett-st  
 Brown Thomas, butcher, 28, Market; ho. 46, Blackett-street  
 Brown Thos. cart propr. 3, Wellington-st  
 Brown Thos. fishmonger, 64, Blackett-st  
 Brown Thos. flour dealer, 47, W. Clayton-st; ho. 3, St. Cuthbert's-terrace, Gateshead  
 Brown Thos. gentleman, 2, Nelson-st. East  
 Brown Thos. joiner, &c. head of Love-lane; ho. 34, Stowell-street  
 Brown Thos. tanner and currier, Crown yd Westgate; ho. 3, Bath-row  
 Brown Thos. & Son, wire workers, 35, Percy-street  
 Brown Wm. architect, 76, Grey-street; ho. Nixon-street  
 Brown Wm. chemist, Ouseburn Bridge  
 Brown Wm. flour dealer, 43 Newgate-street, and at Heaton-mill; ho. Heaton-mill  
 Brown William, vict. *Royal Turf Hotel*, 36, Collingwood-street; ho. Kenton Lodge  
 Brown Wm. clerk, 33, Newgate-street  
 Brown Wm. marine store dealer, St. Peter's  
 Brown Wm. tailor, 17, Nun-street  
 Brown Wm. trunk maker, 47, Grainger-st; ho. 7, Camden-street  
 Brown William David, vict. *Greyhound Inn*, Dixon's Buildings

- Brown Wm. baker, 69, Northumberland-st  
 Browne Wm. J. solicitor, 48, Pilgrim-street;  
 ho. Brunswick-street, Gateshead  
 Brownhill John, bootmaker, Buxton-street  
 Browning Rev. Dav. C., A.M. 54, Leazes-tr  
 Bruce David, m. mariner, Hewgill-terrace  
 Bruce Rev. John Collingwood, academy, 80,  
 Percy-street  
 Bruce Mrs. 10, Ridley-place  
 Brugger M. pork butcher, 26, Nun-street,  
 and 112, New Market; ho. 92, Clayton-st  
 Brumel Hawdon, gentleman, 42, Leazes-tr  
 Brumel Geo. A. bank agent, 30, Eldon-st  
 Brumwell John, joiner, 15, Side  
 Brunting Amelia, glovr. &c. 34, Bigg Makt.  
 Brunting Elizabeth Mrs. 52, Leazes-terrace  
 Brushy Thomas, fishmonger, 85, Percy-st  
 Brutnell Thomas, superintendent of Central  
 Exchange Newsroom; ho. Ponteland-ter.  
 Brydon James dairyman, Arthur's Hill  
 Brydon Nicholas, cartpropietri. Gallow-gate  
 Bryson Thomas, town surveyor, Guild Hall  
 and the Manors  
 Buckeridge Rev. Richd. M.A. incumbent  
 of St. Andrew's, 32, Northumberland-st  
 Buchanan Jane, provision dealer, Monk-st  
 Buckingham Edward, butchr. 14, New Market  
 and Westgate; ho. 13, Blenheim-street  
 Buckingham Mrs. Elizabeth, Summer Hill  
 Buckham & Grey, hosiers and shirt makers,  
 51, Pilgrim-street and 49, Grey-street  
 Buckham George; hosier, &c. (Buckham  
 and Grey); ho. 14, York-street  
 Buckham Jas. sailmaker (W. & J. Buck-  
 ham); ho. New-road  
 Buckham W. & J. sailmakers, 50, Quay  
 Buckham Wm. sailmaker (W. & J. Buck-  
 ham.); ho. Shieldfield  
 Buckingham J. sail maker, 50, Quay Side  
 Buckley Dennis, teacher, Pilgrim-street  
 Buckley John, tailor, 3, Gallowgate  
 Buckton Joseph, contractor, 24, Bayley-st  
 Buddle George, shipowner, 16, Albion-place  
 Buglass John, bootmaker, 38, Trafalgar-st  
 Buleraig Sarah, dressmaker, 22, Hedley-st  
 Bulloch Mary, teacher, 14, Percy-street  
 Bulloch Walter, cork cutter, 14, Percy-st  
 Bulman Charlotte, clothes dealer, Dog-bk  
 Bulman Darnell, physician, 10, Market-st  
 Bulman F. W. cement and plaster mnfr.  
 16, Sandhill  
 Bulman Mrs. 25, Leazes terrace  
 Bulman George, corn merchant. 29, Sand-  
 hill; ho. West-parade  
 Bulman Mrs. Mary, 5, Albion-place  
 Bulman Mrs. Ann 9, Ellison-place  
 Bulman James, smith, Back-lane  
 Bulman John, magistrates' clerk, Police  
 office, Manors; ho. 16, Leazes terrace  
 Bulman John, gentleman, 28, Eldon-street  
 Bulman Thomas, mineral clerk, Mineral  
 Audit Office, Central Station, Newcastle  
 and Carlisle Railway; ho. Westmoreland-  
 terrace  
 Bulman William, coal fitter, 2, Nixon-street  
 and at Quay  
 Bulmer & Co. iron manfrs. 9, Bridge-end  
 Bulmer Charles, iron-manuf. (Bulmer &  
 Co.); ho. Saltwell Hall, Gateshead  
 Bulmer Thos. & Wm. vict. *Ordnanace Arm's  
 Inn*, Gallow-gate.  
 Buluraux Lewis, basket importer, 83, Side  
 Bunn Robt. Thos. watch glass mnfr. 75,  
 Grey-street; ho. 5, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Bunney Thomas, tailor, Castle-garth stairs  
 Burdis Clement, vict. *Lord Nelson Inn*,  
 Ballast-hills  
 Burdis George, gentleman, 22, Eldon-place  
 Burdis William, teacher, 16, Blandford-st  
 Burdon Cuthbert, cabinet maker, &c. 13,  
 High-bridge  
 Burdon Henry, ironmonger, 103, Pilgrim-  
 street; ho. 9, Sandyford-place  
 Burdon Robert & Co. earthenware manufrs.  
 Lime-street  
 Burdon William, colliery owner, 47, West-  
 gate-street  
 Burgess Miss Isabella, Shield-street  
 Burgoin Alfred, saw maker, Fighting Cock's  
 yard, Bigg Market; ho. Victoria-place,  
 Westgate-street  
 Burkitt George, grocer, &c. Ballast-hills,  
 East  
 Burnand Mary, dealer in sundries, Croft-st  
 Burnand Richard, gun maker, 111, Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Burnand Robert, tailor, 101, Pilgrim-street;  
 ho. 2, Blackett-street  
 Burn Bryan, vict. *White Horse Inn*, Groat  
 Market  
 Burn David, vict. (Rayne and Burn); ho. 4,  
 Adelaide-terrace  
 Burn Henry, General Audit Office, No. 9,  
 Newcastle and Carlisle Railway station  
 Burn James, agent, 8, Cottenham-street  
 Burn James, corn dealer, Saville-court  
 Burn Jane, lodgings, 4, Albion-street  
 Burn John, cattle salesman, 8, Derwent-  
 place  
 Burn John, chemist, 53, Northumberland-  
 street; ho. 7, Brunswick-place  
 Burn Margaret, vict. *Green Tree Inn*, Balst-  
 hills  
 Burn Thomas, farmer, Low Elswick

- Burn Joseph and Co. earthenware manufacturers, Stepney-bank  
 Burn Joseph, earthenware manufacturer (J. Burn & Co.); ho. Stepney-bank  
 Burn Robt. T. watch glass &c. manufacturer, 75, Grey-st; ho. 5, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Burn William, grocer, &c. Gallow-gate  
 Burns Alexander, provision dealer, 35, West-gate-street  
 Burns Mark, hairdresser, Causey-bank  
 Burnell Ann, beerhouse, New-mills  
 Burnet Thomas gentleman, 3 Summerhill-terrace  
 Burnett Brothers, Spring Gardens Engine Works  
 Burnett Jacob, manufacturing chem. (Thos. Burnett & Sons); ho. Dunston  
 Burnett James, civil engineer, 43, Prudhoe-street  
 Burnett Jas. engine manufacturer (Burnett, Brothers); ho. Spring Garden House  
 Burnett Jno. manufacturing chemist (Thos. Burnett & Sons); ho. Dunston  
 Burnett Jonathan, manufacturing chemist (T. Burnett & Sons); ho. Rye Hill  
 Burnett Peter, fruiterer, 66, West Clayton-st  
 Burnett Robert, ship broker & commission merchant, 26, Quayside; ho. 43, Prudhoe-street  
 Burnett Robert, (Locke, Blackett, and Co.) ho. 31, Rye Hill  
 Burnett Thos. & Sons, chem. manufacturers Bill-quay & Dunston; office, 8, Side  
 Burnip Mrs. Ann, 6, Jesmond-terrace  
 Burnip Anthony, vict. *Duke of Buckingham Inn*, 3nBuckingham-street  
 Burnip John, draper, 7, Dean-street  
 Burnup Cuthbert, timber merchant, &c. (W. & C. Burnup); ho. 6, Jesmond ter.  
 Burnup John & Henry, coach makers, 63, Northumberland-street, & Elswick-court  
 Burnup Jno. coachmaker (J. & H. Burnup); ho. Barras-bridge  
 Burnup J. builder, 39, West Clayton-street; ho. 20, Elswick-villas  
 Burnup Martin, M.D. and surgeon, 9, Derwent-place  
 Burnup Thos. (Swan & Burnup); ho. 6, Jesmond-terrace  
 Burnup W. & C. timber merchants, saw mill owners and builders, Barras-bridge  
 Burnup William, timber merchant, &c. (W. & C. Burnup); ho. 12, St. Mary's-terrace  
 Burrell Ann, beer retailer, New-mills  
 Burrell Isaac, ironfounder (J. & I. Burrell); ho. South-street  
 Burrell John & Isaac, ironfounders, South-st  
 Burrell John, ironfounder (J & I. Burrell); ho. South-street  
 Burrell John, chemist, (Taylor, Gibson & Co.); ho. High Swinburne-place  
 Burtchby Geo. Pepper, fruit merchant, 17, Nun-street  
 Burton Enoch, confectioner, 144, Pilgrim-st  
 Burton John, boot maker, Byker-bank  
 Burton Joseph, confectioner, 7, Hinde-st  
 Burton William Chas, grocer & provision dealer, 12, Blenheim-street  
 Bushfield John, vict. *Cricket Ground Inn*, Bath-road  
 Byers Eleanor, dress maker, 6, Lisle-st  
 BYKER BOTTLE COMPANY, ST. PETER'S  
 Byrne And. furniture broker, Pink-lane  
 Byrne William, M.D., 1, Stepney terrace  
 Bush John A. solicitor, 15 West parade  
 Butler Mrs. Mary, 18, George-street  
 Butterley John, cooper, 20, Newgate-st  
 CAIL J. & S. A. opticians &c. 45, Quay  
 Cail John, optician, (J. & S. A. Cail); ho. 44, Northumberland-street  
 Cail John, optician and mathematical instrument maker, 8, Grey street; ho. 44, Northumberland-street  
 Cail Mrs. Mary, 44, Northumberland-st  
 Cail Richard, builder, 42, Northumberland-st. & 53, Percy st; ho. Durham  
 Cail Septimus Anthony, optician (J. & S. A. Cail); ho. 5, Claremont-pl. Gateshead  
 Cairns Alexander, assistant overseer for Byker, Howard street, Byker-bank  
 Cairns Geo. joiner and furniture broker, 24, Pilgrim-street  
 Cairns Jas. vict. *Railway Inn*, Carliol-place  
 Cairns John, cabinet maker, Croft-street; ho. Carlton-street, Shieldfield  
 Cairncross John, 113, Pilgrim-street  
 Calder James, builder, High Friar-lane; ho. 4, Clayton-street, East  
 Caldwell & Co. outfitters, 25, Sandhill and 2, Cloth Market  
 Caldwell John, merchant, 55, Quay; ho. 11, Ridley-villas  
 Caldwell Robt. timber merchant, 19, Broad-chare; ho. 11, Ridley-villas  
 Caldwell Thomas. outfitter (Caldwell & Co.) ho. Oxford-street  
 Calicot Chas. vict. *Fleece Inn*, 1, Derwent-place, Cattle Market  
 Cameron William confectioner and vict. *Commercial Hotel*, 35, and 36, Grainger-st  
 Campbell Mrs. Isabella, 7, Wesley-street  
 Campbell John, artist, 114, Blenheim-street  
 Campbell Wm. boot maker, 52, Dean-street

- Campbell, Wm. vict. *Earl of Durham Inn*, Pilgrim-street  
 Campbell Wm. provision dealer, Sandgate  
 Candlish James, vict. *Boar's Head Inn*, Westgate  
 Cant Mrs. Mary, 7, Claremont-place  
 Cantley Geo. carpenter, 43, Jessamine-place  
 Capon Joseph, wire drawer, Pilgrim-street; ho. 34, Bayley-street  
 Capper Wm. Jasper, commission agent, 28, Leazes-terrace  
 Carey Mrs. Elizb. lodgings, 33, Market-st  
 Cargey Mrs. Elizb. 6, Elswick row  
 Cargill Mrs. Ann, 3, Framlington-place  
 Cargill & Co. merchants, 29, Quay  
 Cargill Miss Eliza, 15, Lovaine-place  
 Carins George, farmer, Heaton  
 Carins Henry, agent, Manor Brewery, Manor-chare; ho. 3, Pawton-dean-terrace  
 Carlisle Mr. John, Hewgill-terrace  
 Carlton Eliza, provision dealer, 54, Percy-st  
 Carmichael Robert, watch maker, Marlborough-street  
 Carmon Henry Jean Baptiste, vict. *George Hotel*, 139, Pilgrim-street  
 Carnaby Margt. cow keeper, Gallowgate  
 Carnaby Robt. mar. store dr. 16, William-st  
 Carnaby Wm. mar. store dr. Churchhill-st  
 Carr Anthony, grocer, Spring-street  
 Carr & Donnison, milliners and dressmakers, Clavering-place  
 Carr Andrew, agent, Elswick East-terrace  
 Carr Ann & Jane, dressmakers, 66, West Clayton-street  
 Carr & Co. wine and timber merchants, Broad-chare  
 Carr David, provision dealer, Close; ho. Low Elswick  
 Carr Geo. saw-maker, cutler, &c. 25, Nun-street  
 Carr Hannah, teacher, 4, Portland-place  
 Carr Mrs. Isabella, Croft-street  
 Carr Jas. Nixon, cabt. mkr. 128, Pilgrim-st  
 Carr John, agent, 115, Blenheim-street  
 Carr John, vict. and brewer, *Brown Jug Inn*, Stepney-bank  
 Carr John, coal-fitter, Trinity-chare, Quay; ho. Roseworth  
 Carr John, crucible mnfr. Railway-terrace, Scotswood-road; ho. 48, Villa-place  
 Carr John, draper, 4, Charlotte-square  
 Carr John, gardener, Byker-hill  
 Carr John, merchant tailor and clothier, 17, Westgate-street  
 Carr Joseph, Jewish rabbi, Temple-street  
 Carr Joseph, furniture broker, 13, Northumberland-street  
 Carr John, provision dealer, St. Peter's  
 Carr John, wine & spirit merchant (J. Carr & Co.) ho. Crook-hill, Ryton  
 Carr John Thomas, wine and spirit mrcht. (Carr & Co.) ho. Stella House, Durham  
 Carr Joseph, agent, 12, Lisle-street  
 Carr Joseph, vict. *Ship Inn*, St. Peter's  
 Carr Lancelot Stobart, wharfinger and ship brkr. 34, Broad-chare; ho. 4, Portland-pl  
 Carr Mrs. Margaret, 112, Blenheim-street  
 Carr Margery, vict. *Ship Inn*, St. Peter's  
 Carr Mary Ann, cow keeper, Gallow-gate  
 Carr M. butcher, Register street, Stepney-bk  
 Carr Matt. vict. *Ship Inn*, Spicer-lane, Quay  
 Carr Nich. vict. *Phoenix Tavern*, Brewery Bank, Ouseburn  
 Carr Peter, law stationer (Carter & Co.); ho. 16, Villa-place  
 Carr Ralph, baker, St. Peter's  
 Carr Richard, chemist, 30, Market-street; ho. 45, Percy-street  
 Carr Robert, cashier, 3, Ord-street  
 Carr Mrs. Sarah, 48, Leazes-terrace  
 Carr Thomas, chemist, 42, Bigg Market; ho. 59, Blandford-street  
 Carr Thos. (J. Carr & Co.); ho. Scotswood  
 Carr Thomas, clerk, Lambton's-bank; ho. 39, Cumberland-row  
 Carr T. vict. *Joiners' Arms Inn*, Arthur's-hill  
 Carr T. hosier, 59, Groat Market  
 Carr Wm. bacon factor, 2, Nelson-street  
 Carr Wm. cart proprietor, 20, St. John's-lane  
 Carr Wm. china and glass dr. 107, Percy-st  
 Carr Wm. joiner, &c. 16, High Friar-st; ho. Walker  
 Carr Wm. surgeon, 9, Newgate-street  
 Carruthers Edward and Jane, poulterers, 9, Nun-street  
 Carruthers Ewd. beerhouse, 2, Blenheim-st.  
 Carruthers Edwd. and Jane, poulterers, &c. Nelson-st; ho. 2, Blenheim-street  
 Carse Adam, hat and cap manufacturer, (Cochrane & Co.); ho. 22, Lancaster-st  
 Carse Thomas, grocer, 87, Percy-street  
 Carson Alexander, draper, Shield-street  
 Carson David, draper, 3, Plummer street  
 Carson James, draper, Carliol-street  
 Carson Mrs. Elizabeth, 2, George-street  
 Carson Robt. vict. *Willington Hotel*, Collingwood-street  
 Carson W. vict. *Chancellor's Head Inn*, 38, Newgate-street  
 Carson Wm. draper, 62, Blandford-street  
 Carston John, prov. dr. 33, Buckingham-st  
 Carston Robt. cart proprietor, 8, Gallow-gate  
 Carter & Co. law stationers, Arcade  
 Carter John, agt. to T. & W. Smith, St. Peter's

- Carter Mary, provision dealer, York-street  
 Carter Michael, victualler, *William the Fourth*, Bell's-court  
 Carter Wm. vict. *Rose and Crown Inn*, Bigg Market  
 Cartner George, colourer and stenciller, 108, Blenheim-street  
 Cartner Robert, agent, 11, Blenheim-street  
 Carver & Co. agent to the Y. N. & B. Railway Co. Trafalgar-street Goods Station, and cart proprietors, Quay  
 Casril Morris, hatter (Casril & Vickerey); ho. 8, Clayton-street  
 Casril & Vickerey, hatters, 109, Side  
 Catcheside Broths. grocers, 61, Grainger-st  
 Catcheside Robt. grocer (Catcheside Bros.); ho. East Parade  
 Catcheside Thos. grocer (Catcheside Bros.); ho. 10, Elswick-row  
 Catherall John, grocer, 25, Buxton-street  
 Catherall Thos. N. accountant, &c. 4, East Parade  
 Catton Thomas, grocer, 21, Mosley-street; ho. 11, St. Mary's-terrace  
 Challoner Edw. Wilson, oil mrcht. & com. agent, 17, Mosley-st.; ho. Graingerville  
 Challoner John Saddler, stock and share broker, 27, Dean-st.; ho. Benwell Lodge  
 Chambers Ann, provision dealer, Back-row  
 Chambers James, gentleman, 38, Elswick East-terrace  
 Chambers Mrs. Jane, 27, Leazes-terrace  
 Chambers Luke, painter, 24, Edward-street  
 Chambers Pearson Thomas, surgeon, 76, Newgate-street  
 Chambers Wm. grocer, St. Peter's  
 Chantler Wm. tailor, St. Nicholas's-church-yard; and butcher, Westgate  
 Chapman Mrs. Ann, 9, St. James-street  
 Chapman, Edward, hairdresser, 5, Close; ho. 41, George-street  
 Chappel Charles, rag mchant. Elwick's lane  
 Charante Anthony, shipbroker, 14, Broad-chare; ho. 7, West Parade  
 Charleton John, auctioneer, 13, Northumberland-court  
 Charlton & Angas, merchants, 69, Quay  
 Charlton Cath. lodgings, Elswick East-terr  
 Charlton Edward, bookseller, &c. 46, Pilgrim-street; ho. 13, Cumberland-row  
 Charlton Edward, M.D. 7, Eldon-square  
 Charlton Edw. prov. dlr. 58, Northumberland-st.; and butcher, 128, New Market  
 Charlton Mrs. Elizabeth, 13, Elswick-villas  
 Charlton F. merchant (Charlton & Angas), ho. Hinde-st  
 Charlton J. vict. *Angel Inn*, 4, Butcher-bank  
 Charlton George, butcher, 67, Blackett-st.; ho. 4, Northumberland-place  
 Charlton Jas. plasterer, Brunswick-place  
 Charlton John, victualler, *Duke of Wellington*, Drury-lane  
 Charlton John, chief sanitary inspector and assistant town surveyor, Railway-street, Scotswood-road  
 Charlton John, flint manufacturer, Ouseburn; ho. Lawson-street  
 Charlton John, prov. dlr. Sandyford-lane  
 Charlton Jno. prov. dlr. 11, Stamfordham-pl  
 Charlton J. vict. *Talbot Inn*, 74, Westgate-st  
 Charlton Lancelot, butcher, 152, New Market; ho. Green-court  
 Charlton Mary A. school, 22, Westmorland-st  
 Charlton Ralph, prov. dealer, Causey-bank  
 Charlton Robert, gentleman, 8, Victoria-ter  
 Charlton Thomas, ironfounder, Ouseburn; ho. 41, Howard-street  
 Charlton Wm. corn factor, 32, Sandhill; ho. 11, Lovaine-place  
 Charnley Emerson, bookseller, 45, Bigg Market; ho. 5, Wesley-terrace  
 Chartres Wm. solicitor, 74, Grey-street; ho. Summer-hill-terrace  
 Chater Thos. & Wm. solicitors, 21, Mosley-st  
 Chater Thomas, solicitor (T. & W. Chater) ho. 3, St. Thomas's-place  
 Chater Wm. solicitor (T. & W. Chater) ho. 38, Rye-hill  
 Chatto Edward, tailor, 39, Villa-place  
 Cheesmond Elizabeth, *Joiners' Arms Inn*, Gibson-street  
 Cheetham T. mattress mkr, 57, Westgate-hill  
 Chicken Thos. block and mast maker, 29, Quay; ho. Grosvenor-street, Gateshead  
 Chisholm Thos. S. tailor, 5, George-street  
 Christiansen, Schier & Co. mrchts. 39, Quay  
 Christiansen George C. E. mrcht. (Christiansen, Schier & Co.) ho. 1, Carlton-place  
 Christie Grieve, comm. traveller, 3, John st  
 Christie J. & Co. plumbers, &c. 2, Low Friar-st  
 Christie James, plumber, &c. (J. Christie & Co.); ho. 2, Low Friar-street  
 Christie John, engraver, &c. 2, and 3, Nelson-street; ho. 36, Cumberland-row  
 Christison Alex. superintendent of passeng. dept. Y. N. & B. R.; ho. Pandon House  
 Chubb John, vict. *Joiners' Arms Inn*, 35, Gibson-street  
 Clapham Mrs. Elizb. 5, Summerhill-ter  
 Clapham Henry (Monnsey & Co.); ho. 5, Summerhill-terrace  
 Clark Ann, hosier &c. 16, Bigg market; ho. 68, Grainger street

- Clark Benjamin, marine store and general dealer, near the Glass House Bridge, Tyne-street, North shore
- Clark Daniel, superintendent, Westgate Cemetery
- Clark George, plasterer, Dispensary-lane
- Clark George, cabinet maker, High Friar-lane; ho 41, Percy-street
- Clark Geo. fruiterer, 16, Cloth mkt; ho 9, Grey-street
- Clark Geo. Noble, surgeon, 10, Newgate-st
- Clark George, leather merchant (T. & G. Clarke); ho 2, John's- place, Gateshead
- Clark George, tailor, St. Martin's-court
- Clark Jas. provision dealer, 9, William-st
- Clark John, baker, Willington-quay
- Clark John, boot maker, 86 Side, and 16, St. Nicholas's-square
- Clark Jane, shoe dealer, 67, Side
- Clark John, corn merchant, 3, Side; ho 47, Eldon-street
- Clark Joseph, floor cloth manufacturer, 126, Pilgrim-street; works, Regent-terrace
- Clark Joseph, spirit merchant, 1, Painter-heugh
- Clark Mrs. Margaret, 12, Ellison-place
- Clark Mary, spirit merchant, 4, St. Nicholas's church yard
- Clark Robt. bank agent, 9, Albion-street
- Clark Robt. butcher, 55, Percy-st. and 179, New-market
- Clark R. cashr. Lambton's bank; ho Albion-st
- Clark Robert, cutler, 33, Mosley-st; ho. 78, Blenheim-street
- Clark Thomas, Low Elswick Foundry; ho. Tyneside-terrace
- Clark Thos. & Geo. leather merchants, 94, Side
- Clark Thomas leather merchant (T. & G. Clark); ho. 25, Framwell-gate, Durham
- Clark Thomas, tailor, 5, Thornton-street
- Clark William, auctioneer, Arcade; ho. 47, Eldon-street
- Clark Wm. vict. *Bacchus Inn*, Newgate-st
- Clark Wm. cabinet maker, 78, Pilgrim st
- Clark William, shoe maker, 9, Darncrook; ho. 50, Stowell-street
- Clark Wm. vict. *Sir William Wallace Inn*, 42, Stowell-street
- Clarke Abraham, jun. corn factor, 69, Quay; ho. Garden-terrace, Westgate
- Clarke Ann, hosier, 68, Grainger-st. and 16, Bigg Market
- Clarke & Dunn, wharfingers, 76, Quay
- Clarke Mrs. Elizabeth, 35, Cumberland-row
- Clarke Geo. book keeper, Quay dues office; ho. 42, Villa place
- Clarke John, wharfinger (Clarke & Dunn); ho. 76, Quay
- Clarke John, chimney sweeper, Long stairs, Queen-street
- Clarke Jno. printer, 27, St. Nicholas's church yard; ho. Picton-terrace
- Clarke, Plummer & Co. Northumberland flax mills, Lime-street
- Clarke Joseph, floor cloth manufacturer, 126, Pilgrim-street
- Clarke Robert, provision dealer and builder, Argyle-street
- Clarkson Elias, shoe maker, 9, John-street, Arthur's hill
- Clasper Henry, boat builder, Benwell Boat House, Low Benwell
- Clay Ann, seminary, 12, Ridley-place
- Clay John, (Clay, Mitchell & Co.); ho. South Shields
- Clay Mr. Robt. Jesmond-dean-terrace
- Clay William, ship broker, 32, Quay
- Clayton & Armstrong, timber merchants, Skinner's burn
- Clayton Miss Deborah, 46, Westgate-st
- Clayton J. & M., solicitors, Sandhill
- Clayton John, solicitor and town clerk, (J. & M. Clayton); ho. Fenkle-street
- Clayton Mat. solicitor, (J. & M. Clayton); ho. Fenkle-st
- Clayton Rev. Richard, M.A. minister of St. Thomas's Chapel, 16, Northumbrnd.-st.
- Clavering John, solicitor and steward of the manor of Iveston, &c. Collingwood-st; ho. Wickham
- Claxton, Susannah, seminary, 2, George-st
- Clegg Solomon, wholesale woollen manufacturer and importer of foreign rags and wool, Westgate woollen mill and New-road; ho. New road
- Cleghorn Jos. cab proprietor, Adelaide pl
- Clelland Mary, innkeeper, 4, Close
- Clelland Susan, victualler, *Lion and Lamb*, 44, Newgate-street
- Clement Louis, commission agent, Three Indian Kings' court; ho. 67, Westmoreland-terrace
- Clementson Charles & Co. lead merchants, 23, Sandhill
- Clementson Chas. merch; ho. Jesmond-villas
- Clementson Margt. vict. *Gate Tavern*, New quay
- Clementson Mary, beer house, 21, East Clayton-street
- Clementson Thos. shop-keeper, Byker-hill
- Clemmy Thos. vict. tailor, &c. *Yarmouth Arms Inn*, St. Peters
- Clennell Jno. Morton, chem. 34, Westgate
- Clephan Jos. insurance agent, 14, Sandhill
- Cleugh Francis, dressmaker, Canada-terrace

Clifford George, agent, 28, Brandling-place  
 Clifford William, agent, Byker Mill  
 Clinton Arthur, professor of music, 107,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Clinton Peter, clothes dealer, Dog-bank  
 Close Edward, hosier, 21, Groat Market;  
 ho. Scotswood-road  
 Close Geo. Silvertop, draper, 82, W. Clayton-  
 street; ho. Bayley-street  
 Close Jas. agent, 3, Elswick-row, Rye-hill  
 Clough Miss Jane, Jesmond-place  
 Clyde Andrew, provision dealer, Manor-chare  
 Coates Taylor, turner, 24, Pilgrim-street;  
 ho. Carlhol-street  
 Coatsworth Peter, vict. *Rose and Crown Inn*,  
 East Ballast-hills  
 Cockburn Alex. grocer, 10, Collingwood-st  
 Cockburn Joseph, veterinary surgeon, 20,  
 St. John's-lane  
 Cockburn Thomas, innkeeper, *Lord Hill*  
*Inn*, Spring Garden-terrace, Pitt-street  
 Cockcroft, Lonsdale M. sol. 17, Grainger-st;  
 ho. 10, St. Mary's-place  
 Cockerton George, tailor, 96, Side; ho. 33,  
 Melbourne-street  
 Cochrance & Carse, hatters and cap manfrs.  
 18, Mosley-street and 11, Grainger-street  
 Cochrane Hannah, hatter, &c. (Cochrane  
 and Carse); ho. 22, Lancaster-street  
 Cochrane Mrs. Hannah, York-street  
 Cochrane Isabella, milliner, 66, Grainger-st;  
 ho. Lancaster-street  
 Codling Joseph, butcher, 131, New Market;  
 ho. 1, High Friar-street  
 Codling William, joiner, Back Hill-street  
 Cohen David, optician, 9, Mosley-street  
 Cohen Freeman, cap manufacturer, 62,  
 Grainger-street; ho. 6, Blenheim-street  
 Cohn Naphtali, bootmaker, 43, Grainger-st  
 Coffey Edward, grocer, 27, Stowell-street  
 Colbeck Mr. Thomas, Adelaide-terrace  
 Colbeck Thomas L. & Co. bone cutters,  
 and manure manufacturers, Scotswood  
 Bone Mill  
 Cole John, *Elephant and Castle Inn*,  
 Low Friar-street  
 Cole William, brewer, 8, Low Friar-street  
 Coll Robert, butcher, Canada office, 60,  
 Quayside  
 Collen Jane, dressmaker, E. Clayton-street  
 Collier Henry, Alfred, editor of "Courant,"  
 5, Nixon-street  
 Collins and J. & N. printers, 20, Nelson-st  
 Collins Frederick, chemist, Sandgate; ho.  
 Elliston-street, Gateshead  
 Collins John, beer retailer, Broad-chare  
 Collins Mrs. Mary 24, Elswick East terrace

Collins John White & Nathaniel, printers,  
 Nelson-street  
 Collinson John, hair dresser, New-road  
 Collinson Henry, hair dresser, 75, Quay;  
 ho. Richmond-street  
 Collinson Thomas, bootmakr, 10, Dean-st.;  
 ho. 11, Dean's-court  
 Colpitts James, vict. *Durham House Inn*,  
 Cloth Market  
 Colquhoun William, grocer, 8, Bridge-end;  
 ho. 12, Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead  
 Coltart James, manager of Newcastle Coal  
 Co's depot, Bell's-street, Arthur's-hill  
 Colthard Harper, day-school, Hanover-st  
 Coltman John Ferens, grocer, &c. Tyne-st  
 Colville John B. com. agent Trafalgar-st  
 Colvin Mr. David 14, Marlborough-crescent  
 Common John, *Marlborough Inn*, 22,  
 Marlborough-street  
 Common Margaret, *Black Bull's Head Inn*,  
 72, Westgate-street  
 Common Thomas, butcher, Manors; ho.  
 Temperance-row, Shieldfield  
 Conseil, T. shipbroker, 8, Sandhill; ho. 1,  
 North-terrace  
 Cook Edward, undertaker, &c. 5, Cloth  
 Market  
 Cook George, bootmaker, Shield-street  
 Cook Mrs. Isabella, West-ho. St. Anthony's  
 Cook John, cooper, &c. (William Cook  
 & Co.) Leith Wharf; ho. New-road  
 Cook John, soda and alkali manufacturer,  
 St. Anthony's Chemical Works  
 Cook James, plumber, Cross-street  
 Cook Joseph, grocer, East Ballast Hills  
 Cook Margaret, funeral furnisher, 5, Cloth  
 Market  
 Cook Pliny, milliner, 96, Side  
 Cook Mr. Robert, Howard St. Byker Bar  
 Cook Robert, prov. dealer, St. Lawrence  
 Cook Ralph, butcher, East Ballast Hills  
 Cook Richard, provision dealer, New Pan-  
 don-street  
 Cook William, & Co. paint and colour  
 manufacturers; & coopers, Leith Wharf,  
 Quay; ho. New-road  
 Cook William, manager for John Cook,  
 soda and alkali manufacturer; ho. West-  
 house, St. Anthony's  
 Cook Wm. auctioneer and cooper, New-road  
 Cooke Chas. Henry, gentl. Benwell-grove  
 Cooke Edward corn and flour factor, 77,  
 Quay Side; ho. 14, Elswick-west-terrace  
 Cooke George, innkeeper, Dog Leap Stairs  
 Cooke and Hewitt, corn factors, 77, Quay  
 Cook Margaret, vict. *Bay Horse Inn*,  
 Arthur's-hill

- Cooke Jocelyn, merchant; ho. 16, St. Thomas'-crescent  
 Cooke Mary Ann, fruiterer, &c. 44, West Clayton-street  
 Cooke M. J. manager, 16, St. Thomas'-square  
 Cooke Robert, grocer and fruiterer, 70, Newgate-street  
 Cooke and Sutton, chemists, 46, West Clayton-st.; ho. 39, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Cooke Thomas, chemist (Cooke & Sutton); ho. 50, Westmoreland terrace  
 Cooke Captain, Royal Engineers, Ordnance Survey  
 Cookson Charles C. gentl. 6, Charlotte-sq  
 Cookson C. E. & Co. steel spring and file manufacturers, South-street  
 Cookson John, bonded warehouse proprietor, 40, & 50, Close; ho. White Hill, Chester-le-street  
 Cookson Chas. E. bottle manufactr. (C. E. Cookson & Co.); ho. Charlotte-square  
 Cookson Cuthbert, and Co. bottle manufrs. Close  
 Cookson, William Isaac & Co. lead merchts. &c. Close  
 Cooper Ann, milliner, 4, Westgate-hill ter  
 Cooper Barbara, stay maker, 1 Lord-street  
 Cooper Caleb, shoemaker, 21, Pit-street  
 Cooper George, master mariner, 11, Carlton-street  
 Cooper George (late Daniels & Cooper) house decorator, paper hanger & painter. Northumberland paper hanging manufactory and decorative works, 87, Clayton-street-west; ho. 5, Elswick-west-terrace  
 Cooper James, *Victoria Royal Hotel*, Melbourne-street  
 Cooper J. & Co. merchants, 33, Quay.  
 Cooper John, boot maker, 1, Market-street; ho. Stowell-street  
 Cooper John, ship broker; ho. 13, Claremont-place  
 Cooper Robert, brush manufr. 84, West Clayton-street  
 Cooper Thomas, tailor, 27, Northumberland-street  
 Cooper Thomas, upholsterer, 25, Shield-st  
 Cooper William, flour dealer, 115, Pilgrim-street; ho. 39, Grosvenor-street, Gateshead  
 Copeland George, school, 87, Blandford-st  
 Copland William, grocer and tea dealer, Copland terrace  
 Coppock Ann, 32, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Coppock Henry, merchant, 33, Quay: ho. 18, Spring-terrace, North Shields  
 Coppock Thomas, provision dealer, 36, Newgate-street  
 Corbett Ann, lodgings, 4, Lisle-street  
 Corbett Joseph & Co. hosiers, &c. 2, Grey-street  
 Corbett Joseph, hosier (J. Corbett & Co.); ho. 1, Mosley-street  
 Corbett William, cowkeeper Gallow-gate  
 Corby Elizabeth Ann, straw hat maker, Nelson-street, North-shore  
 Costello James, clothes dealer, Sandgate  
 Cotton Edward John, agent, 12, Camden-st  
 Coulson George, cooper, 53, Groat Market, New-road  
 Coulson Mrs. Margaret, 3, Tindal-st  
 Coulson Mary, provision dealer, Gosforth-st  
 Coulson Robert Haswell, shoemaker, 5, Marlborough-street  
 Coulson, Robert, cheese monger, 40, Dean-street; ho. Gateshead Fell  
 Coulson Sarah, schoolmistress; ho. 21, Shield-street, Shieldfield  
 Coulthard Thomas, manager for the Byker Bottle Company; ho. Byker House  
 Coultart James, agent. West street  
 Coulthard Mary, hosier, 23, Union-street  
 Coulthard Thomas, provision dealer, Postern  
 Courtenay James Clibborn, com. agent, 97, Side; warehouse, 19, Close; ho. 56, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Cout Benjamin, painter, 2, Summerhill  
 Cowan David & Son, timber merchts. New-road  
 Cowan David, timber merchant (D. Cowan & Son); ho. New-road  
 Cowan George, bacon factor, 72, New Market; ho. 10, Wesley-st. Shieldfield  
 Cowan George, cheesemonger, 15, Newgate-street; ho. 64, Percy st.  
 Cowan Geo. & Wm. cheesmongers, 91, Side  
 Cowan Geo. cheesemonger, (G. & W. Cowan); ho. 91, Blandford-street  
 Cowan James, cheesemonger, Ouseburn-bridge and Adelaide-place; ho. Ridley-villas  
 Cowan John, editor of "Newcastle Journal," 10, York-street  
 Cowan Nicholas, clothier, 42, Collingwood-street & St. Nicholas-sq; ho. Wharncliffe-street  
 Cowan Rachel, dress maker, 45, Villa-place  
 Cowan Robert, bookbinder, 1, Library-pl.; ho. Hutt-street, Gateshead  
 Cowan, Robert, timber mercht. (D. Cowan & Son); ho. New-road  
 Cowan William, cheese monger, (G. & W. Cowan); ho. 8, Cumberland-row

- Cowan William W. ship broker, 29, Quay; ho. Egypt, New-road
- Cowans John, boot maker, 76, Northumberland-street; ho. 17, Brunswick-place
- Coward Mrs. Jane, 20, Leazes-terrace
- Coward Thomas, cart proprietor, Smith's-court, Prudhoe-street
- Coward Thos. coffee roaster, Pandon-dean
- Cowell Mr. John, Arthur's-hill
- Cowell John, vict. *Croft Tavern*, Croft-street
- Cowen Jane & Co., innkeepers, Buxton-st.
- Cowen Joseph & Co. coal owners, & fire brick manufrs. 59, Quay
- Cowland Charles, plane maker, 47, Groat Market; ho. 11, Elswick-terrace West
- Coxon Daniel C. provision dealer, 77, Percy-street
- Coxon Francis, vict. *Durham Ox Inn*, Cattle Market
- Coxon James, butcher, 98, New Market; ho. Gibson-street
- Coxon James, draper, &c. (Richardson & Coxon); ho. 1, Burdon place
- Coxon Mr. Thomas, Shield-street
- Coxon William, house agent, 35, West Buckingham-street
- Coxwell George Samuel, commission agent, 104, Side; ho. Rye-hill
- Craggs Robert, marble mason, 72, Percy-st
- Craig Ann, dlr. in sunds. Westgate; ho. 17, Blenheim-street
- Craig Charles John, bootmaker, Forth-st
- Craig Frans. cabinet maker, 58, Groat Market; & vict. *Highlander Inn*, Pandon
- Craig George, bootmaker, Castle Garth
- Craig Thomas, foreman to Locke, Blackett & Co. St. Anthony's
- Craig Walter, bacon factor, 135, New Mrkt; ho. Shieldfield
- Craigie Nicholas, beerhouse, Drury lane
- Crake John, sub-inspector of police, Police Station, Prudhoe-street
- Crake Wm. painter, 13, Tindal-street
- Cram George Wm. solicitor, 21, Dean-st.: ho. 5, Victoria-terrace
- Cram Mrs. Mary, 8, Cariton-place
- Cranston Robt. cbnt mkr. 104, Pilgrim-st
- Craster Thos. & Mrs. inspector and matron of the Eye Infirmary, 3, Saville-row
- Craven Thos. clothes dealer, Blackgate
- Craven Jane, pawnbrkr. 16, Pudding-chare
- Crawford Alfred Rumney, stationer, 12, Dean-street; ho. St. John's-place
- Crawford Geo. prov. dealer, Temple-street
- Crawford Mary, vict. *Steam Engine Inn*, St. Peter's
- Crawford Mrs. lodgings, 26, Nun-street
- Crawford Matt. iron founder, &c. Elswick Iron Works; ho. 13, Elswick East terrace
- Crawford Thos. vict. *Lorraine Arms Inn*, Ouseburn
- Crawford William, vict. and joiner and cabinet maker, *Pine Apple Inn*, 47, West-gate
- Crawhall Isaac, gentleman, 2, Eldon-square
- Crawhall Joseph & Sons, patent rope mfrs. St. Ann's Ropery, New-road
- Crawhall Joseph, sen. patent rope manuftr. (J. Crawhall & Sons); ho. Stagshaw, near Corbridge
- Crawhall Mrs. Margt. Stagshaw, Corbridge
- Crawhall Thomas Emerson, merchant (J. Crawhall & Sons), ho. St. Ann's House, New road
- Crawhall Wm. vict. *North Terrace Hotel*, North-terrace
- Crawley Rev. J. (Catholic) 73, Pilgrim-st
- Crayton Rev. Richd. 23, Northumberland-st
- Creighton Margaret, fruiter, 23, Cloth Maket
- Cresswell Edward, agent, Canada-street
- Cresswell John Hallden, bookseller, 6, Carlton-street
- Cresswell Joseph, prov. dlr. Railway-terrace
- Crewther T. boot & shoemkr. 66, Elswick-st
- Crier John, agent, 84, Blandford-street
- Crighton William, solicitor (Griffiths and Crighton); ho. 1, Adelaide-terrace
- Crocker Mary, milliner, 96, Pilgrim-street
- Crofton Zach. grocer, &c. 68, Blackett-st
- Crook Mrs. Susannah, 8, Elswick-row
- Crooks Mrs. Elizabeth, 39, Villa-place
- Cropton Mrs. Dorothy. 21, Ridley-placé
- Crosier Edward, tailor, 44, Prudhoe-street
- Crosier John, grocer, Finkle-street
- Croiser Jonas, livery stables and posting house, Eldon-lane
- Cross Charman, clockmaker, 99, Pilgrim-st
- Crossland Mrs. Emily, Argyle-place
- Crothers Robert, bookseller, stationer, and news agent; ho. Grainger-street
- Croudace William, coalfitter, Three Indian Kings-court; ho. 1, Brandling-place
- Crow Francis Jas. manufac. chemist (Gray and Crow); ho. Park House, Gateshead
- Crow George, agent to Stephenson & Co. South-street
- Crow John, bootmaker, 30, Terrace-place
- Crow Mary, lodgings, 4, Leazes-crescent
- Crow Mary, provision dealer, 3, Elswick East-terrace
- Crow W. S. printer, &c. 96, Side; ho. 6, Garden-court, Gateshead
- Crowther David, joiner, White Hart-yard; ho. Leazes-crescent

- Crowther Henderson, dealer in periodicals, 16, Nelson-street  
 Crozier John, grocer, &c. Fenkle-street  
 Crozier Ralph, grocer, 1, Wellington-terrace  
 Cruddace Geo. engineer (W. G. Armstrong and Co.); ho. Elswick  
 Culley Edw. corn factor (S. & E. Culley); ho. 14, Ryehill  
 Culley Sml. corn factor (S. & E. Culley); ho. 19, Ryehill  
 Culley S. & E. corn factors, 29, Sandhill  
 Cullenford Henry, fish curer, 24, Newgate-st  
 Cumming Wm. whitesmith, Hinde-street  
 Cummings John, butcher, 134, New Market; ho. 32, Bigg Market  
 Cummings Rbt. gentleman, 4, St. Ann's-row  
 Cummings William, butcher, Ouse-street; ho. Elwick's-lane  
 Cunningham John, vict. *Bay Horse Inn*, Gallow-gate  
 Cunningham Wm. shipbuilder and ship-owner, St. Lawrence; ho. 18, Ridley-villas  
 Cuppels James, bacon factor, &c. 115, New Market; ho. 18, Blenheim-street  
 Currie Brothers & Co. com. mrchts. 117, Side  
 Currie Geo. merchant (Currie, Bro. & Co.); ho. Shieldfield-green  
 Currie Geo. chemist (Currie & Hutchinson); ho. Shieldfield-green  
 Currie Geo. tailor, 190, East Clayton-street  
 Currie & Hutchinson, chemists, 19, Sandhill  
 Currie Margt. upholsteress, 21, Blenheim-st  
 Currie Robt. merchant (Currie, Bro. & Co.); ho. 15, Shieldfield-green  
 Currie Wm. stencillor, 38, Low Friar-street  
 Curry Caleb, vict. *Garrick's Head*, Cloth Market  
 Curry Elizb. register office for servants, 6, Newgate street  
 Curry Geo. butcher, 29, New Market; ho. Regent-terrace  
 Curry Mrs. Isabella, 1, Lovaine-row  
 Curry M. tailor, 17, Blenheim-street  
 Curry Mark, vict. *White Swan Inn*, Sandgate  
 Curry Robert, builder, Churchbill-street; ho. 1, Ord-street  
 Curry Robt. vict. *Sunderland House Inn*, 27, Quay  
 Curry Thos. builder and joiner, Fleece-ct. Gallow-gate; ho. 1, Stamfordham-place  
 Curry Wm. Robt. butcher, 35, New Market; ho. Spring Garden-terrace  
 Curson Robt. sail maker, Quay  
 Curtice Robert, reporter for "Newcastle Chronicle," 55, Eldon-street  
 Custance Thos. Wm. master mariner, 42, Richmond-street  
 Cuthbertson Archibald, provision dealer, 34, Percy-street  
 Cuthbertson John, shoe maker, Seam-street  
 Cutter John, butcher, 41, New Market; ho. 22, Simpson-street  
 D'ACOSTA Francis, professor of languages, 49, Howard-street  
 D'Acosta Maria Antoinette, teacher, 49, Howard-street  
 Dady Susan, provision dealer, 15, Tindal-st  
 Dagg Elizb. lodgings, 13, New Bridge-street  
 Daggett W. solicitor (Ingledeu & Dagget); ho. Catherine-terrace, Gateshead  
 Daglish & Ismay, chemists, 33, Sandhill  
 Daglish James, confectioner, 2, Hinde-st  
 Daglish Mary, chemist (Daglish & Ismay); ho. 3, Carlton-terrace  
 Daglish Wm. agent, 47, Westmoreland-ter  
 Daglish John, agent, Ouseburn  
 Dahl Mrs. Ann, New Bridge-street  
 Dale Jas. corn merchant (J. Hall & Co.); ho. 6, Elswick-villa  
 Dale John Broderick, bank agent, 32, Market-street  
 Dale Laban, hair dresr. Side; ho. 4, Lisle-st  
 Dale Misses, 25, Eldon square  
 Dagne John, grocer, Cottenham-street  
 Dalziel Wm. pantr. & frntr. brkr. 32, West-gate-st. & 1, Cross-st.; ho. 2, Bath-row  
 Danby Benjamin, butcher, 8, Butcher-bank  
 Danby Henry, hair-dresser, 6, Nun-street  
 Danby Isabella, butcher, 62, New Market; ho. 7, Stamfordham-place  
 Danby Michael, butcher, 30, New Market; ho. 5, Wellington-terrace  
 Dance John, shipowner, 27, Richmond-st  
 Dancyger Lewis, furn. broker, 36, Pilgrim-st  
 Dand Jas. glover, 41, Bigg Market  
 Dant Roger, printer, 112, Pilgrim-street  
 Daniels Jas. morocco finshr. 91, Blenheim-st  
 Danson Simon, harbour & quay master, 1, New-quay; ho. 6, St. Ann's-row  
 Dargue John, prov. dealer, Cottenham-st  
 Darling John, boot maker, 28, Groat Market; ho. Wesley-street, Shieldfield  
 Darling Ralph, vict. *Bull and Mouth Inn*, Newgate-street  
 Davidson Geo. pawnbroker, Lime-st.; ho. Low Heaton  
 Davidson Geo. prov.dr. 13, Spring Garden-ter  
 Davidson J. beadle of St. John's, Rosemary-la  
 Davidson Jas. joiner, 17, Cloth Market; ho. 31, Terrace-place  
 Davidson John, provision dealer (Hills and Davidson); ho. Walker-ter. Gateshead  
 Davidson John, miller, Heaton

- Davidson Joseph, stone merchant (Appleyby and Davidson), ho. 6, William-street  
 Davidson Jno. Little Mill Lime Works, nr. Long Houghton; ho. Regent terrace  
 Davidson Joseph, engraver, 24, Collingwood-street  
 Davidson Joseph, grocer, 15, West Buckingham-street  
 Davidson Mary, professor of music, 9, Cumberland-row  
 Davidson Peter, glove maker, 17, Cloth Mkt  
 Davidson Peter, manager at commercial bank, Dean-street  
 Davidson Richard, miller, 31, Groat Market ho. Low Luddick, near Ponteland  
 Davidson Thos. John, prov. dlr. Wellington Quay  
 Davidson Thos. F. vict. *Sun, Inn* 59, Quay  
 Davidson Wm. grocer, 50, Groat Market; ho. 7, Rye-hill  
 Davie Geo. prov. dealer, Churchhill-street  
 Davies Richard, sculptor, 98, Pilgrim-street  
 Davis Edwd. Dean, lessee of Theatre, ho. 62, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Davis Elizb. provision dealer, Canada-st  
 Davis James, tailor, Castle-garth  
 Davis John Thos. organ builder, &c. New Bridge-street, and Picton-place  
 Davis Joseph, engraver, 1, Canada-street  
 Davison Mrs. Eleanor, 27, Cumberland-row  
 Davison Elzb. dairywoman, 2, Prudhoe-st  
 Davison John, cart proprietor, Westgate  
 Davison Jane, uphlstr. 28, Nun-street  
 Davison John, furniture broker, Buxton-st  
 Davison John, gentleman, 3, Wharnclyffe-st  
 Davison Jno. rate collector, 22, Elswick-row  
 Davison Joseph, provision dlr. 18, Churchhill-street  
 Davison Josph, provision dealer, 2, Forth-pl  
 Davison Joseph, ticket writer, 18, Churchhill-street  
 Davison Margaret, lodgings, Camden-st  
 Davison Mary, register office for servants, 11, Prudhoe-street  
 Davison Mary Ann, register office for servants, 77, Pilgrim-street  
 Davison Mrs. 16, Eldon-place  
 Davison Robert Smith, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C. Newburn  
 Davison Thomas, cabinet maker, 18, Westmoreland-street  
 Davison Thos. vict. *Northumberland Arms Inn*, 11, William-street  
 Davison Thos. pawnbroker; ho. Hall-terrace Gateshead  
 Davison Thos. vict. *Pic Nic Tavern*, Cottenham-street  
 Davison, Robt. funrl. furnshr. St. Lawrence Davidson Wm. gun maker, 66, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Dawson Barbara, lodgings, 11, George-st  
 Dawson Jas. letter receiver, 63, Eldon-row, Percy-street  
 Dawson Mrs. Margaret, 5, Greenfield-place  
 Dawson Richard, butcher, 99, New-market  
 Dawson Simpson Septimus, collector to Gas Co. 4, Hedley-terrace  
 Dawson Thos. superintendent for Water Co. 8, Grey-street  
 Dawson, Rchd. stay maker, 19, Newgate-st  
 Dawson Wm. butcher, 132, New-market; ho. 33, Cumberland-row  
 Dawson Wm. physician, 1, Eldon-square  
 Dawson Wm. tailor, Lax's-court, Percy-st  
 Dawson, Wm. Henderson, bookbinder, 16, St. Nicholas's-church-yd; ho. Todd's-crt  
 Day James, ship broker (T. Day & Co.); ho. North Shields  
 Day John, chemist, 91, Pilgrim-st; ho. 12, Wesley-street  
 Day Mr. John, Ridley-villas  
 Day Thomas, fruiterer, 24, Percy-street  
 Day Thomas, shipowner, Nixon-street  
 Day Thomas & Co. ship brokers, 62, Quay  
 Day Thos. ship broker (T. Day & Co.); ho. North Shields  
 Day William, brewer, Brewery Bank, Ouseburn  
 Dean Jas. dyer, 24, Nun-street  
 Dean Jos. hosier (W. & M. Dean & Co.); ho. Windmill hills, Gateshead  
 Dean W. & M. & Co. hosiers, 45, Dean-st  
 Deas Adam, vict. and plumber, *Plough Inn*, Manor chare  
 Deas Charles, plumber &c. 37, Big-market; ho. 50, Grainger-street  
 Dees Robert, gentl. 20, Northumberland-st  
 Dees Robert R. solicitor (Stable and Dees) agent to the National Loan Fund, 58, Pilgrim-st; ho. 5, St. Mary's-place  
 De Fivas Auguste, teacher of languages, 21, Eldon-place  
 Deighton Ann, dealer in sundries, Peel-st  
 Deighton Francis, vict. and painter, *George Stephenson Inn*, 19, Trafalgar street  
 Deighton Mrs. Mary, 7, Union terrace  
 Delaval George, sail maker, 29, Quay; ho. Denton chare  
 De Mey Wm. M.D. 16, Eldon-square  
 Dennis John, hat manufacturer (Dennis & Gillet); ho. 4, Blenheim-street  
 Dennis & Gillet, hat manufctrs. 81, Grey-st  
 Dent Roger, printer, 112, Pilgrim-st; ho. 2, Villa-place

- Dent Eleanor, painter, 3, Union-street  
 Dent Rev. Wm. (Prim. Meth.) York-st  
 Denton Ralph, vict. *Locomotive Inn*, Postern  
 Denton Robert, basket mkr. 39, Bigg mrkt  
 Detchon James, tanner, 18, Cottenham-st  
 Deutshman Soloman, cap manufacturer, 22,  
 Mosley-street; ho. 11, Sunderland-place  
 Devlin Henry, vict. *Burns's Tavern*, Head  
 of Side  
 Dewar Frederick S. druggist, 5, East Clay-  
 ton street; ho. 20, Eldon-square  
 Dewar Jos. hair dresser, 131, Pilgrim-st  
 Dewar Henry Secas Man, 37, Grey-st; ho.  
 8, Terrace-place  
 Dewar Mrs. Margaret, 20, Eldon-square  
 Dewar Peter, saddler, 24, & 40, Groat-  
 Market; ho. 4, Union-street  
 Dewar Thomas, mustard manufacturer, 7,  
 Pudding chare; ho. Picton-place  
 Dick Richard, provision dealer, 7, Friars  
 Dickbell David, tin-plate worker, 22, Close  
 Dickinson Henry, stock & share broker (T.  
 F. Dickinson & Co.); ho. 20, Cumberld row  
 Dickinson Jacob, butcher, 80, New Market;  
 ho. 19, Wellington-terrace  
 Dickinson John & Robt. cart proprietors,  
 Sallyport-gate  
 Dickinson Mrs. Margaret, Pleasant-row,  
 Shieldfield  
 Dickinson Thos. butcher, Elswick-street  
 Dickinson William, ship insurance and  
 passage broker, and general commission  
 merchant, and agent for St. Petersburg  
 Nadejda Insurance Company, 38, Quay-  
 side; ho. 20, Cumberland-row  
 Dickinson Wm. Ogle, tobacco mfr. and corn  
 factor, 62, Head of the Side  
 Dickson Isabella, prov. dlr. N. Pandon-st  
 Dickson, James, vict. *Butchers' Arms Inn*,  
 4, Nun-street  
 Dickson James, joiner and builder, Albert-  
 place, Shieldfield  
 Dinning Alex. W. vict. *King's Head Inn*, 1,  
 Percy-street  
 Dinning & Co. merchants, 38, Broad-chare  
 Dinning Robt. merchant, (Dinning & Co.);  
 ho. Picton-place  
 Dinning Stephen, land and mine surveyor,  
 15, West Clayton-st.; ho. East Heaton  
 Dinsdale Cuthbert, dentist, 1, Albion-street  
 Dinsdale Thomas, lemonade manufacturer,  
 20, Cloth Market  
 Dishman Matthew, register office for ser-  
 vants, 15, Stamfordham-place  
 Ditchburn Robert, grocer, Byker-bar  
 Dixon Dixon, esq. J. P. 18, Westgate-street,  
 and Unthank Hall, near Haltwhistle  
 Dixon Elizabeth, grocer, &c. 4, East Clay-  
 ton-street; ho. 11, Leazes-crescent  
 Dixon Elizabeth, prov. dlr. Forth-terrace  
 Dixon Elizabeth, seminary, 9, Hinde-street  
 Dixon George, vict. *Blue Bell*, Sandgate  
 Dixon George, bootmaker, Ouseburn Bridge  
 Dixon Henry, tailor and draper, 57, Grey-st.;  
 ho. 25, Lovaine-place  
 Dixon Isabella, baby linen, &c. warehouse,  
 135, Pilgrim-street  
 Dixon Isabella, vict. *Tankerville Arms Inn*, 1,  
 Diana street  
 Dixon James, beerhouse, Seam-street  
 Dixon James, tailor, Brandling Village  
 Dixon James, tailor, 8, W. Blandford-street  
 Dixon James, tailor, 5, Gallow-gate  
 Dixon Jeremiah, bank agent, 32, Market-st  
 Dixon John, agent, 38, High Wesley-street  
 Dixon John, clerk, 10, Percy-street  
 Dixon John, painter, Tyne-street; ho. 7,  
 Heaton-terrace  
 Dixon Joseph S. agent, 55, Quayside  
 Dixon Rachael, vict. *Unicorn Inn*, Bigg Mrkt  
 Dixon Robert, vict. *Red Bull Inn*, Byker-hill  
 Dixon Saml. boot and shoe dlr. 60, Grey-st  
 Dixon Simon, cork manufacturer, 96, Side;  
 ho. Pilgrim-street  
 Dixon Thomas, vict. *Black Swan Inn*, 16,  
 East Clayton-street  
 Dixon Thomas, joiner, Byker-hill  
 Dixon Thomas, solicitor, 80, Grey-st.; ho.  
 Benwell New Houses  
 Dixon Thomas, butcher, Gibson-st and  
 Copland-place  
 Dixon Thomas, vict. *Prussian Arms Inn*, 62,  
 Quayside  
 Dixon Wm. vict. *Alwick House Inn*, Cloth  
 Market  
 Dixon Wm. vict. *Burns Tavern*, Spicer-lane  
 Dixon Wm. butcher, 139, New Market; ho.  
 7, Terrace-place  
 Dixon William, cooper, Pandon-bank  
 Dobson Alex. architect, New Bridge-street  
 Dobson Ann, school, 15, Blenheim-street  
 Dobson Catherine, milliner, 60, Newgate-st  
 Dobson Mrs. E. F. 31, Eldon-street  
 Dobson Henry, agent, 19, Terrace-place  
 Dobson John, architect, New Bridge-street  
 Dobson John, clerk, Napier-street  
 Dobson John, master mariner, Russell-terr  
 Dobson Leonard, butcher, 91, Newgate-st  
 Dobson Leonard, butcher, 177, Pilgrim-st  
 Dobson Saml. gentleman, 13, Lovaine-cres  
 Dobson Thos. A. butcher, 18, New Market;  
 ho. Westmoreland-terrace  
 Dobson Wm. builder and timber merchant,  
 Manors; ho. Kent-street, Shieldfield

Dobson Wm. butcher, 180, New Market ;  
 ho. 1, St. Martin's-court, Newgate-street  
 Dobson William, prov. dealer, Shield-street  
 Dodd & Co. merchants, 19, Broad-chare  
 Dodd Edwd. merchant (Dodd & Co.); ho.  
 27, Ryehill  
 Dodd Hannah, dressmaker, 25, Villa-place  
 Dodd James, rope and twine maker, Ar-  
 thur's-hill  
 Dodd J. G. & Co. Northumberland Glass  
 Works, Forth-banks  
 Dodd J. G. glass mnfr. (J. G. Dodd & Co.);  
 ho. Ryehill  
 Dodd Thomas, corn factor, 14, Sandhill;  
 ho. Claremont-place, Gateshead  
 Dodd Walter, victualler, *Ivy House*, Stepney-  
 field  
 Dodd Wm. bookseller, 45, Bigg Market  
 Dodds Ann, dressmaker, Canada-street  
 Dodds Christopher, prov. dealer; Queen-st  
 Dodds Edward, butcher, Byker-hill  
 Dodds Forster, lessee of Baths, Northum-  
 berland-street  
 Dodds George, coffee roaster and mustard  
 manufacturer, 87, Pilgrim-street  
 Dodds Rev. Geo. (Presbyterian) 39, Car-  
 liol-street  
 Dodds Mrs. Jane, 6, Mansfield-street  
 Dodds John, builder, Bath-terrace, Scots-  
 wood-road  
 Dodds John, vict. *Masons Arms Inn*, 16,  
 West Buckingham-street  
 Dodds John, grocer, 27, Sandhill  
 Dodds Margaret, dealer in sundries, 12,  
 Bell's-court  
 Dodds Matthew Stephenson, printer and  
 stationer, 34, Quay; ho. Gateshead Low  
 Fell  
 Dodds Ralph, plasterer, Park-place  
 Dodds Robert, agent, 4, Saville-court  
 Dodds Thomas, butcher, 114. New Market;  
 ho. 15, Northumberland-court  
 Dodds Thomas, gentleman, 20, Elswick  
 East-terrace  
 Dodds Thomas, printer, 61, Grey-street  
 Dodds William, grocer, Blagdon-street  
 Dodds William, grocer, 30, Gibson-street  
 Dodshon William, commercial traveller, 1,  
 Oxford-street  
 Dodsworth F. & W. booksellers, 33, Colling-  
 wood-street  
 Dodsworth Frederick, bookseller (F & W.  
 Dodsworth); ho. 48, Eldon-street  
 Dodsworth William, bookseller (F. & W.  
 Dodsworth); ho. 48, Eldon-street  
 Doeg & Skelton, timber merchants, &c. 12,  
 Broad-chare

Doeg William, timber merchant (Doeg &  
 Skelton); ho. 10, Eldon-place  
 Doig William, carver, Clarence-street; ho.  
 Tyne-street  
 Don David, merchant, 58, Quay; ho. 23,  
 Picton-place  
 Donald Adam Elphinston, watchmaker, 54,  
 Grey-street; ho. Gibson-street  
 Donald James watchmaker (Donald &  
 Son); ho. 15, St. James-street  
 Donald John L. watchmaker (Donald &  
 Son); ho. 9, Terrace-place  
 Donald Mrs. Margrret, 12, Terrace-place  
 Donald and Son, watchmaker, 80, Grey-st.  
 Donaldson David, cooper, Stockbridge; ho.  
 Pandon-bank  
 Donaldson Henry, optician and surgical in-  
 strument maker, 67, Grey-street; ho.  
 12, Ridley-villas  
 Donaldson Henry, sand miller, Stepney  
 Donaldson, Richard, manager of the Patent  
 Ballast Works, Byker  
 Donkin Bryan, cowkeeper, Back-lane  
 Donkin David, iron founder, whitesmith, bell  
 hanger, weighing machine, scale beam,  
 &c. manufacturer, 28, High Friar-street;  
 ho. 5, Percy-street  
 Donkin Edward, stamp office; ho. 50,  
 Shield-street  
 Donkin Henry, builder, New Bridge-street;  
 ho. 12, Camden-street  
 Donkin John, vict. *Plough Inn*, 72, Percy st  
 Donkin Robert, bookseller, Elswick-lane  
 Donkin Robert, river pilot, Willington-quay  
 Donkin Sml, laceman, &c. 145, Pilgrim-st.;  
 ho. 5, Percy-street  
 Donnison Francis & Thomas, machinists,  
 &c. Orchard-street  
 Donnison Francis, machinist, &c. (F. & T.  
 Donnison); ho. 40, Forth-street  
 Donnison Frederick, agent, Clavering-place  
 Donnison William, marine store dealer,  
 Cowgate  
 Dotchin Samuel, master mariner, Shield-st  
 Dotchin Thos, cabinet maker, 77, Pilgrim-st  
 Doubleday Thomas, registrar of births, &c.  
 for St. Andr. 16, Ridley-place; and sec.  
 to Coal Trade; office, Mosley-street  
 Doughty Robert H. coal fitter, 39, Quay;  
 ho. 33, Richmond-street  
 Doughty James, currier, 1, Denton-chare  
 Doughty John, vict. *Prudhoe Castle*, Carliol-  
 street  
 Douglas James, agent, 14, Wesley-street,  
 Shieldfield  
 Douglas James, provision dealer, Sandgate  
 Douglas James, rope maker, New mills

- Douglas John, glass merchant, 21, Westgate-street  
 Douglas Mary, glover, 21, Westgate-street  
 Douglas Thomas, joiner, cabinet maker and furniture broker, 18, Buxton-street  
 Douglas Wm. beer retailer, Forth-terrace  
 Douglass Edw. boot mkr. 100 E. Clayton-st  
 Douglass Geo. cabinet mkr. 14, Cloth-mrkt  
 Douglass Isab. tchr. 9, St. Nicholas' ch. yd.  
 Douglass John, provision dealer, Queen-st.  
 Douglass J. & W. drapers, 12, Albion-st  
 Douglass William A. clerk, Argyle-place  
 Dove Geo. plumber, &c. 2, Northumberld-st  
 Dove Mrs. Hannah, 2, Warwick-place  
 Dove Thos. solicitor, 2, Northumberld-st; ho. 1, Warwick-place  
 Dove Thomas, agent, 5, York-street  
 Dover Carlton, butcher, Ouseburn bridge  
 Dover Matthew, shop keeper, St. Peters  
 Dow John, grocer, 24, Gibson-street  
 Dowe John, boot maker, 52, Grainger-st; ho. 4, Angus's-court  
 Downie Hry. & Co. chemists, 44, Sandhill  
 Downing Benoni, grocer, 1 Bridge-end; ho. 5, Lancaster-street  
 Downing Edward, dentist, 9, Northumberland-street  
 Downing Richard, dentist, 9, Eldon square  
 Downs Joshua, builder and bricklayer, and beerhouse, 6, Strawberry-place, and Leazes-lane, Gallow-gate  
 Dowse George, butcher, 114, Percy-street  
 Dowse John, butcher, 23, Pitt street  
 Dransfield John, draper & tailor, 54, Grey-street; ho. 9, Leazes-crescent  
 Dreaden Jno. livery stbls. 35, Low Friar-st  
 Drew Joseph, provision dealer, Leazes-road  
 Drewry and Richardson, stock and share brokers, 50, Dean-street  
 Drewry Jonathan, stock and share broker (Drewry & Richardson); ho. 8, Summer-hill-grove  
 Drury John Cooper, hosier (Hill & Drury); ho. 18, Dean-street  
 Dry William, baker, 39, Broad-chare  
 Dryden Hy. candle mnfr. 83, W. Clayton-st.  
 Dryden Jno. cabinet mkr. 45, W. Clayton-st  
 Dryden John & Co. commission agents, 9, Trinity-chare  
 Dryden John, comm. agent (J. Dryden & Co.); ho. Cramerdykes, Gateshead  
 Dryden Wm. vict. *Black Bull Inn*, Union-st  
 Dryden William, vict. *Lord Nelson*, East Ballast Mills  
 Drysdale Robert, grocer and flour dealer, 67, George-street, and 44, and 46, Waterloo-street  
 Duffin John, provision dealer, Manor-chare, and George-street  
 Duffy James, clothes dealer, Low Bridge  
 Dugan Charles, vict. *Dog Inn*, St. Peter's  
 Dukes Michael, shipowner, 1, Hood-street, Sandyford-lane  
 Duncan Jas. draper, 12, Marlbro'-crescent  
 Duncan Robert, bootmaker, 87, Pilgrim-st  
 Duncan Rev. Thos. D. (Presbyterian), 11, Lovaine-erescent  
 Duncan Wm. hairdresser, Westgate  
 Dunford Thos. hair seating mnfr. (Laidlaw & Co.); ho. Clavering-place  
 Dunlop George, cooper, 24, Close; ho. 8, George-street  
 Dunlop James, stonemason and general builder, 25, Simpson-street  
 Dunlop Wm. furniture brkr. 32, Pilgrim-st  
 Dunlop William, gent. Strawberry-place  
 Dunn Chas. wharfinger (Clark & Dunn); ho. 4, West-street, Gateshead  
 Dunn Cuthbert, painter, 7, Sunderland-st  
 Dunn Miss Elizabeth, 23, Eldon-square  
 Dunn George, agent, 6, West H'nde-st  
 Dunn Henry, brewer, Old Market-lane  
 Dunn Henry, painter, Old Market-lane; ho. 8, Lovaine-terrace  
 Dunn Misses H. & M. 15, Eldon-place  
 Dunn John, vict. *Black Boy Inn*, Groat-market  
 Dunn John, coal depot, Red barns; ho. 5, Union-row  
 Dunn John, hosier, 1, Bath-terrace  
 Dunn John, auctioneer, &c. (Pattinson and Dunn); ho. 8, Stamfordham-place  
 Dunn Joseph, agent, 43, Pilgrim-street; ho. 2, Camden-street  
 Dunn Lawson, rope mnfr. 4, Broad-chare; ho. Byker-field  
 Dunn Margt. confectioner, 29, Percy-st  
 Dunn Martin, barrister, Arcade; ho. 38, Leazes-terrace  
 Dunn Matthias, inspector of mines, 8, St. Mary's-place  
 Dunn Rbt. Twizzell, butcher, 130, Pilgrim-st  
 Dunn Thos. nail manufr. Saville-court  
 Dunn Wm. *publican*, 1, Bath-terrace  
 Dunn William, vict. *Marlborough Inn*, 22, Marlborough-street  
 Dunn Wm. provision dr. Brandling village  
 Dunn Wm. solicitor, 54, Pilgrim-st; ho. Bath house, Bath-lane  
 Dunn W. A. & Co. drapers, Market-street  
 Dunn Wm. Alder, draper (W. A. Dunn & Co.); ho. 3, Victoria-terrace  
 Dunn Wm. C. butcher, 86, New-market, and 10, Westmoreland-street

Dunn William C. butcher, 19 and 21, Westmoreland-st, and 57, Blenheim-street  
 Dunne, John, chief of police, Chief Police Office, Mauors; ho. 30, Oxford-street  
 Dunning Wm. cabinet maker, Westgate; ho. 3, Bath-lane  
 Dutton Mr. Saml. 38, Northumberland-st  
 Duxfield Misses H. & M. 5, Lovaine-row

EASTEN Thos. smith, Tyne-street  
 Easton James, joiner, &c. Dog-bank  
 Easton John, tailor, Scaife's-court  
 Easton Mark, tailor, 24, Market-street; ho. 45, Shield-street  
 Edgar James, furni. broker, 180, Pilgrim-st  
 Edgar Thos. draper, 60, Westmoreland-ter  
 Edgcome James, surgeon, 94, Pilgrim-st  
 Edgcome John Treeve, solici. 17, Eldon-sq  
 Edgcome Mrs. Jane, 34, Northumberld.-st  
 Edmond Adam, vict. *Old Robin Hood Inn*, 27, Pilgrim-street  
 Edmondson Ralph, grocer & chemist, Byker-bar  
 Egan Rev. Henry Wm. B.A. curate of St. Andrew's, 4, Albion-street  
 Eggleston & Co. sail cloth manufacturers, Lime-street  
 Eggleston Jonah, sailcloth manufacturer, (J. Eggleston & Co.); ho. 43, Howard-st  
 Eichholtz Robt. mrcht. (G. Schmalz & Co.); ho. 49, Leazes-terrace  
 Eglinton Wm. chief transfer clerk, Central-station

**EIGHTON MOOR & TEAM COAL OFFICE,**  
 Spicer-lane

Eldon Mary, lodgings, East Parade  
 Elder Thomas, tailor, Grinding chare  
 Elder Thomas, prov. importer (Featherston and Elder); ho. 18, Leazes-terrace  
 Elderson John & W. tin plate workers, 149, Pilgrim-street  
 Ellenger P. & Co. trunk manufacturers, 38, Grainger-street; ho. 58, Eldon-street  
 Eliot George, draper (Thorburn & Eliot); ho. 6, Forth-lane  
 Elliot Henry, homœopathic surgeon, 13, Northumberland-street  
 Elliot Henry, flint manufct. Ouseburn and Heaton Flint Mills  
 Elliot H. flint grinder, Low Heaton  
 Elliot John, greengrocer, 199, New Market; ho. Bigg Market  
 Elliot Ninian, tailor, 34, West Clayton-st  
 Elliot Wm. surgeon, 31, Newgate-street  
 Elliott Andw. forem. coach bldr. Princess-st  
 Elliott Ann, toy dealer, New Market; ho. Sandgate New-road

Elliott Ann, register office for servants, 5, Thornton-street  
 Elliott Geo. *Crown Inn*, 8, Westgate-street  
 Elliott Charles, draper, 11, Scotswood-road  
 Elliott Edward, plumber, brass founder, gas fitter, & copper smith, 7, Pudding-chare; ho. 19, Westgate-street  
 Elliott Frances, vict. *Duke of Northumberland Inn*, Carliol-square  
 Elliott Geo. plumber, &c. Forth-banks  
 Elliott Hannah, beer retailer, Byker-bank  
 Elliott Henry, spirit mrcht, 39, High Brgd  
 Elliott J. & Son, whitesmiths, bell hangers, weighing machine, and scale beam manufacturers, LowFriar-st.; ho. 46, Newgate-st  
 Elliott James, tailor, 47, Groat Market  
 Elliott Jas. soda water manufct. 8, Westgate-street; ho. 19, Villa-place  
 Elliott John, provision dealer, Carr-street  
 Elliott Jas. chem. (Swan Walker & Co.); ho. 48, Pilgrim-street  
 Elliott Jane, lodging house, 44, Blackett-st  
 Elliott Jane, cow keeper, Abinger-street  
 Elliott John, jun. shipbroker (Staniford and Elliott); ho. 1, Victoria-terrace  
 Elliott John, agent, 3, Summerhill Grove  
 Elliott John, builder, 2, Wharncliffe-street  
 Elliott John, fruiterer, Westgate-hill  
 Elliott John, coal fitter, Trinity-chare, Quay; ho. East Howden  
 Elliott John, assistant to the clerk of the peace, Moot Hall; ho. Cumberland-row  
 Elliott John, furniture broker, Forth-banks  
 Elliott N. tailor, 34, West Clayton-street  
 Elliott Robinson, artist, 42, Grey-street  
 Elliott Peter, grocer and prov. dealer, 21, Marlborough-street  
 Elliott Robt. pawnbroker, 17, Side; ho. 6, Copland-place  
 Elliott Sarah, lodgings, 21, Northumberld-st  
 Elliott Thos. builder, Elwick's-lane  
 Elliott Wm. grocer, Douglas-terrace  
 Elliott Wm. tailor, 70, West Clayton-street  
 Elliott Wm. agent, 112, Pilgrim-street  
 Ellis Agnes, school, Higham-place  
 Ellis Annie, school mistress, St. John's Infant School, Bath lane; ho. Jesmond  
 Ellis & Henderson, plumbers and brass founders, Erick-street  
 Ellis Henry, plumber, &c. (Ellis & Henderson); ho. 8, Erick-street  
 Ellis Robt. prov. dealer, 12, Butcher-bank  
 Ellison Geo. lodgings, 3, Lisle-street  
 Ellison Henry, agent, ho. Prospect-place  
 Ellison Jas. provi. dealer 28, Butcher-bank  
 Ellison John and Wm. braziers, 157, Pilgrim-street; ho. Chimney-mills

- Ellison Margt. provision dealer, 3, Marlborough-crescent  
 Ellison Matilda, milliner, 111, Pilgrim-st; ho. Chimney-mills  
 Ellison Peregrine Geo. solicitor, Arcade; ho. St. James, Barras Bridge  
 Ellison Wm. agent, 24, Cumberland-row  
 Elphinstone Jas. flour dlr. &c. 2, Gallow-gate  
 Eltringham John, confec. 23, W. Clayton-st  
 Eltringham Wm. gentleman, 13, Brandling-pl  
 Eltringham Wm. prov. dlr. 2, Elswick-lane  
 Eltringham Wm. brewer, Castlegarth, and beerhouse, Leazes-road  
 Emanuel Lewis, outfitter & tobacconist, 16, Dean-street  
 Embleton and Ellison, milliners, &c. 12, Duke-street  
 Embleton Dennis, physcn. 64, Northmld-st  
 Emery Geo. cabinet mkr.; ho. 12, Picton-pl  
 Emley Thomas, bank clerk, 16, Lovaine-ter  
 Emmerson John, agent, Carliol-square  
 Emmerson Joseph, agent, 89, Blenheim-st  
 Emmerson Robt. vict. *Sun Inn*, 94, Newgate-street  
 Emmerson Stephen, tailor, 6, Albion-place  
 Emmerson Thos. land agent, 8, West parade  
 Emmerson Wm. provision dealer, Railway street  
 Emmett William, butcher, Elswick  
 Emslie Hannah and Catherine, seminary, 27, Leazes terrace  
 Engledow Louisa, fancy and wax flower repository, 39, Grainger-street  
 English John, optician &c. 20, Grey-street; ho. 13, St. Mary's-place  
 English Matthew, agent, 4, Blenheim-st  
 Eno Elizb. provision dealer, Barrack-square  
 Eno Jas. Crossley, chemist, Groat-market; ho. Ryehill-street  
 Eno John, agent, Morrison-terrace  
 Erichsen H. G. merchant (Hunter and Erichsen); ho. Victoria-place  
 Errington Edward, seedsman and sack and twine maker, 47, Groat-market  
 Errington George, sub-inspector of police, Police-station, Prudhoe-street  
 Erskine, John, agent, 52, Westmoreland-ter  
 Eskuche C. F. merchant, 19, Quay; ho. 7, Elswick-villas  
 Everatt Alfred, stationer, 82, Newgate-st  
 Everatt Rev. James, (Wesleyan) 4, St. Thomas's crescent  
 Evitt John, provision dlr. 91, Blenheim-st  
 Ewart George, auctioneer, St. James'-st  
 Ewbank Michl. ship broker, Three Indian Kings' court; ho. 23, Shield-st  
 Ewbank William A. agent, Wesley-street  
 Eyton John, corn merchant (Langdale and Eyton); ho. 3, Simpson-street  
 FAIR Jno. planemaker (T. Hall & Co.); ho. 10, Pitt-street  
 Fairbairn Henry, agent, 7, St. Nicholas's church yard  
 Fairbairn Jane, 97, Blenheim-street  
 Fairbairn John, wine and spirit merchant (Monkhouse, Anderson, & Fairbairn); ho. 40, Northumberland-street  
 Fairbairn Robert builder, Sandyf rd-lane  
 Fairbridge Wm. house agnt. 80, Newgate-st  
 Faire Robt. boot maker, 28, Sandhill; ho. 21, Howard-street  
 Fairlamb Cpher. cheesemonger, 76, West Clayton-st; ho. 7, Westgate-hill-terrace  
 Fairlamb John, *Cumberland House Inn*, Peel-street  
 Fairless John, coal merchant, (J. Fairless and Co.); ho. Bensham-ter. Gateshead  
 Fairless Jonathan, coal merchant, (J. Fairless & Co.); ho. Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead  
 Fairless Joseph & Co. coal merchants, Forth banks  
 Fairless Joseph, coal merchant, (J. Fairless & Co.); ho. Bensham cot. Gateshead  
 Fairless Jos. marine store dlr. E. Ballast hills  
 Fairley Robt. provision dealer, 10, Erick-st  
 Fairs Jos. chemist, 2 & 3, Newgate-street; ho. 2, Rye hill  
 Fairs Robt. vict. *Nag's Head Inn*, Sandgate  
 Fairweather John, chemist, 69, Pilgrim-st  
 Fairweather Thos. teacher, 42, Westgate st  
 Fairweather Turnbull, watch mkr. 66, Quay  
 Falconar John, agent, 9, Sunderland-st  
 Falconar John Brunton, newspaper prop. (J. Blackwell & Co. & Fletcher, Falconar, & Co.); ho. Picton-place  
 Falconar John Brunton, jun., solicitor, (Fenwicks & Falconar); ho. Picton house, New Bridge-street  
 Falcus Agnes, eating house, Sandgate  
 Falcus Allan, fruiterer, 90, Pilgrim-street  
 Falcus Jno. relieving officer for Long Benton and Wallsend, Walker Mill  
 Fallaw Thos. flour dealer, 22, William st  
 Fallaw Wm. flour merchant, 34, Pilgrim-street; ho. 41, Villa place  
 Famelton Michael, manager of passenger department, Manor Station; ho. Croft-st  
 Farley Steph. L. timber merchant (Rennoldson & Farley); ho. 24, Oxford-street  
 Farmer George, agent, Plummer-st  
 Farrage W. and Son, fishing tackle manufacturers; ho. 6, Collingwood-street

Farrage James, shipowner, 20, Simpson-st  
 Farrage Robt. fishing tackle manufacturer  
 (Farrage & Son); ho. Leazes-crescent  
 Farrage Wm. fishing tackle manufacturer  
 (Farrage & Son); ho. Leazes-crescent  
 Farrar Miss Jane, 18, St. James'-street  
 Farren John, bookseller, 8, Mosley-street;  
 ho. Eldon-street  
 Farrier Robt. vict. *Bricklayers' Arms Inn*,  
 Stepney bank  
 Farthing Jas. cabinet mkr. 31, Blackett-st  
 Faulder Jeffrey, gentleman, 2, Lovaine ter  
 Faulkner Francis, cabinet mkr. 79, Percy-st  
 Fawcett Isabella & Margaret, milliners, 34,  
 Blandford-street  
 Fawcett J. & J. tallow chandlers, 27, Bigg  
 market  
 Fawcett John, tallow chandler (J. & J.  
 Fawcett); ho. 27, Bigg Market  
 Fawcett Joseph, tallow chandler (J. & J.  
 Fawcett); ho. 8, Erick-street  
 Fawcett Joseph, provision dlr. Trafalgar-st  
 Fawcitt Thos. surveyor of taxes for Newcastle  
 and Tindale Ward, 12, St. Mary's ter  
 Fawcus Mr. R. F., 2, Higham-place  
 Fawcus, Wm. hesier, Elswick lane  
 Fawdon Henry and Son, shoe makers, 49,  
 Dean-street  
 Fawdon Henry, shoemaker (Fawdon &  
 Son); ho. Villa-place  
 Fawdon George shoemaker (Fawdon &  
 Son); ho. Elswick-terrace  
 Fearney Ann, shopkeeper, St. John's-lane  
 Fearney Edw. butcher, 1, Albion-st; ho.  
 109, Percy-street  
 Fearney Nicls. brazier, &c. 63, Blackett-st;  
 ho. Ellison-terrace  
 Featherston Ann, prov. importer (Feather-  
 ston & Elder); ho. Walker-terrace,  
 Gateshead  
 Featherston & Elder, provision importers,  
 51, Quay  
 Featherstone Robt. prov. dlr. Scotswood-rd  
 Featherstonhaugh Henry, surgeon, New  
 Bridge-street  
 Fell Robt. & Co. sharebkr., 35, Broad-chare  
 Fell Robert, sharebroker, (R. Fell & Co.);  
 ho. 26, Elswick-row  
 Fell Mrs. Sarah, ho. 2, Regent-terrace  
 Fell Thomas & Co. earthenware manufac-  
 turers, St. Peter's  
 Feltoe John F. butcher, 43, New Market;  
 ho. Abinger-street  
 Fenton John, carpet warehouse, 22, Mos-  
 ley-st.; ho. 16, Elswick-row  
 Fenwick Benjamin, draper, 28, Bayley-st  
 Fenwick Cuthbert, gentleman, 5, Eldon-pl

Fenwick Edw. Emerson, wine & spt. mrcht.  
 43, West Clayton-st.; ho. 4, Ryehill-st  
 Fenwick Geo. butcher, 162, New Market;  
 ho. 51, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Fenwick George, banker (W. H. Lambton  
 & Co.); ho. Low Gosforth  
 Fenwick George John, banker (W. H.  
 Lambton & Co.); ho. 10, Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Fenwick Henry Wm. solicitor, 8, Bigg  
 Market; ho. Tynemouth  
 Fenwick James, prov. dealer, Mansfield-st  
 Fenwick John, agent, 8, Shakspeare-st.; ho.  
 Lamesley  
 Fenwick John, branch post-office, Byker-bk  
 Fenwick John, vict. *Butchers' Arms Inn*,  
 New-road  
 Fenwick John & Son, dyers, 52, Pilgrim-st.  
 and 58, Westgate-street  
 Fenwick John, dyer, 58, Westgate-street  
 Fenwick John George, agent, 63, Eldon-st  
 Fenwick Lancelot, glasscutter, 77, Pil-  
 grim-street; ho. Westgate-street  
 Fenwick Mrs. Percival, 16, High Clare-  
 mont-place  
 Fenwick Mrs. Sarah, 1, St. James-street  
 Fenwick Thos. banker (W. H. Lambton  
 & Co.); ho. Southhill, Durham  
 Fenwicks & Falconar, solicitors, 38, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Fenwicks John. solicitor (Fenwicks and  
 Falconar) ho. Ellison-place  
 Fenwicks John C. solicitor (Fenwicks and  
 Falconar); ho. Ellison-place  
 Ferguson Daniel, builder, 5, Plummer-st  
 Ferguson Francis, tailor, 27, Sunderland-st  
 Ferguson James, vict. *Pear Tree Inn*, and  
 gardener, Jesmond  
 Ferguson James, flour dealer, 15, Percy-st.  
 ho. Brandling-place  
 Ferguson Robert, whitesmith, St. Nicho-  
 las's-square  
 Ferguson Thomas Wm. grocer (Aydon &  
 Ferguson); 26, Shieldfield-green  
 Ferguson W. cheesemngr. 39, Grainger-st.;  
 ho. 18, Sunderland-street  
 Ferrer John, joiner, 4, Tindal-street  
 Fife George, physician, 7, Saville-row  
 Fife Joseph Bainbridge, surgeon (Sir John,  
 W. H. & J. B. Fife); ho. Hood-street  
 Fife Sir John, W. H. & J. B. surgeons,  
 Hood-street  
 Fife Sir John, surgeon (Sir John, W. H. &  
 J. B. Fife); ho. Hood street  
 Fife Wm. Henry, surgeon (Sir John, W. H.  
 & J. B. Fife); ho. Summer-hill House  
 Findlay John, agent, 23, Blandford-street

- Findley John, brick mnfr. St. Ann's, Red Barns, and Low Elswick, clerk of St. John's, and registrar of births and deaths, 1, Sumner-street
- Finlay Elizabeth wine merchant (Finlay & Scott); ho. 47, Bigg Market
- Finlay J. Harrop, tobacconist, 21, Collingwood-street
- Finlay & Scott, wine merchants, &c. 47, Bigg Market
- Finlay Thomas, hairdresser, Nun's-gate; ho. 30, Scotswood-road
- Finley Jas. master mariner, Mansfield-st
- Finney Edward, comml. trav. 5, Bayley-st
- Finney Sml. & Co. nurserymen & seedsmen, 46, Groat Market, & at High-st. Gateshd.
- Finney Thos. surgeon, &c. Manor House, Newburn
- Finnie Adam, provision dealer, Oyster-shell-lane
- Finnigan James, feather dealer, 37, Side
- Finnigan Owen, clothes dlr. Butcher-bank, and 14, Dog-bank
- Finnigan Thos. dealer, in old clothes, Denton-chare
- Fisher Dorothy Isab. dressmaker, 44, Stowell-street
- Fisher Edward, fruiterer, 68, Quay, and at 8, Grainger-street
- Fisher Isab. funeral furnisher, 44, Stowell-st
- Fisher James, eating house, 50, High Bridge
- Fisher John, tailor, 16, George-street
- Fisher Saml. chimney sweeper, Castle-sq
- Fisher Wm. Geo. agent, 14, Cottenham-st
- Fittes John, tal. chand. 6, Low Friar-st.; ho. Elswick-lane
- Fitzimmons Ann, dlr. in sund. Back-lane
- Fleming Edward, prov. dlr. 8, Churchill-st
- Fleming Ed. grocer (Johnson & Fleming); ho. 3, North Parade
- Fleming John, solicitor to the Freight and Demurring Association, Newcastle, and agent to the Life Association of Scotland, 52, Westgate-street
- Fleming Walter, baker, 12, Leazes-road
- Fleming Walter, tobacconist, 5, Nun-street; ho. Leazes-lane
- Fletcher, Falconar & Co. paper manufacts. Scotswood
- Fletcher George, colliery viewer, Spital Tongues
- Fletcher James, bank cashier, 58, Westmoreland-terrace
- Fletcher Jon. agent, 15, Elswick East-ter
- Fletcher Robert, brewer, Hanover-square
- Fletcher Thos. paper mnfr. (Fletcher, Falconar and Co.); ho. Ravensworth-terrace
- Fletcher T. B. agent; ho. Swinburn-place
- Fletcher Thomas and Co. marine store dealer, 5, New Quay
- Fletcher Thomas, marine store dealer, (Thomas Fletcher & Co.); ho. 6, High Swinburn-place
- Flintoff Thomas, mustard manufacturers, and coffee roasters, 5, Westgate-street
- Floody James, vict. the *Dock House Inn*, Swirle, North-shore
- Floor E. T. merchant, 41, Quayside
- Flocker Elizabeth, provision, dealer, 11, Buckingham-street
- Foggin Mrs. Ann, Spring-street
- Foggin and Co. dyers, 79, Pilgrim-street
- Foggin Elizabeth, cowkeeper, 38, Stowell-st
- Foggin James, butcher, 2, Sandgate
- Foggin Robert, wireworker (Foggin and Signey); ho. Green court
- Foggin & Signey, wire workers, High-brdg
- Foggin Thomas, butcher, Carlton-street
- Foggin Timothy, prov. dlr. 92, Newgate-st
- Foggin William & Co. watch glass manfrs Manor street
- Foggin William, watch glass manufacturer (Foggin and Co.); ho. Jesmond
- Foggin William, joiner, Green-court; ho. 38, Stowell-street
- Foggin Wm. fruiterer, 28, West Clayton-st
- Foote Wm. brush manufacturer, 46, Percy-st
- Fop Jas. H. fancy repository, 83, Pilgrim st
- Foran Rev. Robt. (Catholic) 73, Pilgrim-st
- Forbes John, collector for Whittle Dean Water Company, 9, Villa-place
- Forbes Robert, baker, 8, Nun-street
- Ford Charles, vict. *Portland Arms Inn*, Sandgate
- Ford Michael, vict. *King's Head Arms*, 1, Marlborough-street
- Fordyce William, printer, bookseller and stationer, 58, Pilgrim-street
- Foreman George, mourning warehouse, 17, Grey-street; ho. 11, West-parade
- Foreman John, vict. *Lord Stowell Inn*, 3, Nelson-street
- Foreman Thos. Grainger Hotel, Grainger-st
- Forrest Eleanor, provision dlr. Railway-st
- Forrest Joseph, blacking and ink manufacturer, Orchard-street
- Forrest Robert, provision dealer, Cowgate
- Forster Ann, stationer, &c. (Forster & Hara); ho. 29, Westmoreland-terrace
- Forster Anthony, shopkeeper, St. Peter's
- Forster Collingwood, merch. Three Indian Kings'-court
- Forster Cuthbert, cartwright, West Blandford-street

- Forster Edward K. grocer, &c. 3, Dean-st and 3, Nun-street
- Forster Edward, cooper, 27, Bigg Market
- Forster Edwd. furniture broker, 24, Westgt
- Forster Frances, dressmkr. 7, Blenheim-st
- Forster George, butcher, 172, New Market; ho. 27, Percy-street
- Forster George joiner, 4, Tindal-street
- Forster George, solicitor, clerk to guardians, and supt. registrar, Clavering-place; ho. 2, Greenfield-place
- Forster Hannah, milliner, 69, West Clayton-street
- Forster & Hara, stationers and hop mrchts 26, Side
- Forster Henry, prov. dealer, 22, Pudding-ch
- Forster & Holmes, ship brokers and coal fitters, Three Indian Kings'-court
- Forster James, com. merchant, Three Indian Kings'-court; St. Thomas-crescent
- Forster James, draper, (Scott & Forster); 1 Hedley-street
- Forster John, cart proprietor, Old Carlisle goods station; ho. Hinde-street
- Forster John, gentleman, 6, Wesley-terrace
- Forster John, provision dealer, 24, St. John's-lane
- Forster Jos. teacher, of St. John's National School, Sunderland-street
- Forster John, tailor, 17, Grainger-street
- Forster John, watchmaker, 39, Broad-chare
- Forster J. Errington, surgeon, 19, Union-st
- Forster Jonathan Langstaff, solicitor (M. & J. L. Forster); ho. 10, St. James-street
- Forster M. & J. L. solicitors, 80, Grey-st
- Forster Matthew, solicitor (M. & J. L. Forster); ho. 10, St. James-street
- Forster Matt. police insptr. 23, Stowell-st
- Forster Robert, salmon fisherman & farmer, Newburn
- Forster Stephen, prov. dealer, Judson-place
- Forster Thomas, agent, 16, Westgate-street
- Forster Thomas, tailor, 87, Pilgrim-street
- Forster Thomas E. viewer, 7, Ellison-place
- Forster Wm. bootmaker, 1, Castle-garth
- Forster Wm. cabinet maker, Dog-bank
- Forster Wm. cart proprietor, 6, Stowell-st
- Forster Wm. gentleman, Rennoldson-court, Newgate-street
- Forster Wm. Charlton, painter, 27, Bigg Market; ho. 48, Northumberland-street
- Forster W. T. butcher, 22, New Market; ho. St. Martin's-court
- Forsy Jno. peg bootmkr. 5, East Clayton-st
- Forsyth Js. beer retailer, Churchill-street
- Forsyth Lewis, slater, 82, Pilgrim-st.; ho. Argyle-place
- Forsyth Susan, 82, Pilgrim-street
- Forsyth Thos. corn insptr. Ellison-terrace
- Foster James, lead manufact. &c. (Locke, Blackett, & Co.); ho. 18, Ryehill
- Foster John, manufacturing chemist, (H. L. Pattinson & Co.); ho. 39, Ryehill
- Foss J. H. fancy repository, 93, West Clayton-street
- Fothergill Mrs. Elizabeth, 10, West Parade
- Fothergill Isabella, register office for servants, 70, Percy-street
- Fothergill John, agent, 10, West Parade
- Fothergill Robt. Swan, pawnbroker, New-rd
- Fothergill Robt. T. com. mrcht. & broker, 1, Butcher-bank; ho. 10, West Parade
- Fothergill William, innkeeper and builder, &c. *Masons' Arms Inn*, Arthur's Hill
- Fox Alfred, furrier, 21, Grey-street, and 15, St. John's-lane
- Fox Thomas, dealer in oil paintings, 6, Westgate-street
- Frame James, chimney sweeper, Castle-sq
- France & Co. bookbinders, 106, Side
- France Peter & Co. news agents, 8, Side
- France Peter, news agent (P. France & Co.) ho. 32, Sandhill
- Franklin William Edward, bookseller, stationer, and news agent, Central Railway Station, and at the other stations of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and 14, Royal Arcade
- Fraser Alex. comm. agent, 35, Broad-chare
- Fraser Hugh, solicitor, 24, Dean-st.; ho. 12, Elswick-row
- Fraser James, plumber, &c. 27, Bigg Mkt.; and beerhouse, Spring Garden-terrace
- Fraser John, agent, 18, Elswick East-terrace
- Fraser Mary, dealer in sundries, 4, Cross-st
- Frazer Donald, clerk, Cutter's field
- Frazer Mark, assessor of taxes, 50, Grainger-street; ho. Leazes-terrace
- Freeman George, bank agent, 5, Claremont-place
- Freeman Isaac, grocer and draper, Lime-st
- Freeman Patk, miller and farmer, Ouseburn Bridge; ho. High Heaton
- Freeman Sarah & Ann Misses, 17, Cumberland-row
- French Edward, eating-house 37, Groat Market
- FRENCH HAT COMPANY, hatters, corner of Newgate-street, and West Clayton-street
- French Thomas Veitch, watch maker, 141, Pilgrim-street
- Friar Mrs. A. L. M. 3, St. Thomas'-square
- Friar Jane, butcher, Sandgate; ho. Chat-ham-place

- Frizel Wm. cowkpr, 16, Spring Garden-ter.  
 Frost & Co. general cartmen and porters,  
 60, Quayside  
 Frost John, manure manfr. St. Lawrence  
 Froud Geo. com. traveller, 8, Branding-pl  
 Fryer Jane, green grocer, 231, New Market  
 Fryer John, bread and biscuit baker, 6,  
 Sunderland-street, and 1, Temple-street  
 Fryer Robt. joiner, Bell's-yard, Pilgrim-st  
 Fulham William, cowkeeper, Leazes-lane,  
 Gallow-gate  
 Fuller Ann, dealer in sundries, 25, Oyster-  
 shell lane  
 Fuller Mary, beer retailer, 75, Elswick-st  
 Fulton Robert, vict. *Meters' Arms Inn*, 5,  
 Butcher-bank  
 Fulton Robert, ship builder, Nelson-street,  
 North Shore; ho. 19, Stepney terrace  
 Furness Thos. A. surgeon, 11, Percy-street  
 Furness Wm. provision dealer, Blagdon-st
- GALLEY Isab. provision dlr. Gosforth-st  
 Gallon Edw. watch gl. mnfr. 38, Newgate st  
 Gallon Elliss & Margaret, watch glass mfrs.  
 20, Westgate-street  
 Gallon J. R. watch glass manufr. 20, Cloth  
 Market; ho. 19, Nun-street  
 Gallon John, bootmaker, Westgate; ho.  
 West Blandford-street  
 Gallon John, cart proprietor, Fenwick's-  
 entry, Quay; ho. Butcher-bank  
 Gallon John, jun. ship smith, and nail and  
 chain manufacturer, Blue Anchor-chare;  
 ho. 55, Gibson-street  
 Gallon John, sen. smith, Clarence-st.; ho.  
 17, Carlton-street, Shieldfield  
 Gallon Robert, flour dealer, 33, Bigg Mkt.;  
 ho. 42, Gallow-gate  
 Gallon Wm. confectioner, Elswick-lane  
 Gallon Wm. miller, 11, Cottenham-street  
 Gallon Wm. smith, Brewery-bank, Ouseburn  
 Gallon Wm. watch gl. mnfr. 58, Newgate-st  
 Galloway Mrs. Elizabeth, 3, Leazes-place  
 Galloway John, nail manufacturer, 3, West-  
 gate-street; ho. 54, Leazes terrace  
 Galloway Thos. vict. *Jack Tar Inn*, New Qy  
 Galloway Thomas, flour merchant, &c 73,  
 West Clayton-st.; ho. 3, Leazes-place  
 Galloway Wm. nail maker, ho. Elswick Cot  
 Galloway Wm. & Co. nail mnfrs. 37, Forth-st  
 Gamsby George, assistant overseer for the  
 township of Westgate; office 22, West  
 Blandford-st.; ho. 7, Rosemary-lane  
 Garbutt Thos. commercial traveller, 1,  
 Leazes crescent  
 Gardiner Jas. innkeeper, *The Times Inn*,  
 Westgate-hill
- Gardner Andrew, chemist, 21, Westgate;  
 ho. Summerhill  
 Gardner Andrew, dlr. in yeast, 3, Hedley-pl  
 Gardner Geo. provision dlr. Scotswood-road  
 Gardner Joseph, fruiterer, Lime street  
 Gardner Mark, vict. *Elephant and Fish Inn*,  
 3, Sandhill  
 Gardner Michael, boot maker, 41, Colling-  
 wood-street  
 Garnett Joseph, chemist, 1, Side  
 Garret John, pawnbroker, St. John's lane;  
 Garrod Mrs. Elizb. 12, Hewgill-terrace  
 ho. 92, Blandford-street  
 Garven John, teacher, 1, William-street  
 Gaul John, leather-seller, Queen-street; ho.  
 Hanover-square  
 Geddie John, agent, Carlol-street  
 Gee Andrew, shopkeeper, 7, Gallow-gate  
 Gee Richard Hill, gentleman, 18, Percy-st  
 Geekie Alexander, cattle salesman, 15 Marl-  
 borough-crescent  
 Geipel & Co. mrchts. Rewcastle-chare, Quay  
 Geipel William, merchant (Geipel & Co.);  
 ho. 29, Leazes-terrace  
 Geldard George C. vict. *Hexham House Inn*,  
 Forth-place  
 Geldard John, wine merchant (Geldard &  
 Scott); South Benwell House  
 Geldard & Scott, wine merchts, 1, Manor-st  
 Gell George, shipping broker, &c. New-quay;  
 ho. 7, Richmond-street  
 Gent Francis, grocer, 32, Market street  
 Gething Samuel Duprey, com. mrcht. 21,  
 Dean-st.; ho. 40, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Gibb Chas. John, house surgeon, Infirmary  
 Gibb Elizabeth, fruiterer, 4, Sandhill  
 Gibb George, teacher, 109, Percy-street  
 Gibb George, tailor, East Ballast-hills  
 Gibb Joseph, surgeon, Tyne-street  
 Gibbeson John, butcher, 6, Postern  
 Gibbon Ebenezer, cooper, 78, Percy-street  
 ho. Vine-lane  
 Gibson Andrew, inspr. of scavengers, Friars  
 Gibson Ann, bonnet maker, 113, Percy-st  
 Gibson Chas. M.D. surgeon, 6, W. Clayton-st  
 Gibson Charles Septimus, chemist, 40, Mos-  
 ley-street; ho. 2, Burdon-place  
 Gibson David, salt dealer, 39, Sandhill; ho.  
 15, St. James-street  
 Gibson Mrs. Dorothy, 45, Eldon-street  
 Gibson Geo. boot mkr, 3, Castle-garth stairs  
 Gibson Geo. butcher, Marlborough-st.; ho.  
 Elswick East-terrace  
 Gibson Geo. cowkeeper, Gallow-gate  
 Gibson Geo. gentleman, Chimney-mills  
 Gibson Geo. grocer, &c. 32, Low Friar-st  
 Gibson Geo. A. prov. dlr. 32, Northmbrld-st

Gibson Geo. Tallentire, solicitor, Bank buildings, Mosley-street; ho. Pandon House  
 Gibson Geo. Thirkeld, asst. oversr. & vestry clerk to St. Nicholas' parish, 16, St. Nicholas' ch. yd.; ho. 5, Melbourne-st, Gatehd  
 Gibson G. T. house agency office, Melbourne-street  
 Gibson Henry, livery stable keeper, 4, Pudding-chare  
 Gibson James, bootmaker, 30, Blackett-st.; ho. 7, Hall's-court  
 Gibson James, fruiterer, Westgate-hill  
 Gibson James, prov. dealer, Elswick-street  
 Gibson Jas. supdt. for River Commissioners Minden-street  
 Gibson Jas. contractor & builder (Wilson and Gibson); ho. New Bridge-street  
 Gibson Jas. cabinet maker, High Friar-lane; ho. Marlborough-street  
 Gibson Jane, grocer, Heron-street  
 Gibson John, furniture brkr. Westgate-hill  
 Gibson John, hosier, 30, Grey-st. & 28, East Clayton-st.; ho. Higham-place  
 Gibson John, keeper of Castle, Hanover-ter  
 Gibson John, painter, High Friar-lane; ho. 49, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Gibson John, provision dlr. Judson place  
 Gibson John C. butcher, 44, New Market, and 3, Marlborough-street  
 Gibson John & Joseph, glass stainers, 89, West Clayton-street  
 Gibson John, glass stainer (J. & J. Gibson); ho. 1, Leazes-terrace  
 Gibson Joseph, glass stainer (J. & J. Gibson); ho. Marshall's-court  
 Gibson Mark Hall, engraver, 15, Bigg Market; ho. Kenton  
 Gibson Nicholas, news agent, New Bridge-st  
 Gibson Mr. Philip, 15, Villa-place  
 Gibson Robert, joiner, house carpenter, and builder, Churchhill-cottages, Blenheim-st  
 Gibson Robert, agent, 37, Richmond-street  
 Gibson Robert, boarding house, 5, Nun-st  
 Gibson Roddom, beerhouse, Forth-terrace  
 Gibson & Son, boot & shoe mkr. 103, Side  
 Gibson & Stewart, stone-masons, Green-ct  
 Gibson & Son, agricultural implement mkr. Gallow-gate; ho. Wellington terrace  
 Gibson Taylor & Co. chemists, 15, Bigg Mkt  
 Gibson Thos. civil engineer, 48, Westgate-st; ho. 17, Eldon-street  
 Gibson Thomas, fruiterer, 5, Lower Buxton-street; ho. 8, Richmond-street  
 Gibson Thos. tailor, 60, Pilgrim-street  
 Gibson Thomas, butcher, Byker-hill  
 Gibson Walter, beer house, 21, Nun-st; and builder, 17, Cloth-market

Gibson William, cowkeeper, Gallowgate  
 Gibson Wm. S. barrister, 5, E. George-st  
 Gibson William, cartman, Minden-street  
 Gibson William, stonemason (Gibson and Stewart); ho. 3, Minden-street  
 Gibson Wm. shoemaker, St. Martin's-court  
 Gilbert John, printer, &c. Arcade; ho. 8, Buxton-street  
 Gilchrist James L. surgeon, 68, Pilgrim-st  
 Gilchrist Jno. provision dlr. 33, Blenheim-st  
 Gilchrist John Green, sail cloth mnfr. 39, Quay; ho. Byker cottage  
 Giles Wm. chemist and druggist, 104, Side  
 Gilhespy James, cowkeeper, 46, Stowell-st  
 Gilhespy John (Stott & Co.); ho. 10, Summerhill-terrace  
 Gill Mrs. Jane, 6, Nixon-street  
 Gill Robert, tin plate worker, &c. Clarence street; ho. High-street, Gateshead  
 Gill Wm. draper, 81, West Clayton-street  
 Gillespie Robt. gent. 20, Branding-place  
 Gilli Mary Ann, vict. *Three Tuns*, 70, Newgate-street  
 Gillies Jas. mstr. mariner, 7, Ellison-ter  
 Gilmore Mary, lodgings, 18, Leazes-terrace  
 Gilmour Jas. Thompson, builder, Westgate Hill  
 Gilpin Benjamin, porter mercht. (J. Gilpin & Son); ho. 52, Pilgrim-street  
 Gilpin Hy. & Co. auctioneers, 33, Market-st  
 Gilpin Henry, auctioneer (Henry Gilpin & Co.); ho. 2, South parade  
 Gilpin James & Co. porter merchants, 52, Pilgrim-street  
 Gilpin Jas. & Son, chemists, 53, Pilgrim-st  
 Gilpin James, porter merchant (James Gilpin & Son); ho. 52, Pilgrim-street  
 Gilpin Js. & Co. cork cutters, 52, Pilgrim-st  
 Gilpin Wm. & Co. cabinet mkr. 5, Lisle-st  
 Gilroy John, vict. *Newcastle Arms Inn*, and leather pipe & belt manfr. Carliol-sq  
 Gilroy John I. boot maker, 9, Edward-st  
 Gilroy James (successor to the late Timothy Gilroy), leather pipe and belt manufacturer, Queen-street, near the High Level Bridge  
 Gills Mrs. dressmaker, High Wesley-street  
 Gilly John, tailor, 73, Blandford-st  
 Girvin Jos. paper stainer, 25, Market-st  
 Gisburne Robt. stationer, 15, Saville-row  
 Gladhill John, agent, 7, Albert-terrace  
 Glaholm Edw. tallow ch. 4, Pudding-chare  
 Glaholm James & Son, plumbers, brass founders & copper smiths, Manor Chare Works  
 Glaholm John, miller, 77, Close; ho. Mulgrave-terrace, Gateshead

- Glaholm Jas. plumber, &c. (J. Glaholm & Son); ho. 32, Melbourne-street  
 Glaholm Robert, plumber, &c. (J. Glaholm & Son); ho. 32, Melbourne-street  
 Glaister George, butcher, 70, Northumberland-street  
 Glass Robt. beadle, Gallow-gate  
 Gledson Wm. hair dresser, 73, Northumberland-st; ho. 2, Vine-lane  
 Glendinning John, clothier, 2, Black-gate; ho. Hinde-street  
 Glendinning Lydia, dressmaker, &c. 20, Blandford-street  
 Glendinning Thos. bootmaker, New road  
 Glenton F. wine and spirit merchant, 10, Close; ho. Bensham  
 Glenton Jos. Metcalfe, engraver, 21, Grey-st; ho. 13, Mulgrave-terrace, Gateshead  
 Glover Robt. Mortimer, M.D. Westgate-st  
 Glover Wm. land agent, 46, Westgate-st  
 Glynn Edward, solicitor (Laws & Glynn); ho. 1, St. Ann's-row  
 Glynn Henry, gentleman, 1, St. Ann's-row  
 Goddard Danl. Haill, sub-agent Branch Bank of England, 12, Grey-st  
 Goepf Theodore, French Consul, 73, Grey-street; ho. 13, Leazes-terrace  
 Goldie Thomas, iron and tin plate worker, and gas fitter, Saint Ann's-st. Sandgate  
 Goldsmith Wm. mstr. mariner, Argyle-ter  
 Gombert Joseph Adria, profsr. of languages, 5, Princess-street  
 Good James, plain and ornamental plasterer, cementer and stucco worker, &c. 42, Churchill-street  
 Goodall Alfred, bank acnt. Woodbine cottg.  
 Goodall John, chemist, Stockbr.; ho. 10, Woodbine-terrace, Gateshead  
 Goodbairn John, glover, 4, High-bridge  
 Goodburn James, butcher, 46, Prudhoe-st  
 Goodlad Richd. & Co. paper stainers, 15, West Clayton-st. and Thornton-st  
 Goolden Chas. shoemaker, 7, Nun-street  
 Gordon A. straw bonnet maker, Temple-st  
 Gordon Jas. Tyne Asphalte Co. 15, Grey-st  
 Gordon John, butcher, Hare-street, Scotswood-road  
 Gordon Robt. provision dealer, Elswick  
 Gornall Ellen, prov. dlr. Westmoreland-lin  
 Gorringe Thos. vict. *Shakspeare Tavern*, 53, Grey street  
 Gottschalk Isidore, plush cloth importer, Carliol-street  
 Gould Sam. provis. dealer, 25, Prudhoe-st.  
 Gow Jane, shop keeper, Byker-bank  
 Gowan Robert, solicitor, 50, Dean-st; ho. 19, Eldon-place  
 Gowland Chas. plane mkr. 51, Groat-mkt; ho. 11, Elswick East terrace  
 Gowland Elizth. chemist, 27, E. Clayton-st  
 Gowland John, provision dlr. 2, Bath-ter  
 Grace Edwd. land agent, 2, Drury-lane; ho. Byker-hill  
 Graham Amelia, reg. office for servants, 65, Blackett-st  
 Graham Andrew, provision dlr. 71, Side  
 Graham A. & G. furniture brokers, 22, Blackett-street  
 Graham Christopher, vict., *Black Bull Inn*, Forth banks  
 Graham Edmund, wharfinger, (Nichol, Ludlow, & Co.); ho. Cotfield House, Bensham, Gateshead  
 Graham Elizb. prov. dlr. 88, Percy-street  
 Graham Francis, marine store dlr. Tyne-st  
 Graham Jas. hair dresser, 63½ Close; ho. 66 Forth-banks  
 Graham James, whitesmith, Forth-banks; ho. Duke-street  
 Graham Jane, provision dealer, Close  
 Graham John, farmer, Jesmoud  
 Graham John, cabinet maker, 186, Pilgrim-street  
 Graham John, tobacconist, 18, Bigg Market; ho. 9, Wellington-terrace  
 Graham Joseph, builder, joiner and cabinet maker, 16, Albion-street  
 Graham, Margret, vict. *Green Tree*, 17, Prudhoe-street  
 Graham Mary, dealer in sundries, Painter-heugh  
 Graham Robert, agent, Morrison-terrace  
 Graham Sarah, pawnbroker, New-road  
 Graham T. shoemaker, Gallow-gate  
 Graham T. vict. *Moulders Arms Tavern* Churchill-street  
 Graham Thomas, vict. *Boat Inn*, Ouse-st  
 Graham Thomas, bootmaker, 5, Gallow-gate  
 Graham William, vict. *Cumberland House Inn*, Denton-chare  
 Graham William, organ builder, piano forte manufacturer and tuner, Portland-place, New Bridge-street  
 Graham William, stone mason, Byker-hill  
 Gramsley James, tailor, 25, Castle-garth  
 Grainger Richard, builder; office 9, and ho. 5, Clayton-street, West  
 Grant Alexander, provision dealer, 14, High Friar-street  
 Grant Emily, professor of singing, 53, Leazes-terrace  
 Grant James, billiard rooms, 27, Market-st  
 Grant James gentleman, 53, Leazes-terrace  
 Grant James Fred. agent, 35, Howard-st

Grant Thomas, stationer, Shield-street  
 Grant Simpson, tailor, 11, Blandford-street  
 Grantham Joseph, builder, bricklayer, and  
 vict. *Albion Inn*, New-road  
 Gray Alex. Geo. merchant (Gray & Crow)  
 Close; ho. 4, Jesmond High-terrace  
 Gray Alex. George, jun. Friars'-goose  
 Gray Andrew & Co. merchants, 1 Butcher-  
 bank  
 Gray Andrew, merchant, & alkali manufr.  
 (A. Gray & Co.); ho. Newlands, Belford  
 Gray Catherine, provision dealer, 44, Head  
 of the Side; ho. St. Nicholas's churchyard  
 Gray & Crow, alkali manufacturers, Close  
 Gray David, tailor, 18, Grainger-street  
 Gray George, ship broker, 51, Quay; ho.  
 Ryehill  
 Gray John, basket maker, 89, New Market  
 Gray John, vict. *Turf and Salutation Inn*,  
 14, Westgate-street  
 Gray John, vict. *Sun Inn*, Claremont-street  
 Gray John Brough, basket mkr. 5, Back-lane  
 Gray Mary, vict. *Prince of Orange Inn*,  
 9, Side  
 Gray Ruth, lodgings, 98, Blandford-street  
 Gray Thos. *Adelphi Temperance Hotel*, 12,  
 West Clayton-street  
 Gray Thos. tobacco manufactr. 59, Grey-st;  
 ho. 1, High Bridge  
 Gray Wm. dlr. in grindery, 37, Newgate-st  
 Gray Wm. hatter, 3, King street  
 Gray Wm. John, ship, &c. brkr. (J. Shield,  
 Son, & Co.); Wallsend  
 Grey Benjamin, Notary Public, 75, Quayside;  
 ho. Team House  
 Grey Chas. shipbroker, Quay; ho. East  
 Elswick-terrace  
 Grey Dorothy, lodgings, 11, Blackett-street  
 Grey George, assist. overseer, Trafalgar-st  
 Grey Gilbert, corporation weigh master;  
 ho. Wesley-street  
 Grey Hannah, lodgings, Carliol-street  
 Grey Jacob, gentleman, 55, Westmoreld.-ter  
 Grey J. tailor, Regent-street  
 Grey J. B. & Co. commission merchants,  
 38, Broad-chare  
 Grey John Bacon, commission merchant,  
 (J. B. Grey, & Co.); ho. 6, Carlton-place  
 Grey Joseph, (Representatives of) sawing,  
 planing, patent desiccating works, and  
 veneer mill, 59, Newgate street  
 Grey Joseph, (Representatives of), builders.  
 &c. 10, Percy-st.; ho. 18, Ridley-place  
 Grey Mary Ann, hosier, &c. 59, Pilgrim-st;  
 ho. 8, Trafalgar-street  
 Grey Matthew, bootmaker, 75, West Clay-  
 ton-street

Grey Ralph, hosier (Buckham & Grey);  
 ho. 46, Carliol-street  
 Grey Thos. teacher, Trinity House School,  
 Trinity-chare  
 Grey Wm. John & Son, shipbrkr, 75, Quay  
 Grearson Thos. vict. *Bee Hive Inn*, Union-st  
 Greaves John, grocer, 9, Grainger-street;  
 ho. East Clayton-street  
 Green Ann, straw hat maker, 4, Carliol-st  
 Green Aubone, marine store dlr. Carlton-st  
 Green Benjamin, architect, 3, Arcade; ho.  
 Tynemouth  
 Green George, baker, 61, Blackett-street  
 Green George, printer, 99, Side; ho. 2, East  
 Wesley-street  
 Green Margt. dressmaker, 13, Stowell-street  
 Green John, architect, 64, Grey-street; ho.  
 24, Ridley-place  
 Green John, jun. architect, 22, Ridley-place  
 Green John, builder, Byker hill  
 Green John, provision dealer, Leazes-road  
 Green Josephus, S. surgeon, 81, Percy-st  
 Green Josiah, watchmaker, 11, Newgate-st;  
 ho. 32, Blandford-street  
 Green Mrs. Margaret, 7, Albion-place  
 Green Mrs. school, 179, Pilgrim-street  
 Green Robt. Yeoman, solietr. 34, Mosley-st;  
 ho. 55, Northumberland-street  
 Green Rev. Robt. 55, Northumberland st  
 Green Saml. tailor, Crown-yard, Westgate  
 Green Rev. T. R. incumbent of Byker  
 Green Wm. butcher, Westgate-hill  
 Green Wm. provis. dlr. Low Swinburne-pl  
 Greene J. & Co. soap mnfrs. New-road  
 Greene John, soap manufacturer (J. Green  
 & Co.); ho. Rodsley House, Gateshead  
 Greener John, provision dealer, Cowgate  
 Greener John, provis. dlr. 73, Westgate-st  
 Greener Jos. cart propr. E. Ballast-hills  
 Greener Robert, marine store dealer, 331,  
 Butcher-bank; ho. William-st. Arthur's  
 Hill  
 Greener Thos. vict. *Cock Inn*, St. Nicholas's  
 square  
 Greenhow Henry H. surgeon, 28, Eldon-sq  
 Greenhow Thomas Michael, surgeon, 18,  
 Blackett-street  
 Greenwell & Son, ship brokers, &c. Rew-  
 castle-chare  
 Greenwell Geo. gentleman, 8, Edward-st  
 Greenwell Geo. clock maker, Hall's-court,  
 Newgate-st; ho. 3, Low Swinburne-place  
 Greenwell Johnson, vict. *Bricklayers' Arms  
 Inn*, 7, Buckingham-street  
 Greenwell Robert, vict. *Albion Inn*, 93,  
 Newgate-street  
 Greenwell Thos. school, 7, Thornton-st

- Greenwell Rev. William, M.A. principal of Neville hall, 2, Leazes-terrace  
 Greenwell Johnson, junr. butcher, 6, Buckingham-st  
 Greenwell W. N. & Sons, ship brokers, Rewcastle-chare  
 Greenwell Wm. Nicholas shipbroker (W. N. Greenwell & Sons); Shieldfield-green  
 Greenwell William Nicholas, junr. shipbroker, (W. N. Greenwell & Sons); ho. 13, Shieldfield-green  
 Gregg James, iron founder (R. Wylie & Co.); ho. 12, Park-street, Gateshead  
 Gregg Jas. brush mnfr. Dean-court  
 Gregson Thomas, tailor, 7, Waterloo street  
 Gregson Thos. watch mkr. 4, Collingwood-st; ho. 8, Upper Buxton-st  
 Gregson Thos. Lesslie, surgeon, 13, West gate-street  
 Gresham Thos. butcher, 158, New-market, and 19, Pitt street  
 Gribbin Francis, vict. *Brandy Butt Tavern*, 13, Side  
 Grieve Ann, dressmaker, 66, W. Clayton-st  
 Grieves, Eliz. shopkeeper, 171, Pilgrim-st  
 Grieves Robert, joiner, 5, Edward-street  
 Grieves Thos. & Son, painters, 91, Pilgrim-st  
 Grieves Thos. painter (T. Grieves & Son); ho. 91, Pilgrim-street  
 Grieves Thos. junr. painter (T. Grieves & Son); ho. 91, Pilgrim-street  
 Grieves William, baker, Spring-street  
 Grieveeson Wm. French polisher, Dog-bank  
 Griffin Samuel, tailor, 6, Brunswick-place  
 Griffith & Crighton, solicitors, Arcade  
 Griffith Chas. solicitor (Griffith & Crighton); ho. 27, Eldon-square  
 Griffiths Edw. sen. gentl. 14, Brandling-pl  
 Griffiths Ed. jun. solicitor, Bank Buildings, Mosley-st; ho. 14, Brandling-place  
 Griffiths Thos. vict. *Ship Inn*, St. Anthony's  
 Grigg Jas. ironfounder (R. Wylie & Co.); ho. Swan-street, Gateshead  
 Gross F. A. merchant, &c. 2, Sandhill; ho. 33, East Parade  
 Groves Edward, hair dresser, St. Peters  
 Grubb Ann, school, 15, Westmoreland-st  
 Grubb H. dressmaker, Gibson-street  
 Grundon Robert, vict. *Lamb Inn*, Tyne-st  
 Grundon Thomas, vict. *Hope and Anchor Inn*, Clarence-street  
 Guise Mrs. Maria, 16, Thomas-street  
 Gunn & Munro, paper rirs. &c. 29, Sand-h  
 Gunn Alexr. confectioner, 59, Westgate-st  
 Gustard Ralph, provision dealer, Byker-bar  
 Guthrie Andw. provision dealer, Carlton-st  
 Guthrie Hannah, dressmaker, Erick-street  
 Guthrie Jas. accountant, 27, Dean-street; ho. Hutt-street, Gateshead  
 Guthrie Michael, shoemaker, 76, Westgate-street  
 Guthrie Thos. sailmaker, Colvin's-chare; ho. 46, Blackett-street  
 Guthrie Wm. baker, 2, Waterloo-st  
 Guthrie Wm. jun. professional reporter, 27, Dean-street; ho. 4, Stepney-terrace  
 HAANSBERGEN Wm. John Van, mrcht. 58, Quay; ho. Leazes terrace  
 Hackworth Mrs. Ann, 6 Ryehill-street  
 Hackworth Prudence, vict. *Grey Bull Inn*, Cowgate  
 Hackworth Wm. vict. *Painters' Arms Inn*, 8, Lisle-street  
 Haddock Wm. cowkeeper, Cross-house, Gallow-gate  
 Hadfield Jas. turnkey at jail, 9, Pieton-ter  
 Haggie R. H. & Co. rope mnfrs. Willington; warehouse, Broad-chare, & North Shields  
 Haigh Thos. Assembly Rooms, Westgate-st  
 Hails Henry, provision dealer, 1, Bath-lane  
 Hails Rosina, beer retrl. 104, E. Clayton-st  
 Hails Wm. fringe mnfr. 31, Grainger-st  
 Hails Wm. miller, Ouse-st; ho. Bath-lane; shop, 25, Newgate-street and Pilgrim-st  
 Hails Wm. provision dealer, 169, Pilgrim-st  
 Hair G. R. & Co. grocers, 9, Grainger-st  
 Hair Geo. Robson, grocer (G. R. Hair & Co.); ho. Russell-terrace  
 Hair John, hardwareman, New Market; ho. Barras-court  
 Hair John & C. shipbrokers, 21, Quay  
 Hair J. & J. shipbuilders, timber merchants, and saw mills, St. Peter's Quay  
 Hair John, ship builder, &c. (J. & J. Hair); ho. Rye hill  
 Hair J. & Co. timber mrchts. St. Peter's qy  
 Hair Jos. timber merchant (J. Hair & Co.); ho. 16, Ridley-villas  
 Hair Jos. ship builder, &c. (J. & J. Hair); ho. 16, Ridley-villas  
 Halbert James, vict. *White House*, 86, Pilgrim-street  
 Hall Alex. cabinet-maker, Tyne-street  
 Hall Alfred, lead merchant, 3, Forth-lane  
 Hall Ann & Son, smiths, 6, Thornton-st  
 Hall Anthony, superint. of locomotives on Newcastle & Carlisle railway, George-st  
 Hall Bartholomew, picture frame maker, 75, Pilgrim-street  
 Hall Cath. Jane, teacher, 4, Howard-street  
 Hall Cath. lodgings, Northumberland-court  
 Hall & Co. shawl warehousemen, 22, Grey-street; ho. Oswald Cottage

- Hall Edward, solicitor (Hall & Ridley);  
ho. 2, St. Mary's-terrace
- Hall Elizabeth, grocer and provision dealer,  
and hosier, 13, George-street
- Hall George, hairdresser, 66, Northumber-  
land-st.; ho. 13, Nixon-street
- Hall George, vict. *Plummers' Arms Inn*,  
Ouse-street
- Hall Geo. prov. dlr. East Elswick-terrace
- Hall George, whitesmith, 20, Newgate-st.;  
ho. 18, Spring Garden-terrace
- Hall Geo. L. vict. *Nelson Inn*, Trafalgar-st
- Hall Grace, provision dealer, 5, Thornton-st
- Hall & Holloway, drapers and tailors, 64,  
Grey-street
- Hall Jane, provision dealer, Temple-street
- Hall James, butcher, 154, New Market; ho.  
14, Wellington-street
- Hall John, agent, 107, Blenheim-street
- Hall John, blacksmith, 2, Oak's-place
- Hall John, coal agent, South Elswick Col-  
liery, near Newcastle
- Hall John & Co. com. merchants, 11, Quay
- Hall John, corn merchant, 8, Sandhill; ho.  
Jesmond-dean House
- Hall John, gentleman, 26, Brandling-place
- Hall John, gentleman, 15, John-street
- Hall John, innkeeper and house carpenter,  
*Old Dolphin Inn*, 37, Close
- Hall John, maltster, Manor-street; ho.  
Jesmond-dean
- Hall John, timber mrcht, 2, Broad-chare;  
ho. 75, Pilgrim-street
- Hall John, cabinet maker, 108, Percy-st
- Hall John, brick and tile manufacturer (J.  
& W. Hall); ho. Byker-buildings
- Hall John & William, brick and tile manu-  
facturers, Ballast-hills
- Hall Joseph, fruit merchant, 22, Nun-street
- Hall Mary, cowkeeper, 5, Gallow-gate
- Hall Mrs. Mary, 35, Eldon-street
- Hall Matt. cart proprietor, 5, Gallow-gate
- Hall Menzies, draper, 42, Quay; ho. 53,  
Barras Bridge
- Hall Ralph, tailor, 20, Spring Garden-terr
- Hall Ralph, tailor, 8, King-street
- Hall & Ridley, solicitors, 45, Pilgrim-street
- Hall Robert, whitesmith, 41, Scotch Arms-  
yard; ho. Oak's-place
- Hall & Son, builders, Hindhaugh street
- Hall Mr. T. Blagdon-street
- Hall Thomas, com. agent, 113, Side; ho.  
York-street
- Hall Thos. dairyman, Nixon's-pl. Percy-st
- Hall Thos. joiner, 4, Pawdon-dean-terrace
- Hall Thos. furniture broker, 33, Pilgrim-st
- Hall Thos. Y. coalowner, 11, Eldon-square
- Hall Thomas draper, &c. (Hall & Hollo-  
way); 6, St. Thomas's-terrace
- Hall Thomas, ironmonger (Robson and  
Hall); ho. 3, Mosley-street
- Hall T. & Co. planemakers, 39, Bigg Mkt.
- Hall Thos. planemaker (T. Hall & Son);  
ho. Oakes-place
- Hall William, brick and tile manufacturer  
(J. & W. Hall); ho. Byker-bar
- Hall Wm. beer retailer and seedsman, 17,  
Blenheim-street
- Hall Wm. builder (Hall & Son); Hind-  
haugh st
- Hall Wm. boot and shoe warehouse, and  
furrier, 9, Blackett-street
- Hall Wm. smith (A. Hall & Son); Thorn-  
ton-street
- Hall Wm. provision dealer, Shield-street
- Hall Wm. prov. dealer, 15, Mariborough-st
- Hall Wm. turner, 83, Newgate-street
- Hall Wm. carver, gilder, &c. (B. Hall &  
Son); ho. 75, Pilgrim-street
- Hall William, innkeeper and fire brick ma-  
nufacturer, *The Waggon Inn*, 42, Close;  
Fire Brick Works, at Bell's-close
- Hall Wm. beerhouse, Blagdon-street
- Hall Wm. John, builder (Hall & Son); ho.  
Hindhaugh-street
- Hall Wm. Wallace, smith, 6, Thornton-st
- Halland John, vict. *Whitby Arms Inn*, 28,  
Broad-chare
- Halliday George, vict. *Nag's Head Inn*, 20,  
Nun-street
- Halliday Geo. saddler, 12, Collingwood-st.;  
ho. Clavering-place
- Halliday Geo. prov. dealer, West Hinde-st
- Halliday John, builder, West Wall-cottages
- Halliday John, builder, joiner, cabinet  
maker, and innkeeper, *Mulberry Inn*,  
Thornton-street
- Halstead Rev. Thos. D., B.A. curate of St.  
Thomas's, 4, St. Thomas's-terrace
- Hambro Edward I. & Co. mrechts. 41, Quay
- Hambro Edward I. merchant (E. I. Ham-  
bro & Co.); ho. Benwell Park House
- Hambro John, merchant, (E. I. Hambro &  
Co.); ho. Benwell Park House
- Hamilton Alex. pipe muftr. St. Lawrence
- Hamilton John, hairdresser, 40, Bigg Mkt.;  
ho. 12, Bigg Market
- Hammond Charles Fred. shipbroker, 115,  
Side; ho. 20, Lovaine-place
- Hammond Edward, agent, Shield-street
- Hampson Henry, commercial traveller, 110,  
Blenheim-street
- Hampton John, French polisher, 10,  
Stowell-square

- Hancock Mrs. Jane, 4, St. Mary's-terrace  
Hancock John, ironmonger (T. & J. Hancock); ho. 4, St. Mary's-terrace  
Hancock Thomas, ironmonger (T. & J. Hancock); ho. 1, Waterloo-ter. Gateshd  
Hancock Thomas & John, ironmongers, 50, Sandhill  
Handyside Ann, marine store dealer, East Ballast-hills  
Handyside Geo. bootmaker, 11, Dean st.; ho. Berwick  
Hankin Daniel, dairyman, Gallow-gate  
Hankin Wm. dairyman, 3, Wellington-st  
Hannah Andrew, draper, 41, Newgate-st  
Hannah J. Sinclair, trav. draper, Green-ct  
Hannigan Rev. Thos. (Catholic), 71, Pilgrim-street  
Hansen Peter, merchant, Fenwick's-entry; ho. Goldspink-hall, Jesmond  
Hanzell George, m. mariner, Hood-street, Sandyford-lane  
Hara Thomas, stationer, &c. (Forster and Hara); ho. 8, Wellington-terrace  
Harbottle Anthony, gro. 10, Bigg Market; ho. 8, Shield-street  
Harbottle John, draper, 70, Quay  
Harborn Thomas, agent, 13, Blandford-st  
Hardcastle Wm. gentleman 4, Greenfield-pl  
Hardcastles & Co. floor cloth manufacturers, 32, Bigg Market; ho. 10, East-parade  
Hardey Rebecca Mary, (successor to Mrs. Rogerson) teacher of millinery and dress-making by lessons; and modeller of flowers in wax and leather by an improved process. Wax flower repository, 40, Collingwood-street  
Hardiman Wm. confectioner, 21, Grainger-street; ho. 20, Nelson-street  
Harding James, vict. *Hedley Arms Inn*, Oystershell-lane  
Harding John, vict. *Northumberland Arms Inn*, Prudhoe-street  
Harding Wm. J. shipbroker, Three Indian Kings'-court; ho. 41, Cumberland-row  
Hardy Alexander, news agent, &c. (P. France & Co.); ho. 32, Sandhill  
Hardy Andrew, cabinet maker and joiner, Manors; ho. Prudhoe-court  
Hardy David, timber merchant (P. & D. Hardy); ho. Albert-terrace, Shieldfield  
Hardy Elizabeth, milliner, 21, Market-st  
Hardy George, H. timber merchant, Saw and Planing Mills, Stepney-field, New Bridge-street  
Hardy Jas. carver & gilder, 34, Grainger-st  
Hardy Jas. corn merchant, 94, Blenheim-street, Corn-lofts, Pudding-chare  
Hardy Peter & David, timber merchants, Manors  
Hardy Peter, timber merchant (P. and D. Hardy); ho. Albert-terrace, Shieldfield  
Hardy Wm. house carpenter, Stepney-lane; ho. Ridley-street  
Hardy Rebecca, vict. *General Moore Inn*, 12, Spring Garden-terrace  
Hare Jno. bookseller, &c. (Philipson and Hare), 26, Mosely-street  
Hare William, joiner, Scotswood-road  
Harford Geo. canvas manufacturer, Gateshead; ho. Regent-terrace  
Hargrave Joseph, agent, Lawson street  
Harkus William, grocer and flour dealer, 12, Buckingham-street  
Harland Jno. timber merchant, Thornton-st  
Harle Mrs. Ann, 4, Claremont-place  
Harle George, agent, 8, Lawson-street  
Harle John & Son, merchants, 8, Quay  
Harle John merchant (J. Harle & Son); ho. 1, Queen-square  
Harle Joseph, merchant (J. Harle & Son); ho. 1, Queen-square  
Harle Wm. & Co. saw mills & timber yard, St. Lawrence; office, Trinity Chambers  
Harle, Wm. timber merchant (W. Harle & Co.); ho. 2, Spital  
Harle Wm. sol. (Keenlyside and Harle); ho. 11, Carlton-terrace  
Harle Wm. sol. &c. (Hodge & Harle); ho. 11, Carlton-terrace  
Harle Wm. Lockey, attorney, 2, Butcher-bank; ho. Crow Hall, Gateshead  
Harper Benjamin, grocer and provision dealer, Spital-tongues  
Harper David, drapr. 10, Sunderland-street  
Harper Henry, agent, 66, Westmoreland-ter  
Harper Thomas, agent, 14, Sunderland-st  
Harper Thomas, artist, 12, Brunswick-pl  
Harriet Thomas, grocer &c. 6, Gallow-gate  
Harriman William, firebrick manufacturer, No. 1, depot, Carlisle old station; works, Blaydon; ho. Bell's-close  
Harris Anthony, & Co. merchants, 32, Quay  
Harris Anthony merchant (A. Harris and Co.); ho. Middlesbro'  
Harris Rev. Geo. (Unitarian), Prospect-place, Shieldfield  
Harris John, tailor, 14, Villa-place  
Harris Robt. grocery and provision dealer, Silver-street  
Harris Wm. furrier, 77, West-Clayton-st  
Harrison Adolphus P. & Co. merchants, 3, Broad-chare  
Harrison A. P. shipbroker; ho. 1, Framlington-place

Harrison Anthony, chemical broker and commission agent, 13, Arcade; ho. 28, East-parade  
 Harrison Carr & Co. mrchts. 32, Broad-ch  
 Harrison Cuthbert, tailor, 62, Grey-street; ho. 57, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Harrison Dorothy & George, butchers, 150, New Market  
 Harrison Dorothy, butcher (D. and G. Harrison); ho. 4, Leazes-crescent  
 Harrison Eleanor, vict. *Blue Posts Inn*, 153, Pilgrim-street  
 Harrison Elizab. bonnet maker, Manor-ch  
 Harrison Geo. butcher (D. & G. Harrison); ho. Carliol-street  
 Harrison Henry, bookseller, New Market; ho. 25, Nelson-street  
 Harrison Henry, basketmaker, &c. (J. & H. Harrison); ho. 22, Ridley-villas  
 Harrison Jas. bootmaker, 4, Castle Garth-stairs  
 Harrison John, draper, 5, Westmoreland-st  
 Harrison John, provision dealer, Manors  
 Harrison John, merchant (Harrison, Carr, & Co.); ho. 8, Shieldfield  
 Harrison John, shipbroker; ho. South-par  
 Harrison John, basketmaker, &c. (J. & H. Harrison); ho. 7, Melbourne-street, Gateshead  
 Harrison John, and H. brush and basket makers, & general furnishing warehouse, 31, Dean-street  
 Harrison John, agent, Willie-street  
 Harrison John Jefferson, jun. corn factor, 29, Sandhill; ho. 18, Elswick West-ter  
 Harrison John T. M. professor of music, 14, Northumberland-court  
 Harrison Joseph, cooper, New-quay; ho. Ridley-villas  
 Harrison Margaret, staw bonnet maker, Manor-chare  
 Harrison Matthew, provision dealer, Erick-street  
 Harrison Robert, tanner, Stepney-bank; ho. Ridley-villas  
 Harrison Thomas, dealer in sundries, 17, High Bridge  
 Harrison T. inspector. Ouseburn station; ho. Cut-bank  
 Harrison Thomas, basket maker, 22, Side; ho. Denton-chare  
 Harrison Thomas & Co. glass manufacts. Northumberland Crown Glass Works, Lemington  
 Harrison Thomas, crown glass manufactr. (Thomas Harrison & Co.); ho. Lemington  
 Harrison Thos. basket maker, 20, Nelson-st

Harrison William, fruiterer, 54, Newgate-st  
 Harrison William, lemonade manufacturer, 23, St. John's-lane  
 Harrison Wm. master mariner, Shield-st  
 Hart Alexander, vict. *Coach & Horses Inn*, 23, Blenheim-street  
 Hart Henry, vict. *Black Boy Inn*, Byker-bank  
 Hart John, master mariner, 2, Trafalgar-st  
 Hartley Thomas, linen waste dealer, New-road; ho. 40, Howard street  
 Hartley Thomas, agent, 4, Market-street  
 Harttree Abraham, grocer, &c., 2, Monk-st  
 Harvey Henry, surgeon, 30, Newgate st  
 Harvey J. & J. S. tobacco manufacturers, Head of Side  
 Harvey James Samuel, tobacco manufacturer, (J. & J. S. Harvey); ho. Strawberry-place  
 Harvey John, tobacco manufacturer, (J. & J. S. Harvey); ho. 10, Leazes-terrace  
 Harvey Mrs. Margaret, Strawberry-place  
 Harvey Nichol. F. master mariner, 3, Howard-street  
 Harvey Thomas, manager, Mountain's-ct  
 Harvey William, grocer, Westgate-hill and Gateshead  
 Harrower Ellen, lodgings, 2, Northumberland-place  
 Harwood Robert, beer retailer, St. Anthony's  
 Hasker Mr. Thomas, Wesley-terrace  
 Haslam Luke, *Crystal Palace Hotel*, Albert-terrace, George-street  
 Hastie Adam, butcher, Duke-street  
 Hastwell Robert, grocer, 1, Nun street; ho. 34, Leazes-terrace  
 Haswell Rev. Jno. P. (Wesleyan.) 33, Leazes-terrace  
 Haswell William S. broker, 32, Quay; ho. St. Edmund's-place, Gateshead  
 Havelock Michael, merchant (A. Gray & Co.); ho. 6. St. Mary's-place  
 Haver William, hosier, 93, West Clayton-street; ho. 7, Howard-street  
 Haves George, tailor, 24, Bigg Market  
 Haves Thomas, tailor, St. John's-lane  
 Hawdon George, butcher, Hare-street  
 Hawdon Joseph, ship and general smith, St. Lawrence  
 Hawdon William, general smith, and kitchen range, &c. manufacturer, Churchill-cottages, Blenheim-street; ho. Duke-street  
 Hawks Joseph, director of District Bank; ho. Jesmond  
 Hawks Lady Hannah P. Clavering-place  
 Hawksby Francis, butcher, 124, New Market and 10, Wellington-street

- Hawksby George, butcher, Abinger-street  
Hawksby William, butcher, 24, New Market;  
ho. 34, Cumberland row  
Hawthorn Mrs. Annis, 23, East Elswick-  
terrace  
Hawthorn John, surgeon, 7, Portland-place,  
New Bridge-street  
Hawthorn, Mrs. Margaret, Carlhol-street  
Hawthorn Robert, engineer, (R. & W.  
Hawthorn); ho. Elswick Lodge  
Hawthorn Robert and William, engineers,  
Forth bank  
Hawthorn William, engineer, (R. & W.  
Hawthorn); ho. Benwell Cottage  
Hay Charles William, teacher of drawing,  
6, Saville-court  
Hay David, vict. *New Bridge Inn*, 1,  
Argyle-street  
Hay David, provision dealer, 1, Adelaide-  
place; ho. Trafalgar-street  
Hay Elizabeth, milliner, Carlhol-street  
Hay Elizabeth and Henrietta, milliners and  
dressmakers, Arthur's-hill  
Hay Emma P. stay and shoemaker, 44,  
Grainger-street; ho. Carlhol-street  
Hay John, carver and gilder, 54, Grainger-  
street  
Hay John, gentleman, 24, Leazes terrace  
Hay W. D. baker, 18 & 53, Quay; ho. 6,  
Collingwood-terrace, Gateshead  
Hay William, baker, grocer, flour and pro-  
vision dealer, 19, Arthur's-hill  
Hayes Thos. paper ruler, 7, Cloth Market  
Hayle Thomas, homœopathic physician, 3,  
Jesmond-terrace  
Hays James, master mariner, 15, William-  
street  
Hays Mary Ann, beerhouse, Argyle-street  
Haywood James, woollen draper, Cloth  
Market; ho. Old George-yard  
Hazen George, vict. *Old Market Inn*  
Headlam Charles, postmaster, Royal Arcade;  
ho. Northumberland-street  
Headlam Miss Isabella, 5, Ellison-place  
Headlam Thos. Emmerson, M.D. 14, North-  
umberland-street  
Heads John, vet. surgeon, 33, Pudding-ch  
Heads Robert, agent; ho. St Peter's-quay  
Heads William, keel proprietor, Causey-bk  
Heald Joseph and Co. merchants, and ship  
and insurance brokers, 29, Quay  
Heald Joseph, merchant, &c. (J. Heald &  
Co.); ho. 13, Leazes-terrace  
Heath Mrs. Elizabeth, Jesmond-place  
Heath George Yeoman, surgeon, 33, Market-  
street  
Heath Henry, surgeon, 11, Bigg Market  
Heath Thomas & Francis, com. agents, 42,  
Sandhill; ho. 5, Jesmond-place  
HEATON COLLIERY OFFICE, 28, Quay  
Heather James, butcher, 68, New Market;  
ho. Low Friar-street  
HEBBURN COLLIERY OFFICE, 24, Quayside  
Hebron Thomas, secretary to the Gas Co.  
Arcade  
Hedley Ann milliner, 9, East Clayton-st  
Hedley Catherine, milliner, 15, William-st  
Hedley Elizb. vict. *Three Bulls' Heads Inn*,  
96, Percy-street  
Hedley Mrs. Elizabeth, 2, Marlborough-ces  
Hedley George coalowner (T. Hedley &  
Brothers); ho. Walker terrace, Gateside  
Hedley James, grocer, 24, Hill-street  
Hedley Jas. merchant, 32, Broad-chare;  
ho. Portland-place  
Hedley John H. vict. *Half Moon Inn*, 3,  
Bigg Market  
Hedley Mary, grocer, &c. Head of Side  
Hedley Michael, dealer in sundries, 14,  
Prudhoe-street  
Hedley Robt. commerl. traveller, 49, Villa-pl  
Hedley Samuel, commission merchant, and  
insurance agent, 48, Westgate-st. and 6,  
Market-st.; ho. North-terrace, Upper  
Claremont  
Hedley Susan, dressmaker, Jessamine-place  
Hedley T. & Brothers, coal owners, Three  
Indian Kings' Court  
Hedley Thos. coal owner (T. Hedley and  
Brothers); ho. Walker-terrace, Gateshead  
Hedley Thos. soap manufacturer (J. Greene  
& Co.); ho. New-road  
Hedley Thos. cabinet maker, Eldon-lane,  
East; ho. 15, Blackett-street  
Hedley Thos. provision dealer, Nelson-st,  
North-shore  
Hedley Wm. coal owner (T. Hedley and  
Brothers); ho. Shafto House  
Hedley Wm. bootmaker, 10, Blenheim-st  
Hedley Wm. cow keeper, Gallow-gate  
Hedley Wm. provision dlr. Stepney-bank  
Hedley Wm. butcher, 130, Pilgrim street  
Hedworth Wm. innkeeper, Close  
Heine Wendlin, clock mkr, 35, Blenheim-st  
Hemsley Thomas, innkeeper and brewer,  
*Green Tree Inn*, Scotswood-road  
Helme Isabella, staymaker, 33, Side  
Hemy Henry Frederick, professor of music,  
30, Northumberland-street  
Henderson Ann, clothes dealer, Dog-bank  
Henderson Ann, vict. *Marquis of Granby*  
*Inn*, Dog-bank  
Henderson Daniel, butcher, 1, Hill-street  
Henderson Mrs. Elizb. 4, Lovaine-crescent

Henderson Edwin, teacher, Carpenters' Tower, Sally port; ho. 25, Howard-street  
 Henderson and Crowther, booksellers, 16, Nelson-street  
 Henderson Elizb. dressmkr, Sandyford-lane  
 Henderson Jas. plumber, &c. (Ellis & Henderson); ho. 49, Carliol-street  
 Henderson Gilbert, slipowr, 13, Howard-st  
 Henderson Geo. S. clerk, 7, Leazes-crescent  
 Henderson Geo. Wm. agent, 4, Lovaine-crst  
 Henderson Jas. vict. *Mile Stone Inn*, North Elswick  
 Henderson Jas. butcher, 156, New Market; ho. 64, Westmoreland-street  
 Henderson Jas. joiner, Castle-garth-stairs; ho. Mount pleasant, Gateshead  
 Henderson James, plumber, &c. (Ellis and Henderson); ho. Carliol-street  
 Henderson Jas. vict. *Prince of Wales Inn*, Wellington-street  
 Henderson John, dealer in bricks, &c. 23, West Hinde-street  
 Henderson John, gardener, -20, Shield-st  
 Henderson John, grocer, Abinger-street  
 Henderson John, beer retailer, Forth-terrace  
 Henderson John, agent, 23, Scotswood-road  
 Henderson John, fruiterer, &c. 84, Pilgrim-st  
 Henderson John, beerhouse, Forth-terrace  
 Henderson John, tailor, Wesley-street  
 Henderson Joseph, vict. *Bird-in-Bush Inn*, 25, Pilgrim-street  
 Henderson Jos. pawnbrkr. 12, Marlbro'-st  
 Henderson Miss Barbara, 2, Stamfordham-pl  
 Henderson Miss Margt. 1, St. James's-ter  
 Henderson Mary, eating-house, 48, High Bridge  
 Henderson Nicholas, school-master, Wesley street; ho. Wellington street  
 Henderson Nicholas, tailor. 18, Stowell-sq  
 Henderson Robt. beer retailer, Railway-st  
 Henderson Robt. cabinet maker, 67, West-gate-street; ho. 88, Blenheim-street  
 Henderson S. & R. grocers, 15, Grainger-st; ho. Shieldfield-green  
 Henderson Thos. builder, Back George-st; ho. 29, Elswick-east-terrace  
 Henderson Thos. draper, 63, W. Clayton-st  
 Henderson Thos. H. timber merchant (A. Hood & Co.); ho. 12, Lovaine-place  
 Henderson Wm. agent, 2, Hanover-place  
 Henderson Wm. jun. hat manufacturer, 48, West Clayton-st.; ho. 5, Argyle-street  
 Henderson Wm. clothier, 69, Quay; ho. 48, Clayton-street  
 Henderson Wm. shoemaker, 3, Spring-st  
 Henderson Wm. hatter (FRENCH HAT COMPANY); ho. Argyle-street

Henderson Wm. mrcht. tailor, Sandyford-rd  
 Hengham Mrs. Grace, 8, St. Thomas's-st  
 Henry Richard Gratton, agent, 22, Ryehill  
 Henry Mary, staymaker, 2, Wellington-st  
 Henzell Charles, agent, Copland-terrace, Sandyford-lane  
 Henzell Gabriel, cabinet mkr. Morrisons-ct  
 Henzell Wm. Milburn, grocer, &c. 91, West Clayton-street; ho. 29, Bayley-street  
 Hepburn Henry, working silversmith, 14, Bayley-street  
 Heppell & Co. corn merchants, Watergate, Sandhill  
 Heppell Ann, milliner, 65, Grainger-street; ho. Railway-street  
 Heppell John Todd, corn merchant (Heppell & Co.); ho. Jesmond Vale House  
 Heppell Margt. prov. dealer, Railway-street  
 Heppell Thos. vict. *Gardeners' Arms Inn*, 7, High Bridge  
 Heppell Wm. Henry, corn merchant (Heppell & Co.); ho. St. Mary's-terrace  
 Hepper Mrs. Priscilla, 8, Canada-street  
 Hepper Wm. upholsterer, 27, Nelson-street  
 Hepple Margery E. dressmaker, 62, Grainger-street  
 Hepple Thos. bootmaker, 24, Blackett-st  
 Hepworth Matthw, cloth mrcht. 18, Grey-st  
 Hepworth Thos. agent, 5, Richmond-street  
 Herdman Thos. cabinet mkr, 33, Westgate  
 Heriot Rev. Geo. incumbent of St. Ann's; ho. 4, Prospect-place, Shieldfield  
 Hernaman John, proprietor of "Journal," 47, Grey-street  
 Heron Alice Ann, shopkeeper, St. Peter's  
 Heron Miss Charlotte, 22, Eldon-square  
 Heron Richard, innkeeper, *Three Bulls' Heads Inn*, Milk Market, Sandgate  
 Heron Roger, vict. *Fighting Cocks Inn*, Bigg Market  
 Heron William, grocer, 36, Bigg Market  
 Herring Edward, goods department, Y.N. and B.R., 8, Melbourne-street  
 Herring John, merchant, Close; ho. 13, Lovaine terrace  
 Herron G. & Son, smiths, South-street  
 Herron Geo. cabinet maker, Fleece-court, Gallow gate  
 Heskett John, fellmonger & leather dresser, Ouseburn  
 Heslop Christopher, commission agent, Drury-lane; ho. 2, Strawberry-place  
 Heslop Henry Penn, wine & spirit mrcht. (John Nixon & Co.); ho. 6, W. Parade  
 Heslop Jos. relieving officer, Clavering-pl  
 Heslop Mark, vict. *Golden Tiger Inn*, 143, Pilgrim street

- Heslop Sarah, school, Clavering-place  
Heslop Thomas, beerhouse, Sunderland-st  
Hetherington Christopher, hat mnfr. 24, Groat Market  
Hetherington Henrietta, cheesemonger, 52, St. Nicholas's-square  
Hetherington Jane, shopkeeper, Ouseburn  
Hetherington John, brazier & hardwareman, 67, Grainger-street  
Hetherington J. hat mnfr. 126, Pilgrim-st; ho. Percy-court  
Hetherington Thos. prov. dealer, Carr-st  
Hewett Jas. commission-agent, 27, Westmoreland-street  
Hewetson Richard, painter and glazier, Fighting Cock yard, Bigg Market; ho. Wesley-street  
Hewison Chrlt. Julia, tchr, 11, Lovaine-ter  
Hewison D. & E. school, 20, Elswick-row  
Hewison Ions, solicitor, 48, Westgate-st; ho. 2, East George-street  
Hewison Jonathan W. cattle salesman; ho. 10, Elswick-row  
Hewison Lawrence, corn fctr. 38, Sandhill; ho. Wingrove house, Benwell  
Hewitson John, gent. 11, Cumberland-row  
Hewitson John, optician, mathematical instrument maker, &c. 76, Grey-st; ho. 4, Nixon's-street, Barras bridge  
Hewson M. W. butcher, 36, New Market; ho. Hill's-place  
Higgins John, town erier, Manor-chare  
Higgins William H. straw plait manfr. 18, Grainger-street  
Highmoor Geo. clogger, 15, George-street  
Hildreth Jas. tailor, 1, Princess-street  
Hill Dennis, draper, &c. (Hill, Nicholson, & Hodgson, and Hill & Drury) ho. North Shields  
Hill & Drury, hosiers, 18, Dean-street  
Hill Jacob, provision dealer, marine store dealer, and watch glass manufacturer, East Ballast hills  
Hill John, provision dealer, Sandgate  
Hill John, tin plate worker, Pilgrim-street  
Hill Mary & Isabella, provision dealers, Victoria cottage, Westmoreland-terrace  
Hill Nicholson & Hodge, drapers and clothiers, 16, Grainger-street  
Hill Sarah, dressmaker, Lambton-place  
Hill Wm. furniture broker, 175, Pilgrim-st  
Hills & Davidson, prov. dlrs. 79, Westgate-st  
Hills E. S. com. traveller, 44, Grey-street; ho. 5, Summerhill grove  
Hills Edward S. commission agent, Victoria Hall, Grey street  
Hills John, brazier, 11, Pilgrim-street  
Hills Jane, prov. dealer (Hills & Davidson); ho. Windmill-ter. Gateshead  
Hills Thomas, shipbuilder, Tyne-street  
Hills Wm. shopkeeper, 170, Pilgrim-street  
Hillyard Benjamin, junr. ship & insurance broker, commission agent, and agent for the National Guardian Assurance Society, 36, Quayside; ho. Bloomfield terrace, Gateshead  
Hind George, vict. *Brown Jug Inn*, Forth banks  
Hind Henry, gentleman, 15, Albion-street  
Hind John, grocer, 16, Wellington-street  
Hinde John H. gentl. 9, Saville-row  
Hindhaugh James, grocer (J. Hindhaugh & Co.); ho. 9, Simpson-street  
Hindhaugh John & Co. grocers, 22, Cloth Market  
Hindhaugh John grocer (J. Hindhaugh & Co.); ho. 22, Cloth Market  
Hindhaugh Nathaniel (representatives of), timber merchant, Ouseburn  
Hindhaugh Nathaniel, timber merchant, 6, Eldon-place  
Hindmarch John, chimney sweeper, Close  
Hindmarsh Ann, confectr. 29, Newgate-st  
Hindmarsh Thos. cart proprietor, Seam-st  
Hindmarsh Wm. tailor, 30, Crescent-place  
Hirst Thomas, vict., *Barras Bridge Hotel*, Sandyford-lane  
Hines Henry B. accountant, 6, Ridley-pl  
Hinton, Thos. C. draper, 14, Mansfield-st  
Hobkirk Wm. agent, 22, Richmond-st  
Hobkirk William, greengrocer, 221, New Market; ho. Grainger-street  
Hobson Joseph, shoemaker, Back-lane  
Hodge & Harle, solicitors, &c. 70, Grey-st  
Hodge Geo. W. solicitor (Hodge & Harle); ho. 21, Ryehill  
Hodge John, gentleman, 5, St. James's-st  
Hodge Rowland, gentl. 5, St. James's-st  
Hodge William, draper, &c. (Hill, Nicholson & Hodge); ho. 7, Lovaine crescent  
Hodgshon George, draper and tailor, 71, Grey-st.; ho. 5, Cumberland-row  
Hodgson Anthony, rabbit down manufacturer, 82, Pilgrim-street  
Hodgson Chas. watchmaker, 11, Newgate st  
Hodgson Charles, innkeeper, commission and general agent, *Adrian's Head Inn*, Elswick-lane  
Hodgson G. broker, 21, Quay-side  
Hodgson James, gentleman, 32, Eldon-st  
Hodgson James, painter, 14, Westgate-st  
Hodgson John, vict. *Eagle Tavern*, Diana-st  
Hodgson John Joseph, com. traveller; ho. 2, Framlington-place

Hodgson Joseph John, com. agent, 27, Dean-street; ho. 2, Framlington-place  
 Hodgson Leonard, vict. *Coach and Horses*, Bigg Market  
 Hodgson Mary Ann, teacher, 50, Carliol-st  
 Hodgson Rachael, cowkeeper, Gallow-gate  
 Hodgson Ralph, coffee roaster, Side; ho. Baek Oxford-street  
 Hodgson R. W. shipbroker, 33, Quay; ho. North Dean  
 Hodgson Robert, prov. dealer, 7, King-st  
 Hodgson T. & J. corn mrehnts. 1 Butcher-bk  
 Hodgson Wm. fruit merchant, 214, New Market; ho. Friar-street  
 Hogarth Isaac, artist, 6, Grainger-street  
 Hogarth Thomas, hairdresser, Ouseburn  
 Hogarth Thamas Campbell, picture dealer, 41, Grey-street; ho. Heaton Cottage  
 Hogarth Wm. greengrocer, 235, New Mkt.; ho. Prudhoe-street  
 Hogg Adam, nurseryman and seedsman, Scotswood-road  
 Hogg Mrs. Ann, 2, Summer-hill-terrace  
 Hogg & Co. joiners, Gallow-gate; ho. Denton-burn  
 Hogg George, vict. *Bridge Inn*, 10, Quay  
 Hogg George, butcher, 187, New Market; ho. Brandling-place  
 Hogg Geo. commercial traveller, 3, Hare-st  
 Hogg John, clerk, York-street  
 Hogg John, furniture brkr. 166, Pilgrim-st  
 Hogg John, master mariner, 37, Howard-st  
 Hogg John, smith, Stepney-bank  
 Hogg John Owen, accountant, 64, Grey-st., ho. Summer-hill-place  
 Hogg Mary, tin-plate worker, 69, Side  
 Hogg Michael, tin-plate worker, 68, Side; ho. West Parade  
 Hogg Nathaniel, joiner, 8, William-street  
 Hogg Ralph, joiner, Gallow-gate  
 Hogg Thomas, draper, 11, Grey-street; ho. Widdrington, near Morpeth  
 Hogg Thos. gentleman, Low Swinburne-pl  
 Hogg Wm. butcher, 182, New Market; ho. Brandling-place  
 Hogg William, builder and innkeeper, *Smiths' Arms Inn*, Edward-street, Arthur's-hill  
 Hogg Mr. William, Argyle-terrace  
 Hogg William, beerhouse, Edward-street  
 Hoggins James, auctioneer, &c. Arcade; ho. West Jesmond  
 Hollenius Lauritz, merchant (Hollenius & Sheardown); ho. 37, Westmoreland-ter  
 Hollenius & Sheardown, merchnts. 33, Quay  
 Hollinshead James, earthenware manufacturer, Ouseburn; ho. Stepney Villa

Holloway Edward, draper, &c. (Hall & Holloway); ho. 6, St. Thomas's-terrace  
 Holme Joseph Johnson, agent, Russell-terr  
 Holme Thomas, gentleman, Albion-place  
 Holmes Andrew, shoemaker, Wellington-st  
 Holmes J. bootmaker, Bath-terrace  
 Holmes John, shipbroker, &c. (Forster & Holmes); ho. Wilkinson's-buildings  
 Holmes John, earthenware mnfr. Ouseburn  
 Holmes John, ironfounder, 37, Bigg Mkt.; ho. 10, Westgate-street  
 Holmes John, shoemaker, Forth-banks  
 Holmes John, vict. *Thornton-street Hotel*, Thornton-street  
 Holmes Stephen, pork butcher, 45, St. Nicholas's-square, and 23, New Market  
 Holmes Thomas, bootmaker, 6, Gibson-st  
 Holmes Wm. land agent, Grey-street; ho. 28, West Parade  
 Holmes Wm. Henry, glass merchant, 45, Grey-street; ho. 2, East Parade  
 Holstead Rev. T. Dnl. 4, St. Thomas's-terr  
 Holt William Thompson, grocer and provision dealer, Diana-street  
 Honeyman and Co. sharebrokers, &c. Painter-heugh  
 Honeyman Joseph, prov. dlr. 25, Nelson-st  
 Hood Anthony & Co. timber merchants, 21, Broad-chare  
 Hood George Young, surgeon, 31, West-gate-street  
 Hood Thomas, tailor, 16, Percy-street  
 Hope Thomas M. draper, 3, Charlotte-sq  
 Hopkin Wm. jeweller and goldsmith, 48, Pilgrim-street  
 Hopkinson Robert, blanket manufacturer, Works, Birstal, near Leeds; ho. St. Ann's-street, Sandgate  
 Hopkirk Chas. com. traveller, 14, Edward-st  
 Hopper A. & R. shipbldrs. & patent slipway, Coney-close, and Nelson-st. North-shore  
 Hopper Ambrose, ship-builder, &c. (A. & R. Hopper); ho. 29, Richmond-street  
 Hopper John, shipbroker (Ingo & Hopper); ho. Orchard-street  
 Hopper John, tobacconist, &c. 47, Pilgrim-st; ho. 12, Carliol-street  
 Hopper Joseph, corn miller, Swirle; ho. Orchard House  
 Hopper Joseph, jun. flour dealer, 103, Pilgrim-street  
 Hopper Margaret, cooper, 10, Side; ho. 37, Butcher-bank  
 Hopper Richard, shipbuilder, &c. (A. & R. Hopper); ho. 4, Gibson-street  
 Horn Thomas, book and music seller, 32 and 33, Grey-st; ho. 42, Cumberland-row

- Horn Thomas, beer retailer, Gallow-gate  
Horn Anne Maria, vict. *Percy Arms*, Percy-st  
Hornsby Thos. vict. *New Dolphin Tavern*,  
41, Close  
Hornsby Wm. butcher, 40, Pudding-chare ;  
and 67, High-street, Gateshead  
Horsfall Thos. currier, leather mrcht. &c.  
(Jobson & Horsfall) ; ho. York-st, Elswk  
Horsfield Alex. prov. dlr. Jesmond-vale  
Horsley John, basketmaker, 20, Newgate-st  
Horsley John, draper, (Mackey, Smith,  
& Co.) ; ho. Ravensworth-ter. Gateshead  
Horsley James, shopkeeper, Churchill st  
Hotham Henry, commission traveller, 13,  
Elswick-row  
Hotham William, grocer, 3, Quay ; ho. 21,  
Ravenshead-terrace, Gateshead  
Hotham William Sutton, agent, 4, Ryehill  
Hounslow Geo. store dealer, High Pitt-st  
Houseman John, M.D., and surgeon, 60,  
Eldon-row, Percy-street  
How George, builder, Blenheim-street ; ho.  
Villa Cottage  
Howard Ann, prov. dealer, 11, Churchill-st  
Howard John, currier, 2, Pudding-chare  
Howard Thomas, builder and contractor  
(Waite and Howard) ; ho. Hinde-street  
Howarth John, prison keeper, Moot Hall  
Howatson Robt. drpr. (Brand & Howatson) ;  
ho. 8, Brunswick-place  
Howe John, tailor, 8, Bath-row  
Howe and Anderson, provision dealers, 6,  
Buckingham-street  
Howey Mrs. Ann, 14, Eldon-place  
Howey Mrs. Mary, 3, Carlton-place  
Howey Michael, vict. *Black Bull Inn*, Todd's-  
nook  
Howey Michael, butcher, 122, Market  
Howie William, joiner and cabinet maker,  
39, Bigg Market ; ho. 34, Stowell-street  
Hownam John, smith, Byker-hill  
Howse Richard, inland revenue officer, 23,  
Hewgill-terrace  
Hoyle John Theodore, solicitor and deputy  
coroner, 72, Grey-st. ; ho. 40, Leazes-ter  
Hoyle Richard, metal brkr. &c. 14, Sandhill ;  
ho. Denton Hall  
Hoyle Robson, & Co. seed crushers, &c.  
58, Close  
Hudson Chas. painter, foot of Westgate-st  
Hudson G. vict. *Lowther Inn*, 24, Bigg Mkt  
Hudson Geo. prov. dlr. 18, Cloth Market  
Hudson Henry, glass manufacturer ; ho. 3,  
Princess-street  
Hudson Henry, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Bigg  
Market  
Hudson Henry, rag merchant, New-road  
Hudson James, marine store dealer, and  
paper manufacturer, New-road ; works,  
Orpeth Paper Mills  
Hudson James, marine store dealer, 21,  
Waterloo street, and 56, Newgate-street  
Hudson Mrs. 10, Lovaine-crescent  
Hudson Matthew, tailor & drpr. Byker-hill  
Hudson Thos. glass cutter, 45, Blackett-st  
Hudson Wm. Cotton, drpr. 33, Brandling-pl  
Hudspeth Cuthbert, beer retailer and prov.  
dealer, Carlton-street  
Hudspeth Dinah, vict. *Gosforth Inn*, Gos-  
forth-street  
Hudspeth Eleanor, prov. dealer, St. Peter's  
Hudspeth Hannah, lodgings, Shield-street  
Hudspeth Jane, furn. broker, 17, Pilgrim-st  
Hudspeth Rachael, cabinet maker, Dogbank  
Hugill Jane, provision dealer, Ingham-pl  
Humble Ann, basketmaker, 13, Union-st. &  
Pudding-chare  
Humble C. basket manfr. 13, Union street  
Humble Christina, milliner, 65, West  
Clayton-street  
Humble Christopher, butcher, 141, New  
Market ; ho. West Clayton-street  
Humble Charles, billiard rooms, 9, Shak-  
spear-street  
Humble Charlton, agent, Wesley-street  
Humble Very Rev. Jos. Canon of Hexham,  
St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, West  
Clayton-street ; ho. Derwent-place  
Humble Mrs. Isabella, 7, Strawberry-place  
Humble Mrs. Mary, 35, Blackett-street  
Humble Thomas, manufacturer of water  
closet pans, and other articles for sanitary  
purposes ; works, at St. Lawrence ; ho.  
Scotswood  
Humble W. J. gentl. 13, St. Thomas's-cres  
Humble Jos. Wright, wool stapler, Manors ;  
ho. 12, Brandling-place  
Humble Mary Ann, milliner, 92, West  
Clayton-street  
Humble Stephen, artist, 39, Blackett-street  
Humble Thomas, M.D. 4, Eldon-square  
Humble Thomas, vinegar manufacturer,  
Orchard-street  
Humble Thomas, tallow chandler, Bell's-  
close ; ho. Scotswood  
Hume Ellen, provision dealer, head of  
George-street  
Hume Robt. prov. dlr. 3, Northumberland-st  
Humphrey William R. timber measurer and  
sriever, boat builder, and commission  
agent, *Roper's Arms Inn*, Nelson-street  
Hunam Fenwick, cheesemonger, 101, Side ;  
ho. 10, Oxford-street  
Hunt Mr. Benjamin, 6, Eldon-square

Hunt Henry, provision dr. 155, Pilgrim-st  
 Hunt John H. managing partner, Birtley  
 Iron Works, 71, Quay; ho. Birtley Hall  
 Hunter Abra. sol. New-court, West Gate-st  
 Hunter Andrew, veterinary surgeon, 83,  
 Newgate-street  
 Hunter Edward, cart proprietor, Orchard-st  
 Hunter & Erichsen, merchants, 4, Sandhill  
 Hunter George, cheesemonger, 5, Grainger-  
 street and 117, Side; ho. Leazes-terrace  
 Hunter George, furniture broker, 90, New  
 Market; ho. Westgate-hill  
 Hunter Jacob, prov. dealer, 7, Northum-  
 berland-street  
 Hunter Jacob, baker and flour dealer, 39,  
 Groat Market  
 Hunter James, veterinary surgeon, 37, Bigg  
 Market; ho. Racket-court  
 Hunter John, provision dealer, Pandon  
 Hunter John, marine store dealer, 174,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Hunter John Joseph, merchant, (Hunter  
 and Erichsen); ho. 20 Eldon-place  
 Hunter Ralph, ironmonger, 41, Mosley-st  
 Hunter Robert, cabinet maker, Dog bank  
 Hunter Robert, dyer, 46, High-bridge; ho.  
 St. Nicholas's church-yard  
 Hunter Thos. eating house, 87, Newgate-st  
 Hunter William, coalfitter, Three Indian  
 King's-court; ho. Walker-ter. Gateshead  
 Hunter William, commercial traveller, 3,  
 Summerhill-place  
 Hunter William, colliery viewer, Moor  
 House  
 Hunter William, Ouseburn brewery; ho.  
 Sandyford-lane  
 Hunter William R. ship broker (Blackbird  
 & Hunter); ho. Lovaine-crescent  
 Huntley John, dairyman, Nixon's-place,  
 Percy street  
 Huntley John, stationer, 17, Side; ho.  
 Leazes-lane  
 Hurst Mary, eating house, Manor-street  
 Hurst Thomas, vict. *Barras Bridge Hotel*,  
 1, Jesmond-terrace  
 Hutchinson Abram, agent, 5, Spring-garden-  
 terrace  
 Hutchinson Ann, greengrocer, 220, New  
 Market; ho. 12, Waterloo-street  
 Hutchinson Conyers, commercial traveller,  
 Adelphi-place  
 Hutchinson Edward, shipowner, 1, Union-  
 terrace  
 Hutchinson Elizabeth, vict. *Marquis of  
 Blandford Inn*, 1, Blandford-street  
 Hutchinson George, provision dealer, 120,  
 Pilgrim-street

Hutchinson Isabella, butcher, Market; ho.  
 38, Blackett-street  
 Hutchinson James, chemist (Currie and  
 Hutchinson); ho. 5, North-terrace  
 Hutchinson John, tailor, Byker-hill  
 Hutchinson Mary and Isabella, butchers,  
 79, New Market; ho. Carlol-street  
 Hutchinson Matthew, tallow chandler, 7,  
 St. Nicholas's Church-yard  
 Hutchinson Miss Jane, 54, Leazes-terrace  
 Hutchinson Thomas, butcher, 137, New  
 Market; ho. Spring-street  
 Hutchinson Thomas, miller, New-mills;  
 ho. and shop, Wellington street  
 Hutchinson William, bone setter, 1, Marl-  
 borough-street  
 Hutchinson William, butcher, 171, New  
 Market, and vict. *Mill House*, Spital  
 Tongues  
 Hutchinson Wm. J. coalfitter, Three Indian  
 Kings-court, Quay; ho. 24, Oxford-st  
 Hutton Andrew, hairdresser, 40, Newgate-  
 street; ho. Grosvenor-street, Gateshead  
 Hutton George, veterinary surgeon (Hutton  
 and Wilkinson); ho. 79, Pilgrim-street  
 Hutton John, draper, &c. (Hutton and  
 Rhind); ho. Tynemouth  
 Hutton and Rhind, drapers and tailors, 36,  
 Mosley-street  
 Hutton and Wilkinson, veterinary surgeons,  
 79, Pilgrim-street  
 Hutton William, block and mast manufr.  
 3, St. Ann's-row and Quay  
 Hyslop Charles, wholesale china, glass and  
 earthenware dealer, Staffordshire Ware-  
 house, 65, Quay-side  
 I'ANSON William, surgeon, Arthur's-hill  
 Ilderton Sanderson, gentleman, 4, Ellison-  
 place  
 Imrie David, shoemaker, Hanover-street  
 Ingham Charles, beer retailer, 41, Pudding-  
 chare  
 Ingham Charles, hatter, King-street  
 Ingledew & Daggett, solicitors, 55, Dean-st  
 Ingledew Henry, solicitor (Ingledew and  
 Daggett); ho. 21, Lovaine-place  
 Ingow and Hopper, ship brokers, Three  
 Indian King's-court  
 Ingo John, ship broker (Ingo & Hoper);  
 ho. 25, Richmond-street  
 Ingo William, gentleman, 2, North-terrace  
 Ingram John, agent, New Bridge-street  
 Innes Jane and Mary, dress makers, 20,  
 Stamfordham-place  
 Inness George, market keeper, 104, East  
 Clayton-street

- Intelmann, Rose & Co. commission agents,  
 32, Quay  
 Ions James, agent to glass works, Forth-  
 banks  
 Ions John, grocer, 71, Westgate-street  
 Ions John, brass founder, Neville-street;  
 ho. 5, Elswick-row  
 Ions Thomas, organist, 32, Rye-hill  
 Ireland Mary, organist, 37, Blackett-street  
 Ireland Robert, marine store dealer, 20,  
 Buckingham-street  
 Ireland Robert Hill, sec. to Northern Trades  
 Protection Society, 3, Bath-lane  
 Irons Geo. Robt. surgeon (Paget & Irons);  
 ho. 21, Northumberland-street  
 Irvine Rev. Walter, incumb. of All Saints',  
 4, Carlton-terrace  
 Irving James, gentleman, 6, Forth-lane  
 Irving John, joiner, 21, Vine-lane  
 Irving John, draper, 6, Blenheim-street  
 Irving Jos. cart proprietor, Pandon-dean  
 Irwin Chas. grocer, &c. 17, St. John's-lane;  
 ho. 51, Cumberland-row  
 Irwin John, gentleman, 9, Lisle-street  
 Irwin John Phibbs, agent, and sec. to Com-  
 mercial Association, 1, Mansfield-st  
 Isaacs Alex. jeweller, Quayside; ho. 1,  
 Ellison-terrace  
 Ismay John, chemist (Daglish & Ismay);  
 ho. 18, Albion-place  
 Iung Adolphus, tailor, East Clayton-st  
 Iveson James, butcher, 1, Carr-street  
 Ivison Joseph, tailor, 7, George street  
 Ivison Thomas, builder, 3, Lancaster-st  
  
 JACK Richd. agent, 2, Summer-hill-place  
 Jackson Ann, eating-house, 12, East Clay-  
 ton street  
 Jackson Collingwood F. mercht. 37, Quay;  
 ho. 12, Eldon-square  
 Jackson Edwd. gentleman, 18, Eldon-sq  
 Jackson Francis, agent, 11, West Clayton-  
 st.; ho. 12, St. James's-street  
 Jackson Henry, tailor, 7, Wellington-ter  
 Jackson Mrs. Isab. 22, Leazes-crescent  
 Jackson Mrs. Jane, Wesley-terrace  
 Jackson John, chemist, 87, Pilgrim-st  
 Jackson John R. painter, &c. 19, Percy-st  
 Jackson John Wray, mechanist & engineer,  
 21, Westgate; ho. 98, Blenheim-st  
 Jackson Mrs. Mary, 15, Leazes-crescent  
 Jackson Robert, joiner, &c. Byker-hill  
 Jackson Robert, whitesmith, 70, Westgate-  
 street; ho. 26, Villa-place  
 Jackson Thos. cartman, 2, Prudhoe-place  
 Jackson William, clothes dealer, 9, Castle-  
 garth-stairs  
  
 Jackson Wm. agent, 4, Mansfield-st  
 Jackson Thos. flour dealer, 98, East Clay-  
 ton-street; ho. 1, Prudhoe-place  
 Jackson Wm. cabinetmaker and funeral fur-  
 nisher, 105, Percy-st.; ho. 14, Prudhoe-st  
 Jackson W. hamesmaker, 37, Bigg Market;  
 ho. Nuns-lane, Gateshead  
 Jackson William, joiner & house carpenter,  
 17, William-street, Arthur's-hill  
 Jackson Wm. painter, 4, Newgate-street;  
 ho. 2, St. Mary's-place  
 James C. & Co. asphalte mnufcs. 8, Grey-st  
 James C. & Co. grocers, 68, Blackett-st  
 James and Co. lead manufacs. Ouseburn  
 James Edward, lead manufacturer, (James  
 and Co.); ho. Holeyn Hall  
 James Edward, joiner, Adelaide-place  
 James Elizabeth, *Temperance Hotel*, 136,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 James Frances, milliner, 20, Richmond-st  
 James John, joiner, 48, Groat Market; ho.  
 92, Newgate-street  
 James John, cabinetmaker, 80, Pilgrim-st  
 James John Walker, accountant, Minden-pl  
 James T. vict. *Burton Arms Inn*, Croft-st  
 James Thomas, bookkeeper for Plues &  
 King, 28, Westgate street  
 Jameson Ann, pawnbroker, Broad c hae;  
 ho. New Bridge-street  
 Jameson and Co. ironmongers, &c. 35,  
 Dean-street  
 Jameson James Young, gent. Elswick-villas  
 Jameson John, accountant, 100, Percy-st  
 Jameson John, butcher, 37, New Market;  
 ho. 11, Eldon-place  
 Jameson John, teacher, Elswick-street  
 Jameson Matilda, lodgings, 55, Leazes-ter  
 Jameson Ralph, shipbroker, Plummer's-ch,  
 Quay; ho. 9, Regent-street  
 Jameson Thos. butcher, 144, New Market,  
 and Barras-bridge  
 Jameson Thomas, butcher, 58, Percy-st  
 Jameson Thomas, ironmonger (Jameson  
 & Co.); ho. Barras-bridge  
 Jamieson Alexander, draper, Shield-street  
 Janson Charles, iron merchant (Mounsey,  
 Janson & Co.); ho. Shotley-bridge  
 Jappie George, m. mariner, 2, Carlton-st  
 Jardine Mr. Edward A. 6, Blenheim-street  
 Jardine Wm. draper, 17, Sunderland-st  
 Jay Peter, professor of music, 3, Lower  
 Swinburne-place  
 Jay Wm. F. professor of music, 3, Lower  
 Swinburne-place  
 Jefferson Henry, agent, 60, Eldon-street  
 Jefferson Robt. builder and farmer, Todd's  
 Nook

- Jefferson & Douglas, brickmakers, Todd's Nook
- Jeffery Alexander, grocer, 20, Newgate-st
- Jeffrey Alexander, prov. dealer, Churchill-st
- Jeffrey Alex. prov. dlr. 16, Blenheheim-st
- Jeffrey Eliz. boarding house, 92, Pilgrim-st
- Jeffrey George, stone merchant and builder, Grave quarry; ho. 14, Elswick-street
- Jeffrey John, provision dealer, Kent-street
- Jeffrey Joshua, prov. dlr. 19, Churchill-st
- Jeffrey Thomas B. hotel keeper (Breach and Jeffrey); ho. Central Station Hotel
- Jenkins H. confectioner, 19 & 20, Dean-st; ho. 38, Cumberland-row
- Jenkins Thomas, dyer, 9, Gallow-gate
- Jenkins Thomas, relieving officer for All Saints' Argyle-place
- Jenkins Wm. picture dlr. 22, St. Martin's-ct
- Jenkinson Isabella, canvas manufacturer, Byker chare, Quay
- Jennings Joseph G. agent, East Parade
- Jennings Patrick, prov. dealer, Sandgate
- Jess Charles, grocer, Pitt-street
- Jewett John, grocer, &c. 6, East Clayton-st; ho. 104, Clayton-street
- Jewitt & Taylor, ragwool manufacturers, New Mills
- Jewitt Jno. ragwool manufacturer, (Jewitt & Taylor); ho. Tynemouth
- Jobey Benjamin, cowkeeper, 2, Bath-lane
- Jobey Hannah, dyer, 55, Gibson-street
- Jobling Caleb, plumber, 1, Lisle-st; ho. 2, Lisle-street
- Jobling Elizabeth, vict. *Glassmakers' Arms Inn*, St. Peter's
- Jobling John, shipbroker and coalfitter, 19, Quay; ho. 10, Carlton-place
- Jobling John, commercl. travlr. 8, Nixon-st
- Jobling Margaret, hosier, 4, Side
- Jobling Mark Lambert, solicitor, 53, West-gate-street; ho. 61, Eldon-row
- Jobling Robert, shipping master, Broad-chare; ho. 24, Picton-place
- Jobling Robert, butcher, 32, Westgate st; ho. Spicer-lane
- Jobling T. W. mining engineer, 12, Quay; ho. Jarrow
- Jobson, Brothers & Co. cornfactors, coal-exporters, shipbrokers, and commission merchants, 77, Quayside
- Jobson & Horsfall, carriers, leather merchants and commission agents, Stowell-street, Darn Crook
- Jobson Edw. currier and leather merchant, &c. (Jobson & Horsfall); ho. 22, Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead
- Jobson George, carver, 74, Grey-st
- Jobson Ebenezer Septimus, cornfactor, &c. (Jobson, Brothers & Co.); ho. Hartlepool
- Jobson Henry Charles, cornfactor, &c; (Jobson, Brothers & Co.); ho. 19, Elswick-row
- Jobson John, vict. *Crown Inn*, 30, Westgate
- Jobson John, vict. *Waterloo Inn*, Bath-lane, Westgate
- Jobson Thomas, cornfactor, &c. (Jobson, Brothers & Co.); 77, Quayside
- Jobson Robert, butcher, 107, New Market; ho. Gallowgate
- Jobson Wm. butcher, 106, New Market; ho. 59, Newgate-street
- Joel Alexr. vict. *White Hart Inn*, Cloth Market
- Joel Jos. Geo. solicitor, 60, Grey st; ho. 7, Ryehill-street
- Joel S. & M. watch glass makers, Shakspeare-street
- Joel Simeon, watch glass maker (S. & M. Joel); ho. 7, Ryehill
- Johnson Ann, hearse, cab, and mourning coach proprietor, Orchard-street
- Johnson Ann, butcher, 85, Percy-street
- Johnson Anthony, milliner, 24, Newgate-st
- Johnson & Co. wine merchants, 23, Market-street
- Johnson Ebenezer K. prov. dlr. 6, Hinde-st
- Johnson Edward, wine merchant, (Johnson & Co.); 23, Market-street, and the Deanery, Chester-le-street
- Johnson Elzb. haberdshr. 1, Cottenham-st
- Johnson & Fleming, grocers, 135, Pilgrim-st
- Johnson Francis, joiner, &c. 39, Bigg Mkt
- Johnson Francis, wine merchant, (Johnson & Co.); ho. Charlotte-square and Low Newton
- Johnson Geo. vict. *Sun Inn*, Byker-bank
- Johnson J. haircutter, &c. Hanover-st
- Johnson James, butcher, 85, Percy-st. and 108, New Market
- Johnson Jas. beerhouse, 46, Blandford-st
- Johnson Jas. haircutter, 39, Low Friar-st
- Johnson John, agent, 17, Shield-st
- Johnson John, mustard manufacturer and innkeeper, Brandling village
- Johnson John, rope manufacturer, Dent's hole
- Johnson John, spirit mrcht. Manor-chare; ho. 2, Picton-place
- Johnson John, jun. commercial traveller, 2, Picton-place
- Johnson, John, sen. wine merchant; ho. 2, Picton-place
- Johnson Joseph, merchant, &c. (Svensden & Johnson), ho. Leazes-terrace

- Johnson Margaret & Ellen, milliners, 23, Grey-street
- Johnson Mary, shopkeeper, Byker-bank
- Johnson R. gentleman, Villa de St. George, Percy-street
- Johnson Robt. grocer (Johnson & Fleming); ho. 3, East Parade
- Johnson Mr. T. B. Orchard-street
- Johnson Thos. architect, 41, Groat Market
- Johnson Wm. tailor and draper (Stark & Johnson); ho. 7, St. Mary's-place
- Johnson William, blacksmith, Forth-terrace
- Johnson Wm. vict. *Stag Inn*, 43, Percy-st
- Johnson Wm. draper, 86, Blandford-street
- Johnson Wm. gentl. 7, St. Mary's-place
- Johnson & White, eating house, 45, Sandhill
- Johnston Thos. tailor, 18, George-street
- Johnston Wm. solicitor, 36, Mosley-st; ho. 112, Blenheim-street
- Johnstone John, architect, 17, Clayton-st. West
- Johnstone James, prov. dealer, Buckingham-street
- Joicy Geo. engineer (J. & G. Joicy); ho. Charlotte-place, West st. Gateshead
- Joicy J. & G. & Co. engineers, Forth Banks
- Joicy James, engineer (J. & G. Joicy) and coalowner, 31, Quayside; ho. Bensham Lodge
- Jolly David, tailor, 11, Croft street
- Jonassohn David, coalowner, Three Indian King's-court; ho. Usworth
- Jones James, com. traveller, 7, Villa-place
- Jones Jane, provision dlr. 35, Westgate-st
- Jones Rev. John, curate, All Saints
- Jones Robt. cabinet-maker, 14, Albion-st
- Jones Thos. gentleman, Hanover-street
- Jones Thomas, professor of music, 10, Wellington-terrace
- Jopling Francis T. butcher, 2, King-st. and 161, New Market
- Jopling Thomas, prov. dlr. 80, Westgate-st
- Jordon C. R. shopkeeper, 168, Pilgrim-st
- Jordon John, auctioneer, Northumberland-ct
- Joseph B. & Co. outfitters, 78, Grey-street
- Joseph Barnet, outfitter (B. Joseph & Co.); ho. Bensham, Gateshead
- Joy Thomas, agent, Mansfield-street
- Joyce Isabella, publican, West Clayton-st
- Joyce Richard, tailor, 2, Blandford-street
- KABERRY & Bilton, livery stable keepers, Princess-street
- Kaberry Leonard, livery stable keeper (Kaberry & Bilton); ho. 15, Brunswick-pl
- Kay Mrs. Margery, 44, Jessamine-place
- Kaye William, bookseller, artist's colourman, music seller, &c. 5, Blakett-street; ho. 23, Lovaine-place
- Keen Robert, cart proprietor, Oak's-place
- Keenleyside Robert, tea merchant, 35, Bigg Market; ho. 6, Stamfordham-place
- Keenlyside Thomas Wm. attorney, 16, Westgate-street; ho. Carlton House, Barras Bridge
- Keil David, provision dealer, 7, Marlborough-street
- Keith John, house carpenter, Seam-street
- Kell Richard & Co. grindstone manufacturers, 33, Quay
- Kelley Patrick, furniture broker, New-road
- Kelly James, bookbinder (Kelly & Waters); 5, Summer-hill-place
- Kelly James, sea captain, 25, Gibson street
- Kelly J. bootmaker, Blandford-street
- Kelly James, provision dealer, Waterloo-st
- Kelly Mrs. Janet, 4, St. James-street
- Kelly & Waters, bookbinders, 20, Nelson-st
- Kendle Elizabeth, china dealer, &c. 4, Northumberland-street
- Kennir Alex. prov. dealer, 48, Newgate-st
- Kennady David, tailor and draper, 133, Pilgrim-street
- Kennady Martin & John, drapers, 86, West Clayton-st.; ho. Blenheim-street
- Kennady Thomas, vict. *Cookson's Arms Inn*, Hanover-street
- Kennady Thos. dyer, 5, Spring Garden-ter
- Kennady Wm. painter, 133, Pilgrim-street
- Kennady Wm. jun. painter, 1, Adelaide-pl
- Kenneday Wm. furniture broker, Dog-bank
- Keneddy Wm. joiner and cabinet maker, Wall-knoil; ho. 10, Dog-bank
- Kennon James, bootmaker, Leazes-lane
- Kenny Wm. H.M. Customs, Copland-terr
- Kent Mr. Benjamin, 57, Westgate-street
- Kent Ethelbert, beer retailer, Spital Tongues
- Kent John Hall, hatter, 28, Mosley-st.; ho. Greenfield House
- Kent Jos. grocer, 22, Dean-street; ho. 21, Leazes-terrace
- Kent Mary & Jane, dressmakers, Croft-st
- Kent Robt. hatter, 40, Collingwood-st.; ho. 57, Westgate-street
- Kerr John, hairdresser, 163, Pilgrim-street
- Kerr Thomas, bootmaker, 17, Butcher-bank
- Ketelle Samuel Walker, professor of music, 14, Saville-row
- Kettle James, draper, 20, Quay; ho. 3, Argyle-terrace
- Kidd John, cattle salesman, 6, Marlbro'-st
- Kidd John, gardener, Arthur's-hill
- Kidd John, inland revenue officer, Shield st

Kidman Peter, teacher, Centenary Chapel, St. Lawrence  
 Kilburn John, brushfinisher, 5, East Elswick-terrace  
 Kilgour Sarah, prov. dealer, Blandford-st  
 Kilvington John, 5, Nixon-street  
 Kimpster John, grocer, &c. (J. & J. Kimpster); 1, Walker-terrace, Gateshead  
 Kimpster J. & J. grocers & share brokers, 35, Sandhill  
 Kimpster Joseph, grocer, &c. (J. & J. Kimpster); ho. Claremont-place, Gateshead  
 Kimpster Wm. coalfitter, 32, Quay; ho. Walker-terrace, Gateshead  
 King James, carver, 92, Newgate-street  
 King Thos. beerhouse, Oyster-shell-lane  
 King Thos. vet. surgeon (Plues & King); ho. 28, Westgate street  
 Kinghorn Jane, cowkeeper, Gallow-gate  
 Kinnear A. & Co. cabinet makers, Bigg Market  
 Kinnear Andrew, cabinet maker (A. Kinnear & Co.); ho. 12, Buckingham-street  
 Kinnear Mich. clockmaker, 7, High Friar-st  
 Kirk James, agent, 81, Pilgrim-street  
 Kirkley Edward, innkeeper, Castle-garth  
 Kirkley James, ale and porter merchant, 4 and 5, Manor-st.; ho. 9, St. James's-st  
 Kirkley Thomas O. beer retailer, Erick-st  
 Kirkpatrick Wm. D. & Co. wine and spirit merchants, Manor-street  
 Kirkpatrick Wm. D. wine and spirit merchant (W. D. Kirkpatrick & Co.); ho. Picton-place  
 Kirkup Lancelot, agent, Orchard-street  
 Kirkup Sarah, prov. dealer, Duke-street  
 Kirkup Thos. draper, 8, Buxton-street  
 Kirsop E. F. & Co. grocers, Nun-street and 6, Dean-street  
 Kirsop Thomas, mason, 2, Cottenham-st  
 Kirton George, coal, lime, and fire brick merchant, Old Carlisle Station Depot, No. 4, and general cartman, Lead-stairs, Quayside; ho. Benwell Farm  
 Kirton John, builder, 8, Eldon-place  
 Kirton William, blacksmith, cartwright and farmer, Denton Hill-head, near Newcastle  
 Kirton Wm. watchmaker, 14, Collingwood-st  
 Kitchen John, prov. dealer, 122, Pilgrim-st  
 Kitchen Robert, vict. *Travellers' Rest*, Jesmond Vale  
 Kitchen Wm. dlr. in sundrs, Hindhaugh-st  
 Knight Robt. chimney-sweeper, 90, Percy-st  
 Kniveton John, furniture broker, Cowgate  
 Knott John, butcher, Willington-quay  
 Knowles James, Knowles's Academy, 14, William-street, Arthur's hill

Knowles W. A. architect, &c. 35, Northumberland street  
 Knowles Wm. A. artist, 35, Northumberland st  
 Knox Mrs. Agnes, 4, Elswick-villas  
 Knox Eleanor, milliner, Dog-bank  
 Kuss German & Co. clockmakers, 98, Pilgrim-street  
 Kruse Staats, pork butcher, 46, Bigg Mkt  
 Kyle John, builder, Blandford-street  
 Kyle John Dobson, builder, Westgate-street; ho. 10, Westgate-hill-terrace  
 LAIDLAW Robert & Co. hair seating manufacturers, Clavering place  
 Laidlaw Robt. brush manufacturer, 48, Pilgrim-street; ho. 9, Oxford-street  
 Ladzrie John, agent for patent fuel, Seam-st  
 Laidler Geo. clerk at Lambton's Bank, 37, Cumberland-row  
 Laidler Geo. Thos. grocer, 51, St. Nicholas's-square  
 Laidler John, butcher, 101, New Market; ho. Albion-terrace  
 Laidler W. C. butcher, 5, Hinde street; ho. West Hinde-street  
 Laidler Wm. lodgings, 12, St. John's lane  
 Laidlar Wm. painter, 7, High Friar-street; ho. 14, Carlhol-street  
 Laidman Margaret, confectioner. 9, Shakespear-street  
 Laing Alex. ale and porter merchant, 5, Market-street; ho. 19, St. James's-street  
 Laing Mary, straw bonnet maker, Nelson-street, Northshore  
 Laing Wm. jun. wharfinger, 1, New Quay; ho. 2, Wesley-terrace  
 Laird David, tailor, 5, Castle Garth-stairs  
 Laland Andreas, timber agent, 5, Quay  
 Laland Michael Christian, butcher, New-road  
 Lamb Charles John, Esq. Jesmond Dean  
 Lamb Fred. Holmes & Co. wine & spirit merchants, 15, Side  
 Lamb Fred. Holmes, wine and spirit merchant (F. H. Lamb & Co.); ho. Bath-terrace, Tynemouth  
 Lamb Henry, butcher, 74, New Market and Sandyford-lane  
 Lamb Joseph & Co. colliery owners, &c. 25, Quay and Walbottle  
 Lamb Jos. colliery owner (J. Lamb & Co.) & coal-fitter, 25, Quay; ho. Axwell Park  
 Lamb James, beerhouse, Leazes-road  
 Lamb Nathaniel, upholsterer, 8, Nun street  
 Lamb Robert, soda water manufacturer, Orchard-street  
 Lamb Sarah & Isabella, dressmakers, 34, West Clayton-street

- Lamb William, accountant &c. (Proder & Lamb); ho. Swinburn-place, Westgate  
 Lamb Wm. paper hanger, 24, Bigg Market  
 Lambert & Co. wine merchants, 30, Dean-st  
 Lambert A. & T. S. butchers, 25, Groat Mkt  
 Lambert George, grocer, Mosley-street; ho. Adelaide-terrace  
 Lambert Mark, engraver, (M. & M. W. Lambert); ho. Lovaine-row  
 Lambert M. & M. W. engrvs &c. 69, Grey-st  
 Lambert Mark Wm. engraver (M. & M. W. Lambert); ho. Lovaine-row  
 Lambert Nathaniel Grace, wine merchant, (Lambert & Co.); ho. Killingworth House  
 Lambert Rchd. wine merchant (Lambert & Co.), and solict. and perpetual comsn. 32, Market-st; ho. St. Mary's-terrace  
 Lambert Richard, engineer (W. G. Armstrong & Co.); ho. 5, Ellison-place  
 Lambert Robert, agent, 9, Clayton-st. West  
 Lambert Wm. dairyman, 79, Percy-street  
 Lambert Wm. Howdon, butcher, 22, Groat Market; ho. Elswick West Farm  
 Lambton George, agent, Trafalgar-street  
 Lambton William Henry & Co. bankers, 52, Dean-street  
 Lambton William Henry, banker, (W. H. Lambton & Co.); ho. Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, London  
 Lancaster Sarah, lodgings, Carlol-street  
 Landers Hugh, eating house, 25, Union-st  
 Landers John, coach proprietor (Parker & Landers); ho. 4, Sunderland-street  
 Lang John, surgeon, 21, Eldon-square  
 Langdale & Co. manure mnfrs. St. Lawrence  
 Langdale & Eyton, corn merchants, 2, Butcher-bank  
 Langdale Sampson, corn mrcht. (Langdale & Eyton); ho. 10, St. Mary's-place  
 Lange, Bros. mrchts. 3, Indian Kings'-ct  
 Lange Carl, merchant (Harrison, Carr, & Co.); ho. Jesmond  
 Lange Daniel A. merchant (Lange Bros.); ho. London  
 Lange William Jas. Montague, merchant (Lange, Brothers); ho. Elswick Cottage  
 Langlands George, artist, 4, Camden-street  
 Langstaff William, cowkeeper, Diana-st  
 Larbalestier Isab. Stirling, teacher of music and languages, 20, Blackett-street  
 Larkin Charles, surgeon, 11, Fenkle-street  
 Larmet Mark, engine builder, &c. 174, Pilgrim-street  
 Lascelles Elizab. Harker, greengrocer, 232, New Market; ho. Percy-street  
 Lascelles Jos. toyman & seedsman, 229-30, New Market; ho. 17, Clayton-st  
 Latimer Edmund, coal owner, Jesmond-dean terrace  
 Latimer John, editor of "Chronicle," 11, Albion-street  
 Latimer John, grocer, Harle-street  
 Latimore Mary, shopkeeper, 7, Gallowgate  
 Latty James, vict. *Rose and Crown Inn*, New-road  
 Latty Margaret, grocer, Stepney-bank  
 Lawrence John, jun. agent for the Montrose trader, 55, Quayside  
 Laws Cuthbert Umfreville, solicitor (Laws and Glynn); ho. Tynemouth  
 Laws Edward, gardener, Heaton  
 Laws John, shopkeeper, Sandyford lane  
 Laws and Glynn, solictors, 14, Grey-st  
 Laws John, agent, 16, Marlborough-cresnt  
 Laws Peter, land surveyor, 27, Market-st.; ho. 14, Wesley-street, Shieldfield  
 Laws Wm. millwright, Back-lane  
 Lawson Benjn. provision dealer, Sandgate  
 Lawson Thomas, vict. *Turk's Head Inn*, 14, Quayside  
 Lawson Frances, prov. dlr. 7, Sunderland-st  
 Lawson Geo. farmer, Minories, Jesmond  
 Lawson James, vict. *Cleveland Arms Inn*, Manor-street  
 Lawson John, wine and spirit merchant, 67, West Clayton-street  
 Lawson R. and Son, painters, 42 and 55, Northumberland-street  
 Lawson Robt. painter, (R. Lawson & Son); ho. Northumberland-street  
 Lawson Robert, jun. painter, (R. Lawson and Son); ho. Northumberland-st  
 Lawson R. & Son, joiners, Brewery-bank  
 Lawson Robert, joiner, (R. Lawson & Son, joiners); ho. Ouseburn  
 Lawson Thomas, joiner, (R. Lawson and Son, joiners); ho. Ouseburn  
 Lawson Thos. joiner & cartwright, Ousebn  
 Lawton Benjamin Carr, contractor and builder, Elswick-villas  
 Lax Esther Elizb. seminary, 4, Ridley-villas  
 Lax Mary Ann, teacher, 24, Shieldfield-grn  
 Laybourn A. and Co. spirit merchants, 20, Cloth Market  
 Laycock Jos. & Co. iron merchants. 55, Close  
 Laycock Joseph, iron merchant, (J. Laycock and Co.); ho. Winlaton  
 Laycock Richard, iron merchant, (J. Laycock and Co.); ho. Winlaton  
 Laycock Robert, iron merchant, (J. Laycock and Co.); ho. Winlaton  
 Leach John, bootmaker, Brandling-village  
 Leadbetter Edward, dentist, &c. 15, St. Nicholas's-churchyard

- Leadbitter Robt. solicitor, 50, Westgate-st; ho. Ryton-grove
- Learkman Geo. shoemkr. 12, St. John's-lane
- Leathart James, lead manufacturer (Locke, Blackett & Co.); ho. Gallow-gate
- Lee Mrs. Jane, Jesmond-place
- Lee John, bookbinder, 5, St. John's-lane; ho. 23, William-street
- Lee Lewis, general broker, 6, Pilgrim-street
- Lee Louisa, pawnbroker, 28, Blackett-st
- Lee Mary, lodgings, 14, Terrace-place
- Lee Mrs. Mary, 6, Leazes-crescent
- Lee Matthew, gentl. 20, High Clarendon-pl
- Lee Robt. academy, 19, Northumberland-st
- Lee Robt. butcher, 184, New Market; ho. Gallow-gate
- Lee Robt. cowkeeper, Gallow-gate
- Lee Thomas, cowkeeper, Gallow-gate
- Leech Thos. furniture broker, 16, Percy st
- Leidemann A. & Co. merchants, 64, Quay
- Leidemann Augustus, merchant (A. Leidemann & Co.); ho. 6, Higham-place
- Leidman Margaret, confectioner, 9, Shakspeare-street
- Leighton George, shopkeeper, Ballast-hills
- Leighton Henry, builder, 7, Cottenham-st
- Leighton Joseph, grocer, East Ballast-hills
- Leighton Mrs. Mary, Camden-street
- Leighton Wm. cooper, Gallow-gate
- Leighton W. Brogg, printer, 7, Grainger-st
- Leithhead John, vict. *King's Head Inn*, St. Anthony's
- Lenders Hugh B. surgeon, 1, Union-street
- Lewis Charles, hairdrrs. 23, Pudding chare
- Lewin Brothers, cap manufac. 61, Grey-st
- Leybourn D. milliner, 81, Pilgrim-street
- Liddell Christopher, cabinet-maker, 15, Prudhoe street
- Liddell Cuth. & John, tanners, Darnecrook
- Liddell Edward & Co. cornfactors, 50, Quay
- Liddell Edward, corn factor (E. Liddell & Co.); ho. Jesmond-park
- Liddell Mr. Henry, Wesley-terrace
- Liddell Henry & Son, cork manufacturers, 12, Sandhill; ho. 2, New Bridge
- Liddell John, tanner (C. & J. Liddell); ho. 6, Leazes-terrace
- Liddell John, surgeon, 100, Pilgrim-street
- Liddell John, innkeeper, Buxton-street
- Liddell Matt. prof. music, 109, Pilgrim-st
- Liddell Robt. wine merchant. 79, Grey-st; ho. 1, Prospect-place, Shieldfield
- Liddell Robert, brewer, Groat Market
- Liddell Thomas, land surveyor & C. E. 50, Pilgrim-street
- Liddle David, beerhouse, and marine-store dealer, 105, Percy-street
- Liddle Elizab. register office for servants. 77, Westgate-street
- Liddle James, shipowner, 34, Richmond-st
- Liddle John S. prof. of music, 18, Oxford-st
- Liddle Thomas, match and blacking manufacturer, Stepney
- Lightfoot Eliza and Mary Ann, straw bonnet dealers, Byker-bank
- Lightfoot Robert Twentyman, surgeon, 65, Northumberland-street
- Lightfoot Thomas, draper, Byker-bank
- Lilley Thomas, boot maker, East Ballast-hills
- Lillywhite Ann, school, 15, Terrace-place
- Lindsay John, flour dealer, Friars
- Lindsay William, travelling draper, 8, Westmoreland-street
- Linsley Jane, provision dealer, 171, Pilgrim-street
- Lishman Wm. S. comm. merchant (J. Hall & Co.); ho. Saltwell
- Lisle Robert, grocer, Tyne-street
- Lister Clement, silversmith (W. Lister & Sons); ho. 4, St. Thomas's-place
- Lister John, grocer, West Pitt-street
- Lister Ralph, firebricks, crucibles, gas retorts, chemical apparatus, socket pipes, &c. manufacturer, Scotswood
- Lister Wm. & Sons, silversmiths, Mosley-st
- Lister William, silversmith, (W. Lister & Sons); ho. St. Thomas's-place
- Lister Wm. jun. silversmith (W. Lister & Sons); ho. 4, St. Thomas's-place
- Lithco Robert, tailor Ballast-hills
- Little Ann, sand mill, near Dixon's blds
- Little Ann J. register office for servants, 101, Percy-street
- Little James, provision dealer, Gallow-gate
- Little John Henderson and Jas. Henderson, tinplate workers, 81, Newgate-street
- Little Matthew, builder, Hedley-place
- Little Ralph, police inspector, Westgate-station
- Little Robert Henderson, plumber, 83, Newgate street
- Little William, grocer, 32, High Friar-st
- Littlewood John, gentleman, Endfield Lodge Elswick
- Livingston Archibald, hairdresser Stock-bridge
- Livingstone Robert, hairdresser, Sandgate
- Lock Mrs. Ann, 38, Jessamine-place
- Locke, Blackett and Co. Leadworks, Close, Gallowgate and St. Anthony's
- Locke John Arthur, lead manufacturer, (Locke, Blackett & Co.); ho. Combe, near Dulverton, Somersetshire

- Loades William, hop, porter, and commission merchant, and agent to J. M. Thorne and Son, Nine Elms Brewery, London; and to John & William Harvey & Co. distillers, Yoker; and also to John and Robert Harvey & Co. distillers, Dundass Hill, &c.; office, Butcher-bank; ho. Villa-place, Gateshead  
 Lockey Harle William, attorney, &c. 2, Butcher-bank; ho. Crow Hall  
 Lockey James, provision dealer and cartman, 26 and 27, Blackett-street  
 Lockey John, cart propr. 20, High Friar-st  
 Lockey John, wholesale walking-stick manufacturer, Seam street  
 Lockey Robert, baker, 8, East Clayton-st  
 Lodge John, provision dealer, Canada-st  
 Lodge William, shoemaker, Harle-street  
 Logan David, hardwareman, 23, Side  
 Logan Robert, provision dealer, George-st  
 Longhurst George, grocer & seed merchant, 35, Mosley-street; ho. Shieldfield  
 Longridge J. A. & Co. coalowners, 59, Quay  
 Loraine Miss Ann Eliza, 17, Ridley-place  
 Loraine Catherine, bookseller, 23, Mosley-st  
 Loraine Miss Jemima, 3, Ellison-place  
 Losh James, Esq. B.L. judge of the County Court of Northumberland, 11, Clayton-street West  
 Losh Wm. iron manufacturer (Losh, Wilson & Bell); ho. Point Pleasant, Wallsend  
 Losh, Wilson & Bell, iron mnfrs. mrchts. &c. 37, Quay; iron works at Walker  
 Loten John, school, Croft-st.; ho. Union-st  
 Lotinga Calmer, ship broker (S. M. & C. Lotinga); ho. 14, Toll-square, North Shields  
 Lotinga Samuel M. ship broker (S. M. & C. Lotinga); ho. 6, Toll-sq. North Shields  
 Lotinga S. M. & Co. ship brokers, 62, Quay  
 Loughran Henry, clothes dlr. 5, Gallow-gate  
 Lowe Henry boot maker, 13, Grainger-st  
 Lowenberg Joseph D. professor of languages, 35, Blackett-street  
 Lowes Edward, vict. *Lord Nelson Inn'* Colvin's-chare  
 Lowes John, cheesemonger, 107, East Clayton-street  
 Lowes John, hairdresser, Queen-street  
 Lowes Jno. provision dealer, Sandyford-lane  
 Lowes Phillis, grocer, Byker-bar  
 Lowes Thomas, vict. *Thornton Arms Inn,* Thornton-street  
 Lowes and Usher, grocers, 36, West Clayton-street  
 Lowis Wm. provision dealer, 98, Percy-st  
 Lowrey Mrs. Barbara, Shieldfield House  
 Lowis Wills, vict. *Ship Tavern,* York street, Ouseburn  
 Lowrey George, picture frame maker, 10, Bigg Market; ho. Wesley-street  
 Lowrey Miss Isabella, 4, Sandyford-place  
 Lowrey Thomas, gentleman, 5, Lovaine-pl  
 Lowry John, builder, joiner, house carpenter, cartwright, and spring carriage maker, Ord-street; ho. 5, Scotswood-road  
 Lowry Richard, manager of Newcastle and Carlisle goods station; ho. 4, Scotswood-road  
 Lowry Lowthian Jane, register office for servants, Denton-chare  
 Lowry Thomas, furniture broker, Pilgrim-st  
 Lowthian Wm. shoemaker, 45, Prudhoe-st  
 Lowthian T. artist, 63, West Clayton-street  
 Lucas John, tailor, 4, Charlotte-square  
 Luckley George, butcher, 173, New Market; ho. 11, St. James's street  
 Ludwig H. G. merchant, &c. (Saniter, Ludwig & Co.); ho. 39, Carlisle-street  
 Lugton Alex. spirit mrcht. 41, Groat Market  
 Lumley Isabella, stay maker, &c. 16, Collingwood-street  
 Lumsdon Burn, vict. *Newcastle Arms Inn,* Lime street  
 Lumsdon Elizabeth, grocer, Gallow-gate  
 Lumsdon Jas. flour dealer, 17, Union-st.; ho. 31, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Lumsdon John Belough, grocer, 28, Bigg Market; ho. 31, Westmoreland-street  
 Lundi Frederico, figure and mould maker, Park-place and Percy-place  
 Lunn James, commission agent, 6, Broad-chare; ho. Wilkinson's-buildings  
 Lunn James Robson, shipbroker, Broad-chare; ho. Wilkinson's-buildings  
 Lund John R. provision dealer, 73, Percy-st  
 Lunn Robert, whipmaker, 37, Bigg Market; ho. 34, West Clayton-street  
 Lunn Wm. Robson, grocer, 19, Mosley st.; ho. 12, Eldon-street  
 Lupton Henry Bannister, pawnbroker, 7 and 8, Pilgrim-st.; ho. 22, Oxford-street  
 Lynn John, vict. *Two Bulls' Heads Inn,* 6, Blackgate  
 Lynn Thomas, agent, 39, Jessamine-place  
 Lyon Miss Christiana E. 5, St. Thomas's-st  
 MACDONALD Chas. & Co. confectioners, 22, Dean-street  
 Macdonald John, tailor, 8, Collingwood-st  
 Macdonald Mrs. Maria, 21, Richmond-st  
 Macdonald Mary, confectioner, 20, Nelson-st  
 MacInnis Duncan, coffee roaster, foot of Westgate-street

- Macgregor D. vict. *Phoenix*, 23, Newgate-st  
 Mack Robt, auctioneer (Anderson & Mack);  
 ho. East Parade  
 Mack William, reporter for "Guardian,"  
 2, York-street  
 Mackeand Alex. draper, 3, Derwent-place  
 Mackeand Andrew, draper, 34, Blackett-st  
 Mackeand J. draper, 13, Percy-street  
 Mackeand James, draper, 18, Albion-street  
 Mackeand Wm. Burnie, draper, 3, Albion-st  
 Mackenzie Daniel, vict. *Masons' Arms Inn*,  
 51, Newgate-street  
 Mackey George, vict. and butcher, *Bay  
 Horse Inn*, Byker-bar  
 Mackey Lawrence, common brewer and  
 beer retailer, 20, East Clayton-st; brewery,  
 Arthur's-hill  
 Mackey, Smith & Co. drapers, 67, Quay  
 Mackey Thos. Gordon, com. traveller, 8,  
 Albion-place  
 Mackey Wm. draper (Mackey, Smith &  
 Co.); ho. 9, Elswick-villas  
 Mackinnon Thos. accountant, Prospect-pl  
 Mackintosh Donald, lunatic asylum pro-  
 prietor, Bath-lane  
 Macliver & Bradley, proprietors of the  
*Guardian* newspaper, 37, Grainger-street  
 Macliver Peter S. printer, &c. (Macliver &  
 Bradley); ho. 15, St. Thomas's-crescent  
 Macnicol Jane, prov. dealer, 36, Percy-st  
 Macran Edw. oyster dépôt, 9, High Bridge  
 Macready George, bookseller, New Market;  
 ho. 4, Sunderland-street  
 Maddison George, grocer, Scotswood-road  
 Maddison John, upholsterer, 2, Spital-place  
 Maddison Joseph, grocer, &c. 22, New-  
 gate-street; ho. Low Friar-street  
 Mafham Francis, tailor, Leazes-lane  
 Magall Wm. superintendent of Lunatic  
 Asylum, Bath-lane  
 Maillard Alice, vict. *Queen Victoria Inn*,  
 Sunderland-street  
 Main David D. secretary to Water Com-  
 pany, 8, Grey-street; ho. 18, Eldon-place  
 Main Edward & Co. clothiers, 7, Grey-st.  
 74, West Clayton-st. and 23, Grainger-st  
 Main John, agent, Napier-street  
 Major Martha, vict. *Punch Bowl Inn*, Mino-  
 ries, Jesmond  
 Major Robert, provision dealer, Ingham-pl  
 Makepeace Gabriel, stone mcht. Elswick-lane  
 Makepeace Ridley, bookkeeper, Cental Sta-  
 tion, Newcastle and Carlisle Railway;  
 ho. East Parade  
 Makepeace Robert, chief accountant, Cen-  
 tral Station, Newcastle and Carlisle Rail-  
 way; ho. East Parade  
 Malcolm Robert, schoolmaster (Bell &  
 Malcolm); ho. Trafalgar-street  
 Maling Christopher T. earthenware mnfr  
 Ouseburn Bridge Pottery; ho. Shield-  
 field-green  
 Maling John, Ouseburn Old Pottery; ho.  
 Shieldfield-green  
 Maling Robert, Ouseburn Bridge Pottery;  
 ho. 17, Ridley-villas  
 Maling Mr. Robert, Shieldfield-green  
 Maling Wm. chemist, 42, Grey-street: ho.  
 8, Nixon-street  
 Mallabar Elizabeth, milliner and dress-  
 maker, Adelaide-place  
 Makings Fred. Wait, draper, Buckingham-st  
 Manchester Ratcliffe Thos. gentleman, 1,  
 Ellison-place  
 Manford F. W. surgeon, Portland-place,  
 New Bridge-st  
 Manly Peter, vict. *Three Tuns Inn*, Sandgate  
 Mann Elizabeth, milliner, 16, Hewjill-terr  
 Mann John, agent, 16, Hewgill-terrace  
 Mann Robt. agent, 12, Blenheim-street  
 Manners Miss, 56, Eldon-street  
 Manners Wm. Brown, vict. *Old Plough Inn*,  
 Bigg Market  
 Manuel Lewis, tailor & draper, 11, Dean-st  
 March Joseph, joiner, 32, Pudding-chare  
 Margison William, grocer, High Wesley-st  
 Marks David, jeweller, Seam-street  
 MARLEY HILL COKING COMPANY, 12, Quay  
 Marley John, chemist, 12, Grainger-street;  
 ho. 10, Villa-place  
 Marley John, gentleman, 19, High Clare-  
 mont-place  
 Marley John, vict. *Royal Oak Inn*, Back  
 Eldon-street  
 Marley Samuel, cutler, &c. 70, Westgate-st  
 Marr Elizabeth, greengrocer, 205, New  
 Market; ho. Blagdon-street  
 Marr Wm. vict. and violin maker, *Three  
 Jolly Sailors Inn*, Sandgate  
 Marshall and Atkinson, grocers, 10 and 11,  
 Bridge-end  
 Marshall Charles, grocer, 68, Northumber-  
 land-street; ho. 10, Saville court  
 Marshall F. druggist, &c. 52, W. Clayton-st;  
 ho. 25, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Marshall Geo. agent, 41, Westmoreland-ter  
 Marshall Geo. piano forte tuner, 13, Bruns-  
 wick-place  
 Marshall Jos. agnt. 30, Westmoreland ter  
 Marshall Mrs. Mary, 34, Westmoreland-ter  
 Marshall Richd. and Geo. corn merchants,  
 42, Sandhill; ho. 10, Blackett-street  
 Marshall Richard Anthony, malster, &c.  
 Pandon; ho. Blackett-street

- Marshall Robert, vict. *Britannia Inn*,  
 Churchill-street  
 Marshall Sarah, dressmaker, Camden-st  
 Marshall Thomas, flour dealer, 71, West  
 Clayton-street; ho. 15, Blandford-street  
 Marshall W. C. & Co. grocers, 62, Pilgrim-st  
 Marshall William Christie, grocer, (W. C.  
 Marshall & Co. and Marshall & Atkin-  
 son); ho. 42, Eldon-street  
 Marshall Wm. tobacnst. 17, Marlborough-st  
 Marston Joseph, bookseller, and circulating  
 library, 7, Mosley street  
 Martin Elizabeth, lodgings, 90, Blenheim-st  
 Martin James, plasterer, Hewgill-terrace  
 Martin Mr. John, 8, Blenheim-street  
 Martin William, cabinet maker, 16, High  
 Friar-street; ho. 5, Lisle-street  
 Martin Robert, clerk, 3, St. Thomas's-ter  
 Martin Walter, clerk, 17, St. James's-street  
 Martinson Rbt. bank agnt. 3, St. Thomas's-ter  
 Martinson William, merchant, Broad-chare  
 Mason J.-H. vict. *Nag's Head-Inn*, 20,  
 Cloth Market  
 Mason John B. gentleman, 13, Ellison-pl  
 Mason Margaret, lodgings, 10, Terrace-pl  
 Mastaglio Vittoria, toy merchant, 24, Grain-  
 ger-street  
 Masterman Thomas, vict. *Fighting Cock*  
*Inn*, Cutbank  
 Matfin William, fruit merchant, 188-90,  
 New Market; ho. New-road  
 Masterton Geo. Mitchell, actuary of Savings  
 Bank, Arcade; ho. West-st. Gateshead  
 Mather Edward, solicitor, 76, Grey-street;  
 ho. 9, Lovaine-place  
 Mather Elizabeth, lodgings, Carloli-street  
 Mather John, ironmonger, &c. 13 and 14  
 Dean-street; ho. 10, St. Mary's-terrace  
 Mather Joseph, banker, 29, West-parade  
 Mather Miss Sarah, 58, Percy-street  
 Mather Mrs. Sarah, 11, Terrace-place  
 Mather Thomas, upholsterer, 102, Percy-st  
 Mather William, cowkeeper, 9, Wellin-  
 ton-street  
 Mather William, gentleman, 5, Eldon-sq  
 Mather William, prov. dlr. and merchant  
 tailor, 18, Churchill-street  
 Mathewson W. J. butcher, Gibson-st. and  
 Gosforth-street  
 Mathison Anthony, agent, 7, St. Ann's-row  
 Mathison, Elizab. prov. dealer, Gosforth-st  
 Mathison Mary Ann, confectioner, 6, New-  
 gate-st.; ho. 3, St. John's-lane  
 Mathison Thos. draper, 56, Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Mathwin Thomas, commission agent, 1,  
 St. Thomas's-square  
 Mathison Thomas, draper, Carloli-street  
 Mathwin Wm. shipbroker (Joseph Heald  
 & Co.); ho. 18, Oxford-street  
 Matthewson Wm. btchr. Victoria Market,  
 and Gosforth-street; ho. York-street  
 Mattinson Thomas, draper (Wilson and  
 Mattinson); 6, York-street  
 Maughan James, beerhouse, 9, George-st  
 Maughan Jane, lodgings, Canada-terrace  
 Maughan Eleanor, furniture broker, 156,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Maughan Joseph, agent, Pallister's-chare;  
 ho. 15, Richmond-street  
 Maughan Matthew, vict. *Haymarket Hotel*,  
 74, Percy-street  
 Maughan Mary, furniture broker, 189,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Maughan William, merchant tailor, 12,  
 Plummer-street, Scotswood-road  
 Maule John, hairdresser, 10, Darnerook;  
 ho. 8, Spring Garden-terrace  
 Mawson John, chemist, 13, Mosley-street;  
 homœopathic chemist, and importer,  
 of yeast, &c. 13, Northumberland-street,  
 and at Sunderland; ho. Elysium, Bens-  
 ham, Gateshead  
 Mawson Mrs. Mary 5, Carlton-place  
 Maxwell John, cheesemonger, 2, East  
 Clayton-street  
 Maxwell Jno. gentleman, 9, Tindal-street  
 Maxwell Robt. T. pawnbrkr. 63, Pilgrim-st  
 May Edward, provision dealer, Gosforth-st  
 Mayer K. clockmaker, 91, Newgate-street  
 McAleenan Bernd. vict. *Cumberland House*  
*Inn*, Westgate-street  
 McAllister Jas. bootmaker, East Ballast-hill  
 McAllister Samuel, builder, Carloli-square  
 McAllum, R. B. shawl warehouseman (Hall  
 & Co.); ho. 62, Eldon-street  
 McBean, Mrs. eating house, 5, Manor-st  
 McBride James, draper, 85, Blandford-st  
 McBryde Peter, draper, 5, Forth-lane  
 McCall Matthew, prov. dealer, Stock Bridge  
 McCall William, vict. *Duke of Cumberland*  
*Tavern*, 11, Close  
 McCaw, Archibald, bootmaker, 6, Low  
 Friar-street  
 McCormick Jas. clothes dealer, Denton-ch  
 McCormick James, dealer in sundries,  
 21, Pudding-chare  
 McCormick Jno. mattress maker, Dogbank  
 McCree Andrew, cart proprietor (T. & A.  
 McCree); ho. 37, Low Friar-street  
 McCree Margaret, tripe preparer, &c. 37,  
 Low Friar-street  
 McCree Thos. & Andrew, cart proprietors,  
 75, Quay

McCree Thomas, cart proprietor, (T. & A. McCree); ho. Douglas-terrace  
 McCree Wm. T. cart proprietor Quay; ho. 7, Nun-street  
 McDonald James, tailor, 8, Collingwood-st  
 McDonald Neil, hairdres. 3, Painter-heugh  
 McDonald Nicholas, bootmaker, Low Bridge  
 McDonald Thomas Ogilvie, upholsterer, 12, Fleece-court, Gallow-gate  
 McEwen Wm. tailor, Dog-bank  
 McGee Wm. bootmaker, 4, Marlborough-st  
 McGregor Alex. watch glass manufacturer, 5, Union-street  
 McGregor Duncan, vict. *Phoenix Inn*, 23, Newgate-street  
 McGregor Duncan, marine store dealer, Folly, New-quay  
 McGregor Wm. vict. *Crystal Fountain Inn*, Fenkle-street  
 McHarg Anthony, draper, 5, Derwent-pl  
 McInnes Duncan, coffee roaster, 3, West-gate-st.; ho. Hanover-square  
 McIntosh David, prov. dealer, Bailiff-gate  
 McIntyre and Arthur, drapers, 19 and 20, Grainger-street  
 McIver Mary, boot dealer, 75, Side  
 McKay Isabella H. schoolmistress, Union School for girls, Bath-lane  
 McKay, John, tinplate worker, Elswick-lane  
 McKay John, jun. hosier (T. C. & J. McKay); 5, Stepney-terrace  
 McKay Thos. hosier (T. C. & J. McKay); ho. 19, Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead  
 McKay T. C. & J. jun. hosiers, 24, Sandhill  
 McKay Robert, bookseller & stationer, Pink-lane  
 McKenna Michael, plasterer, 26, Upper Buxton-street  
 McKelvin Gavin, brewer, Bailey-street  
 McKenzie Charles, agent, 33, Carloli-street  
 McKenzie James, engraver, 40, Grainger-st; ho. 24, Edward-street  
 McKenzie Margt. prov. dealer, St. Peter's  
 McKenzie R. J. brazier, &c. 69, Northumberland-street  
 McKie Wm. soda water manufacturer, Dispensary-lane  
 McLane Bernd. beerhouse, 24, Pudding-ch  
 McLaughlin Samuel, clothes dr. Dog-bank  
 McLen Wm. commercial traveller, 25, Elswick East-terrace  
 McLeod Andrew, shipbuilder, S. Shields; ho. New Bridge-street  
 McLeod Isabella, ale and porter retailer, 3, Prudhoe-street  
 McLeon John, beerhouse, Milk Market  
 McLeary James & Sam. gardeners, Heaton

McLoughlin Sam. clothes dealer, Dog-bank  
 McKie John, boot and shoemaker, Pink-lane, or Westwalls, Westgate-street  
 McLeownan Mrs. Margt. 57, Leazes-terrace  
 McMinnies Wm. news agent, 24, Nelson-st  
 McNab Mrs. Ann, 7, Elswick-row  
 McNay T. F. surgeon, 9, Gibson-street  
 McNeil Wm. public baker, St. Mary's-street, Sandgate  
 McNally John, tailor, 29, High Friar-street  
 McNulty Bernard, linen and woolen draper, Castle-garth  
 McPherson Ann, dressmaker, 10, Brunswick-place  
 McQueen Robert, cutler, 45, Grainger-st.; ho. 3, St. Cuthbert's-terrace, Gateshead  
 McQuillan Wm. clothes dr. 29, Butcher bk  
 McRaith Mary Ann, vict. *Sir Robert Peel Inn*, Tyne-street  
 McWilliam Archibald, draper, 21, Westmoreland-terrace  
 McWilliams Bernard, vict. *Fox Hounds*, Byker-hill  
 McWilliams Fraser, vict. *Hibernian Tavern*, 11, King-street  
 McWilliams John, vict. *Steam Boat Inn*, East Ballast-hills  
 Meek Thos. cabinet maker, 60, Newgate-st  
 Meek Thomas, miller, Chimney-mills  
 Meier Rudolphe, shipbroker, 5, Broad-chare; ho. 14, Carloli street  
 Mein Jas. glass painter, 8, Mansfield-street  
 Mein Robt. grocer, 13, Buckingham-street  
 Meldrum Elizb. lodgings, Leazes-road  
 Melhuish Thos. agent, 11, Sandyford-place  
 Mellar Ann, leather cutter, Foot of the Quay  
 Mellar John, gentleman, 2, Queen-square  
 Melrose Jas. engine builder and machine maker, Erick-street  
 Melville Wm. mustard manfr. 2, Carlton-st  
 Mennell Geo. coalowner, 9, Eldon-place  
 Merraco Mrs. 3, St. Thomas's-square  
 Messenger John, butter dr. 21, H. Friar-st  
 Messenger Jos. painter, 22, High Bridge  
 Metcalf John, butcher, 1, Gallow-gate; ho. 5, Wesley-street, Shieldfield  
 Metcalf Richard, tailor, Lime-street  
 Metcalf Thos. grocer, 34, High Friar-st  
 Mew Elizabeth, saddler, 136, Pilgrim-st; ho. Bensham  
 Mewburn Simon, builder, Pandon-dean  
 Mewers Thomas, vict. *Cookson's Arms Inn*, Arthur's Hill  
 Mewers Thos. grocer, 45, Howard-street  
 Michael J. com. travlr. 28, Cumberland-rlw  
 Mickle Wm. agent, St. Lawrence  
 Mickle William, manager, St. Lawrence

- MICKLEY COAL Co.'s OFFICE, 39, Quayside  
 Middlemass Andw. accountant & insurance agent, Arcade; ho. 19, Blackett-street  
 Middlemiss John, inspector of Corporation works, 27, Railway-street  
 Middlemiss Mark, watchmkr. 8, Bigg Mkt  
 Middleton John, colliery agent, 37, Quay; ho. 30, West Parade  
 Middleton John, vict. *Jesmond Field House Inn*, Jesmond-field  
 Middleton John, shipbroker, 44, Quayside  
 Middleton Margaret, hosier, Westgate  
 Middleton Roger, gentleman, 7, Tindal-st  
 Milburn Ann, vict. *Waggon Inn*, Manor-chare  
 Milburn Elizabeth, milliner, Pilgrim street  
 Milburn Geo. cowkeeper, Oak's place  
 Milburn Geo. *Temperance Hotel*, 13, West Clayton-street  
 Milburn Henry, agent, Trafalgar-street  
 Milburn Henry, cowkeeper, 7, Shield street  
 Milburn James, draper, 101, Blenheim-st  
 Milburn John, shoedealer, 69, Side  
 Milburn Joseph, ironmonger, 10, Union-st; ho. 15, Cumberland-row  
 Milburn Joseph, draper, 110 Side; ho. 11, Ryehill  
 Milburn Joseph, shoemaker, 55, St. Nicholas's-square; ho. 7, Westgate  
 Milburn Joseph, joiner and cabinet maker, Eldon-lane; ho. Shield-street  
 Milburn Thomas, agent, Carlton-street  
 Milburn Thos. provision dr. 1, Waterloo-st  
 Milbourn John, provision dealer, Carloli-st  
 Milbourn W. plumber, 77, Pilgrim-street; ho. 40, Carloli-street  
 Miles, White, & Co. law stationers, 23, Quay  
 Millar Archibald, hat manufacturer (Millar Brothers); ho. Ryehill  
 Millar Brothers, hat manufactrs. 1, Grey-st  
 Miller Edward, draper, Adelaide-terrace  
 Miller Edward, provision dealer, Sandgate  
 Miller Isabella, greengrocer, 238, New Mrkt  
 Miller James, baker, Glover's-court, Newgate-street; ho. 10, Brunswick-place  
 Miller James, shipowner, 40, Eldon-st  
 Miller James, surgeon, 45, Westgate-st  
 Miller Jno. clerk of St. Andrew's, 10, Stamfordham-place  
 Miller John, gentleman, Gosforth-st  
 Miller J. ironmonger, &c. 37, W. Clayton-st  
 Miller John, fruiterer, 67, Percy-st  
 Miller John, cartman, &c. Green-court  
 Miller Joseph, accountant, 21, Dean-st; ho. 4, Summerhill-ter  
 Miller Joseph, agent, East Elswick-terrace  
 Miller Jos. provsn. dr. 23, Marlborough-st  
 Miller Sarah, provision dealer, Lawson-st  
 Miller Rev. Patrick L. (Presbyterian) 18, West-parade  
 Miller William, ale and porter merchant, 54, Pilgrim-street, and wine merchant, 32, Bigg Market; ho. 37, Carloli-st  
 Miller Wm. vict. *Queen's Head and Posting House Inn*, 137, Pilgrim-st. & 71, Grey-st  
 Millican Wm. provision dr. 24, George-st  
 Milligan Wm. bookseller, 11, Edward-st  
 Mills Esther, milliner, 45, Newgate-street  
 Mills Geo. wood turner, 27, Bigg Market; ho. 1, Summerhill  
 Mills Jane, vict. *Flying Horse Inn*, 36, Groat Market  
 Mills John, brassfounder, plumber, gas-fitter, and safety-lamp manufacturer, 5, Forth-street  
 Mills John, butcher, High Bridge; ho. White Swan-yard  
 Mills Joseph, saddler, 29, Market-street; ho. 6, Brunswick-place  
 Mills Robert, butcher, 29, High Bridge; ho. White Swan-yard  
 Mills William, agent, 7, Picton-terrace  
 Milmore Patrick, treacle manufacturer, Victoria Market  
 Milmore Jas. treacle manufacturer, Market-place, Gibson-st  
 Milne James, civil engineer, Westgate House  
 Milne Mary Ann, seminary, Westgate  
 Milner Edward, currier, 11, Cloth Market; ho. 9, Charlotte-square  
 Milner George, butcher, 119, New Market, and Gateshead  
 Milner Joseph, hardwareman, 40, Grey-st; ho. 3, Claremont-place  
 Milvain Henry, shipowner North Elswick Hall  
 Milvain James, draper, 8, Albion-street  
 Minikin John, grocer, Carlton-street  
 Minto Robert, vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, Byker  
 Mitchell Alexander, prov. dr. Trafalgar-st  
 Mitchell Jno. cattle salesman, 2, W. Parade  
 Mitchell Margt. prov. dr. 33, Butcher bank  
 Mitchell Wm. builder, 27, Villa-place  
 Mitchell William, corn factor, 46, Sandhill; ho. Lancaster-st  
 Mitcheson Pearson, flushing dr. New-road  
 Mitchison Ebenezer, butcher, St. Peter's  
 Mitchison Robt. butcher, 133, New Market; ho. St. Peter's-quay  
 Mitchison Thos. joiner, St. Peter's-quay  
 Mitchison Wm. whitesmith, 27, Bigg Mrkt  
 Mitcheson Joseph, vict. *Mechanics' Arms*, Temple-street  
 Mitcheson Ann, shopkeeper, Ponteland-ter

- Mitford Thomas, stationer, 8, Union-street; ho. Stowell-square
- Moat Ann, fruiterer, 5, Percy-street; ho. Leazes-crescent
- Moat George T. vict. *Oak Leaf Inn*, 67, Northumberland-street
- Moat Mrs. Jane, 21, Leazes-crescent
- Moat John, confectioner, 16, Nelson-street, Grainger street
- Moat Thomas, plasterer and builder, 103, Blandford street
- Moffat Alexander, tailor, 5, Westgate-street
- Moffat David & William, drapers, 4, Charlotte-square
- Moffat Wm. boot maker, 17, Waterloo-st
- Moffatt Robert, draper, 56, Westgate-street
- Moffatt Thos. draper, 40, Westgate-street
- Moffet R. tailor, 112, Side
- Moffett John, provision dealer and cheesemonger, 10, Westgate-street
- Moffet John, jun. bacon factor, 142, New Market
- Moffet & Son, bacon factors, &c., 45 & 46, New Market
- Moffett William, butcher, 3, New Market; ho. Westgate-street
- Moffit Wm. boot & shoemaker, Waterloo-st
- Moises Miss Eliza Frances, East-parade
- Mole Anthony, tailor, Scotswood-road
- Mole Matthew, grocer, Thompson street
- Mole Thomas, carver and gilder, 6, High Bridge
- Molteni Alexander, furniture broker, 185, Pilgrim-street
- Molteni Angelo, flocks dlr, 23, High Bridge
- Molteni Christmas, toy merch. Grainger-st
- Monkhouse, Andersons & Fairbairn, wine and spirit merchants, 6, Side
- Monkhouse Jos. provision dealer, Maidenwalk street
- Monkhouse Maria, fruiterer, 9, Quay
- Monro Wm. whip manufacturer, Stepney; ho. Little Heaton
- Montgomery Anthony, marble and ornamental mason, New Bridge-street; ho. Prudhoe-street
- Montgomery John, painter and glazier, Infant-schoolyard, Castle-garth
- Montgomery John, plasterer and modeller, 92, Percy-street; ho. 15, Prudhoe-street
- Montgomery Thomas draper, 105, Blenheim-street
- Moody Rev. Clement, vicar of Newcastle, Vicarage, Westgate-street
- Moody Daniel G. fruit merchant, 77, Quay; ho. 8, Picton-place
- Moon James, dlr. in old clothes, 34, Side
- Moor Geo. cabinet maker, 31, Mosley-st ho. 1, Mint-street, Rye-hill
- Moor Thomas, butcher, 19, New Market
- Moore Ann, dealer in sundries, Buxton-st
- Moore John, vict. *Goat Inn*, Arthur's Hill
- Moore John, marine store dealer, East Ballast-hills
- Moore Merrington John, vict. *Grey Bull Inn*, 31, Westmoreland-street, and 80, Blandford-street
- Moore R. C. vict. *Steam Boat Inn*, Sandgate
- Moran Thos. marine store dealer, 4 Low Friar-street; ho. 2, Back-lane
- Mordue Charles pawnbroker, Ouse-street
- Morgan John, teacher of the Ragged School, Gibson-street
- Mork H. P. broker, 62, Quay; ho. Ryehill
- Morland T. G. & Co. music-sellers, 29, Collingwood-street
- Morland, Thos. Giles, music-seller, (T. G. Morland & Co.) ho. Picton-place
- Morland Thomas, cheesemonger, 98, Side; ho. 3, Walker-terrace, Gateshead
- Morpeth Wm. joiner & carpenter, Bath-lane; ho. Westgate
- Morris Henry, clothes dlr. 65, Newgate-st.
- Morrison & Co. paper-stainers, decorators, hangers and importers of French paper-hangings, and dealers in floor-cloths, 11, East Clayton-street
- Morrison Eleanor, vict. *Globe Tavern*, Rosemary-lane
- Morrison H. F. sailmaker, Colvin's-chare; ho. Argyle-terrace
- Morrison Jas. coal merchant, 1, Gresham-pl
- Morrison Jno. vict. *Electric Telegraph Inn*, Orchard-street
- Morrison John, sole inventor of the transparent adhesive court and corn plaster; manufactory, 50, Leazes Crescent
- Morrison J. L. paper-stainer (Morrison & Co.); 11, East Clayton-street
- Morrison Robert, civil engineer; ho. 11, Ryehill
- Morrison Robert, draughtsman, 11, Elswick-villas
- Morrison R. & Co. engine & boiler builders, Ouseburn Engine Works
- Morrison Robert, engine and boiler builder (R. Morrison & Co.); ho. Elswick-villas
- Morrison Walter, hosier, 1, Grainger-street and 2, Blackett-street
- Morris Soln. furniture broker, 29, Blackett-street, and 33, Westgate-street
- Morrow Margaret, vict. *Farmer's Inn*, Marlborough-street
- Morrow Mark, agent, Lawson-street

- Morrow Robert John, grocer, 14, Side; ho. 15, Ridley-villas
- Morrow Thos. manufacturing chemist (St. Lawrence Chem. Co.); ho. 48, Blackett-st
- Mort Isabella, confectioner, 108, Side
- Mort Jas. hat manufacturer, 15, Vine-lane
- Morton Elizb. grocer, High Claremont-pl
- Morton Edwd. prov. dealer, East Elswick-tr
- Morton Michael, grocer, Stowell-street
- Morton Sarah, 11, Albion-street
- Morton Wm. draper, 9, Grey-street; ho. 2, Picton-terrace
- Mosely Ephraim and Son, dentists, 34, Grainger-street, & 61, Grosvenor-street, London
- Moses Mrs. Ann, 5, Leazes-crescent
- Mosey Richd. fishmonger, 30, Westgate-st
- Mosley Thos. butcher, 93, New Market; ho. 5, Butcher-bank
- Mosley J. shipbroker, 32, Broad-chare; ho. Bath-lane
- Mossman William, vict. *Old Pack Horse*, 150, Pilgrim-street
- Mouat Peter, tobacconist, &c. (Mouat & Co.); ho. 19, Cumberland-row
- Mouat and Co. tobacconists, 10, Grainger-street, and tea dealers, 21, Market-st
- Mould Elizab. Ann, 86, Blenheim street
- Mounsey & Clapham, merchants, 29, Quay
- Mounsey Edward, merchant (Mounsey & Clapham); ho. 55, John-st. Sunderland
- Mounsey, Janson & Co. iron merchants; office, 9, Grey-st; warehouse, Southshore
- Mounsey Jasper Capper, iron merchant (Mounsey, Janson & Co.); ho. 27, John-street, Sunderland
- Mountain Mrs. Margaret, 3, St. Mary's-ter
- Mountain Wm. gentleman, 1, Summer-hill-grove
- Mountain William & Sons, wireworkers, importers of French burr stones, 81, Pilgrim-street
- Mowbray C. M. ironmonger, 49, Quay; ho. Summerhill.
- Muers Jane, vict. *Blenheim House Inn*, Marlborough-street
- Muir James, marine-store dr. Byker-bar
- Muir Walter, draper, 103, Blenheim-street
- Mulcaster J. P. barrister, 51, Westgate-st; ho. Benwell-park.
- Mullin Andrew, vict. *Hole-in-the-Wall, Inn*, Stockbridge.
- Mullin Peter, *New Flax Mill Inn*, Ouseburn
- Mundill John, agent, 35, Shield street
- Munro Geo. draper, 80, W. Clayton-street
- Munro Isabella, lodgings, 10, Blackett-st
- Munro John, chairman, St. Andrew's-court
- Munro Mary, dressmaker, 10, Westgate-st
- Muras George registrar for lodgings, 17, Northumberland-street
- Murdock Geo. ropemaker, 20, Percy-street
- Murdock Robt. hemp merchant, 69, Quay; ho. 20, Percy-street
- Mures Wm. Lawson, agent for Tyne and Humber Stm. Nav. Co. 12, Melbourne-st.
- Murray Adam, silk mercer & laceman 14, Northumberland-street
- Murray Hamilton, chem. & druggist, 1 & 2, Elswick-lane; ho. 18, West-st. Gateshead
- Murray Francis, vict. *Queen's Head Inn*, Gallow-gate
- Murray Henrietta, French milliner, 14, Northumberland-street
- Murray James, keeper of museum, Library-place, Westgate-street
- Murray John, brassfndr. &c., Painter-leugh
- Murray John, provision dr. Byker-bank
- Murray Peter, bookseller, 119, New Market; ho. 29, Stowell-street
- Murray Robt. vict. *Half Moon Inn*, Byker-br
- Murray Wm. dairyman, head of Gallow-gate
- Murray Wm. shoemaker, St. Martin's-court
- Murthwaite Wm. poulterer, Westgate; ho. 3, Blenheim-street
- Murton Edward, butcher, 55, Newgate-st
- Murton Edward, provision dealer, 40, Elswick East-terrace
- Murton Geo. grocer, 2, Bigg Market; ho. 6, Georges-street, East
- Murton Isab. provision dealer, Trafalgar-st
- Murton Michael, grocer, 35, Stowell-street
- Muse Joshua, miller, Pandon-dean
- Muse Michael, timber merchant, Skinners'-burn, Close; ho. 24, Blandford-street
- Musgrove John, coal owner (Wheatley & Musgrove); ho. High Pitt-street
- Musgrove Thos. grocer, Dixon's-buildings
- Muston Edward, agent, 22, West-parade
- Myers Backhouse, manufacturing chemist (Myers Brothers); 3, Albion-street
- Myers Brothers, manufacturing chemists, 68, Pilgrim street
- Myers Christopher, manufacturing chemist (Myers Brothers); ho. Dunston
- Myers Thomas, cowkeeper, Back-lane
- Myers Wm. H. manufac. chem. (Myers Brothers); ho. West Elswick-terrace.
- NAIRN John, tailor, 75, Northumberland-st
- Nairn Phillip, corn miller and merchant, 24, Cloth Market; ho. Waren mills, near Belford
- Nanson Jos. coalfitter, 12, Westgate-hill-ter
- Naters Ralph, brewer & malstr. Sandyford.

- NATIONAL GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,  
1, Dean-street; local manager, B. Dill-  
yard; ho. 16, Bloomfield-terrace, Gates-  
head.
- Naylor Wm. chemist, 97, Pilgrim-street  
Naylor Andrew, hairdresser, 61, Quay  
Naylor Nathaniel, fruit merchant 18,  
Nelson-street
- Neale George, collector for Whittle Dean  
Water Company, Forth banks  
Nell Anne Elizb. dressmaker, 19, Duke-st  
Nelles Christopher, provision dealer, 34,  
Westgate-street  
Nelles Wm. builder, Leazes road, Percy-st;  
ho. 12, Pitt-street
- Nelson Henry, ship broker, 32, Quay; ho.  
Frederick-street, South Shields  
Nelson John, provision dealer, Chapel-lane  
Nelson Mary, register office for servants,  
Westgate
- Neill William, head master and secretary  
of the Northern Counties Deaf & Dumb  
Institution, Charlotte-square
- Nesham Wm. candle manfr. 4, Bigg Mkt.  
Nesham Wm. commis. mrchnt. 2, Sandhill;  
ho. 1, Northumberland-street
- Nesham Wm. surgeon, 1, Northumbld-st  
Nesbit G. tailor, Westgate-street
- Nesbit Matthew, coalfitter, Spicer-lane,  
Quay; ho. 3, Ridley-villas
- Ness James, provision dealer, Wall Knoll  
Nevison Ann, vict. *Star Hotel*, Northum-  
berland-street
- Nevison Thomas, brewer, 26, Pilgrim st;  
ho. Northumberland-street
- Newbiggin Edwd. gentleman, Arthur's-hill  
Newby John, house agent, 8, Lisle-street  
Newcombe Frederick, manager to Carver  
& Co. 4, Heaton-terrace
- NEWCASTLE COAL COMPANY, Depôt Manors  
Newcombe Wm. Lister, manager of goods  
department Y. N. & B. Railway, Manor's  
Station; ho. 6, Summer-hill grove  
Newlands James, butcher, 2, Gosforth-st.  
and 60 Close
- Newlands Thomas, bookbinder, 61, Head-  
of-the-Side; ho. 23, Cottenham-street  
Newmarch Rob. Geo. clerk, 45, Leazes-ter  
Newmarsh Nathaniel, shoe & leather seller,  
70, Side; ho. Swinburne-pl. Gateshead  
Newton Charles Jas. tailor, 2, Castle-garth  
Newton George, chemist, 57, Percy-street  
Newton James Charles, tailor, Postern  
Newton John, gentleman, 2, George-street  
Newton John, saddler, 14, Grainger street  
Newton Robt. vict. *Ridley Arms Inn*, 16,  
Pilgrim-street
- Newton Richard, provision dealer, Sandgate  
Newton Thomas, agent, Forth banks  
Newton W. hairdresser, 32, Collingwood-st  
Newton Wm. hairdresser, 58, Gibson-street  
Newton Wm. surgeon, 5, Hood-street  
Nichol Andrew, vict. *Ridley Arms Inn*,  
Ridley-street
- Nichol Andrew, ship broker, 29, Elswick-row  
Nichol Anthony & Son, chemists, 22, Quay  
Nichol Anthony, chemist (A. Nichol and  
Son); ho. Shieldfield-green  
Nichol Anthony, collector of corporation  
revenue, Guild-hall; ho. 22, East-parade  
Nichol John, butcher, 49, New Market; ho.  
Shieldfield.
- Nichol John, confectioner, 59, Grainger-st.  
and 100, Side; ho. 33, Leazes-terrace  
Nichol Jno. Water Co's turncock, Manor-pl  
Nichol, Ludlow & Co. wharfingers, Water-  
gate, Sandhill  
Nichol Peter, beerhouse, and bird dealer,  
27, Nelson-street
- Nichol Thomas Dale, chemist (A. Nichol  
and Son); ho. 6, Lovaine crescent  
Nichol Wm. tailor, 27, Pilgrim street,  
Nicholson Baxter and James, drapers, 2,  
Forth-lane
- Nicholson Edward, draper, &c. (Hill, Nichol-  
son and Hodge); ho. 8, Northumberland  
terrace.
- Nicholson Edward, twine and rope maker,  
Moor-edge; ho. Percy-street  
Nicholson Elijah, fish curer, Orchard-st  
Nicholson Geo. plumber & brass founder,  
Manor-street
- Nicholson James, organ builder, Postern;  
ho. 7, Westmoreland-street  
Nicholson James, prov. dealer, 51, Percy-st  
Nicholson James, flour dealer, 62, West  
Clayton-street
- Nicholson Joseph, painter, 17, Buxton-st.  
Nicholson Marshall, vict. *Dodd's Arms Inn*,  
West-parade
- Nicholson Robert, brush manufacturer  
(W. & R. Nicholson); ho. 7, Argyle-ter  
Nicholson Robt, manager to the Blyth and  
Tyne Railway; office, 35, Market-st; ho.  
Jesmond-villas
- Nicholson Sarah, prov. dr. 73, Westgate-st  
Nicholson William, brush manufacturer  
(W. & R. Nicholson); ho. 6, Carliol-st  
Nicholson William, bootmaker, Boar's Head  
yard, Westgate
- Nicholson Wm. draper, 19, Westmoreland-st  
Nicholson Wm. tailor, 36, George-st  
Nicholson W. & R. brush and mop manu-  
facturers, 22, Pilgrim-street

- Nightingale Dan. sur. dentist, New Bridge-st  
 Nisbet Henry Alex. agent, 9, St. Mary's-pl  
 Nixon David, provision dr. 29, Prudhoe-st  
 Nixon Isaac, cooper, Clarence-street, North Shore; ho. 6, Richmond-street  
 Nixon John & Co. wine & spirit merchants, 24, Mosley-street  
 Nixon John, wine & spirit merchant (J. Nixon & Co.); ho. 6, West Parade and Chester Wood Grange, Haydon bridge  
 Nixon John, cooper, Folly Cooperage, New Quay; ho. 41, Richmond-street  
 Nixon John, haircutter, 15, Union-st  
 Nixon Thos. bootmaker, High Villa-place  
 Nixon Thos. tailor, 6, Bath-row  
 Nixon Wm. farmer, Union House Farm  
 Nixon Wm. T. builder, Percy-place; ho. 4, St. Thomas's-square  
 Noad John, last-maker, 6, St. Nicholas's-church-yard; ho. Churchill-street  
 Noble Arthur, dr. in sundries, Carlton-st  
 Noble Christopher, agent, 28, Elswick-row  
 Noble George, butcher, 33, New Market; ho. Grainger-street  
 Noble Miss Isabella, Shieldfield-green  
 Noble John, Shieldfield-green Academy  
 Noble Joseph, poulterer, 27, High Bridge  
 Norris Henry, porkbutcher, 73, Newgate-st; ho. High Friar-street  
 Norris, Mary Ann, vict. *William the Fourth Inn*, St. Peter's  
 Norris Miss Sarah E. Manor-chare  
 NORTH BRITISH FIRE ENGINE HOUSE, Bell's-Court, Pilgrim-st. I. Henderson, keeper  
 NORTHUMBERLAND CROWN GLASS WORKS, Thomas Harrison & Co. Lemington  
 NORTHUMBERLAND ROPE, TWINE, & NET Co. Spital Tongues  
 Notman Mrs. Jeannette, 53, Jessamine-pl  
 Notman John, cabinet-maker, 23, St. John's-lane  
 Nugent P. bootmaker, 8, Castle-garth-strs  
 OAKWELLGATE COLLIERY OFFICE, 24, Quayside  
 Oates Isaac, com. agent, 12, Sandhill; ho. 2, Barrington place, Gateshead  
 O'Brien Wm. secretary to Y. N. & B. Railway; ho. 8, Elswick-villas  
 Ogden Wm. Bernard, director in the District Bank, Hood-street  
 Ogilvie & Co. wine and spirit merchants, 150, Pilgrim-street  
 Ogilvie R. vict. *Scotch Arms Inn*, Bigg-mkt  
 Ogilvie R. W. wine, &c. merchant (Ogilvie & Co.) 6, Victoria-place  
 Ogle Thos. shipowner, 2, Union-street  
 Oldfield John, saddler, 32, High-bridge; ho. Bigg Market  
 Oldham John, agent, Forth banks  
 Oldham Wm. agent, 2, Westmoreland-st  
 Oliver Adam, architect, Bank buildings, Mosley-street; ho. 17, Howard-street  
 Oliver Andrew, architect, 39, W. Clayton-st; ho. 15, Sunderland-street  
 Oliver & Co. grease manufacturers, 62, Close  
 Oliver Daniel, grocer, 11, Union street; ho. 3, South Parade  
 Oliver George A. gentleman, 3, Ryehill  
 Oliver Jas. civil engineer, Prospect-place  
 Oliver J. & Co. manufacturing chemists, Howard-street  
 Oliver Robert Lee, gentleman, 33, Ryehill  
 Oliver Thos. dep. superintendent registrar, High Bridge  
 Oliver Thos. sen. architect, 3, Picton-place  
 Oliver Thos. junr. architect, 21, Grey-street  
 Oliver Tim. grocer, 7, Union-street; ho. 83, Blandford-street  
 Oliver William, butcher, Thornton-street  
 Olley Thos. hat manufacturer, 3, King-st; ho. Forth Banks  
 O'Neil Bernd. clothes dr. 14, Castle-garth  
 Onions Benjamin, ironfounder, (W. Wylie & Co.); ho. Close  
 Ord James, grocer, 1, Cloth Market; ho. Woodbank-terrace, Gateshead  
 Ord John, provision dealer, 36, Bayley-st  
 Ord Mr. Thomas, Shield-street  
 Ord Wm. wine merchant, Shakspeare-st; ho. 37, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Orioni John & Co. toy dealers, 34, Dean-st  
 Orioni John, toy dealer, (Orioni & Co.); ho. 34, Dean-street  
 Ormston J. tailor, 51, Elswick-street  
 Ormston Jane, vict. *Duke of York Inn*, Stockbridge  
 Ormston Jno. shipping &c. agt. 58, Quay; ho. 2, Adelaide-terrace  
 Ormston Paul, shipbroker, 58, Quay; ho. Northumberland-street  
 Ormston & Smith, stationers, &c. 69, Quaysd.  
 Ormston John, shipping agent, &c. 58, Quayside; ho. Adelaide-terrace  
 Ormston Robert, gentleman, 5, Saville-pl  
 Ormston Walter, prov. dr. 33, Blandford-st  
 Orpeth Eliz. vict. *George IV. Tavern*, Close  
 Osborne James, agent, 18, Grainger-st.; ho. 5, Framlington-place  
 Osten Ralph Alder, vict. *Lambert's Leap Inn*, Sandyford-lane  
 Oswald Jno. vict. *Ferry Boat Inn*, Dent's hole  
 Oubridge Matthew, cheesemonger (Potts & Oubridge); ho. Westgate Hill-terrace

- Outhett John, agent, Trafalgar-street  
 Outhett Margaret, school, 7, Trafalgar-st  
 Outhett Octavia, schoolmistress, Cholera  
 school, Rosemary-lane  
 Ovenden Benjamin, wool and marine store  
 dlr. 86, West Clayton-street, and Croft-st  
 Owen Joseph, currier (Owen, and Sons);  
 ho. 5, Westgate-hill-terrace  
 Owen & Sons, curriers, 8, Low Friar-st  
 Owen William chemist, 20, Collingwood-st  
 and Adelaide place; ho. Victoria-villa,  
 Ryehill  
 Oxnard Edward, provision dealer, Sunder-  
 land-street  
 Oxnard Thos. hairdresser, 4, Marlboro'-st
- PACE Robert, gentleman, 6, Ryehill  
 Page Henry, master of St. Thomas's school,  
 Vine-place  
 Paget & Irons, surgeons, 1, Saville-row  
 Paget John Steavenson, surgeon (Paget &  
 Irons); ho. 1, Saville-row  
 Paisley Thomas, vict. *Elswick House Inn*,  
 10, Hinde-st. Scotswood-road  
 Palmer Brothers, & Co. ironship builders,  
 Jarrow; office, 12, Quay  
 Palmer Charles Mark, ship broker (G. &  
 C. M. Palmer); ho. 1, Jesmond High-ter  
 Palmer George, ship broker (G. & C. M.  
 Palmer); ho. 6, Ellison-place  
 Palmer George, builder, Byker-bar  
 Palmer George & C. M. ship brokers, and  
 timber merchants, 29, Quay  
 Palmer John, fruiterer, 97, East Clayton st  
 Pannett Mary, dressmaker, Wesley-sreet  
 Pape James, dealer in game, 27, Colling-  
 wood-street; ho. Spital  
 Paradise Wm. bookseller, 99, Percy-st  
 Park Mrs. Isabella 6, Greenfield place  
 Park John, boot and shoe manufacturer,  
 66, Pilgrim-st. and 35, West Clayton-st  
 Park Joseph, gentleman, New-road  
 Parker Ann, vict. *Castle Inn*, 13, Castle-gth  
 Parker Anthony & Co. coal exporters, &c.  
 50, Quay, and wharfingers, New-quay  
 Parker Anthony, coal exporter, &c. (A. Parker  
 & Co.); ho. 15, West-street, Gateshead  
 Parker George, eating house, 37, Sandhill  
 Parker Jessie, eating house, 17, East  
 Clayton-street  
 Parker John, & Co. paper merchants, 40,  
 Sandhill  
 Parker John, paper merchant (J. Parker &  
 Co.); ho. Stella  
 Parker John, vict. *Pine Apple Hotel*, 14,  
 Nun-street  
 Parker & Lander, coach proprtors, Green-ct
- Parker Joseph, manager's corresponding  
 clerk, Newcastle and Carlisle Railway  
 Station; ho. Ord-street  
 Parker Richard, butcher, 151, New Market;  
 ho. Hedley-street  
 Parker Thos. butcher, 18, Buckingham-st;  
 and Arthur's-hill  
 Parker Wm. agent, 2, Byron-street  
 Parker William, hatter (French hat Co.);  
 ho. 2, Forth-place  
 Parkinson Barbara, druggist, 51, Sandhill  
 Parkinson Joshua, cabinet maker, New-rd  
 Parkinson Richd. prov. dlr. Elswick-lane  
 Parks Hugh, bootmaker, Blandford-st  
 Parr Elizabeth, straw bonnet maker (Parr  
 & Watson); ho. Melbourne st. Gateshead  
 Parr Mrs. Elizabeth, 4, St. James's-terrace  
 Parr & Watson, straw bonnet makers,  
 Market-entrance, 18, Grainger-street  
 Parratt Mary Ann, vict. *Rose Inn*, Pud-  
 ding-chare  
 Parry Danl. beerhouse, 21, West Clayton-st  
 Parry Wm. Softley, glass merchant, 41,  
 Grainger-street; ho. 2, Mansfield-street  
 Parsons Elias, perfumer, 10, Mosley-st  
 Patriarca John, toy dealer (Origoni & Co.);  
 ho. 57, Blandford-street  
 Patrick Richard, agent, 92, Blenheim-st  
 Patrick Wm. bootmkr. 16, Castle-garth Stairs  
 Patrick Wm. butcher, 147, New Market;  
 ho. Tyne-street  
 Patterson Cath. lodgings, 21, Blackett-st  
 Patterson Jas. cart propr. 8, Spring Gard-tr  
 Patterson Jas. eating house, 38, Highbridge  
 Patterson John D. butcher, 15, Buxton-st  
 Patterson John, butcher, 183, New Market;  
 ho. 89, Percy-street  
 Patterson Jno. dairyman, 3, Buckingham-st  
 Patterson John, painter, Westgate; ho. 18,  
 Duke-street  
 Patterson John, linen manufacturer, 80,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Patterson John, prov. dealer, Gallow-gate  
 Patterson John, tinplate worker, High  
 Friar-st. and clothes dealer, Denton-chare  
 Patterson John D. butcher, Victoria Market;  
 ho. 14, Melbourne-street  
 Patterson Luke, prov. dealer, 15, William-st  
 Patterson Margaret, lodging house, 21,  
 Blackett-street  
 Patterson Mary, prov. dlr. East Ballast-hills  
 Patterson Robt. butcher, 146, New Market;  
 ho. Percy-street  
 Patterson Robert and Son, millwrights,  
 89, Percy-street  
 Patterson Thomas, grocer, Stepney-bank  
 Patterson Wm. clerk, C. Railway, Bayley-st

- Pattinson & Dunn, auctioneers, appraisers, commission agents, and sheriff's officers, 21 Groat Market
- Pattinson Hugh Lee & Co. chemical manufacturers; office, 10, Grey-street; works, Felling Chemical Works
- Pattinson Hugh Lee, chemical manufacturer (H. L. Pattison & Co.); ho. Scot's House
- Pattinson Isaac, auctioneer, &c. (Pattinson & Dunn); ho. 32, Pudding-chare
- Pattinson J. boot maker, Blandford-street
- Pattinson Jessie T. leather dresser, Gallow-gate; ho. 44, Blandford-street
- Pattinson John, cooper, Fleece-court, Gallow-gate; ho. 22, Blackett-street
- Pattinson Joseph, tanner; ho. 4 Prospect-pl
- Pattinson R. & Son, tanners, Gallow-gate
- Pattinson Rbt. jun. tanner (R. Pattison & Son); ho. 46, Cumberland-row
- Pattinson Robt. sen. tanner (R. Pattinson and Son); ho. 41, Westmoreland-terrace
- Pattinson Thomas & Co. ship & insurance brokers, and Australian Emigration agents, &c. Three Indian King's-court, Quay.
- Pattinson Thomas, ship and insurance broker, &c. (Thomas Pattinson & Co.); ho. 41, Westmoreland-terrace
- Pattison Edward, messenger to Savings' Bank, Argyle-street
- Pattison Geo. provision dealer, 6, Lisle-st
- Pattison Geo. joiner and cartwright, Scotch Arms-yard; ho. 10 Railway-terrace
- Pattison John, painter, Westgate
- Pattison John, provision dealer, New-road
- Pattison Mary, shopkeeper, Lisle-street
- Pattison Matthew, prov. dlr. 48, Percy-st
- Pattison Robert, vict. *Steam Boat Inn*, 3, Quayside
- Pattison Sarah, cart prop. 8, Forth-terrace
- Pattison Susannah, provision dealer, 3, Low Friar-street
- Pattison Thomas, grocer, Angus's-court, Bigg Market; ho. 6, Low Swinburne-pl
- Pattison Wm. butcher, 128, New Market; ho. Barras-court
- Pattison Wm. cart proprietor, 66, Percy-st
- Patton Isabella, clothes dealer, Low Bridge
- Patton Jane, boot dealer, 78, Side
- Patton John, Phoenix Pottery, Ouseburn
- Patton Ralph, vict. *Shepherd Inn*, 10, Marlborough-crescent
- Paxton Miss Isabella, Westgate-hill
- Paxton William, painter, 58, Groat Market; ho. Lime-street, Ouseburn
- Payne Wm. Mark T. builder, Leazes-road; ho. 78, Percy-street
- Peacock Alex. provsn dlr. St. Nicholas-sqr
- Peacock Ann, lodgings, 9, Shakspeare-st
- Peacock George, tailor, East Clayton-street
- Peacock John, agent, Wesley-street
- Peacock Robert, vict. *Barley Mow Inn*, and Sailors' Boarding House, Sandgate
- Peacock Thos. vict. *Globe tavern*, Buxton-st
- Peacock Thomas, builder, Argyle-terrace
- Pears William, bookseller, New Market, and 4, William-street
- Pears William, gentleman, 2, Eldon-square, and Fenham
- Pearse John Saml. resident medical officer, Dispensary, Nelson-street
- Pearson Ann, vict. *Ship Inn*, Sandgate
- Pearson Miss Ann, 36, Leazes'-terrace
- Pearson Charles, grocer, Stepney
- Pearson Christopher, lastmaker, 26, High Bridge; ho. 25, Close
- Pearson Christopher, prov. dlr. 25, Close
- Pearson Elizabeth, vict. *Newcastle and Berwick Goods Station Hotel*, Trafalgar-st
- Pearson Gorge, railway stat. master, Heaton
- Pearson Geo. agent, 31, Blandford-street
- Pearson Henry, vict. *White Swan Inn*, Brewery-bank
- Pearson Frances and Jane, seminary, Carlol-square
- Pearson Mrs. Isabella, 5, Jesmond-terrace
- Pearson John, vict. *Grey Horse Inn*, 65, Quay
- Pearson John, wool stapler, Fleece-court, Gallow-gate; ho. 7, Gibson street
- Pearson Mrs. Hinds, 8, St. James's-street
- Pearson John B. coal fitter, 32, Quay; ho. 10, Albion-place
- Pearson Lazenby, currier, &c. Side; ho. 19, Cottenham-street
- Pearson Joseph C. deputy clerk of St. Nicholas's, Albert-place
- Pearson Mrs. Mary, West Jesmond
- Pearson Michael, provision dealer, Forth-st
- Pearson Ann, (widow of the late William Pearson) marble and ornamental stone works, Gibson street, Red-barns; ho. 18, Hewgill-terrace
- Pearson Robt. coal agent, 46, Leazes-terrace
- Pearson Wm. agent, 21, Cumberland-row
- Pearson Wm. agent, Hewgill-terrace
- Pearson Wm. cashier, 21, Cumberland-row
- Pearson Wm. vict. *Cross Keys Inn*, Sandgate
- Pearson Wm. iron plate worker, South-street; ho. Ord-street
- Pearson Wm. Benson, shipbrkr. 5, George-st
- Peck John Fred. bank agent, 17, Albion-pl
- Peck Thos. cheesemonger, 58, Blackett-st
- Peel Wm. & Son, hat manufacturers, 8, Dean-street; ho. Queen-street

- Peel Robt. District Bk.; ho. Plues-pl. Elswick  
 Peele Anthony Wm. ironmonger, 77, West  
 Clayton-st; ho. Hills-place, Pilgrim-st  
 Pendrick Robt. cooper, 69, Percy-street;  
 ho. Back Simpson-street  
 Pemberton Stephen John, solicitor (Welford  
 & Pemberton); ho. 28, Brandling-place  
 Penman John, prov. dr. 1, Buckingham-st  
 Penman Margt. fruiterer, 3, East Clayton-st;  
 ho. 42, Prudhoe-street  
 Penman Thos. printer, 13, Albion-street  
 Penman Thos. surgeon, New Bridge-street  
 Penman Wm. sen. joiner and dairyman, 42,  
 Prudhoe-street  
 Penney Geo. vict. *Plough Inn*, Byker-bar  
 Pennington & Curley, engravers, &c. 46,  
 Grainger-street  
 Penteland Mr. William, Shield-street  
 Pentland Jas. auctioneer, &c. 16, St. John's  
 lane: ho. 7, Blenheim-street  
 Pentland Susannah, grocer, 3, Hill-street  
 Percy Emily, beer retailer, Brewery-bank,  
 Ouseburn  
 Perez & Williams, merchants, 43, Sandhill  
 Pery Matthew, clothes dr. 24, Castle-garth  
 Pery Frances, vict. *Nag's Head Inn*, 37,  
 Butcher-bank  
 Pescod Geo. vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, St.  
 Peter's  
 Petch Ralph, tailor, Buxton-street  
 Pescott George, cabinet maker, High Friar-  
 lane; ho. Pilgrim-street  
 Petre Wm. tailor, 11, Westgate-street  
 Petrie Wm. hairdresser, 28, Market-street;  
 ho. 32, Terrace-place  
 Peverell Richard, grocer, 14, Bigg Market;  
 ho. Westgate-hill  
 Pexton William, painter, Fletcher'-court  
 Philipson Geo. H. coachmaker (Atkinson  
 & Philipson); ho. 93, Pilgrim-street  
 Philipson & Hare, booksellers, 26, Mosley-  
 street and North Shields  
 Philipson John, bookseller (Philipson &  
 Hare); ho. North Shields  
 Philipson Ralph Park, solicitor, 18, Sandhill;  
 ho. 2, Lovaine-row  
 Pibbs Mr. Irwin John, 48, Westmoreld-ter  
 Phillips Rev. Henry, (Primitive) York-st  
 Philips Robert, solicitor, 29, Sandhill  
 Philips Robert, turner, 48, Groat Market;  
 ho. 47, Blackett-street  
 Pierce John J. house surgeon, Fever Hos-  
 pital, Bath-lane  
 Pickering Ann, grindstone manufacturer,  
 ho. Burn-bank  
 Pickering Richard, agent, 24, Eldon-square  
 Pickersgill & Co. shipbrokers, 2, Sandhill  
 Pickersgill George, agent for A. Fullarton  
 & Co. publishers, 34, Westgate-street;  
 ho. 2, North-parade  
 Pickersgill John, turner & crvr. Trafalgar-st  
 Pickersgill Wm. shipbroker (Pickersgill &  
 Co.); ho. 35, Jessamine-place  
 Pigdon Thos. Wm. baker, Newgate-street;  
 ho. 94, Blandford-street  
 Pigg Adam, tailor, 65, Grainger-street  
 Pigg Mr. David, Jesmond Dean-terrace  
 Pigg Jas. wholesale stationer, 68, Pilgrim-st;  
 ho. 14, Saville-row  
 Pigg John, draper (R. & J. Pigg); ho.  
 Jesmond  
 Pigg Roger, draper (R. & J. Pigg); ho.  
 Jesmond  
 Pigg R. & J. drapers & tailors, 92, Pilgrim-st  
 Pigg John, provi. dealer, 10, Bath-terrace  
 Pigg Thos. agent, Regent-terrace  
 Pincher Robt. painter, 4, Marlbro'-crescent  
 Pinkney Robt. H.M. Customs, 21, Leazes-ter  
 Pinkney Thomas, agent, Regent-street  
 Piper Christpr. cabinet mkr, 16, Butcher-bk  
 Piper Wm. commercial traveller, 59, West-  
 moreland-terrace  
 Pipkin John, confectioner, 16, Shakspeare-st  
 Pitloh Gideon, butcher, Sandgate  
 Pitman John, agent, 2, Mary-street  
 Pittegrew Averal, confectioner, 3, Mosley-st  
 Place John, builder, St. Anthony's  
 Place Thos. beer retailer, Railway-street  
 Platt Samuel E. clerk, Wilkie-street  
 Plender Jas. tailor, Westmoreland-street  
 Plues & King, veterinary surgeons, 28,  
 Westgate street  
 Plues Matthew, veterinary surgeon, &c.  
 (Plues & King); ho. Ryehill  
 Plues Wm. M. shipbroker, 51, Quay; ho.  
 10, Elswick-villas  
 Plummer Benj. brassfounder, &c. 7, Quay  
 and at St. Peter's; ho. 4, Queen-square  
 Plummer Matthew & Co. shipbroker, &c.  
 39, Quayside  
 Plummer Robt. flax manufacturer, (Clarke,  
 Plummer & Co.); ho. Byker  
 Pollock & Co. letter-press printers, &c. 11,  
 Nun-street  
 Pollard Jos. & Co. corn merchant, Love-  
 lane quay  
 Pollard Joseph, corn merchant (J. Pollard  
 & Co.); ho. 81, Percy-street  
 Pollard Thos. corn merchant (J. Pollard  
 & Co.); ho. 1, Lovaine place  
 Pollard Thos. commercial traveller, 2, St.  
 Thomas's-square  
 Pollard Mrs. Margaret, 37, Leazes-terrace  
 Pool Anthony, draper, 95, Blenheim-street

- Pool Wm. draper, 17, Blandford-street  
 Porter B. P. music-seller, 65, Pilgrim-street  
 Porter Jas. flour dealer, 6, Blackett-street  
 Porter Janet, beerhouse, 87, Newgate-street  
 Portous Joseph, tailor, 1, Spital-place  
 Pottinger Rev. Thos. (Baptist) 3, Summer-hill-terrace  
 Potter Addison, coke & fire brick manufct. 7, Quay; works Willington-quay; ho. East George-street  
 Potter Addison L. engineer & coalfitter, (W. G. Armstrong & Co.); 7, Quay; ho. Heaton Hall  
 Potter Chas. malster, Forth-banks; ho. Heaton Hall  
 Potter Charles, esq. Heaton Hall  
 Potter Mr. George, 102, Blenheim-street  
 Potter H. G. surgeon, 3, Jesmond-high-ter  
 Potts Arnold, clothes dr. 10, St. Nicholas's church-yard  
 Potts Edward, clockmaker, 11, Nun-street; ho. 28, Buckingham-street  
 Potts Eleanor, staymaker, 34, Northumberland-street  
 Potts George, bootmaker, 76, Side  
 Potts Jas. com. merchant, 1, Broad-chare; ho. 10, Picton-place  
 Potts John, grocer (J. Hindhaugh & Co.); ho. 29, East-parade  
 Potts John, painter, 1, Cross-street  
 Potts Jno. *Temperance Hotel*, 15, Newgate-st  
 Potts John Atkinson, cheesemonger (Potts & Oubridge); ho. Side  
 Potts Jos. commerc. travel. 25, Terrace-pl  
 Potts Mark, professor of music, 24, Eldon-st  
 Potts & Oubridge, cheesemongers, 19, Side  
 Potts Robert, tailor and outfitter, 86, West Clayton-street; ho. Felling, Gateshead  
 Potts Robert, agent, 18, Leazes-court  
 Potts Robert, cutler, 17, Cloth Market  
 Potts Sarah L. confectioner, 27, Grainger-st  
 Potts Thomas, iron ship builder and boiler maker, St. Anthony's  
 Potts Thos. builder, joiner & house carpenter, Scotswood-road; ho. 3, North-parade  
 Potts Thomas, chemist, 33, Dean-street  
 Potts Thos. shipchandler, Clarence-street  
 Potts Thos. A. hosier, 90, West Clayton-st  
 Potts William, vict. *Napoleon Hotel*, 32, Butcher-bank  
 Potts Wm. Mowbray, grocer, 41, Sandhill; ho. 14, Saville-court  
 Power William, malster, Sandyford-lane  
 Prendergast James B. tobacconist, Arcade; ho. 43, Carloliol-street  
 Preston James, hemp importer, 36, Side; ho. Sunderland-street  
 Preston James, agent, 2, Lawson-street  
 Preston William, surgeon, 4, Bath-row  
 Preston Wm. C. surgeon, New Bridge-st  
 Price Michael, chemist, 3, Quayside; ho. Argyle-terrace  
 Priestman Jonathan, tanr. 8, Low Friar-st; ho. Benwell House  
 Priestman Robert, chairmaker, 14, Cloth Market; ho. 17, High Bridge  
 Pring Arthur, agent, 37, Quayside; ho. 7, Leazes-terrace  
 Pringle Chas. John, agent, 10, Ord-street  
 Pringle Geo. vict. *Sadler's Wells*, Low Friar-street  
 Pringle Isabella & Eleanor, milliners, 16, Brunswick-place  
 Pringle Rev. James, (Presbyterian) Claver-ing-place  
 Pringle James, prov. dealer, Pandon-bank  
 Pringle John, dyer and hosier, Gallow-gate  
 Pringle John, dyer, 12, Side; ho. 10, Elswick lane  
 Pringle John, provision dr. 14, Plummer-st  
 Pringle Thomas, agent, 32, Richmond-st  
 Pringle Thomas, draper & tailor, 43, Grey-street; ho. 2, Ellison-terrace  
 Pringle Thos. joiner, 15, Bell's-court  
 Pringle William, vict. *Cradle Well Inn*, and gardener, Jesmond  
 Pringle William, agent, 3, Napier-street, Shieldfield  
 Pringle Walter Shields, bookseller, 3, Collingwood-st; ho. 10, Saville row  
 Probert Joseph, grocer, 32, Sandhill  
 Prockter Bryan J. glue manufacturer, Gates-head; ho. Regent-terrace  
 Prockter Samuel, manager at glueworks, Back-lane  
 Procktor John, builder, 18, Buckingham-st  
 Procter Matthew, tide-surveyor, 14, Northumberland-court  
 Procter Michael, assistant overseer for St. Andrew's, 9, Nixon-street  
 Proctor Mrs Ann, 12, St. Thomas-crescent  
 Proctor David, accountant, &c. (Proctor & Lamb); ho. 5, Duke-street  
 Proctor Ellen, dressmaker, Canada-street  
 Proctor Jane, keeper, Moot Hall  
 Proctor Thomas, ironmonger, 105, Side  
 Proctor William, chemist, 6, Grey-street; ho. Elswick-villas  
 Proctor Wm. chemist, 32, Collingwood-st  
 Proctor W. B. & Co. hemp merchants, 17, Sandhill  
 Prosser T. architect, 4, Low Swinburne-pl  
 Proud Benjamin, coffee roaster, 3, West-gate-st; ho. Barras Bridge

Proud Miss Cecilia, Shield-street  
 Proud Miss Jane M. 1, Portland-place  
 Proud John, joiner & builder, Ingham-pl  
 Proud Joshua, ship block manufacturer, and saw mills, Ouseburn, and vict. the *Cannon Inn*, Close  
 Proud Wm. Fountain, stenciller, 2, Bath In  
 Pryor John, grocer, Stepney-bank  
 Pumphrey G. R. grocer &c. 62, Blackett-st  
 Punshon Mrs. Eliz. 1, St. Thomas'-terrace  
 Punshon Nathaniel Killingworth, solicitor, 24, Dean-st; ho. Gateshead Fell  
 Purves Eleanor, pawnbroker, Blagdon-st  
 Purvis Archbold, grocer, 10, Nun-st; ho. Elswick East-terrace  
 Purvis John, builder, Canada-street  
 Pyburn Geo. confectioner, Newbridge-st.; ho. Elswick-court  
 Pyburn James, academy, and registrar of marriages, 5, Trafalgar-st.; ho. 18, Brandling-place  
 Pybus Miss Catherine, 17, Northumbldn-st  
 Pybus John Anderson, gentl. Garden-terr  
 Pybus Robert, high bailiff of county courts of Northumberland; ho. 8, Ord-street  
 Pye Richard, prov. dealer, Westgate-hill

QUIN Patrick, vict. *Corn Market Tavern*, 53, St. Nicholas's-square  
 Quinlan Michael, toyman, New Market; ho. Clayton-street

RACE Wm. farmer and dairyman, Sandyford-lane, and at East Brunton  
 Radford James, solicitor, 80, Grey-st.; ho. 8, Lovaine-place  
 Railson Jane, prov. dealer, 20, George-st  
 Railston George Thos. gentl. 10, Leazes-ter  
 Raines Rev. Charles Alfred, incumbent of St. Peter's, 17, Oxford-street  
 Rake Alfred Stansfield, iron shipbuilder, Willington-quay  
 Ramage Andrew, butcher, 17, Spring Garden-terrace  
 Ramage Andrew, butcher, 1, New Market  
 Ramage Thos. funeral furnisher, 25, St. John's-lane  
 Ramsay George Heppel, sen. coalowner, &c. Broad-chare; ho. Derwent Villa  
 Ramsay John, butcher, Stockbridge; ho. Dean-street  
 Ramsay G. H. junr. coalfitter, Broad-chare; ho. Derwent-villa  
 Ramsay James, portrait painter, 40, Blackett-street  
 Ramsay Thomas, vict. & butcher, *Crooked Billet Inn*, Elswick

Ramsay Thomas, merchant, Broad-chare; ho. Derwent Hough  
 Ramsay William, vict. *Crooked Billet Inn*, Elswick  
 Raper John, bootmaker, Byker Bar  
 Ratcliff Thos. butcher, 120, New Market  
 Ratcliff Wm. butcher, 70, New Market; ho. 18, William-street, Arthur's Hill  
 Ratcliffe Christopher, commercial traveller, 5, Hedley-street  
 Ratcliffe Geo. butcher, 166, New Market  
 Ratcliffe John, bootmaker, 2, Castle-garth-stairs; ho. Ellison-street, Gateshead  
 Rathbone Geo. shoemaker, 18, Low Friar-st  
 Ray Henry, tea dealer (Sidney & Ray); ho. 27, Grey-street  
 Ray June, provision dealer, Railway-street  
 Ray James, livery stable keeper, 75, Newgate-street  
 Rayne & Burn, iron founders, Quay  
 Rayne C. & J. seedcrushers and merchants, 17, Close; oil mills, Walker  
 Rayne Charles, seed crusher, &c. (C. & J. Rayne); ho. Carville Hall  
 Rayne John, seed crusher, &c. (C. & J. Rayne); ho. 61, Northumberland-st  
 Rayne Septimus W. surgeon, 46, Westgate-st  
 Rea George, baker, 27, Nun-street  
 Rea Thomas, rope and twine manufacturer (Northumberland Rope Company); ho. 19, Leazes-crescent  
 Rea Isaac, vict. *Collingwood Inn*, Pudding-ch  
 Reay Jane, prov. dealer, 29, Railway-street  
 Reay John, vict. *Ravensworth Arms Inn*, Sandgate  
 Reavely Miss Mary, 2, Saville-court  
 Reavely Thos. corn merchant, 46, Cowgate; ho. 8, Saville-row  
 Rebar Dorothy, Ann, milliner, 8, George-st  
 Redford Burdus, merchant, 37, Quay; ho. Romulus-terrace, Gateshead  
 Redhead John, cart proprietor, Stowell-sq  
 Redhead Lancelot, agent, 55, Villa-place  
 Redhead Thomas, Corporation collector, 2, Ellison-terrace  
 Redshaw Andrew, agent, 1, Blenheim-st  
 Redshaw George, vict. *Butcher's Arms Inn*, Butcher bank  
 Redshaw Joseph, draper and tailor, 21, Collingwood-st; ho. 25, Blandford-st  
 Redshaw Jno. tailor, 30, Westmoreland-ter  
 Redshaw Middleton, professor of music and organist, 30, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Redshaw & Ridley, shipbrokers, &c. Quay  
 Reed Archibald, agent, Leazes-terrace  
 Reed Ann, shopkeeper, 9, Cloth Market  
 Reed Catherine, grocer, 19, Low Friar-st

- Reed Charles (J. Barras & Co.); ho. 12, Carlton-terrace
- Reed Edward Taylor, corn merchant, 20, Newgate-st; ho. Five-wand mill, Gateshd
- Reed Elizabeth J. teacher at the Clergy School; ho. Carlhol-square
- Reed Edw. Blakey, builder, W. Blandford-st
- Reed George Barras, solicitor, and deputy coroner for Castle and Tindale Wards, Bank Buildings, Mosley-street; ho. 10, St. Thomas's crescent
- Reed Henry, stamp distributor, Arcade; ho. Charlton House
- Reed James, vict. *Grapes Inn*, Jesmond Gardens
- Reed John, cabinet maker, 21, Stamford-ham-place
- Reed John, pawnbroker, 50, Westgate-st
- Reed Johnson, chemist, Head of Bucking-ham-street
- Reed Lancelot, chemist, 55, Quay, Regent terrace
- Reed Mary, clothes dealer, 50, New Market; house, 4, Low Friar-street
- Reed Mary, glass merchant, 4, Market-st
- Reed Matthew, builder, Bath-road
- Reed Robert, currier, 53, Newgate-street; ho. Gallow-gate
- Reed Ralph, joiner, Nelson-street; ho. 34, Trafalgar-street
- Reed Robert, mason, 5, Summer-hill-place
- Reed Stephen, attorney and coroner for Castle and Tindale Wards, Grey-street; ho. 1, Saville-place
- Reed Thomas, shopkeeper, 9, Cloth Market
- Reed William Leech, cart proprietor, 20, Newgate-street
- Reed William, innkeeper, 9, Stowell-square
- Reid Rev. Alexr. (Independent) 5, West-gate-hill-terrace
- Reid Andrew, engraver, 117, Pilgrim street; ho. 2, Ryehill
- Reid Christian Bruce, Belgian consul, Upper Claremont-place
- Reid Christian John, goldsmith &c. (Reid and Sons); ho. 2, West-Parade
- Reid C. & I. seminary, 17, St. Thomas's-st.
- Reid David, goldsmith, &c. (Reid and Sons); ho. 2, Ryehill
- Reid Isabella, boarding school, 17, St. Thomas's-street
- Reid and Sons, goldsmiths and jewellers, 14, Grey-street
- Reid Thomas, commission agent, 33, Quay-side; ho. Clayton-street
- Reid William Bruce, brewer, Leazes; ho. High Claremont-place
- Reid Elizabeth prov. dealer, 38, Prudhoe-st.
- Reid William James, stay maker, 40, Dean-street; ho. Bulman's-village
- Relton John, traffic manager of N. and C. Railway, 6, Wharnccliffe-street
- Rennie Henry, grocer, 10, W. Buckingham-st
- Relp John, boot maker, 77, Side; ho. Hanover-terrace
- Renfrew James T. agent for Virtue and Co. publishers, 30, Collingwood-street
- Rennie Mary, dress maker, Canada-street
- Rennison Henry, butcher, 165, New Market, and Peel-street
- Rennison James, agent, 13, Hewgill-terrace
- Rennoldson and Farley, timber merchants, 33, Quay
- Rennoldson Jas. P. timber merchant (Rennoldson & Farley); ho. Carlton terrace.
- Rennoldson John, malster, Queen street
- Rennoldson Richd. flour dr. 62, Newgate-st
- Rennoldson Thomas, master mariner, 9 Picton-place
- Renshaw William, vict. *High Level Inn*, Queen-street
- Renwick Matthew, registrar of births and deaths for All Saints', 15, Stepney-terrace
- Renwick Robt. cabinet maker, 79, Pilgrim-st
- Renwicks John, prov. dealer, 6, Low Friar-st
- Revely Wm. & Co. grocers, 60, Groat Market
- Revely William, grocer (W. Revely and Co.) ho. 4, Regent-terrace
- Rewcastle J. col. of taxes, 43, Hedley-place
- Rhagg John A. printer, 48, Pilgrim-street; ho. Brandling-village
- Rhind Alexander, draper & tailor (Hutton and Rhind), 1, Cumberland row
- Rhodes Samuel, fishmonger, 21, Union-st
- Richardson Miss Ann, Beech-grove
- Richardson and Browell, profrnl. chemists, Westgate-street
- Richardson Chas. boot maker, 69, Percy-st
- Richardson & Co. agricultural implement makers, Stowell-street
- Richardson & Co. merchants, 20, Sandhill
- Richardson & Coxon, drapers and furriers, 28, Grey-st. and 11, 12, and 13, Market-st
- Richardson & Son, mach. makers, Stowell-st
- Richardson Eliz. colourer, 94, Newgate-st
- Richardson George, genleman, 9, Albion-st
- Richardson George, junior, insurance agent, 4, Union-street; ho. 9, Albion-street
- Richardson George Bouchier, bookseller and printer, 38, West Clayton-street; ho. 7, Blenheim-street
- Richardson George, bricklar. Byker-buildgs
- Richardson Henry grocer, 4, Union-st; ho. 45, Westmoreland-terrace

- Richardson Henry B. artist, 50, Blackett-st  
 Richardson James, farmer and grazier,  
 104, Percy-street  
 Richardson Jasper, wine merchant, 46,  
 Newgate-street; ho. 14, Elswick-villas  
 Richardson Jno. shopkeeper, Sandyford-ln  
 Richardson John, machine maker (Richard-  
 son & Son); ho. Elswick-lane  
 Richardson Jno. & Co. coffee roasters, spice  
 grinders, and chicory manufacturers,  
 Hanover-square and Manors  
 Richardson John, coffee roaster, &c. (John  
 Richardson & Co.); ho. Gallow-gate  
 Richardson John, provision dealer, 4,  
 Liverpool-street  
 Richardson John, & Co. painters, 14, St.  
 Nicholas's-church-ym; office, 50, Dean st  
 Richardson John, & Edward, tanners, 66,  
 Newgate-st. & glue manfrs. Back-lane; ho.  
 Elswick-lane  
 Richardson J. H. & Co. firebrick, &c. manu-  
 facturers, 28, Quay  
 Richardson John, agent, 16, Plummer-st.  
 Richardson John, smith, 79, Percy-street  
 Richardson John, tobacconist, 13, Dean st;  
 ho. Painter-heugh  
 Richardson John, jun. blacksmith, Percy-st;  
 ho. Liverpool-street  
 Richardson Jno. H. firebrick &c. manufactr.  
 (J. H. Richardson & Co.); ho. Willington  
 Richardson John, vict. *Grapes Inn*, Elswick  
 Richardson John, tanner, (J. & E. Richard-  
 son); ho. Elswick-lane  
 Richardson Jno. W. cornfactor, 1, Sandhill;  
 ho. 107, Blenheim-street  
 Richardson Jonathan, director in the Dis-  
 trict Bank, Hood-st; ho. Shotley Park,  
 Shotley Bridge  
 Richardson Joseph, vict. *Crow's Nest Inn*,  
 66, Percy-st  
 Richardson Joseph, painter, 14, Albion-st;  
 ho. Hood-street, Sandyford-lane  
 Richardson Mansfield, coach-proprietor, 16,  
 St. John's-lane  
 Richardson Mansfield, tailor, 19, St. John's-ln  
 Richardson Mary, confectr. 6, St. John's-ln  
 Richardson Mary, milliner, 3, Eldon-square  
 Richardson Robert, joiner & cabinet maker,  
 and furniture broker, Causey Bank  
 Richardson Thos. cowkeeper, Gallow-gate  
 Richardson T. hairdresser, 24, Pilgrim-st  
 Richardson Thomas, perfumer, &c. 77,  
 Northumberland-st.; ho. 1, Blackett-pl  
 Richardson Thos. professor of music, 60,  
 Grainger-street  
 Richardson Thomas, sharebroker (Drewry  
 & Richardson); ho. 7, St. James's-street
- Richardson Thos. profes. chemist (Rich-  
 ardsn & Browell); ho. 5, Portland-pl  
 Richardson Thos. draper &c. (Richardson  
 & Coxon); ho. 35, Ryehill  
 Richardson William, bootmaker, 6, Castle-  
 garth-stairs  
 Richardson William, commission agent, 20,  
 Sandhill; ho. 15, Claremont-place  
 Richardson Wm. dealer in paper hangings,  
 108, Pilgrim-st  
 Richardson Wm. (Richardson & Co.); ho.  
 15, Claremont-place  
 Richardson Wm. stenciller, 7, Liverpool-st  
 Richie Nichol, jeweller, 28, Mosley-street  
 Ricketton Hannah, butcher, 168, New Mkt.  
 and 9, Westgate-street  
 Ricketton William, timber merchant, Forth  
 Banks; ho. 8, Elswick East-terrace  
 Riddell George, marine store dealer, Ouse-  
 burn Bridge  
 Riddell Thos. agent, 5, Brandling-place  
 Riddell Thomas, grocer, 32, Mosley-st; ho. ar  
 25, Cumberland-row at  
 Riddle Nicholas, cattle dlr. High Villa-pl  
 Ridgway Jos. teacher, Hanover-square ns,  
 Ridley Errington, provision merchant, Close  
 ho. 36, Westmoreland-terrace 95,  
 Ridley E. R. alkali manufacturer, St. Peter's, 1s  
 ho. New Road t  
 Ridley F. W. copperas manufacturer (J. &  
 F. W. Ridley); ho. 16, Lovaine-place  
 Ridley George, tailor, Wesley-street  
 Ridley George, agent, Elswick East-terrace  
 Ridley Henry, chemist, 54, Newgate-st; ho.  
 14, St. Thomas's-street  
 Ridley I. & F. W. copperas manufacturers;  
 office, 34, Quay-side  
 Ridley John & Son, shipbrokers, 34, Quay  
 Ridley John, provision dealer, Close  
 Ridley John, solicitor, 45, Westgate-st; ho.  
 13, Saville-row  
 Ridley John, manufacturing engineer, 98,  
 Buckingham-street  
 Ridley John, shipbroker (J. Ridley & Son);  
 ho. 16, Lovaine-place  
 Ridley Joseph, vict. *Earl of Westmoreland  
 Inn*, Westmoreland-street  
 Ridley Mrs. Margt. Low Swinburne-place  
 Ridley Mary Ann, cooper, 88, Pilgrim-st.  
 and 39, Bigg Market; ho. 4, Ridley-pl  
 Ridley Matthew, vict. *Duke of Wellington  
 Inn*, Drury-lane  
 Ridley Phillis, confectioner (Wyllie and  
 Ridley); ho. 23, Cloth Market  
 Ridley Samuel, currier, 23, Blackett-street.  
 Ridley Samuel, wine and spirit merchant,  
 (Ridley & Thompson); ho. Regent-ter

- Ridley Thomas, bottle manufacturer, Albion Glass Works, St. Peter's; ho. Shieldfield
- Ridley & Thompson, wine & spirit merchants Love-lane, Quay
- Ridley Thos. Dawson, builder, Erick-st; ho. Elswick East-terrace
- Ridley Thos. tallow chandler, Castle-street; ho. Ravensworth-terrace, Gateshead
- Ridley Thos. solicitor (Hall & Ridley); ho. 2, Jesmond-terrace
- Ridley William, cheesemonger, 76, Close; ho. 9, Forth-terrace
- Ridley Wm. tailor, grocer & beer retailer, 26, Waterloo-street
- Ridsdale Thos. wine & spirit merchant, 7, Market-street
- Riley Dorothy & Ann, dressmks. 19, Hill-st
- Riley John, shoemaker, 19, Hill-street
- Ripley Mrgt. vict. *Crown Inn*, Manor-chare
- Ritchie John, vict. *Talbot Inn*, 74, Westgate-street
- Ritchie Robert, bond warehouse agent, 40 and 50, Close
- Ritchie Robert, Water Co.'s turncock, Manor-place
- Ritchie Wm. agent, Bell's-court, Pilgrim-st
- Ritson Jno. engine wright, Old Soap House, Ballast-hills
- Ritzema Henry R. brewer, Shieldfield; ho. 15, St. Thomas's-st
- Roberts & Co. commission agents, New-quay
- Roberts John, beerhouse, 8, Pudding-chare
- Roberts J. H. commission agents (Roberts & Co.); ho. Red Barns Villa
- Roberts William, superintendent of Vagrant Ward, Queen-street
- Robertson Ann, teacher, 62, Northumberland-street
- Robertson Geo. prov. dealer, 1 Elswick-st
- Robertson Jas. B. commercial traveller, 7, West-parade
- Robertson Jane, provision dealer, 27, St. Mary's-place-west; ho. Nixon's-place, Percy-street
- Robertson John, saddler, 8, Newgate-street
- Robertson John J. sailmaker & provision merchant, Broad-chare
- Robertson John Henry, vict. *Union Inn*, Stockbridge
- Robins Mrs. seminary, Carliol-street
- Robins Wm. relieving officer, Carliol-street
- Robinson Edw. shipbroker, 15, Wesley-st
- Robinson George, cabinet maker, 74, Northumberland-street, and 23, Percy-st
- Robinson Geo. gentleman, 6, West-parade
- Robinson George, M.D. 26, Eldon-square
- Robinson Geo. Finley, engraver, 17, John-st
- Robinson Hugh, provision dealer, 36, Newgate-street
- Robinson James, temp. hotel, 1, Collingwood-street
- Robinson James, com. traveller, 17, Ryehill
- Robinson Jane Maria, seminary, 17, Ryehill
- Robinson Jane, provision dealer, Northumberland-street
- Robinson Mrs. Jane 6, Albion street
- Robinson John, boot and shoemaker, 100, East Elswick-terrace
- Robinson John, currier, 58, St. Nicholas-sq
- Robinson John P. & Co. mlrs. 60, Grainger-street
- Robinson John, academy, Carpenters' Hall, Westgate; ho. 3, Cumberland-row
- Robinson John, bootmaker, 132, Pilgrim st; ho. 13, Stamfordham-place
- Robinson John, butcher, 28, Westgate-hill, and 157, New Mkt; ho. 28, Westgate-hill
- Robinson John, cheesemonger, 47 and 48, Dean-st; ho. Roseworth Cottage, Gosforth
- Robinson John, grocer, 8, Butcher-bank
- Robinson John, tide waiter, 9, Hewgill-ter
- Robinson Joseph, livery stable keeper, 7, Cloth Market; ho. Union-street
- Robinson Joseph, oyster merchant, 9, East Clayton street
- Robinson Joseph W. linen manufacturer (Robinson & Wilson); ho. 59, Eldon-st
- Robinson and Son, grocers, Collingwood-st, and spirit merchants, 18, Union-street
- Robinson Margaret, milliner, Buxton-st
- Robinson Robert, bookseller, 116, Pilgrim-street; ho. Blackett-street
- Robinson Robt. stationer, 31 and 32, Side; ho. Priory, Summer-hill-grove
- Robinson Robt. beer retailer, St. Anthony's
- Robinson Sarah, dressmkr, 11, Waterloo-st
- Robinson Thomas, grocer (Robinson and Son); ho. 26, Westmoreland-terrace
- Robinson Wm. vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, Cut-bank
- Robinson Wm. agent, 17, Princess-street
- Robinson & Wilson, linen mnfs. 79, Pilgrim-street
- Robison Mary, hosier, &c. 4, Northumberland-street; ho. 40, Prudhoe-street
- Robson Ann, academy, Glasshouse-street, St. Peter's
- Robson Ann, livery stables, High Friar-st; ho. Blackett-street
- Robson Alexander, tailor, Byker-bar
- Robson Ann, cowkeeper, Percy-street
- Robson Arthur, agent, 38, Richmond-st
- Robson Clement, shipor, 7, Summer-hill-ter
- Robson E. & Co. drapers, 29, Mosley-st; ho. 26, Eldon-street

- Robson Ebenezer, draper (E. Robson and Co.); ho. 26, Eldon-street  
 Robson Edward, cowkeeper, Back-lane  
 Robson Edward, fruit merchant, Grinding-chare, Quay; ho. 10, Claremont-place  
 Robson Elizabeth, flour dlr, 74, Pilgrim-st  
 Robson Elizabeth, milliner, 6, Mosley-st  
 Robson Deborah, cowkeeper, 10, Prudhoe-st  
 Robson Frances, floor cloth manufacturer, Elswick East-terrace; ho. 2, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Robson Geo. prov. dealer, 5, Buckingham-st  
 Robson George, butcher, 39, New Market; ho. 12, Richmond-street  
 Robson Geo. provision dealer, Sandgate  
 Robson Geo. sharebroker, 34, Mosley-st; ho. 8, Charlton-terrace  
 Robson & Hall, ironmongers, 3, Mosley-st  
 Robson Hannah, cab prptr, 2, Picton-ter  
 Robson Jas. lace mart, 15, Mosley-street; ho. Coxlodge Cottage  
 Robson Mrs. James, French milliner, 15, Mosley-street  
 Robson Jas. mattress maker, 13, Pilgrim-st  
 Robson James, wine and spirit merchant, Manor-street; ho. 19, Ridley-place  
 Robson Jane, provision dealer, William-street, Arthur's-hill  
 Robson John, butcher, 8, Marlborough-st  
 Robson John, cabinet maker, 48, Groat Market; ho. 66, Grainger-street  
 Robson John, com. trav. 19, Elswick East-ter  
 Robson John, hatter, 63, Grainger-street; ho. Hillgate, Gateshead  
 Robson John, vict. *Star and Garter*, 13, East Clayton-street  
 Robson Jno. marine store dealer, 48, Forth-street; ho. 63, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Robson John, brazier, 105, Percy-street  
 Robson John, tinplate-worker, 1, Back Elswick-street  
 Robson Joseph, vict. *Hare and Hounds Inn*, St. Peter's  
 Robson Josph. Phlp. agent, Station-house-sq  
 Robson Mary, matron, Female Penitentiary, Diana-street  
 Robson Margaret, prov. dealer, Union Mill  
 Robson Matthew, eating house, 10, East Clayton-street  
 Robson Robt. builder and stone merchant, Carlol-square, Kenton, and Wideopen  
 Robson Robert, cabinet maker, 64, Northumberland-street  
 Robson Robt. grocer, 9, Bridge-end; ho. Simpson-street  
 Robson Robert, hosier, (J. Corbett & Co.); ho. 2, Grey-street  
 Robson Robt. agent, Elswick East-terrace  
 Robson Thos. boot and shoemkr, Wesley-st  
 Robson Thos. bootmaker, 107, Side  
 Robson Thos. timber merchant, 8, Albert-ter  
 Robson Thos. ironmonger (Robson & Hall); ho. 5, Westgate-hill  
 Robson Wm. builder, Leazes-road; ho. 1, Percy-place  
 Robson Wm. builder, 16, West Pitt-street  
 Robson Wm. butcher, 12, New Market  
 Robson Wm. cart proprietor, Gallow-gate  
 Robson Wm. coach proprietor, High Friar-street; ho. 39, Blackett-street  
 Robson Wm. gentleman, 11, Claremont-pl  
 Robson Wm. painter, Drury-lane; ho. 31, Trafalgar-street  
 Robson Wm, seed crusher (Hoyle, Robson, & Co.); ho. Paradise  
 Robson Wm. B. provision dealer, Sandgate  
 Robson Wm. Edwd. clock maker, 8, Cloth Market; ho. 25, Marlborough-street  
 Robson Wm. R. builder, Westgate Hill-ter  
 Robson Wm. Young, flour dealer, 34, Groat Market; ho. Byron-street  
 Rochester Edwd. vict. *Bricklayers' Arms*, Stepney-bank  
 Rochester Thos. & Son, provision dlrs. 95, Newgate-st; ho. Skinners'-burn Saw Mills  
 Rodger Jane M. milliner, 5, Grainger-street  
 Rodger John, vict. *Albion*, 181, Pilgrim-st  
 Rodgers John, beerhouse, Spring-street  
 Rodje John, vict. *Turk's Head Hotel*, 25 Grey-street  
 Roe James, vict. *Union Tavern* 42, Head of Side  
 Rodham Thomas, grocer & ale merchant, 21, High-bridge  
 Rogerson Edwd. vict. *Crown and Thistle Inn*, Groat Market  
 Rogerson and Hardy, *Central Hotel*, 35, Grey-street  
 Rogerson John, cart proprietor, Back Oxford-street  
 Rogerson John, grindstone manufacturer, 59, Quay; ho. Groat Market  
 Rogers John, clothes dealer, Groat Market  
 Romer Wm. agent, 1, Brandling-place  
 Rose C. W, commission agent (Intleemann, Rose, & Co.): ho. Bloomfield-terrace, Gateshead  
 Ross C. M. flour dealer, 78, Pilgrim-street  
 Ross John, academy, Nelson-street; ho. 18, Terrace-place  
 Ross John, com. traveller, 15, Albion-place  
 Ross John, merchant tailor, Scotswood  
 Ross Caroline Mary, flour dealer, 78, Pilgrim-street

- Ross Leonard, fishmonger, 2, Low Friar-street; ho. 33, Terrace-place  
 Ross Metcalf, printer, Villa-place  
 Ross Robert, agent, 20, Terrace-place  
 Ross Wm. Malcolm, engineer and machinist, Hanover-street  
 Ross Mr. William, 47, Cumberland-row  
 Rougier Joseph, comb and brush manufacturer, 10, Grey-street  
 Routledge Elizb. dressmkr. 5, Darnbrook  
 Routledge Jane, straw bonnet maker, 67, Newgate-street  
 Routledge Jno. bootmkr, 18, Marlborough-st  
 Routledge John, registrar of marriages, Carloli-street  
 Routledge Robt. builder, Picton-place  
 Row Robt. teacher, 4, Buckingham-street ho. St. Mary-street  
 Row Robt. vict. *White Swan Inn*, Cloth Market, and bootmaker, at 84, Side  
 Rowell Mrs. Ann, 3, Stamfordham-place  
 Rowell Edwd. confectioner, 24, Newgate-st; ho. Forth-terrace  
 Rowell Mrs. Elizb. 4, Strawberry-place  
 Rowell George, marine store dealer, and grease manufacturer, Head of the Swirle; ho. Hewgill-terrace  
 Rowell John, vict. *Charles XII. Inn*, 4, Bridge-end  
 Rowell John H. agent, 11, Richmond-st  
 Rowell Joseph, provision dr. 95, Pilgrim-street; ho. 16, Cottenham-street  
 Rowell Samuel, pawnbkr. 74, Northumberland-st.; ho. 1, Northumberland-court  
 Rowell Samuel, smith, Clarence-street; ho. Fugel-street  
 Royal Olympic Music Saloon, Racquet-court, Robert Howard, proprietor  
 Rowley Francis, turner, 20, Newgate-street; ho. 1, Prudhoe-street  
 Rowley Frank, butcher, 102, New Market; ho. Prudhoe-street  
 Rowley John, academy, 23, Buckingham-street; ho. 7, William-street  
 Rowley Robt. butcher, 176, Pilgrim-street  
 Royston John, draper, 18, Grey-street; ho. High Bridge  
 Rumford Cuthbt. upholsterer, 7, Green-ct  
 Rush John, contractor, 12, Oxford-street  
 Russell George, corn factor, 12½, Sandhill; ho. 5, Queen-square  
 Russell Robt. ship and insurance broker, 1, Sandhill; ho. Creig Hall  
 Russell Thos. vict. *Ship Inn*, St. Peter's  
 Russell Wm. potatoe merchant, Nuns'-gate  
 Russell Henry & Edward, surgeons, 12, St. John's-lane, and 20, Carloli-street  
 Rutherford Captain James, barrack master, 32, Leazes-terrace  
 Rutherford Chas. & Thomas, tanners and curriers, West Blandford-street  
 Rutherford Chas. tanner, &c. (Chas. & Thos. Rutherford); ho. Brandling-place  
 Rutherford Thomas, tanner, &c. (Chas. & Thos. Rutherford); ho. Ridley-villas  
 Rutherford Mr. Jas. Byker-buildings, Byker  
 Rutherford Jane, hosier, 3, Adelaide-place  
 Rutherford John, bootmaker, 5, Hill street  
 Rutherford Joseph, bootmaker, 72, Side  
 Rutherford Robert Stewart, 13, Elddon-sq  
 Rutherford Thos. H. academy, Byker-bar  
 Rutherford Wm. cabinet maker, Westgate  
 Rutherford Wm. butcher, Prudhoe-place  
 Rutherford Wm. greengrocer, 206, New Market  
 Rutherford Wm. *Club House*, Eldon-square, and livery stable keeper, North Eldon-la  
 Rutherford Wm. provision dealer, Chapel-la  
 Rutland George, bookseller, New Market; ho. 21, Spring Garden-terrace  
 Rutland James, grocer, 13, Buckingham-st  
 Rutter Lydia, dressmaker and milliner, High Wesley-street  
 Rutter Martha, glassdealer, 7, Blackett-st  
 Rutter Richard Ball, agent, Garden-terrace  
 Rycroft Edward Martin, joiner, West-street  
 Ryder, George, butcher, 65, New Market  
 Ryder, John, butcher, 126, New Market; ho. 55, Clayton-street  
 Ryle Margaret, lodgings, 48, Blackett-street  
 Ryles Aaron, vict. *Old Hawk Inn*, Ouseburn Bridge  
 Rymer Richard, agent, 7, Hedley-place  
 SABORN Henry, gentleman, 48, Jessamine-place  
 Sadler Cornelius, grocer, Ouseburn Bridge  
 Sadler Frederick, agent, Argyle-street  
 Sadler Ursula Jane, glove cleaner, Argyle-st  
 Salmon Elizabeth, vict. *Norfolk Hero Inn*, Colvin's-chare  
 Salmon Robert Stephen, painter, 59, Newgate-street; ho. 19, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Salmon Robt. master of Union Workhouse, Westgate-hill  
 Sambridge James & Son, grocers, & flour dealers, St. Anthony's  
 Sambridge Thomas, agent, Byker-bar  
 Sambridge William, butcher, St. Anthony's  
 Sampson John, earthenware manufacturer, Ouseburn  
 Sanderson John, brewer, Barras Bridge  
 Sanderson Geo. prov. dr. 26, Shield-street  
 Sanderson John, brewer, Sandyford-lane

- Sanderson John, fruiterer, 101, East Clayton-street  
 Sanderson Joseph, dairyman, 9, Pitt-street  
 Sanderson Ruth & Mary, 13, St. James's-st  
 Sanderson Richard Burdon, gentleman, West Jesmond  
 Sanderson Rev. R. B. (Baptist) Brandling-pl  
 Sanderson Rev. R. B. junior, (Baptist) Brandling-place  
 Sanderson Robert, vict. *Ivy House Inn*, Stepney field  
 Sanderson Thos. gentleman, 1, Picton-ter  
 Sanderson William, builder, joiner, &c. Lambton place; ho. 41, Prudhoe-street  
 Sang John, surgeon, 1, Charlotte-square  
 Sang William, bookseller, 61, Grey-street; ho. 14, Summer-hill-terrace  
 Saniter, Ludwig, & Co. merchants, and shipbrokers, 39, Broad-chare  
 Saniter H. merchant, &c. (Saniter, Ludwig, and Co.); ho. 39, Carlhol-street  
 Savage Edward, broker, 17, Cloth Market  
 Saverey James, millstone manufacturer, Forth-banks  
 Sayer James, vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, St. Nicholas's-square  
 Sayers Wm. floorcloth manufacturer, &c. (Spence & Sayers); ho. 19, Terrace-place  
 Sayers Christopher, basket manufacturer, Percy-street; ho. 58, Newgate-street  
 Scaife Mrs. Jane, 30, Leazes-terrace  
 Scaife John, marine store dealer, Carlhol-pl  
 Scaife John, solicitor, 35, Pilgrim-street; ho. Elswick West-terrace  
 Scaife J. W. chemist and druggist, 56, Grey-street; ho. Leazes-terrace  
 Searth John, butcher, St. Peter's-quay  
 Scarlet George, tailor, 31, Collingwood-st  
 Scarlet Geo. Barkas, agent, 15, Elswick-villas  
 Scarlett Wm. *General Wolfe Inn*, Canada-st  
 Scheele Wm. merchant, 71, Quay; ho. 3, Jesmond-place  
 Schier H. J. merchant (Christiansen, Schier & Co.); ho. 13, Lovaine-place  
 Schmalz G. & Co. merchants, 71, Quay  
 Schmalz Gustave, merchant (G. Schmalz, and Co.); ho. 7, St. Mary's-terrace  
 SCOTSWOOD BRICK AND TILE COMPANY, manufrs. of lampblack, coke, varnish and coal oil, Scotswood  
 Scott Alex. D. Smith, Victoria Market; ho. 17, Melbourne-street  
 Scott Andrew, cattle salesman, 4, Derwent-pl  
 Scott Andrew, butcher. Maidens-walk-st, and 117, New Market  
 Scott Ann, register office for servants, 64, Grainger-street  
 Scott Edward butcher, 1, Bayley-street, and New Market  
 Scott Edward, butcher, 77, New Market, and Arthur's-hill  
 Scott Edwd. veterinary surgeon, M.R.V.C.L. Manor chare  
 Scott Elizabeth, cowkeeper, Gallow-gate  
 Scott & Forster, drprs. 70, West Clayton-st  
 Scott Henry, tailor, 9, East Clayton-street  
 Scott James, painter, 2, Darnecrook; ho. 9, Sandyford-place  
 Scott James, provision dealer, Adelaide-pl  
 Scott James, vict. *Scotch Arms Inn*, 7, Quay  
 Scott James J. merchant, 69, Quay; ho. 27, Eldon-street  
 Scott James W. saddler, 83, Pilgrim-street; 6, Blakett-place  
 Scott Jane, teacher, 4, Shield-street  
 Scott John, butcher, 67, New Market; Temple-street  
 Scott John and Andrew, cattle and sheep salesmen, 3, Derwent-place, Cattle Market and Darnick, Melrose, Roxburgshire, Scotland  
 Scott John, contractor, 64, Grainger-street  
 Scott John, vict. *Earl of Durham Inn*, 11, Marlborough-crescent  
 Scott John, tailor, 48, Grainger-street  
 Scott John, umbrella manufacturer and general dealer, 140, Pilgrim-street  
 Scott John D. wine & spirit merchant (Geldard & Scott); ho. 27, Eldon-street  
 Scott John, tailor, Temple-street  
 Scott John, inspector of police, Percy-place  
 Scott John O. coal fitter, 28, Quay; ho. Willington-quay  
 Scott Joseph, agent, 2, Claremont-place  
 Scott Miss Margaret, 5, St. Thomas's-ter  
 Scott Mary, dressmaker, 6, Percy-place  
 Scott Nicholas, cabinet maker, Saville-court  
 Scott Robert, carver & gilder, Hedley-place, Westgate  
 Scott Robert, butcher, Walker, St. Anthony's and Bill-point quay  
 Scott Robert, agent, Forth-banks  
 Scott Robert, butcher, St. Peter's  
 Scott Robert, vict. *Duke of Northumberland*, 102, East Clayton-street  
 Scott Robert, bootmaker, 2, Oak's-place  
 Scott Robt. draper (Scott & Forster); ho. 1, Hedley-street  
 Scott Stephen, wine merchant (Finlay & Scott); ho. 47, Bigg Market  
 Scott Thomas, cartwright, Orchard-street  
 Scott Thomas, seedsman, 27, Bigg Market  
 Scott Thos. vict. *Meters Arms Inn*, Sandgate  
 Scott Thomas, prov. dealer, 4, Edward-st

- Scott Thomas, tailor & draper, 51, West Clayton-street
- Scott Walter, grocer, Cutbank
- Scott Walter, joiner, Pandon-bank
- Scott Wm. baker, 3, St. Nicholas's church-*yd*
- Scott Wm. btchr. 7, New Mkt; ho. Waterloo-st
- Scott William, smith, Manor-chare; ho. High-street, Gateshead
- Scott Wm. B. artist, and master of Government School of Design, 3, St. Thomas's-st
- Scott Wm. Henry, mrehnt, &c. (Stevenson, Vermehern, & Scott); ho. Eldon-street
- Seager Wm. master mariner, 1, Richmond-st
- Selby Leopold, commission agent, 14, St. Thomas's-crescent
- Selby R. shoemaker, Temple-street
- Selkirk & Bell, hosiers, 23, Blackett-street
- Selkirk James, printer, &c. 27, Market-st.; ho. 27, Prudhoe-street
- Selkirk Jane, hosier (Selkirk & Bell); ho. 2, Stowell-street
- Senior Elizabeth, dealer in sund. New Mills
- Sessford John, prof. of music, Percy-court
- Sewell and Co. earthenware manufacturers, St. Anthony's Pottery
- Sewell Henry, earthenware manufacturer (Sewell & Co.); ho. St. Anthony's
- Sewell Joseph, earthenware manufacturer (Sewell & Co.); ho. Low Heaton
- Sewell Robert, tin-plate worker, Cloth Market; ho. St. Nicholas's-church-yard
- Sewell Thomas, silversmith, 106, Side; ho. 33, Carloli-street
- Sewell William J. bootmaker, 5, High Bridge
- Sewell A. & Son, funeral furnishers, 12, Percy-street
- Shand William, accountant, Bank-buildings, Mosley-street; ho. 12, Nixon-street
- Shanks Thos. & Robert, coach makers, &c. 24, High Bridge
- Shanks Wm. vict. *Fighting Cocks' Inn*, East Ballast-hills
- Sharland Williams & Co. bazaar proprietors, 25, Clayton-street, West
- Sharp Jas. surgical instrument maker, 26, Market-st.; ho. 6, Nelson-st., Gateshead
- Sharp Jane, bookseller, 33, Westgate-street
- Sharp Thomas, agent, 100, Blenheim-st
- Shaw Elias, agent, 12, Saville-court
- Shaw Hannah, grocer, 12, Friar-street
- Shaw James Davidson, banker, 10, St. Thomas's-street
- Shaw Joseph, pawnbroker, 19, St. Nicholas's-church-yard
- Shaw Margt. provision dealer, 21, Percy-st
- Shaw Thomas, seed crusher (Hoyle, Robson, & Co.); ho. Whickham
- Shaw William, commercial traveller, 19, High Bridge
- Sheardown Bernard J. merchant (Hollenius & Sheardown); ho. Elswick-lane
- Shephard Ann, agent for Morrison's medicines, 20, Carloli-street
- Shephard Joseph, agent, 20, Carloli-street
- Shepherd Jno. Henderson, vict. *Newcastle Arms Inn*, Darnecrook
- Shepherd Rev. Robt. incumb. of St. Paul's, 5, Elswick lane
- Sherwood William, combmaker, 37, Bigg Market; ho. 5, Northumberland-court
- Sherwood Wm. combmkr. Fighting Cocks'-*yd*
- Shevill Thos. slater, &c. Liverpool-street
- Shield Frederick & Co. ship brokers and coal fitters, 67, Quay
- Shield Frederick, ship broker (F. Shield & Co.); ho. Dalton
- Shield Geo. com. trav. 6, St. Thomas's-cres
- Shield Geo. R. & Co. woollen merchants, 39, Mosley-street
- Shield Geo. Robertson, woollen merchant, (G. R. Shield & Co.); ho. 9, Claremont-pl
- Shield Mrs. Helen 14, Leazes-terrace
- Shield Henry, bootmaker, 9, John-street
- Shield James & Co. wine merchants, 34, Market-street
- Shield James, wine merchant (J. Shield & Co.); ho. 17, High Claremont-place
- Shield John & Co. merchants, 62, Grey-st and Old Market-lane
- Shield John, junr. wine merchant (J. Shield, & Co.); ho. 62, Grey-street
- Shield Joseph, Son, & Co. ship and insurance brokers, Trinity Chambers, Quay
- Shield Joseph, ship, &c. broker (J. Shield Son, & Co.); ho. Westgate Cottage
- Shield Margaret, grocer, &c. 52, Stowell-st
- Shiell John, prov. dealer, 13, Pudding chare
- Shields Thos. & Son, piano-forte, manufacturers, 54, Northumberland-street
- Shields Wm. chain and anchor manufacturer and iron founder, St. Peter's Quay; ho. 14, Ridley Villas
- Shipleigh Anthony, dairyman, Gallow-gate
- Shipleigh Joseph, managing clerk, 72, Grey-st
- Shipleigh Wm. corn & flour dlr. 43, BiggMkt
- Short Thos. draper, 78, West Clayton-st
- Short Thos. com. traveller, 13, York-st
- Short Matthew, vict. *Ropers' Arms Inn*, 2, Nelson-street, North-shore
- Shorter Maria, register office for servants. 90, Pilgrim-street
- Shorthose John, agent for Bass & Co. Goods Station Y. N. & B. Ry; ho. Sheffield-gn
- Shotton John, tailor, Byker-bar

- Shotton Robert, cheesemonger, 17, St. Nicholas's-church-yard
- Shotton Roger, draper, 40, Jessamine-place
- Sibbet Henry, tax collector, Orchard-street
- Siddle R. butcher, Hindhaugh-street
- Sidney & Ray, tea dealers, 27, Grey-street
- Signey Michael, wire worker (Foggin and Signey); ho. Argyle-terrace
- Sillick James, tanner, 27, Bigg Market; ho. 6, Claremont-place
- Simmons Henry John, marine store dealer, Dog Bank
- Simmons Simon, cabinet maker, 16, Northumberland-street
- Simm James, boot and shoe maker, 14, Churchhill-street
- Simpson Alex. vict. *Lord Nelson Inn*, Sandgate
- Simpson C. cabinet maker, 109, Pilgrim-st
- Simpson Geo. confectnr. 15, Cloth Market
- Simpson Anthony, bookseller, &c. (T. Simpson & Sons); ho. 35, Howard-street
- Simpson George, plumber, &c. Blandford-street and Westgate
- Simpson Henry, *Commercial Hotel*, 26, Grainger-street
- Simpson Henry, bookseller, &c. (T. Simpson & Sons); ho. Red Barns
- Simpson John, contractor, 26, Melbourne-st
- Simpson Jos. butcher, 26, New Market; ho. Bigg Market
- Simpson Mrs. teacher, 61, Westmoreland-ter
- Simpson Thomas, dealer in sundries, 26, Pudding-chare
- Simpson Thos. bookseller, &c. (T. Simpson and Sons); ho. 2, Side
- Simpson Thos. and Sons, booksellers and printers, 2 Side, and 15, Dean-street
- Simpson William, Newbegin, shopkeeper, 12, Lower Buxton-street
- Simpson Wm. grocer and provision dealer, Westgate; ho. Garden-terrace
- Sinclair Adam, tailor, 12, Castle-garth
- Sinclair Archibald, vict. *Duke of York Inn*, and grocer, East Ballast-hills
- Sinclair Duncan, vict. *Gardeners' Arms Inn*, 3, Nelson-street, Grainger-street
- Sinclair Henry, agent, Hare-street
- Sinclair Henry, hosier, 2, Hinde-street
- Sinclair James, professor of dancing, 2, Nelson-street, Grainger-street
- Sinclair William, livery stable and posting house, 65, Northumberland-street
- Singleton Joseph, grease manufacturer, &c. *Royal Oak Inn*, Buckingham-street
- Sinton John, miller and flour dealer, 38, Groat Market
- Sinton George, *Globe Inn*, High Wesley-st
- Sinton Margaret, dress mkr. Terrace place
- Sisson George, com. agent (Currie, Brothers and Co.); ho. 7, Bloomfield-ter. Gateshead
- Skelton Ann, straw hat mkr. 16, Prudhoe-st
- Skelton John, timber merchant (Doeg and Skelton); ho. 7, Mulgrave-ter. Gateshead
- Slater Benjamin, miller, Sussex-street
- Slater Henry, butcher, Gibson-street
- Slater John, miller, Forth-street
- Slater Thomas, miller, Forth-street; ho. 20, West Elswick-terrace
- Slater William, dairyman, Oak's-place
- Slee Mthw. prov. dlr. Nelson-st, Grainger-st
- Sloan David, provision dealer, Back-row
- Slow Philip, grocer, Blagdon-street
- Smaile Robert, agent, Vine-lane
- Smaile Robert & Benjamin, crucible manufacturers, Regent-street
- Smales Thos. C. agent, 1, East-parade
- Small Hannah, hosier, Sandhill; ho. 19, Ridley-villas
- Small Mrs. Mary Eliza, 17, Wellington-ter
- Small Thos. Oswald, hosier, 8, Blackett-st; ho. 19, Ridley-villas
- Smart Mary Ann, lodgings, 113, Blenheim-st
- Smarthwaite W. B. agent, 9, St. James's-st
- Smellie John, gardener, Goldspink-lane, Jesmond
- Smiles Edward, chemist, 54, Newgate-st
- Smiles Hy. manager Newcastle and Carlisle Railway station; ho. Westoe, South Shds
- Smith Adam, draper, Ouseburn Bridge; ho. Byker-buildings
- Smith Ann, greengrocer, 227, New Market
- Smith Ann, lodgings, Carloli-street
- Smith Ann, lodgings, 8, Eldon-square
- Smith Anthony, prov. dlr. Back Trafalgar-st
- Smith Barbara, eating house, 25, Nelson-st
- Smith Batholomew, tea dealer, 9½ Oxford-st
- Smith Catherine, milliner, 105, E. Clayton-st
- Smith Chas. agent, 25, Eldon-place
- Smith Chas. & Son, shipbrks. 1, Broad-chare
- Smith Chas. shipbroker, (C. Smith & Son); ho. 12, Saville-row
- Smith Mrs. Esther, 4, Leazes-terrace
- Smith Fred. superintendent for T. & Wm. Smith, shipbuilders, St. Peters; ho. 11, Regent-terrace
- Smith Geo. agent, 93, Blandford-street
- Smith Geo. butcher, 42, New Market and Gibson-street; ho. New-road
- Smith G. F. A. secty. to the North British Insurance Company; 14, Sandhill; ho. 44, Leazes-terrace
- Smith & Griffin, carpenters & joiners, Carloli-square
- Smith H. photographic artist, 70, Grey-st

- Smith Jacob, millwright, 14, Spring Garden-terrace
- Smith James, vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, Grinding-chare
- Smith Jas. draper (Mackey, Smith & Co.); ho. Henderson's-place, Gateshd. Low Fell
- Smith John, joiner, &c. (Arnot & Smith); ho. 12, Terrace-place
- Smith John, dairyman, 6, Marlborough-st
- Smith John, provision dealer, Temple-street
- Smith John, enginewright, 29, Newgate-st
- Smith John, vict. *Shipwright's Arms*, St. Peter's
- Smith John Coulson, clothes dealer, 9, St. Nicholas's-churchyard
- Smith J. & W. J. engineers, iron founders, & boiler makers, St. Lawrence Iron Works
- Smith John Young, agent, 9, St. Thomas's-st
- Smith Maria, teacher (Bowness & Smith); ho. 53, Northumberland-street
- Smith Mary, butcher, 164, New Market; ho. 43, West Clayton-street
- Smith Mrs. Mary, Shield-street
- Smith Miss Elizab. 3, St. James's-terrace
- Smith Neil, commission agent, 1, Greenfield-place
- Smith Nicholas, agent, Forth-banks, West
- Smith Ralph, pawnbrkr. 6, Upper Buxton-st
- Smith Ralph, tobacconist, 41, Grey-st; ho. 5, Villa-place
- Smith Robt. draper, 64, West Clayton-st
- Smith Robt. Anthony, tea & coffee mreht. 15, Bigg Market; ho. 4, Lovaine-crescent
- Smith Thos. schoolmaster, Cholera School, Rosemary-lane
- Smith Thos. commercial trav. 33, Blakett-st
- Smith Thos. greengrocer, 225, New Mrkt; ho. Leazes-crescent
- Smith Thos. provision dealer, Manor-chare and Quay-side
- Smith Thos. provi. dlr. 39, Newgate-street
- Smith Thos. vict. *Black Boy*, Spital tongues
- Smith Thos. flour dealer, 2, Quay; ho. 3, Picton-terrace
- Smith Thos. & Wm. rope manufacturers, St. Lawrence, & wood & iron shipbuilders, St. Peter's and North Shields
- Smith Thos. rope manufact. &c. (T. & W. Smith); ho. High Gosforth House
- Smith William, vict. *Golden Lion Inn*, Bigg Market
- Smith Wm. rope manufacturer, (T. & W. Smith); ho. Benton
- Smithson Geo. cornfactr (Redhead & Smithson); ho. St. Mary's-mount, Jesmond
- Smithson Wm. provision dlr. 14, George-st
- Smurthwaite Wm. B. agent, 9, St. James's-st
- Snaith Robt. prov. dealer, & retailer of beer, Back Trafalgar-street
- Snaith W. D. cooper, Stock Bridge; ho. 191, Pilgrim-street
- Snape Rev. Jas. head master Royal Grammar School, Charlotte-square; ho. 14, West Elswick-terrace
- Snow Joseph, butcher, 174, New Market, & Scotswood-road
- Snowball & Allan, confectioners, 72, Northumberland-street
- Snowball Thomas, baker &c. (Snowball & Allan); ho. 17, St. Mary's-place
- Snowden Rev. Charles, M.A. curate of St. Nicholas's church; ho. Eldon-square
- Snowdon Henry, tailor, 4, Blakett-st; ho. Shield-street
- Snowdon John, grocer &c. 60, Quay
- Snowdon T. bookbinder, 10, Bigg Market; ho. 22, Stowell-street
- Snowdon William & Son, bookbinders, 10, Bigg Market
- Snowdon Wm. bookbinder, (William Snowdon & Son); ho. Stowell-street
- Snowdon Wm. draper, 4, Blakett-st
- Snowdon Wm. J. grocer, 2 and 3, Percy-st
- Solomon John, tailor, Castle-garth
- Somerville Eliz. teacher, High Wesley-st
- Sommerville Wm. corkcutter, 4, Drury-lane; ho. Wilkie-street, Shieldfield
- Sopwith John, cabinet maker, upholsterer, &c. (Thomas & John Sopwith); ho. 3, Lovaine-row
- Sopwith Thos. cabinet maker, upholsterer, &c. (Thomas & John Sopwith); ho. 28, Ridley-place
- Sopwith Thomas & John, cabinet makers, upholsterers, and mahogany yard; workshops and yard, Sandyford-lane; show-rooms in Northumberland-street
- Soulsby Ralph, gentleman, 5, Hinde-street
- Soulsby W. tailor, Spring-street
- Soulsby W. foreman of fire engines, Manors
- Souter Jas. jun. agent, 11, Villa-place
- Souter Thos. cheesemonger &c. Bridge-end; ho. 11, Villa-place
- Souter William B. commercial traveller, Hood-street, Sandyford-lane
- Southern Geo. brewer, 95, Percy-st
- Southern George William, fire brick manufacturer, (Southern & Watson); ho. Springwell, Durham
- Southern John M. fire brick manufacturer (Southern & Watson); ho. Springwell, Durham
- Southern Wm. butcher, 159, New Market; ho. 2, Northumberland-place

- Southern & Watson, Fire Brick manufacturers, 26, Quay, and at Tyne Fire Brick Works, Dunston
- Southern Wm. merchant, Rewcastle-chare, Quay; ho. Shieldfield
- Southerland Willington, hairdresser, 34, Grey-street
- Sowerby T. coalfitter, Trinity-chare, Quay; ho. Gateshead Low Fell
- Spark John, joiner, 162, Pilgrim street
- Sparke William, wholesale and retail china, glass, and earthenware dealer, 38 and 39, Quayside; ho. Rewcastle-chare
- Speedy Robt. vict. *Ropery Banks Hotel*, St. Ann's-street, Sandgate
- Spence David W. wine and spirit merchant, 17, Shakespeare-street, and plasterer, 96, Pilgrim-street
- Spence Edward, plumber &c. 1, Sandhill; shop, 2, Close, & innkeeper, *Black Swan Inn*, 69, Westgate-street
- Spence Geo. provisin. dealer, Sunderland-st
- Spence James, floor cloth manufacturer (Spence & Sayers); ho. Friars
- Spence John, vict. *Ship Inn*, Milk Market
- Spence Jeremiah, hosier, 80, Pilgrim-street
- Spence & Sayers, floor cloth manufacturers, painters, and glaziers, 24, Bigg Market; manufactory, top of Westmoreland-terrace
- Spence T. Henry, outfitter, 1, Sandhill; ho. 17, Bloomfield-terrace, Gateshead
- Spence William, farmer & gardener, Heaton
- Spencer James & Son, drapers, 15, Grey-street, and 74, Quay
- Spencer James, jun. (Tyne Asphalte Co. 15, Grey-st.); ho. 7, Leazes-terrace
- Spencer Jane, milliner, 47, Blakett-street
- Spencer John, pawnbroker, 38, Newgate-st
- Spencer John & Sons, manufacturers of steel and files, springs for locomotive engines & railway carriages, &c. Newburn Steel Works; office, 78, Westgate-street, Newcastle, and 124, Finchurch-street, London
- Spencer John, senr. steel &c. manufacturer (J. Spencer & Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
- Spencer John, jun. steel &c. manufacturer (J. Spencer & Sons); ho. Newburn
- Spencer Michael, steel &c. manufacturer (John Spencer & Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
- Spencer M. H. tobacconist, 2, Sandhill; ho. Rosella-place, North Shields
- Spencer Philips, druggist, Low Friar st; ho. South parade
- Spencer Robert, turner, 48, Gront Market; ho. 47, Blakett-street
- Spencer Robert, solicitor, 29, Sandhill
- Spencer Thos. steel &c. manufactr. (John Spencer & Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
- Spencer Rev. William, B.A. boarding and day school, 7 and 8, Clayton-street-west
- Spencer Wm. gentleman, 19, Leazes-ter
- Spens Thomas, engraver, 8, Grainger-st; ho. Bensham
- Spoor Ambrose, jun. agent, Hanover-street
- Spoor Ambrose, file manufacturer, Hanover-square; ho. Hanover-street
- Spoor Edward, architect & builder, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, and manufacturer of bricks and draining tiles, and dealer in plaster &c. Hanover-square; ho. Elswick Villas
- Spoor Jno. coffee merchant, 149, Pilgrim-st
- Spours Edward, provision dealer & miller, Wesley-street and Cowgate
- Spraggon Catherine, vict. *Hope and Anchor Tavern*, Forth-street
- Spraggon Miss Elizabeth, 3, Leazes-crescent
- Spraggon John, cooper, 49, High-bridge; ho. Albert-place, Shieldfield
- Spraggon Ralph, butcher, 121, New Market; ho. 2, Northumberland-place
- Spring Miss Elizabeth, 3, Leazes-crescent
- Springmann Charles, ship and insurance broker, &c. (Temperly & Springmann); ho. Union-row, Gateshead
- Springmann Charles Frederick, teacher of the Royal Jubilee School, New-road
- Stabbart John, cart proprietor, 86, West Clayton-street
- Stable & Dees, solicitors, 58, Pilgrim-street
- Stable Geo. Waugh, solicitor (Stable and Dees); ho. Heaton-dean
- Stafford Hannah, fancy repository, 65, Grey-street
- Stafford John, teacher, St. Ann's National school, New-road
- Stafford John, grocer, Hedley-st. Oyster-shell-lane
- Stainthorpe Geo. Fairbridge, chemist, 2, Marlborough-st; ho. Morrison-terrace
- Stamp Elizb. Georgiana, school, 39, Westmoreland-terrace
- Stamp George, chicory, &c. manufacturer, (John Richardson & Co.); ho. Gallowgt
- Stanhope Robt. S. gentleman, 9, Brandling-place
- Staniford & Elliott, shipbrokers, Broad-ch
- Staniford Francis, shipbroker (Staniford & Elliott); ho. High Claremont-place
- Stanley Rbt. S. gentleman, 3, St. Thomas's-crescent
- Stanton John, gentleman, 22, Cumbld-row

- Stanton Philip Holmes, solicitor, 23, Sandhill; ho. 7, Summerhill-grove
- Stappard Joseph, vict. *Old George*, Union-st
- Stark Jas. tobacconist 24, East Clayton-st; ho. Byron-street, Shieldfield
- Stark Margaret, lodgings, 28, Oxford-street
- Stark and Johnson, tailors and drapers, 80, Grey-street
- Stark Wm. tailor and draper (Stark and Johnson); ho. 28, Oxford-street
- Stearmen George, iron founder (R. Wylie & Co.); ho. 15, Blenheim-street
- Steel Chas. H. oyster dealer, 7, Shakspeare-street; ho. 123, Pilgrim-street
- Stenhouse & Co. merchants, 20, Sandhill
- Stephens John, sup. of police, 95, Pilgrim-st
- Stephens Wm. D. agent, 10, Grey-street; ho. Fawdon-vale
- Stephenson Chas. butcher, 176, New Market; ho. 3, Lawson-street
- Stephenson Chas. gardener, 69, Percy-st
- Stephenson Clement, veterinary surgeon, 27, Bigg Market
- Stephenson David, plasterer, and grocer and flour dealer, 65, Elswick-street
- Stephenson Edward, cabinet maker, Dog-bk
- Stephenson Edwd. hairdresser, Stock-bdg
- Stephenson Ralph, cart proprietor, Sandhill
- Stephenson Elizb. milliner, 19, Prudhoe-st
- Stephenson John, butcher, 169, New Market and 71, Percy-street
- Stephenson Michael, shopkpr. St. Lawrence
- Stephenson Robt. prov. dlr. 1, Quay-Side; ho. Windmill-hill
- Stephenson Robt. & Co. engineers, South-st and Forth-banks
- Stephenson Robt. engineer (R. Stephenson & Co.); ho. 35, Gloucester-sq. London
- Stephenson Rbt. ale agent, 107, Pilgrim-st
- Stephenson Tabitha, milliner, 48, West Clayton-street
- Stephenson Thos. cabinet maker, 33, Pudding-chare; ho. 13, Blenheim-street
- Stephenson Wm. butcher, 177, New Mrkt; ho. Sheriff-hill
- Stephenson Wm. chmstr. 29, Buckingham-st
- Stephenson Wm. grocer, 90, Newgate-st; ho. 8, Simpson-street
- Sterling James, butter and egg dealer, 110, New Market and 51, Stowell-street
- Sterling Jas. grocer. &c. 51, Stowell-street
- Sterling John, confectioner, Westgate-hill
- Sterling Robt. beerhouse, Darncrook
- Sterling Thos. cheesemonger, &c. 95, Side; ho. 3, Back George-street
- Steven James, hat manufacturer, 67, Grey-street; ho. 40, Northumberland-street
- Stevens Cath. clothes dealer, 24, Side
- Stevenson, Vermehern, & Scott, merchants, and agents for the Jarrow Chemical Company, and for the Liverpool Royal Insurance Company, 1, Sandhill
- Stephenson Alex. S. mrcht. &c. (Stevenson Vermehern & Scott); ho. South Shields
- Stevenson Geo. glass mnfr. Byker-chare, Quay-side; ho. Ponteland-terrace
- Stevenson Isab. register office for servants, Collingwood-street
- Stevenson Robt. S. brewer; ho. 25, Westmoreland-street
- Stevenson Thos. T. clerk. 7, St. Thomas's-st
- Stewart Charles, fireman, Manors
- Stewart Colvin, gentleman, 39, Blackett-st
- Stewart & Young, plumbers, &c. 3, Market-st
- Stewart Geo. draper, 21, Dean-street; ho. 83, Blenheim-street
- Stewart Joseph, plumber, &c. (Stewart and Young); ho. Darncrook
- Stewart James, builder (Gibson & Stewart); ho. Camden-street
- Stewart John, grocer, 28, East Clayton-st
- Stewart James, grocer, 12, Buxton-st; ho. York-street, Shieldfield
- Stewart John, painter, 31, Pudding-chare; ho. 14, Marlborough-crescent
- Stewart Robert, butcher and cattle dealer, 24, Marlborough-street
- Stewart Thos. butcher, 170, New Market; ho. Shieldfield
- Stewart Thos. clerk, Sanitary-place
- Stewart Thos. grocer, 61, Newgate-street
- Stewart Thos. eating house, Manor-chare
- Stewart Wm. butcher, Shield-street
- Stewart Wm. grocer, 33, Grainger-street; ho. Napier-street
- Stewart Wm. hairdresser, 41, Head of the Side
- Sticks Jas. agent, 4, Summerhill-place
- Stobart Mary, vict. *Hexham House Inn*, Forth-place
- Stobbart Joseph, grocer, 3, Grainger street; ho. East Clayton-street
- Stobbs John, dairyman, 37, Bayley-street
- Stoddart Isabella R. dress maker, 10, Wellington-street
- Stoddart James, manager of Blind Asylum, 50, Northumberland-street
- Stoddart John, whitesmith, 31, Low Friar-st
- Stoddart Mrs. matron of Blind Asylum, 50, Northumberland-street
- Stoker John George, solicitor and coroner, 50, Pilgrim-street; ho. 39, Leazes-terrace
- Stoker Joseph, cowkeeper, Gallow-gate
- Stoker William, cart proprietor, Gallow-gate
- Stokes Henry C. surg. dentist, 51, Blackett-st

- Stokoe George & Co. wine merchants, 45, Grey-street and Close  
 Stokoe Frances Ann, wine merchant (George Stokoe & Co.); ho. St. James's  
 Stokoe George, wine merchant (Geo. Stokoe and Co.); ho. 18, Northumberland-street  
 Stokoe Mary, vict. *Red Lion*, St. Lawrence  
 Stokoe Thomas S. sail cloth manufacturer (J. Eggleston & Co.); ho. 8, Ridley-villas  
 Stokoe William, builder and architect, Argyle-street  
 Stonebank Robert, vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, Byker-hill  
 Storey Anthy. shopkeeper, &c. Hedley-place  
 Storey Edward, butcher, 161, Pilgrim-street  
 Storey Geo. dlr. in sundries, 6, Waterloo-st  
 Storey Henry, dairyman, Nixon's-pl. Percy-st  
 Storey James, academy, Byker-hill  
 Storey John, academy, 1, St. Mary's-place  
 Storey John, commission agent, 14, Sandhill  
 Storey John, artist, South-parade  
 Storey John Watson, vict. *Ouseburn Viaduct Inn*, Byker-bar  
 Storey Joseph, bootmaker, 48, Blandford-st  
 Storey Robert, butcher, Spicer-lane, Quay  
 Storey Robert, wharfinger, Fenwick's-entry, Quay; ho. Molendine-terrace, Gateshead  
 Storey S. provision dealer, Sunderland-st  
 Storey William, beer retailer, Byker-bank  
 Storey Wm. vict. *London Tavern*, New-road  
 Story Edwd. & Son, brewers, Westmoreland-lane, and joiners, 8, Low Friar-street  
 Story Edward, builder (E. Story & Son); ho. Elswick East-terrace  
 Story George, vict. *Princess Royal Inn*, Jesmond-vale  
 Story Henry, solicitor, secretary for the protection of trade, and attorney for the prosecution of felons, 32, Market-st; ho. 13, St. Thomas's-street  
 Story Jonathan, provision dealer, Shield-st  
 Story Robert, butcher, 87, New Market; ho. 18, Elswick-villas  
 Story Robert, builder (E. Story & Son); ho. 36, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Story Mrs. Sarah 18, Elswick-villas  
 Story William S. pilot, Carlton-street  
 Storley George, clerk, Bank of England; ho. Grainger-ville, Elswick  
 Stott John, cattle and sheep salesman, 85, Blenheim-street  
 Stott —, ladies boarding and day school, South-parade  
 Stout E. boarding house, 17, Westgate-st  
 Strachan John, ship broker, 33, Broad-chare; ho. Union row, Gateshead  
 Strachan Thos, *Royal Hotel*, Melbourne-st  
 Strafford Mary, hosier, 179, Pilgrim-street  
 Straker George, boot maker, 1, Darnbrook  
 Strakers & Love, coal owners, 93, Side.  
 Straughan James, tailor, 49, Crescent-place  
 Stringer Thos. hair dresser, Folly, New-quay  
 Strong William, agent, Blandford street  
 Strong William, tailor, Carliol-street  
 Strother Joseph, confectr. 99, East Clayton-street; ho. 2, Diana-street  
 Strother Robert, prov. dlr. Spital-tongues  
 Stuart Geo. clock maker, 41, Groat Market  
 Stuart Mary, grocer, &c. 33, Hill-street  
 Stuart Wm. flour dlr. 62, Grainger street; ho. 11, Westgate-hill-terrace  
 Sturgeon James, confectioner, 13, Westgate-hill-terrace  
 Sturley George, bank cashier, Grainger-ville  
 Sturrock Geo. bookbinder, &c. 46, Grainger-street; ho. Allinson-place  
 Summerbell Jas. shopkeeper, 8, Erick-st  
 Summerson William, gentleman, Tyne-st  
 Summervill Wm. butcher, 145, New Market; ho. Gateshead  
 Surtees V. C. V. wine merchant (Surtees & Co.); ho. 7, Saville-place, and Pigdon  
 Surtees & Co. wine merchants, 14, Sandhill  
 Surtees John, artist, 8, Saville-court  
 Surtees John, builder; ho. 6, Plummer-st  
 Sutherland Angus, prov. dlr. St. Anthony's  
 Sutherland Arthur Wellington, hair dresser, 34, Grey-street; ho. 25, Nun-street  
 Sutherland Benjamin & Son, bootmakers, 8, Northumberland-street  
 Sutherland Benjm. bootmaker (B. Sutherland & Son); ho. 8, Northumberland-st  
 Sutherland Daniel, bootmaker (B. Sutherland & Son); ho. 8, Northumberland-st  
 Sutherland Daniel, vict. *High Barley Mow Inn*, New-road  
 Sutherland John, butcher, 8, New Market; ho. Copland-terrace  
 Sutherland Joseph, butcher, Summerhill  
 Sutherland Joseph, provision dealer, Wellington-terrace  
 Sutherland Robert, butcher, Churchill-st  
 Sutter John & Co. plumbers, brassfounders, gasfitters, and coppersmiths, Low Friar-st  
 Sutter John, brass founder, &c. (John Sutter & Co.); ho. 18, Blenheim-street  
 Sutton Francis, chemist (Cooke & Sutton) ho. 50, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Sutton George, vict. *Cricketer's Arms Inn*, Pandon-dean  
 Sutton W. D. bookseller, 22, Collingwood-st.; ho. 96, Blandford-street  
 Svendsen & Johnson, merchants, and ship-brokers, Three Indian King's-court, Quay

- Svendson S. merchant, &c. (Svendson & Johnson); ho. Hartlepool  
 Swallow Margt. vict. *Rising Sun Inn*, 55, Qy  
 Swan & Burnup, solicitors, 50, Pilgrim-st  
 Swan Isab. dealer in Berlin wool (I & M. J. Swan); ho. 6, Northumberland-street  
 Swan I. & M. J. Berlin wool repository, 6, Northumberland-street  
 Swan J. Cameron, insurance agent, 13, Northumberland-street  
 Swan Mary Jane, dealer in Berlin wool (I. & M. J. S.); ho. 6, Northumberland-street  
 Swan Richard, butcher, 6 & 38, New Market; ho. 44, Eldon-street  
 Swan Richd. shipowner, Trinity Chambers, Quay; ho. North Shields  
 Swan Richard, jun. corn factor, 16, Sandhill; ho. 64, Eldon-street  
 Swan Robert W. coalfitter, 30, Quay; ho. 38, Eldon-street  
 Swan Walker & Co. chemists, 49, Pilgrim-st  
 Swan Wm. butcher, 56, New Market; ho. 13, Blackett-street  
 Swan William Robert, solicitor (Swan & Burnup); ho. Wallsend  
 Swan Walker, chemist, &c. (Swan, Walker, & Co.); 18, Eldon-street  
 Swan Wm. agent, 73, Grey-st.; ho. Walker  
 Swanson Derwick, prov. dlr. 52, Newgate-st  
 Swanston John, ship brkr. 45, Cumbld-row  
 Swanston William, shipbroker, 47, Quay; ho. 11, Summerhill-terrace  
 Sweet Elizabeth, coffe roaster, &c. Croft Stairs; ho. 4, Albion-place  
 Swinbank Thos. agent, 3, Westmoreland-st  
 Swinburne R. W. & Co. plate-glass manufacturers, Forth-banks  
 Sword James, draper, 11, Bayley-street  
 Sword Mary, shopkeeper, Buxton-street
- TAIT J. E. school, 16, Sunderland-street  
 Tait R. T. clerk, 16, Sunderland-street  
 Tallantire Geo. tailor, 21, Oystershell-lane  
 Talmadge Arthur H. surg. 63, Northbrld-st  
 Tarelli A. & Son, opticians, 23, Grey-st  
 Tarelli Anthy. optician (A. Tarelli & Son); ho. Dean-street  
 Tarelli Anthy. Matthew, optician (A. Tarelli & Son); ho. Dean-street  
 Taroni Peter, bone-manure manufacturer, Stepney; ho. 7, Cobden-street  
 Tate Adam, firestone merchant, Burradon ho. 6, Picton-place  
 Tate Christopher, builder, 8, Northumbld-et  
 Tate Christopher, hairdresser, Westgate-hl  
 Tate Clement, innkeeper, *Gloucester Inn*, 12, Westgate-st.; and builder, Villa-place
- Tate Elizab. greengrocer, 226, New Market  
 Tate Elizabeth, provision dealer, Hanover-st  
 Tate Harriett, tobacconist, 7, Sandhill  
 Tate James, joiner, 9, Albert-terrace  
 Tate John, vict. *Spital Inn*, Neville-street  
 Tate Mary, school, 95, Blandford-street  
 Tate Peter, C.E. (Y. N. & B. Ry); ho. Ord-st  
 Taylor Andrew, sailmaker, Byker-chare Qy  
 Taylor Ann, provision dealer, 22, George-st  
 Taylor Elizabeth, boarding school, 6, Queen's-square  
 Taylor Emanuel, shipowner, 53, Leazes-ter  
 Taylor Francis, gentleman, 3, Adelaide-ter  
 Taylor George, butcher, West Pitt-street  
 Taylor Geo. furniture broker, Adelaide-place  
 Taylor George, gentleman, 49, Blackett-st  
 Taylor George Gibson, gutta percha depôt, 13, Dean-street; ho. Shieldfield  
 Taylor James, furniture broker, Buxton-st  
 Taylor James, gentleman, 9, Ridley-place  
 Taylor Jas. joiner and vict. *Egypt Cottage Inn*, New-road  
 Taylor John & Co. grocers, 4, Grainger-st  
 Taylor John, iron merchant (Bourn & Co.); ho. 2, Lovaine-place  
 Taylor John, brewer, High Friar-street; ho. St. Thomas's-crescent  
 Taylor John, flour dealer, Pandon, 47, Sandhill, and 89, Newgate-street; ho. 6, Summerhill-terrace  
 Taylor John, gutta percha dlr. 48, Sandhill  
 Taylor John, malster, 54, Groat Market  
 Taylor John, grocer, 27, Sandhill, and 3, Nun-street  
 Taylor John, grocer (J. Taylor and Co.); ho. Summerhill-terrace  
 Taylor Jos. ragwool manufacturer (Jewitt and Taylor); ho. Hindaugh-street  
 Taylor Joseph, agent, 3, Oxford-street  
 Taylor Mark, vict. *Ship Inn*, Stepney-bank  
 Taylor Martin, vict. & upholsterer, *Aquatic House Inn*, Gosforth-street  
 Taylor Mrs. Mary Elzbt. 11, St. Thomas'-st  
 Taylor Mary, pro. dealer, 30, Prudhoe-st  
 Taylor R. R. butcher, 15, New Market, and 21, Westmoreland-street  
 Taylor Thomas, bootmaker, Judson-place  
 Taylor Thomas, vict. *Eldon Arms Inn*, 54, Blackett-street  
 Taylor Thomas, tailor, 53, Blandford-street  
 Taylor Thomas (W. C. Marshall and Co.); ho. Westgate-hill-terrace  
 Taylor Thomas R. butcher, Harle-street  
 Taylor William, butcher, Victoria Market; ho. Canada-street  
 Taylor William, butcher, Manors  
 Taylor William, fireman, Manors

Taylor Wm. furniture broker, 15, Pilgrim-street; ho. Trafalgar-street  
 Taylor Wm. vict. *Leazes Tavern*, Leazes-rd  
 Taylor William, prov. dealer, Hinde-street  
 Taylor Wm. shipbrkr. Love-lane, Quay side  
 Taylor William, wine merchant, 36, High Friar-street, and vict. *Lord Collingwood*, East Clayton-st; ho. 8, Strawberry-place  
 Taylorson Robert, coal fitter, &c. Three Indian Kings Court  
 Tearse Thos. painter & glazier, 86, Percy-st  
 Tearnse William, tailor, Fenske-street  
 Teasdale Anthony, gentleman, Lovaine-ter  
 Teasdale Cuthbert, gent. 33, Blackett-st  
 Teasdale John E. hairdrsr. 43, Grainger-st  
 Teasdale T. L. draper, 8, Percy-street  
 Teasdale Mary Ann, sem. 106, E. Clayton-st  
 Teasdale Nicholas, draper, 39, Westgate-st  
 Teasdale John, cooper, 37, Bigg Market  
 Teasdale Robert, draper, 41, Westgate-st  
 Teasdale Thomas, shoemaker, 1, Hedley-st  
 Teasdale Thomas, tailor and draper, 106, East Clayton street  
 Teasdale Wm. vict. *Dun Cow Inn*, Grinding-chare  
 Teasdale William, fishmonger, 37, Collingwood-street, and 38, Grainger-street  
 Tebbutt Thomas, bootmaker, 79, West Clayton-st and 75, Grey-st; ho. Kingswell-street, Northampton  
 Telfer Adam, grocer, general provision dealer and poulterer, Westgate  
 Telfer Adam (successor to Brown & Booker), fruit and potatoe salesman, and commission agent, 19, Nun-street  
 Telfer Ellen C. dressmaker, Camden-street  
 Telfer John, tobacconist, 5, Nun-street  
 Telford Mary Isabella, dressmaker, 39, Villa-place  
 Telford Thomas, brush manufacturer (J. Telford and Son); ho. John-street  
 Telford John & Son, brush manufacturers, 48, Groat Market  
 Telford John, brush manufacturer (J. Telford & Son); ho. 41, Villa-place  
 Temperley and Springmann (successors to Reid & Co.), ship and insurance brokers, coal fitters, and general commission agents, 21, Quay-side  
 Temperley J. C. ship and insurance broker, &c. (Temperley and Springmann); ho. Wallsend  
 Temperley Mrs. Elizabeth, Elswick East-ter  
 Temperley John, provision merchant, 13, Broad-chare, and 40, Groat Market  
 Temperley Joseph, corn merchant, 3, Side; ho. Broomhaugh, Riding-mill

Temperley Thomas, innkeeper, Bridge-end  
 Temple Henry, prov. dealer, Denton-chare  
 Temple Isaac, furniture broker, Dog-bank  
 Temple Isaac, stationer, 11, Butcher-bank  
 Temple John, grocer, &c. Westgate-hill  
 Temple Matthew, Dean-lodge, Elswick  
 Tennent Joseph, prov. dealer, Wesley-street  
 Terry James, watchmaker, 58, Grey-street  
 Thackray Mary Ann, prov. dealer, Marlborough-street  
 THE BYKER BOTTLE COMPANY, Byker Bottle Works, St. Peter's Quay; Thomas Cault-hard, manager  
 Theakers Dorothy, register office for servants, 40, Richmond-street  
 Theakston Robert, railway ticket printer; ho. 31, Mansfield-street  
 Thew Edward, butcher, 118, New Market; ho. 5, Albion-street  
 Thew Edwd. miller, 7, St. Nicholas's-church-yard and Lesbury-mills  
 Thaw George, leather merchant, 79, Percy-street; ho. 5, St. Thomas'-crescent  
 Thew G. P. butcher, 186, New Market; ho. Albion-street  
 Thew Jane, milliner, 3, Market-street  
 Thew John, butcher, 125, New Market; ho. 10, Brunswick-place  
 Thew Mary, lodgings, 20, Leazes-crescent  
 Thiedemenn C. R. F. agent, 29, Leazes-ter  
 Thirlwell Edwd. butcher, 136, New Market; ho. High Friar-lane  
 Thirlwall Robert, agent, Hewgill-terrace  
 Thirlwall Peter, furniture broker, Pilgrim-st  
 Thirlwell William, grocer, Buckingham-st  
 Thirlwell John, vict. *Bell's Arms Inn*, 5, High Friar-street  
 Thom Isabella, milliner, 30, Grainger-st  
 Thomas Josiah, agent for Dr. Coffin, Hinde-st  
 Thomas Richard, vict. *Fox and Lamb Inn*, 102, Pilgrim-street  
 Thomas Wm. billiard rooms, 2, Market-st  
 Thompson Mrs. Alice, 19, Eldon-place  
 Thompson Andrew, furniture broker, 4, Pilgrim-street  
 Thompson Mrs. Ann, 17, Eldon-place  
 Thompson Ann, staymaker, 12, Northumberland-land-street  
 Thompson & Co. merchants, 14, Broad-chare  
 Thompson E. P. shipbrkr, 8, Lovaine-crsnt  
 Thompson Elizabeth, innkeeper, 61, West Clayton-street  
 Thompson Mrs. Ellen, dressmaker, Portland-place, New Bridge-street  
 Thompson Miss Ellen, St. James's-street  
 Thompson Eliza Burton, provision dealer, 31, Shield-street

- Thompson George, grocer, 25, Gibson-st  
 Thompson Geo. merchant, 2, Bridge-end;  
 ho. 10, Brandling-place  
 Thompson Geo. shipowner, 4, Carlton-place  
 Thompson Miss Hannah, 33, Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Thompson Henry, professor of music, 6,  
 Heaton-terrace  
 Thompson Jas. butcher, 24, High Bridge  
 Thompson James, clerk, Napier-street  
 Thompson Jas. agent, 28, Mosley-street  
 Thompson Jas. bill distributor, Low Bridge  
 Thompson Jas. brush manufacturer, 61,  
 Head of the Side  
 Thompson Jas. inland revenue officer, 4,  
 Jesmond-terrace  
 Thompson Jas. tailor, 29, Blackett-street;  
 ho. 6, Temperance-row  
 Thompson Jas. tailor, 20, Blackett-street;  
 ho. 30, John-street  
 Thompson James, ironmonger (Barker &  
 Thompson); ho. Wilkie-street  
 Thompson Jas. & Wm. butchers, Plummer's  
 Row, St. Lawrence, & 16, Hinde-street  
 Thompson Mr. John, 84, Blandford-street  
 Thompson John, vict. *Plough Inn*, 6, Pitt-st  
 Thompson John, vict. *Cookson's Arms*, Han-  
 over-street  
 Thomson Jno. furniture brkr. 167, Pilgrim-st  
 Thompson John, bootmaker, 10, Sunderld.-st  
 Thompson John, boot & shoe dealer, 12,  
 Mosley-st; ho. 22, East Elswick-terrace  
 Thompson John, prov. dealer, 54, Gibson-st  
 Thompson John, hairdresser, Arcade; ho.  
 22, Upper Buxton-street  
 Thompson John, m. mariner, 29, Howard-st  
 Thompson John, pawnbrkr. 18, Prudhoe-st  
 Thompson John Jas. provis. dlr. Byker-bar  
 Thompson John, upholsterer, Portland pl.  
 New Bridge-street  
 Thompson Joseph, draper, 4, Plummer-st  
 Thompson Margt. hosier, Elswick-lane  
 Thompson Mark & Co. shipchdrs. 57, Quay  
 Thompson Mark, shiphandler, (M. Thom-  
 son & Co.); ho. 32, Cumberland-row  
 Thompson Mary, hosier, Elswick-lane  
 Thompson Mrs. Mary, 20, John-street  
 Thompson Matthew, brewer, (T. & M.  
 Thompson); ho. Byker-bar  
 Thompson Matthew, architect, Arcade; ho.  
 John's-place, Gateshead  
 Thompson Matthew, flint grinder, Ouseburn  
 Thompson Ralph, 9, Percy-street  
 Thompson Ralph, watchmaker, Arcade; ho  
 North-terrace  
 Thompson Richard, cabinet mkr. 123, Pil-  
 grim-street  
 Thompson Richd. flour dlr. 39, Butcher-bk  
 Thompson Richard, gentleman, 2, Shield-st  
 Thompson Richard, wharfinger, Plummer's  
 Green  
 Thompson Robt. bootmaker, 6, Sandhill;  
 ho. 10, Claremont-place, Gateshead  
 Thompson Robt. butcher, 10, New Market;  
 ho. 36, Blackett-street  
 Thompson Robt. prov. dealer, Carliol-place  
 Thompson Susannah, hosier, Pink-lane  
 Thompson Stephen, butcher, 7, Spring  
 Garden-terrace  
 Thompson Thos. brewer, (T. & M. Thomp-  
 son); ho. High-street, Gateshead  
 Thompson Thos. basket dealer, 92, New  
 Market; ho. Friar-street  
 Thompson Thos. & Matthew, brewers and  
 maltsters, Manor Brewery, Manor-chare  
 Thompson Thos. butcher and farmer, 7,  
 Spring Garden-terrace  
 Thompson Thos. blacksmith, Gallow-gate  
 Thompson Thos. staymaker, 16, Northum-  
 berland-street  
 Thompson T. tailor, Pitt street  
 Thompson Thomas, cowkeeper, 7, Spring  
 Garden-terrace  
 Thompson Thomas, vict. *Royal Hotel*, 32,  
 Grainger-street  
 Thompson Thos. F. smith, 12, Tindal-st  
 Thompson Thomas Y. surgeon, 13, New  
 Bridge-street  
 Thompson Wm. com. agent, Broad-chare  
 Thompson William, gardener, 16, Elswick  
 East-terrace  
 Thompson Wm. tailor, 13, Prudhoe-street  
 Thompson William, agent, 35, Broad-chare;  
 ho. Low Friar-street  
 Thorburn Andrew, draper (Thorburn and  
 Eliot); ho. 6, Forth-lane  
 Thorburn David, draper, 5, Bath-row  
 Thorburn & Eliot, 6, Forth-lane  
 Thorburn John, draper, 10, Albion-street  
 Thorman Joseph, sen. agent, Ellison-ter  
 Thorman Joseph, iron merchant, 14, Broad-  
 chare; ho. 7, Argyle-place  
 Thornton A. dressmaker, Hinde-street West  
 Thornton Charles John, agent, 1, Elswick  
 East-terrace  
 Thornton Joseph L. chemist, Gibson-street,  
 and 1, Shield-street  
 Thornton Richard, butcher, 5, King-street  
 Thornton Thomas, provision dealer, 57, St.  
 Nicholas's-square; ho. Blenheim-street  
 Thornton Wm. Sykes, importer of German  
 yeast: John Wright, agent, 2, High-brdg  
 Thwaites Eliza, hosier, Shield-street  
 Tickle Ann, blouse maker, 110, Pilgrim-st

- Tidy Catherine, seminary, 5, Saville-row  
 Tiffin Robert, whipmaker, 2, Grainger-st ;  
 ho. 11, Simpson-street  
 Tilly John Mills, fur manufacturer, 2, Tem-  
 perance-row, Shieldfield  
 Tindell Joseph, provision dealer, Gibson-st  
 Tinkler Nicholas W. vict. *Colonel Tarlton  
 Inn*, and watchmaker, Clarence-street  
 Tinn Geo. T. surg. dentist, New Bridge-st  
 Tinn John & Son, engine builders, &c. 52,  
 Close  
 Tireman Rev. Luke (Wesleyan), Shield-  
 field-green  
 Todd & Co. bottle manufacturers, Close  
 Todd Frederick Swan, bottle manufacturers  
 (Todd & Co.); ho. Newbiggin House  
 Todd T. H. hairdresser, 40, Bigg Market  
 Todd John, foreman, 10, Percy-street  
 Todd Henry, cooper, 51, New Market ; ho.  
 8, St. John's-lane  
 Todd Henry, cooper, Westgate  
 Todd John, distiller, Custom House-lane,  
 Quay ; ho. Gateshead, Low Fell  
 Todd John, hat manufacturer and furrier,  
 51, Groat Market ; ho. 3, Burdon-place  
 Todd Thomas, butcher, 48, New Market ;  
 ho. St. James's-lane  
 Todd Thos. James, butcher, St. Anthony's  
 and St. Peter's Quay  
 Todd William, grocer, St. Anthony's  
 Todd William, prov. dealer, 5, Hill-street  
 Todd Wm. Robt. bottle manuftr. (Todd &  
 Co.); ho. Victoria-terrace  
 Todd Geo. clockmaker, 19, Low Friar-st  
 Tomlinson Matthew, fruiterer, East Clayton-  
 street ; ho. Shakspeare-street  
 Tone John F. land surveyor, 9, Elswick-row  
 Toole John, clothes dealer, 12, King-street  
 Topham Mrs. Isabella, 11, Westgate-hill-ter  
 Topping Thos. ginger beer manufacturer,  
 16, Nelson-st. Grainger-st ; ho. Leazes-la  
 Towers Dickinson, auctioneer, &c. Black  
 Bull-yard, High-bridge ; ho. Carlol-st  
 Toward Henry, painter, &c. 3, Gibson-st  
 Toward John, engineer (W. Toward & Son) ;  
 ho. Richmond-street  
 Toward Thos. iron ship builder, St. Peter's  
 Toward Wm. & Son, engineers, Ouseburn  
 Toward William, engineer (W. Toward and  
 Son) ; ho. 5, St. Ann's-row  
 Towns Geo. vict. *New Bridge Inn*, Castle-  
 square ; ho. Westgate-hill-terrace  
 Towns John, butcher, Manor-chare  
 Towns Matthew, butcher, Sandgate  
 Towns Robert, eatinghouse, 12, Nun-street  
 Towns Thos. vict. *Duke of Cambridge Inn*,  
 Churchill-street and Duke-street  
 Townsend Mary, china dealer, 67, Pilgrim-st  
 Trewick Joshua & Esther, drapers, 6, Low  
 Buxton-street  
 Trotter Mrs. Isabella, 54, Eldon-street  
 Tucker John, agent, 1, Simpson-street  
 Tucker Mr. Robt. 5, Warwick-place  
 Tucart John R. animal preserver, 5, Pan-  
 don-bank  
 Tucart Stephen, slater, tyler, and builder in  
 general, 5, Pandon-bank  
 Tulip Lancelot, vict. *Tiger Inn*, Close  
 Tulloch Mrs. Ann, New Bridge-street  
 Tulloch Benjamin, surgeon, New Bridge-st  
 Tulloch Thos. shoemaker, Leazes-road  
 Tully Andrew, grocer, Pitt-street  
 Tully & Co. merchants and brokers, 33,  
 Quayside  
 Tully Collingwood, merchant and broker  
 (Tully & Co.) ; ho. St. Thomas's-terrace  
 Turnbull Edwd. butcher, 31, New Market ;  
 ho. 10, Carlol-street  
 Turnbull Edwd. bootmaker, 4, Collingwood-  
 street ; ho. 48, Pilgrim-street  
 Turnbull Geo. agent to Locke, Blackett, &  
 Co. St. Anthony's  
 Turnbull Gilbert, hairdresser, 31, Westgate  
 Turnbull James, whitesmith (Bell & Turn-  
 bull) ; ho. York-street  
 Turnbull Jno. bookseller, 38, Butcher-bank  
 Turnbull John, butcher, 75, New Market ;  
 ho. Percy-street  
 Turnbull Jonathan, tailor, 8, Low Friar-st  
 Turnbull Mrs. Mary, 1, George-street  
 Turnbull Richard, saddler, 69, Newgate-st  
 Turnbull Robert, baker, 33, Howard-street  
 Turnbull Robert, confectioner, 15, Colling-  
 wood-street  
 Turnbull Robert, painter, 26, Gibson-st  
 Turnbull Thos. Wm. law stationer, (Carter  
 & Co.) ; ho. 83, Blandford-street  
 Turnbull Wm. law stationer (Carter & Co.) ;  
 ho. 83, Blandford-street  
 Turnbull Wm. vict. *Black House Inn*, 72,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Turnbull Wm. 11, Blenheim-street  
 Turnbull Wm. butcher, 103, New Market ;  
 ho. Buckingham-street  
 Turnbull William, painter & glazier, Manors ;  
 ho. 17, Croft-street  
 Turnbull William, hatter, 24, Grey-street ;  
 ho. 9, Princess-street  
 Turnbull & Wood, grocers & wine merchts.  
 17, Grainger-street  
 Turner Henry, brick and tile manufacturer,  
 and land agent, Low Heaton-haugh  
 Turner James, shipbroker, Three Indian  
 Kings'-court ; ho. Gateshead Low Fell

- Turner John, agent, 5, Hinde-street  
 Turner John, vict. *Central Exchange Hotel*,  
 35, Grey-street  
 Turner Margt. vict. *Blackett Arms Inn*, 24,  
 Nelson-street  
 Turner Reuben, draughtsman, 7, Summer-  
 hill-place  
 Turner Robt. bookseller, 72, Grey-street;  
 ho. High Jesmond-terrace  
 Turner William, brewer (Bells, Robson, &  
 Co.); ho. 8, Regent-terrace  
 Turner Wm. chemist, 2, Westgate, and 1,  
 Hinde-street; ho. 2, Westgate  
 Turner William, chemist, 23, Pilgrim-street  
 and Westgate  
 Turner William, prov. dealer, 21, Bland-  
 ford-street  
 Turner Wm. provision dealer, 7, Harle-st  
 Turpin Jos. beerhouse, New Pandon-street  
 Turton M. A. & E. milliners, 84, Percy-st  
 Tweddell James, butcher, 14, New Market;  
 ho. Pudding-chare  
 Tweddell Joseph, grocer, &c. 14, Tindal-st  
 Tweddell Robert, shopkeeper, Byker Hill  
 Tweddell Thomas, brewer, Saville-court;  
 ho. Walker  
 Tweddle Mrs. Mary, 31, Leazes-terrace  
 Tweddle Mrs. Sarah, 1, Summerhill-ter  
 Tweedie Geo. drapers, 7, Albion-street  
 Tweedy John, innkeeper, *William IV. Inn*,  
 Westgate-hill, & builder &c. Swinburn-pl  
 Tweedy Joseph, provision dealer, Duke-st  
 Tweedy Mary Ann, dealer in sundries, 12,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Tweedy T. H. carver &c. 49, Grainger-st  
 Tweedy Wm. watch-maker, King-street  
 TYNE MAINE COLLIERY OFFICE, 30, Quayside  
 Tyson John, butcher, 27, Close  
 Tyzack John, gentleman, 10, Claremont-pl
- ULLIOTT John, bootmaker, 2, Canada-st  
 Unsworth Robert, draper, 15, Bayley-street  
 Urwin John, earthenware dealer, 52, New  
 Market; ho. Wellington-terrace  
 Urwin John, vict. *Old Duke of Cumberland  
 Inn*, Queen-street  
 Urwin Robert, butcher, 9, Broad-chare and  
 63, New Market; ho. 13, Regent-terrace  
 Usher George, provision dlr. Hedley-place  
 Usher John, butcher, 40, New Market; ho.  
 Gallow-gate  
 Usher Lawrence, shoemaker, 9, East Clay-  
 ton-street  
 Usher Mat. cattle salesman, 7, Edward-st  
 Usher Robert, merchant, poor law auditor  
 and colonial broker, Manor-chare; ho.  
 Low Swinburne-place
- Usher John, grocer (Lowes & Usher); ho.  
 Union-row, Gateshead
- VARDY Wm. hair dresser, 9, Butcher-bank  
 Vasey William, grocer and farmer, Byker-  
 bar and Coxlodge  
 Vazey James, vict. *Grapes Inn*, 25, Side  
 Veitch Joseph, cart proprietor, Oak's-place,  
 Veitch Mary, teacher, St. Andrew's Infant  
 School, 14, Percy-street; ho. Park-place  
 Vickers Geo. prov. dlr. 45, Crescent-place  
 Vickers, Jacob, cart propr. 13, Albion-place  
 Vickers & Son, grocers, 111, Side  
 Vickers John, grocer (Vickers & Son); ho.  
 27, West-street  
 Vickers John, register office for servants,  
 18, Collingwood-street  
 Vickers Jonathan, grocer (Vickers & Son);  
 ho. 15, West-parade  
 Vickers Matthew, smith, Cottenham-street  
 Vickers William, joiner and cabinet maker,  
 Hedley-street  
 Vickers Jonathan, gentleman, 5, Straw-  
 berry-place  
 Vincent Robt. master mar. 19, Stepney-ter  
 Vinycomb Andrew, furniture broker, 19 and  
 20, Pilgrim-street  
 Vipond John, pawnbroker, Queen-street  
 Virtue George, publishers, 30, Collinwood-  
 street; James T. Renfrew, agent
- WADDELL Isabella, confectioner, 22, Westgate  
 Waddie Alexander teacher, 14, Elswick-row  
 Waddom Thos. m. mariner, 25, William-st  
 Wager Peter, 18, Market-street  
 Waggott Edwd. bootmaker, Orchard-street  
 Wailes George, solicitor, Arcade; ho. 2,  
 Ridley-place  
 Wailes John, agent, Lower Swinburne-place,  
 Westgate-hill  
 Wailes Mrs. Margaret, 4, St. Thomas's-street  
 Wailes Thos. prov. dlr. 71, Elswick-place  
 Wailes Wm. stained glass works, Bath-lane  
 Waite & Howard, builders and contractors,  
 Low Elswick-terrace  
 Waite T. M. builder and contractor (Waite  
 and Howard); ho. 13, Rye-hill  
 Wake Isab. stay maker, 40, Butcher-bank  
 Wake Mrs. Mary, 4, Stamfordham-place  
 Wake Ralph, gentleman, 2, Carlton-terrace  
 Wake Thos. prov. dealer, 6, Wellington-st  
 Wake William, watch-glass manufacturer,  
 24, Groat Market  
 Wakinshaw Brothers, iron merchants, 14,  
 Broad-chare  
 Wakinshaw John, commission agent, Sand-  
 hill; ho. Mary-street

- Wakinshaw Wm. iron merchant, (Wakinshaw, Brothers); ho. Poplar Cottage, Byker-hill
- Wakley James, official assignee, Arcade: ho. Eldon-square
- Wales Thomas, provision dealer, 50, Newgate-street and Gallow-gate
- Walker Edwd. chemist, &c. 70, Grey-street; ho. West-parade
- Walker Elizabeth, prov. dlr. East-parade
- Walker Geo. architect, 15, West Clayton-st
- Walker George, gentleman, 1, Picton-place
- Walker Henry, manager of Percy Iron Works, 82, Percy street
- Walker Mr. James, Ridley-villas
- Walker James, tailor, High Friar-lane
- Walker John, builder (J. & W. Walker); ho. 10, Wesley-street
- Walker John, jun. boot maker (Walker & Son); ho. 46, Brandling-place
- Walker John, sen. boot maker (Walker & Son); ho. 142, Pilgrim-street
- Walker John, carver & gilder, 46, Grainger-street; ho. Hedley-street
- Walker John, commission agent, New-road
- Walker John, prov. dlr. 170, Pilgrim-street; ho. Queen street
- Walker John C. agent, 6, Higham-place
- Walker J. & W. builders, Stepney-lane
- Walker Joseph, currier, 6, Hewgill-terrace
- Walker Michael, wood turner, Orchard-st
- Walker & Son, boot makers, 142, Pilgrim-st
- Walker Thomas, ship broker, Burn Bank Quay; 96, Blenheim-street
- Walker Thos. painter, 31, St. John's lane
- Walker William, builder (J. & W. Walker); ho. 10, Wesley-street
- Walker William, draper, 4, Blenheim-street
- Walker Wm. H. iron founder and stove grate manufacturer, 63 & 84, Percy-street; ho. Jesmond-terrace
- Walkers, Parker, Walker & Co. lead manufacturers, Low Elswick
- Wallace Jas. bricklayer, 71, W. Clayton-st
- Wallace Hannah, *New Market Hotel*, Nelson-street, Grainger-street
- Wallace Jas. & Co. earthenware manufacturers, Forth banks
- Wallace Jas. earthenware manufacturer, (J. Wallace & Co.); ho. 44, Cumbld-row
- Wallace & Co. ironmongers, 22, Mosley-st
- Wallace Jas, jun. ironmonger, (Wallace & Co.); ho. Nelson-street
- Wallace Robt. corporation property surveyor, Guildhall; ho. 2, St. Thomas's-ter
- Wallace Thos. earthenware manfr. (J. Wallace & Co.); ho. 7, Plummer-street
- Wallace John and Robert, millers and corn merchants, Gallow-gate Steam Mills, Gallow-gate
- Wallace Thos. machinist, Westgate
- Wallace Thos. marine store dlr. 112, Percy-st
- Wallace Wm. greengrocer, 240, New Mrkt
- Wallace Wm. painter, 87, Pilgrim-street
- Wallace James, miller (J. & R. Wallace); ho. Cramlington
- Wallace John, draper & furrier, 4-5, Grey-st
- Wallace Robert, miller (J. & R. Wallace); ho. steam mills, Gallow-gate
- Wallace Thos. mangle maker, &c. Westgate
- Wallace Wm. agent, East Heaton
- Wallis Miss Augusta, 1, Carlton-terrace
- Wallis Robert, bootmaker, 26, East Clayton-street; ho. 1, Ryehill-street
- Wallis Robert, brass founder, 33, Pudding-chare; ho. 6, Elswick terrace
- Wallis Robt. gentleman, 6, Elswick East-ter.
- Walmsley Jas. Johnson, *Temperance Hotel*, 33, Mosley-street.
- Walsh John, auctioneer, 44, Grey-street
- Walsh John, Bond Warehouses, 21, Close
- Walters Ralph, agent for the Sun Fire and Life office, 8, Pilgrim-street; ho. Saltwell, Gateshead
- Walters Robt. land agent, 15, Eldon-square
- Walton Agnes, milliner, 26, Westgate
- Walton Alice & Maria, confectioners, 27, Westgate
- Walton Mrs. Elizabeth, 19, Albion-street
- Walton Mrs. Elizabeth, 49, Northumbld-st
- Walton John, silversmith, Painter-heugh; ho. 8, High Villa-place
- Walton John, butcher, 9, New Market; ho. 27, Stowell-street
- Walton Lydia, dressmaker, 8, William-street
- Walton Mrs. Margaret. 47, Northumbld-st
- Walton Ralph, paviour, 23, George-street
- Walton Ralph, paviour, 43, George-street
- Walton Robert, bookseller, 11, Edward-st
- Walton Thomas, butcher, 2, Diana-street
- Walton Thomas, cork cutter, Drury-lane; ho. Mount-pleasant, Gateshead
- Walton Thomas, tailor, Todd's Nook
- Walton Thos. Laws, agent, 3, Edward-st
- Walworth Chas. provision dlr. *Sandyford-In*
- Walworth Job. grocer, 1, Copland-place
- Wanless John, architect, 3, Mansfield st
- Wanless Wm. solicitor, 41, Collingwood-st; ho. 28, Westmoreland-terrace
- Ward Benjamin, chemist, 45, Newgate-st; ho. East-parade
- Ward Edward, grocer, Fenkle-st; ho. 14, Albion-street
- Ward Jane, grocer, &c. 16, Stowell-square

- Ward John, grocer, 6, Grainger-street; ho. ho. 20, Ridley Villas
- Ward John, marine-store dealer, 66, Side
- Ward Robert, engraver, lithographer, printer, and publisher, 1, Dean-street
- Ward Thos. inland revenue officer, York-st
- Ward Thos. Elliott & Co. tobacco mnfrs. 6, Union-street
- Wardlaw James, grocer and provision dlr. 32, Gibson-street
- Wardlaw James, vict. *Railway Inn*, Ridley Villas
- Wardle Ann, lodgings, 59, Leazes'-terrace
- Wardle John, architect, Chimney Mills
- Wardle John, sen. architect, 42, Market-st; ho. Chimney Mills
- Wardle John, tailor, Vine-lane
- Wardle Richard, vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, Jesmond Vale
- Wardle Robert, bootmaker, 4, Hinde-street
- Wardle Thos. furniture broker, 4, Hinde-st
- Wardle Wm. carver and gilder, 17, Mosley-street; ho. 25, Railway-street
- Wardrobe Jane, earthenware dlr. Westgate-hl
- Warham Richard, shipbroker, 32, Quay; ho, 26, Ridley-place
- Warwick Chrstr. bootmaker, 17, Nun-st
- Warwick John, agent, 43, Westmoreland-ter
- WASHINGTON CHEMICAL Co's. OFFICES, 73, Grey-street
- Waterfall Wm. merchant, Javel Group Close; ho. East-parade
- Waters Benj. coalfitter, &c. Three Indian Kings-court; ho. 39, Carliol-street
- Waters Chas. L. bank agt. Hood-st. Grey-st
- Waters Cuthbert, rope manufacturer, Forthbanks and 2, Close
- Waters George, merchant (Dinning & Co.); ho. 20, Eldon square
- Waters Sophia, cowkeeper, Gallow-gate
- Waters Thomas W. bookbinder (Kelly and Waters); ho. Clavering-place
- Waters Henry, cheesemonger, 92, Side
- Waterson William, draper, 15, E. Clayton-st
- Waterson William, planemaker (T. Hall & Co.); ho. 10, Pitt-street
- Waterston, Brothers, smiths, Elswick-forge
- Waterston Jas. smith (Waterston Brothers); ho. Railway-street
- Waterston Joseph, smith (Waterston Brothers); ho. 17, Railway-street
- Watkins John, gentleman, 25, Stepney-ter
- Watson Ann, lodging-house, 6, Grainger-st
- Watson Archibald, draper, 18, Market-st
- Watson A. W. boarding & day school, 53, Blackett-street
- Watson Geo. prov. dlr. 3, Elswick East-ter
- Watson Elizabeth, eating & lodging-house, 1, Elswick East-terrace, Scotswood-road
- Watson Harriet, dressmaker, Shield-street
- Watson Miss Helen, 59, Eldon-rw Percy-st
- Watson Henry, plumber, &c. 19, High-bridge
- Watson Henry, broker, 188, Pilgrim-street
- Watson James, grocer (Jas. Watson & Co.); ho. 2, St. Mary's-terrace
- Watson Jacob, livery stables, Westgate-st
- Watson Jas. bookseller, New Market; ho. Blenheim-street
- Watson Jas. & Co. grocers, 18, Market-st
- Watson James, shoemaker, East Elswick-ter
- Watson Mrs. Jane, 1, St. Thomas's-crescent
- Watson John, agent, 21, William-street
- Watson John, greengrocer, 191, New Market; ho. Carliol-street
- Watson John, vict. *Fitters' Cottage Tavern*, 2, Forth-street
- Watson Jno. Edw. architect, 74, Grey-st; ho. 13, West parade
- Watson Jos. solicitor, Arcade, 2, Gresham-pl
- Watson Joshua, jun. painter, 63, Newgate-st; ho. Elysium-lane, Gateshead
- Watson Joshua, bootmaker, 26, Edward-st
- Watson Mary, vict. *Cross Keys Inn*, Bur-rill's-entry
- Watson Michael, sexton, Jesmond Cemetery
- Watson Mary Ann, register office for servants, Hill-street
- Watson Nthnl. R. B. hairdresser, 2, Blandford-street
- Watson Peter, provision dealer, Blandford-st
- Watson Robert, vict. *Cross Keys Inn*, Head of the Side
- Watson Robert, shipowner, 10, Nixon-st
- Watson Robert, watchmaker, 19, Cloth Market; ho. 13, Cottenham-street
- Watson Ridley, shoemaker, Drury-lane
- Watson Robert, grocer, &c. 43, Grey-street; ho. 40, Blackett-street
- Watson Roger, custom-house officer, 37, Blackett-street
- Watson Robert, L. coalfitter, commission agent, and ship insurance broker, 26, Quay side; ho. 41, Leazes-terrace
- Watson Stephen, prov. dlr. 1, Wellington-st
- Watson Thomas, butcher, Diana-street
- Watson Thos. provision dealer, Sandgate
- Watson Thos. P. gunmaker, 26, Prudhoe-st
- Watson Thomas S. professor of music, 10, Grainger-street
- Watson William, grocer (Jas. Watson & Co.); ho. 2, St. Mary's-terrace
- Watson William, agent, 19, High-bridge
- Watson Wm. eating house, 217, New Market; ho. 6, Grainger street

- Watson Wm. lime manufacturer, Cleadon; ho. Ryehill-street
- Watson Wm. grocer, 18, Grainger-street
- Watson Wm. provision dealer, Carlhol-square
- Watson William, bookseller and stationer, 2, Marlborough crescent, near the Cattle Market
- Watt Henry, vict. *Duke of Argyle Inn*, Argyle-street
- Watt James, greengrocer, 213, New Market; ho. Howard-street
- Watt John, flourdealer, 115, Pilgrim-street
- Watt John, provision dealer, and Branch Post-office, Argyle-street
- Watt Martha, brushmaker, Bird-in-Bush-yard, Pilgrim-street
- Watt Wm. provision dealer, Gosforth-street
- Watters Henry, cheesemonger, 92, Side; ho. 3, East George-street
- Watts Dav. whiting mnfr. St. Peter's-quay; office, 97, Side; ho. 56, Westmoreland-ter
- Watts James, gilder, &c. 18, Percy-street
- Waugh Thos. prov. dealer, 6, Pudding-chare
- Weallens Christopher James, fruiterer, bottom of Elswick East-terrace
- Weallens Wm. agent, 11, Elswick-villas
- Weatherhead George, builder, contractor, joiner, cabinet maker, &c. 1 and 2, St. Thomas's-street
- Weatherhead Geo. gentleman, 20, John-st
- Weatherley Capt. Jas. Dent, New Bridge-st
- Weatherly Nicholas, land surveyor; ho. 16, Wellington-terrace
- Weatherson Hnh. dlr. in sunds. 65, Close
- Weatherson John, agent to Messrs. Wylie and Co. Close
- Weatherson Thos. baker, 63, Head of the Side
- Weatherson Wm. shoemaker, Stock-bridge
- Webster Edwin, chemist, 17, Newgate-st
- Weddell Dorothy, register office for servants, 10, Percy-street
- Weddell Geo. H. professor of music, 102, Percy-street
- Weddell J. H. sheriff's bailiff, 102, Percy-st
- Weddell Thos. dairyman, 12, Stowell square
- Weddell Thos. poulterer, 18, Nun-street
- Weddle Robt. butcher, 21, Pilgrim-street; ho. Picton-terrace
- Weidner John Frederick, clerk, Central Station; ho. 6, Tindal-street
- Weir James Anthony, surgeon dentist and chemist, 56 and 58, Percy-street
- Weir Jacob, cabinet maker, 89, Newgate-st
- Weir Stephen, fishing tackle maker and tobacconist, 30, Mosley-street
- Weir Wm. portrait painter, 26, E. Clayton-st
- Weir Wm. boot & shoemaker, 3, Grey-st
- Weir Wm. bootmaker, 21, Bigg Market
- Weir William, leather seller, &c. 21 & 22, New-buildings, Nun's-gate
- Welch Mrs. Alice, 19, Elswick, East-terrace
- Welch — vict. *Sun Inn*, 79, Side
- Welch Henry, C. E. and county-bridge surveyor, 2, Summerhill-grove
- Welford & Pemberton, solicitors, 16, West Clayton-street
- Welford Edw. Davison, solicitor, 27, Market-street; ho. 3, Mulgrave-ter. Gateshead
- Welford Fred. shipowner, 37, Quayside; ho. 63, High-street, Gateshead
- Welford Thos. Wm. solicitor (Welford & Pemberton); ho. 28, Brandling-place
- Welford Wm. brewer, Burn-bank, Quay; ho. 1, Ridley-villas
- Welford William Henry, ironmonger, 37, Mosley-st; ho. 13, Elswick West-terrace
- Wells Miss Jane, 7, St. Thomas's-terrace
- Wells Oliver, eating house, 26, St. Nicholas's-church-yard
- Wells Thomas, builder, St. Peter's Quay
- Welton John, builder, 4, Lancaster-street
- West Charles, shipbroker, Quay; ho. 39, Howard-street
- West George, vict. *Fox and Lamb Inn*, 161, Pilgrim-street
- West Captain Henty, R.N. Hall Cross Cottage, Jesmond
- West Joseph, boot & shoemaker, Wesley-st
- West Mary Ann, dealer in sundries, 14, Wellington-street
- West Robt. John, grocer, 19, Grainger-st; ho. 7, Lovaine-place
- Westgarth Mrs. Susannah, 6, Percy-street
- Westwick Mary, straw - bonnet maker, Buckingham-street
- Wharrier Edward, provision dealer, 52, High Bridge
- Wheatley & Musgrove, coal owners, Benwell
- Wheatley A. H. brazier &c. Clarence-street Park colliery, Benwell, near Newcastle
- Wheatley Matthew & Co. iron merchants, Stock-bridge
- Wheatley Matthew, iron merchants (M. Wheatley & Co.); ho. Shieldfield-green
- Wheatley Parmella, butcher, 44, Quay, and at 30, Bridge-street, Gateshead
- Wheatley Robert, coal owner (Wheatley & Musgrove); ho. Benwell
- Wheatley W. cart proprietor, 75, Blandford-st
- Wheldon Ellen, butcher, Churchill-street
- Wheldon John, smith, Clarence-street; ho. Richmond-street
- Wheldon John, jun. parish clerk of St. Ann's, 21, Hewgill-terrace

- Whellens Mrs. Ann, 10, Edward-st  
 Whichello Richard, grocer, 25, Clayton-st ;  
 ho. Maiden-walk-street, Scotswood road  
 Whinfield Geo. Henry, wholesale grocer  
 (R. C. Whinfield & Co.); ho. 1 Shield-st  
 Whinfield R. C. & Co. wholesale grocers,  
 85-6 Pilgrim-street  
 Whirfield John W. wholesale grocer, 22,  
 Grainger-street and 2, Westgate; ho. 3,  
 Higham-place  
 Whinfield Richard, wholesale grocer, (R.  
 C. Whinfield & Co.); 39, Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Whinfield Wm. Anthony, wholesale grocer  
 (R. C. Whinfield & Co.); ho. 3, Albion-pl  
 Whinham Elizb. lodgings, New Bridge-st  
 Whinnem Frances, milliner, Orchard-street  
 White Mrs. Catherine, 17, Albion-place  
 White Daniel, academy, Green-court  
 White David B. M.D. Portland-place, and  
 patentee of water ballasting; works, Byker  
 White George, livery-stable keeper, New  
 Bridge-st; ho. 26, Northumberland-st  
 White Rev. James, York-street  
 White John, agent, 4, Hewgill terrace  
 White Nicholas, clerk, York-street  
 White Mrs. M. hosier, haberdasher, fringe  
 manufacturer, and smallware dealer, 11,  
 Grey-street; ho. Hanover-square  
 White Robert, agent, 8, Claremont-place  
 White Thomas, bootmaker, Vine lane  
 White Thomas, excise clerk, Shield-street  
 Whitehead Bridget, straw-bonnet maker,  
 Wesley-street  
 Whitehead John, bankrupt court mes-  
 senger, 13, Hedley-street  
 Whitehead Thos. butcher, 9, Low Friar-st  
 Whitfield Jane, clothes dlr. 68, Newgate-st  
 Whitfield John, beer retailer, George-st  
 Whittfield John, clothes dealer, Queen-st  
 Whitfield Ann, butcher, 11, New Market;  
 ho. 2, Carliol-street  
 Whitlock Margaret, dyer, 77, Side  
 Whitnell Thos. watchmaker, Gallow-gate  
 Whitworth Adam, earthenware dealer,  
 Clarence-street  
 Wigham John T. baker, 56, Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Wicks Fred. marine-store dealer, Peel-st  
 Wigham Richard, joiner, 17, Wesley-street  
 Wightman Charles, M.D. 13, Princes-st  
 Wightman James, vict. *Railway Hotel*,  
 Carliol-square  
 Wilcke Thos. vict. *Commercial Temperance  
 Hotel*, 55, Grey-street  
 Wilde George, hairdresser, 56, Close  
 Wilde Thos. confectioner, 1 High-bridge  
 Wilkie John, hosier, 26, Dean-street; ho.  
 1, Wilkie-street  
 Wilkin Bartholomew, tailor, 14, Welling-  
 ton-terrace  
 Wilkin Charlotte, lodgs. 4, Princess-street  
 Wilkin Jas. & Co. iron merchants, 32, Quay  
 Wilkin James, iron merchant (J. Wilkin &  
 Co.); ho. East-parade  
 Wilkin James, shipbroker, 56, Quay; ho.  
 Jesmond-place  
 Wilkin Thomas, corn-merchant, 1, Close;  
 ho. pleasant-row, Gateshead  
 Wilkins Mary, lodgings, Wesley-street  
 Wilkinson Ann, milliner, 97, Percy-street  
 Wilkinson Anthony, bootmaker, Vine-lane  
 Wilkinson Christopher, agent, Ryehill-st  
 Wilkinson Edward, bootmaker, 1, King st  
 Wilkinson Elizab. confctnr, 42, Grainger-st  
 Wilkinson George, innkeeper, *Locomotive  
 Inn*, 17, Westmoreland-street, and 57,  
 Blenheim-street  
 Wilkinson Geo. grocer, 115, Side; ho. 5,  
 Hare-street  
 Wilkinson Geo. jun. brewery agent, West-  
 gate-hill  
 Wilkinson Henry E.; ho. 78, Ryehill  
 Wilkinson Jno. provision dealer, Clarence-st  
 Wilkinson John, wholesale linen & woollen  
 merchant, 15, Shakspeare-street; ho. 1,  
 Albion-place  
 Wilkinson Joseph, currier &c. 8, Dog-bank  
 Wilkinson Mr. Joseph, Wesley-street  
 Wilkinson Jos. W. shipbuilder, St. Anthony's  
 Wilkinson Mrs. Mary, 41, Leazes-terrace  
 Wilkinson Mr. Matthew, Spring Garden-In  
 Wilkinson Captain Malton, Northmbrind-st  
 Wilkinson Robert, baker & flour dealer, 39,  
 Groat Market  
 Wilkinson Mr. Robert, John-street  
 Wilkinson Robert, grocer & teadealer, 21½,  
 Grainger street; ho. 2, Hewgill-terrace  
 Wilkinson Sarah, provision dlr. St. Peter's  
 Wilkinson Thomas, temperance missionary,  
 14, West Pitt-street  
 Wilkinson Thomas, marine store dlr. Foot  
 of Westgate-street  
 Wilkinson Thos. miller, 2, Westgate-hill-ter  
 Wilkinson Thos. Etridge, sec. to the Subscrip-  
 tion Newsrooms, 48, Sandhill  
 Wilkinson William, *Victoria Hotel*, 79,  
 Newgate-street  
 Wilkinson William, butcher, Byker-bank  
 Wilkinson William B. plasterer & modeller,  
 & manfct. of plaster of Paris cement &  
 chimney pieces, &c. 43, Prudhoe-street;  
 ho. St. Peter's  
 Wilks Christopher, grocer, 34, Gibson-st

- Williams John Wm. collector, H. M. C. 5, St. Mary's-terrace  
 Williams Tho. (Perez & Williams); ho. Rye-hl  
 Williams Wm. Badger, engraver, New-road  
 Williamson David Spencer, pawnbroker, 7, Rosemary-lane  
 Williamson Henry, baker and provision dealer, 3, Prudhoe-place  
 Williamson P. A. bootmkr, 18, St. John's-lane  
 Willins George, tailor, 3, Mansfield-street  
 Willins Rev. William, academy, Carloli-st  
 Willis George, register of births and deaths for the townships of Westgate, Elswick, Benwell, and Fenham, 1, John-street  
 Willoughby Michael, town missionary, New Bridge-street  
 Willoughby Robert, professor of music, 13, Northumberland-street  
 Willoughby Wm. shoemaker, 75, Westgate-st  
 Wilson Abraham, prov. dlr. 59, Northmbrld-st  
 Wilson Alexander, shipowner, Victoria-ter  
 Wilson Andrew, painter, 16, High Friar-st; ho. 12, Wellington-street  
 Wilson Ann, vict. *Aberdeen Arms Inn*, Broad-chare  
 Wilson Ann, funeral furnshr, 18, Pudding-ch  
 Wilson Ann, teacher, 10, Cumberland-row  
 Wilson Benjamin, hairdresser, 6, Cloth Market; ho. Steward-place, Gateshead  
 Wilson Diana, schoolmistress, Weavers'-tower; ho. 24, Trafalgar-street  
 Wilson Edward, beer retailer, Pudding-ch  
 Wilson Edward, fruiterer, 16, Side  
 Wilson Mrs. Elizabeth, 45, Northmbrld-st  
 Wilson George, agent, 24, Upper Buxton-st  
 Wilson George, butcher, 27, New Market; ho. Green-court  
 Wilson George, eating house, 48, Quay  
 Wilson George A. shipbroker, Three Indian Kings-court, Quay; ho. 12, Princess-st  
 Wilson Geo. Peat, bookbinder, 92, Side; ho. 47, Carloli-street  
 Wilson & Gibson, contractors & builders, New Bridge-street  
 Wilson Geo. linen warehouse, 79, Pilgrim-st  
 Wilson Geo. Gray, teacher of St. Nicholas's National School, Castle-garth  
 Wilson Henry Vipond, merchant, 29, Sandhill; ho. Summerhill  
 Wilson Isabella, earthenware dealer, New Market and Clayton-street  
 Wilson James, cashier, at Lambton's Bank, 52, Dean-street  
 Wilson Jas. shipor, Prospect-pl. Shieldfield  
 Wilson Jas. & Son, hosiers, 36, Dean-street  
 Wilson Jas. hosier (J. Wilson & Son); ho. Hood's-buildings  
 Wilson Jane, teacher of St. John's National School, Sunderland-street; ho. 10, Blenheim-street  
 Wilson Jeremiah, watch, &c. maker, 19, Side  
 Wilson John, dairyman, Back-lane  
 Wilson John, hairdresser, 1, Westgate-st  
 Wilson Jno. vict. *Locomotive Inn*, 28, Railway-street  
 Wilson Jno. Charles, vict. *Mason's Arms Inn*, 21, East Clayton-street  
 Wilson John Heron, agent, 31, Elswick-row  
 Wilson Jno. hosier (J. Wilson & Son); ho. Cramer's-dyke  
 Wilson John, cartwright and joiner, Wilkinson's-buildings, Stepney; ho. 4, Camden-street, Shieldfield  
 Wilson John, innkeeper, *Locomotive Inn*, Railway-street  
 Wilson Mrs. Martha, Minden-place  
 Wilson Mrs. Mary, 3, Regent-terrace  
 Wilson Mary, pawnbroker, Wall-knoll  
 Wilson Mary, register-office for servants, Summerhill  
 Wilson & Mattinson, drapers, 20, Market-st  
 Wilson Michael, clerk, 14, St. James's-st  
 Rachael teacher, Weavers' Tower, New Bridge-street  
 Wilson Ralph & Co. drapers and tailors, 66, Grey-street  
 Wilson Ralph, draper (R. Wilson & Co. and G. Bargate & Co.); ho. 2, Victoria-ter  
 Wilson Richard, butcher, 21, and eating house 35, Groat Market  
 Wilson Robert, commission agent, 9, Plummer-street  
 Wilson Robt. corn dealer, 51, Groat Market  
 Wilson Robert, draper and tailor, 55, Grey-street; ho. 25, Ravensworth-ter. Gateshead  
 Wilson Robert, vict. *Royal Standard Inn*, Byker hill  
 Wilson Robert, cheesemonger (Robert Wilson & Co.); ho. 8, Ravensworth-ter  
 Wilson Robt. & Co. cheesemongers, Forth House, Berwick-street  
 Wilson Robt. Andw. tea & coffee merchant, 55, Westgate-st; ho. 12, Summerhill-ter  
 Wilson Robt. C. agent, Byker-bar  
 Wilson Robt. S. agent, 8, Plummer-street  
 Wilson Swinburne, draper (Wilson & Mattinson); ho. 20, Market-street  
 Wilson Thos. draper (Angus & Wilson); ho. Summerhill  
 Wilson Thos. contractor & builder (Wilson & Gibson); ho. New Bridge-street  
 Wilson Thos. iron manufacturer, &c. (Losh, Wilson, & Bell); ho. Fell House  
 Wilson Thos. agent, 15, Shield-street

- Wilson Thos. draper, Greenside  
 Wilson Thos. tailor, High-bridge  
 Wilson Wm. iron manufacturer, &c. (Losh, Wilson, & Bell); ho. King James's-street, Gateshead  
 Wilson Wm. butcher, 118, New Market, and Northumberland-street  
 Wilson Wm. clerk of All Saints', Traffr-st  
 Wilson Wm. cooper, Hornsby's-chare; ho. Butcher-bank  
 Wilson Wm. agent, Argyle-place  
 Wilson Wm. pawnbroker, 105, Pilgrim-st; ho. 39, Ryehill  
 Wilson Wm. plumber, &c. 8, Low Friar-st; ho. 6, Westmoreland-street  
 Wilson Wm. shopkeeper, St. Peter's  
 Wilson Wm. relieving officer, 7, Charlotte-sq  
 Wilthew Thos. cart proprietor, 3, Stowell-st  
 Winfield John, gentleman, 12, Wesley-street  
 Wingard Hans & Co. commission merchants, Three Indian Kings-court  
 Wingate R. R. animal preserver, 9, Spring Garden-terrace  
 Winks Jeremiah, insurance agt. 22, Mrkt-st  
 Winn Jas. M. & Co. merchants, Trinity-ch  
 Winn Jas. M. merchant (J. M. Winn and Co.); ho. St. Mary's-place  
 Winn Wm. straw plait and bonnet dealer, 20, Market-street; ho. 2, St. Martin's-ct  
 Winship Mark, agent, Argyle-street  
 Winship Mrs. Isab. 6, St. Thomas's-street  
 Winship Mary provision dr. 2, Hedley-st  
 Winship Robt. smith and farrier, Byker-bar  
 Winship Thos. builder, Gallow-gate  
 Winship Thomas, farmer, West Jesmond  
 Winship T. vict. *George and Dragon Inn*, Skinner's-burn  
 Winship Wm. surgeon, 7, Percy-street  
 Winstanley Edwd. provision dr. 36, Close  
 Winter John, vict. *George I. Inn*, 10, George-street  
 Winter Walter, vict. *Newcastle Tavern*, 35, Butcher-bank  
 Winter John, beerhouse, Greenwell-terrace  
 Winter Robt. cooper, 27, Stowell-street  
 Winter Thos. K. reporter to the "Courant," 31, Howard-street  
 Wise Andrew, painter, 51, Northumberland-street; ho. 22, West Pitt-street  
 Wise Jas. m. mariner. 15, Howard-street  
 Wodson Wm. F. agent, 17, St. Thomas's-cr  
 Wood Alex. grocer (Turnbull & Wood); ho. 17, West-parade  
 Wood Jas. cabinet maker and herbalist, Trafalgar-street  
 Wood John, commission agent (Alexander & Wood); ho. 19, Villa-place  
 Wood John, bill distributor, 64, Newgate-st  
 Wood Ralph, clerk, Union-street  
 Wood Stephen, boat builder, Tyne-street; ho. Mill-hill  
 Wood Wm. agent, Argyle-terrace  
 Woodger Edwd. fish curer (T. & E. Woodger); ho. Dunn's Cottage, Elswick-lane  
 Woodger John, fish curer, 3, Westgate-st; ho. 6, Spring Garden-terrace  
 Woodger Thomas & Edwd. fish curers, 29, Westgate-street, and Regent street  
 Woodger Thos. fish curer (T. & E. Woodger); ho. 29, Westgate-street  
 Woodman Jas. piano-fortetuner, Prudhoe-pl  
 Woods John Anthony, timber merchant (A. Hood & Co.); ho. Lovaine-place  
 Woods Wm. iron merchant (M. Wheatley & Co.); ho. 19, Eldon-square  
 Woolf Michael, dentist, 3, Brunswick-place  
 Wooller Joseph, com. traveller, 6, Oxford-st  
 Woollett Henry, agent, 4, North-terrace  
 Worden Thos. bookseller, 16, Nun-street  
 Worley Mathew, vict. & builder, *Balmoral Inn*, 25, Arthur's-hill  
 Worley William, joiner and cartwright, 25, Arthur's-hill  
 WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION, 4, Granger-street  
 Worrell A. B. Van, artist, 2, St. James's-ter  
 Wraith George, ship broker. 36, Villa-place  
 Wragham Thos. boot maker, 35, Bayley-st  
 Wren William, straw-bonnet warehouse, 20, Market-street; ho. 2, St. Martin's-court  
 Wright, Brothers, flint-glass manufacturers, Newcastle Flint Glass Works, Forth-st. and Regent-street  
 Wright Elizabeth, furniture, &c. broker, 19, Union-street, and 26, Groat Market; ho. 21, Leazes-crescent  
 Wright Elizab. furniture brkr. 17, Union-st  
 Wright Gilbert, flint-glass manufacturer (Wright, Brothers); ho. Villa-real  
 Wright Gilbert, flint-glass manufacturer (Wright, Brothers); ho. Villa-real  
 Wright & Brown, ironfounders, Regent-st  
 Wright George, ironfounder (Wright & Brown); ho. Villa Real  
 Wright Geo. hairdresser, 53, Newgate-st; ho. Robinson-street, Shieldfield  
 Wright Geo. hairdresser, 53, Newgate-st; ho. Robinson-street, Shieldfield  
 Wright Rev. Henry Wildey, incumbent of St. John's, 24, Westgate-street  
 Wright James, grocer, 22, Wellington-st  
 Wright James, tailor, Oak's-place  
 Wright John & Co. spirit merchants, 40, High-bridge

Wright John, agent, 2, High-bridge  
 Wright Jos. prov. dealer, Marlborough-pl  
 Wright Margt. poulterer, 45, Pudding-ch  
 Wright Miles, turner, 39, and ho. 41, Bigg  
 Market  
 Wright Peter, wine merchant, 88, Side;  
 ho. 17, Albion-street  
 Wright Rich. Marr, btchr. 17, New Market;  
 ho. 17, St. James's-street  
 Wright Rbt. boot and shoemaker, Minories  
 Wright Wm. builder, 26, Westmoreland-st  
 Wright William, shopkeeper, Byker-bank  
 Wrightson Thomas, gentleman, 8, St.  
 Mary's-terrace  
 Wrightson William, innkeeper, *Bath Hotel*,  
 37, Scotswood-road  
 Wroe Jas. beerhouse, 35, Head of the Side  
 Wyatt John, bank cashier, Clarendon-place,  
 Gateshead  
 WYLAM COLLIERY OFFICE, 7, Quay-side  
 Wylam Mrs. Elizabeth, 12, Victoria-terrace  
 Wylam Ralph & Co. wine and spirit mer-  
 chants, 77, Quay, and 5, Sandhill  
 Wylam Ralph, wine and spirit merchant  
 (R. Wylam & Co.); ho. 21, West-street,  
 Gateshead  
 Wylam Robert, vict. *Foresters' Arms Inn*,  
 1, Wellington-street  
 Wylam William, wine and spirit merchant  
 (R. Wylam & Co.); ho. 1, Clarendon-place,  
 Gateshead  
 Wylie R. & Co. ironfounders, Close-gate  
 Foundry, Close  
 Wylie Rbt. ironfounder (R. Wylie & Co.);  
 ho. 1, Providence-place  
 Wylie & Ridley, confectnrs. 23, Cloth Mkt  
 Wynands W. J. merchant, Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 YARDLEY Wm. boot maker, Crescent-pl  
 Yellowley Elizabeth, fruiterer, &c. 29,  
 Grainger-street  
 Yellowley William, wholesale grocer, 57,  
 Pilgrim-street; ho. Corbridge  
 Youll John, smith, 74, Northumberland-st;  
 ho. 6, Stowell-street  
 Youll William & Rbt. slaters, Gallow-gate  
 Youll Robert, slater and dairyman, 3,  
 Leazes-lane, Gallow-gate  
 Youll William, dairyman, 41, Gallow-gate  
 Young Alex. grocer, 80, West Clayton-st;  
 ho. 23, Leazes-street  
 Young Andrew, draper, 106, Pilgrim-street  
 Young Andrew, grocer, 80, West Clayton-st.  
 Young C. H. com. merchant, 61, Close; ho.  
 7, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Young Edward, prov. dlr. 27, Butcher-bank

Young Edward, M. solicitor, 29, Sandhill  
 ho. 7, Eldon-place  
 Young Elizabeth, fruiterer, 33, Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Young George, *Neville Hotel*, opposite  
 Central Station, Neville-street  
 Young George, bootmaker, Seam-street  
 Young George, vict. *Union Vaults Inn*,  
 Dog-leap-stairs  
 Young Jacob, cart proprietor, 26, Sunder-  
 land-street  
 Young James, baker, Westgate  
 Young James Brown, draper, 23, East  
 Clayton-street  
 Young John, prov. dealer, 101, Percy-st  
 Young John, hatter, 94, Side; ho. 12,  
 Hinde-street  
 Young John, supervisor inland revenue, 28,  
 Melbourne-street  
 Young John, provision dealer, 23, Nun-st  
 Young John, tobacco and snuff dealer, 134,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Young John, provision dealer, St. Peters  
 Young Joseph, plumber, &c. (Stewart &  
 Young); ho. St. John's-lane  
 Young Margaret, milliner, &c. 5, Blackett-pl  
 Young Mrs. Mary, 35, Elswick-row  
 Young Mary, clockmaker, &c. 13, Bigg  
 Market; ho. Hinde-street  
 Young Mary Ann, confectioner, 28, Dean-st  
 and 40, Grey-street  
 Young Mary, watchmkr. &c. 13, Bigg Mkt  
 Young Matthew, grocer, 23, Westgate  
 Young Michael, vict. *Lion and Lamb Inn*,  
 44, Newgate-street  
 Young Richard, gentleman, Chimney Mills  
 Young Richard, merchant; ho. 4, Elswick  
 East-terrace  
 Young Robert K. plumber, &c. (Stewart  
 and Young); ho. St. John's-lane  
 Young Thomas, draper, Arcade; ho. 49,  
 Leazes-terrace  
 Young Thos. prov. dealer, 33, Prudhoe-st  
 Young William, glass manufacturer (J. G.  
 Dodd & Co.); ho. 40, Cumberland-row  
 Young William, French polisher, 29, Bigg  
 Market; 2, Ridley-court  
 Younger Adam A. agent, Picton-terrace  
 Youngusband Bartholomew, flour dealer,  
 112, Pilgrim-street; ho. 12, Albion-place  
 Youngusband John, provision dealer, 31,  
 Northumberland-street  
 Youngusband John, provision dealer, 101,  
 Percy-street  
 ZENNER David, analytical chemist, 13,  
 Bayley-street

# CLASSIFICATION

OF

## TRADES, PROFESSIONS, &c.

### Academies and Schools

- ALL SAINTS' CHARITY SCHOOL, Station House-sqr; John Brewis, teacher
- ALL SAINTS' CHARITY SCHOOL, Holy Jesus Hospital, Manor chare; Ann Pescod, teacher
- ARMSTRONG ANN CHALMERS (preparatory and infant), 10, West Clayton-st
- BELL & MALCOLM, Trafalgar st
- BEVERIDGE J. Plumber's Hall, West-walls
- BRIGGS REBECCA, 18, Marlborough-street
- BROWN E. & G. 14, West Clayton-street
- BRUCE REV. J. C. 80, Percy-st
- BURDIS W. 16, Blandford-st
- BYKER DISTRICT SCHOOL, Byker; John Young, master
- CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, Carliol-sq; John Riordan, master, and Mary Ann Hodgson, mistress
- CHARLTON MARY A. 22, Westmoreland-street
- CHOLERA SCHOOLS, Rosemary-lane; Thomas Smith, master, & Octavia Outhett, mistress
- CLARKE E. R. 35, Cumberland-row
- CLAXTON SUSANNAH (boarding), 2, George-street
- CLERGY JUBILEE SCHOOLS, Carliol-sq.; John Brockbank, master, & Elizabeth J. Reed, mistress
- COLTHARD HARPER, Hanover-st
- COPELAND G. 87, Blandford-st
- CORPORATION SCHOOL, Friars; George Meikle, teacher
- D'ACOSTA MARIA ANTOINETTE, 49, Howard street
- DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION, Charlotte-square, William Neill, head master and secretary
- DIXON ELIZABETH, 9, Hinde-st
- ELLIS AGNES (boarding) Higham-place
- EMSLIE MISSES, 25, Leazes-terrace
- FAIRWEATHER T. 42, Westgate-street
- GARVEN J. 1, William-street
- GIRLS' JUBILEE SCHOOL, Croft-street
- GREEN MRS. 179, Pilgrim-st
- GREENWELL T. 7, Thornton-st
- GREY T. (navigation and nautical astronomy), Trinity-chare
- GROBB ANN, 15, Westmoreland-street
- HALL CATHERINE JANE (boarding), 4, Howard-street
- HALL GRACE, 7, Bath-row
- HENDERSON E. Sallyport-gate
- HENDERSON NICHOLAS, Wesley-street
- HESLOP SARAH, Clavering-pl
- HEWISON DOROTHY & ESTHER, 20, Elswick-row
- INFANT SCHOOL (Orphan House), 60, Northmbrid st; Ann Robertson, teacher
- INFANT SCHOOL (Sallyport), Causey-bank; J. Lawson, mistress
- INFANT SCHOOL (Saint Andrew's), 14, Percy-st; Mary Veitch, teacher
- INFANT SCHOOL (St. John's), Bath-lane; Annie Ellis, mistress
- JAMESON J. Elswick-street
- KNOWLES JAMES, Knowles's Academy, 14, William-st. Arthur's Hill
- LAX ESTHER ELIZB. & MARGT. (boarding), 4, Ridley-villas
- LAX MARY ANN (ladies), 24, Shieldfield-green
- LEE R. 19, Northumberland-st
- LILLYWHITE ANNE, 15, Terrace-place
- LOTEN J. Croft-street
- MILNE MARY ANN, Westgate-street
- NOBLE JOHN (day & boarding), Shieldfield-green
- OUTHETT MARGT. (boarding), 7, Trafalgar-street

**Academies &c.—Continued.**

Pearson F. & G. 5, Carliol-square  
**PROVIDENCE CHAPEL SCHOOLS**, Westmoreland-lane; R. & Ellen Anderson, teachers  
 Pyburn J. 4, Trafalgar-street  
**RAGGED SCHOOLS**, 38, Gibson-street; John Morgan, master; Sarah Coulson, mistress  
 Reid Isabella, 17, Thomas's-street  
 Robins Mrs. Margaret, Carliol-street  
 Robinson Jane Maria, 17, Rye-hill  
 Robinson J. House Carpenters' Tower, Westgate-st  
 Robson Ann, Glasshouse-st. St. Peter's  
 Ross Jno. 20, Nelson-street  
 Rowley J. 23, Buckingham-st  
**ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL**, Charlotte-square; Rev. J. Snape, M.A. master  
**ROYAL JUBILEE SCHOOL**, New-road; C. F. Springman, teacher  
 Rutherford Thomas H. Lawson-street, Byker-bar  
 Scott Jane, 4, Shield-street  
 Simpson Mrs. 61, Westmoreland-terrace  
 Smith & Bowness, 52, Northumberland-street  
 Smith Mary, 7, Wellington-ter  
 Spencer Revd. William, B.A. (boarding & day) 7 & 8, Clayton-street, West  
 Stamp Elizabeth G. 39, Westmoreland-terrace  
**ST. ANDREW'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS**, 14, Percy-st. & Eldon-lane; George Gibb and Mary Ann Bulloch, teachers  
**ST. ANN'S NATIONAL SCHOOL**, New-rd.; J Stafford, tchr  
**ST. JOHN'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS**, Sunderland-street; J. Forster, master; Jane Wilson, mistress  
**ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT SCHOOL**, Elswick st; John Jameson, teacher

**ST. NICHOLAS'S NATIONAL SCHOOL**, Queen-st; G. Grey Wilson & Elizabeth Brockbank, teachers  
**ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL**, Vine-lane; Henry Page, master; Dorothy Ann Cole, mistress  
 Storey James, Byker-hill  
 Storey J. 1, St. Mary's-place  
 Tait J. and E. 16, Sunderland-street  
 Taylor Elizabeth (boarding). 6, Queen's-square  
 Tate Mary, 95, Blandford-street  
 Teasdale Mary Ann, 106, E. Clayton-street  
 Tidy Catherine, 5, Saville-row  
**TRINITY CHURCH SCHOOLS**, New Bridge-street; J. & Mary Noble, teachers  
**TRINITY HOUSE SCHOOL**, Trinity-chare; Thos. Grey (teacher of navigation, & nautical astronomy)  
**UNION SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, Bath-lane; Isabella H. McKay, mistress  
**UNTARIAN CHAPEL SCHOOLS**, Hanover sq.; J. Ridgeway & Hannah Carr, teachers  
 Waddie A. 14, Elswick-row  
 Watson E. W. (boarding), 53, Blackett-street  
 White D. 7, Green-court  
 Willins Rev. W. (boarding), 35, Carliol-street  
 Wilson Ann, 10, Cumberland-row  
 Wilson Diana, Weaver's Tower, New Bridge-street  
 Wilson Rachel, New Bridge-street

**Accountants**

Allison R. (and arbitrator) Royal Arcade  
 Baker B. 4, Yorke-street  
 Guthrie J. 27, Dean-street  
 Hogg J. O. 64, Grey-street  
 Hoggins J. Arcade  
 Jameson J. 100, Percy-street  
 James Jno. W. Minden-ter  
 Middlemas A. Arcade  
 Miller J. 21, Dean-street  
 Proctor & Lamb, 17, Arcade  
 Shand W. Bank-buildings

**Account Book Makers**

Crawford A. R. 12, Dean-st  
 Forster & Hara, 26, Side  
 Robinson R. 31 & 32, Side, & Postern

**Agents—Commission**

*See also Brokers—Ship and Insurance.*

Alexander & Wood, Grinding-chare, Quay-side  
 Anderson Peter, 19, Clayton-street West  
 Anderson Wm. colliery, Byker  
 Angus T. C. & Co. 9, Close  
 Archer R. H. Close  
 Ayton I. & Sons, 36, Sandhill  
 Benson H. W. Copland-ter. Shieldfield  
 Bertram C. 71, Quay  
 Birkinshaw W. commission, 38, Broad-chare  
 Black J. & Co. 94, Side  
 Bradshaw B. C. insurance, Fenwick's-entry  
 Briggs W. J. Fenwick's-entry  
 Brough C. 32, Blackett-street  
 Brown Jas. St. Nicholas's-sq  
 Brown Jno. H. junr. Rewcastle-chare  
 Burnett Robert, 26, Quay-side  
 Capper W. J. 28, Leazes-ter  
 Challoner Ewd. 17, Mosley-st  
 Clark W. Arcade  
 Clement L. Three Indian Kings-court  
 Colville J. B. 11, Trafalgar-st  
 Cook William, New-road  
 Courtenay J. C. 97, Side  
 Coxon William, house, 35, West Buckingham-st  
 Coxwell G. S. 106, Side  
 Currie, Broths. & Co. 117, Side  
 Dickinson Wm. 38, Quay-side  
 Dodd Thomas, 14, Sandhill  
 Drury and Richardson, 50, Dean street  
 Dryden J. & Co. 9, Trinity Chambers  
 Fairbridge William, house, 80, Newgate-street  
 Fraser Alex. 35, Broad-chare  
 Fothergill R. T. 1. Butcher-bk  
 Gilpin H. & Co. 33, Market-st  
 Greenwell & Son, Newcastle-chare

**Agents, &c.—Continued.**

Grey J. B. & Co. 38, Broad-ch  
Hall J. & Co. 11, Quay  
Hall T. 113, Side  
Hansen P. Fenwick's-entry  
Hardcastle & Allason, Arcade  
Harris Anthony & Co. 32, Quay  
Harrison A. 13, Arcade  
Haswell S. W. 32, Quay-side  
Heath Thomas & Francis, 42,  
Sandhill  
Hedley S. 48, Westgate-st  
Heslop C. Drury-lane  
Hewett J. 27, Westmoreland-st  
Hills, Edward, 44, Grey-st  
Hillyard Benjamin, jun. and  
ship broker, 36, Quay-side  
Hodgson J. J. 26, Dean-st  
Hodgson Charles, & general,  
*Adrain Head Inn*, Elswick-  
lane  
Hogg J. O. 64, Grey-street  
Hoggins J. Arcade  
Hollenius & Sheardown, 33,  
Quay  
Honeyman & Co. Painter-hgh  
Hoyle R. 14, Sandhill  
Humphrey William, *Ropers'  
Arms Inn*, Nelson-street  
North-shore  
Intlemann, Rose & Co. 32,  
Quay.  
Jobson, Brothers, & Co. 77,  
Quayside  
Jobson and Horsfall, and  
curriers and leather mer-  
chants, Stowell-street  
Johnstone J. house, Mel-  
bourne-street  
Lambert Robt. 9, Clayton-st  
West  
Lange, Bros. Three Indian  
Kings-court  
Lawrence J. jun. 55, Quay  
Leighton William Brogg, 7,  
Grainger-street  
Loades Wm. Butcher-bank  
Losh Wilson & Bell, 37,  
Quay-side  
Lunn J. 6, Broad-chare  
Mathwin Thomas, 1, St.  
St. Thomas-square  
McCree T. & A. 75, Quay  
Moss J. 32, Broad-chare  
Middlemass A. Arcade  
Nesham W. 2, Sandhill  
Newby J. house, 8, Lisle-street

Oates I. 12, Sandhill  
Palmer G. & C. M. 29, Quay  
Parker A. & Co. and steam  
packet, 50, Quay  
Parker J. & Co. 40, Sandhill  
Pattinson & Dunn, 21, Groat  
Market  
Pattinson Thomas, & Co.  
and Australian emigra-  
tion, &c., Three Indian  
Kings-court  
Pearson J. Gallow-gate  
Pentland J. 17, St. John's-In  
Perez & Williams, shipping,  
43, Sandhill  
Pickersgill & Co. 2, Sandhill  
Plues W. M. 51, Quay  
Potts J. 1, Broad-chare  
Pring A. Pallister's-chare  
Proctor Lamb, 17, Arcade  
Reid Thos. 33, Quay-side  
Rennoldson & Farley, 33,  
Quay  
Richardson Wm. 20, Sandhl  
Scheele W. 71, Quay  
Scott James J. 59, Quay-side  
Selby L. 17, Mosley-street  
Southern Wm. Rewcastle-ch  
Storey John, 14, Sandhill  
Stuart W. 62, Grainger-st  
Telfer Adam, 19, Nun-st  
Temperley and Springman  
(successors to Reid & Co.),  
21, Quay-side  
Thompson & Co. 14, Broad-ch  
Thompson W. G. 35, Broad-ch  
Towns Thomas, Duke-street  
Turner James, Three Indian  
Kings-court  
Wakinshaw Brothers, 14,  
Broad-chare  
Walker J. New-road  
Walsh J. 17, Mosley-st  
Watson Rbt. L. 26, Quay-side;  
ho. 41, Leazes-terrace  
Young C. H. Close

**Agents—Special**

Anderson & Mack, mahogany,  
42, Grey-street  
Atkinson R. tea, 4, Saville-rw  
Brockett W. H. & secretary  
to Chamber of Commerce,  
29, Sandhill  
Brown Thos. (to Thos. Flet-  
cher & Co.), 3, Camden-  
street, Shieldfield

Burn James, 8, Cottenham-st  
Carins Henry (to Thomas  
and Matthew Thompson,  
brewers, Manor Brewery);  
ho. Pawton Dean-terrace  
Challoner J. S. (British Tele-  
graph Co.), 27, Dean-street  
Cooper J. (Chartered Gas  
Light and Coke Co. Lon-  
don), 33, Quay  
Dickinson William (for St.  
Petersburg Nadejda In-  
surance Company), 38,  
Quay-side  
Donnison Fred. Clavering-pl  
Doubleday T. sec. to coal trade,  
Mosley-street  
Gell George (to the Yarmouth  
Steam Co.), New Quay  
Hall John, coal agent, South  
Elswick Colliery, near New-  
castle  
Harborn Thos. (to William  
Galloway and Co.), 13,  
Blandford-street  
Harrison A. (Hull Grease and  
Oil Co. and Wintle & Co.),  
13, Arcade  
Hyslop Charles, for the sale  
of Pipe and Potters' Clay,  
Blue Anchor-chare, and  
65, Quay-side  
Lawrence J. jun. (Montrose  
and Newcastle Shipping  
Co.), 55, Quay  
Loades William (to J. M.  
Thorne & Son, Nine Elms  
Brewery, London; and to  
John and William Harvey  
and Co. distillers, York;  
and also to John & Robert  
Harvey and Co. distillers,  
Dundas-hill), office, But-  
cher-bank; ho. Villa-place,  
Gateshead  
McCulloch D. (Blackie and  
Sons, pubs.), 2, Elswick-ct  
Mures W. L. (Hull and  
Newcastle Steam Naviga-  
tion Co.), 2, Broad-chare  
and Clarence-street  
Pattinson Thomas and Co.  
(Australian emigration, &c)  
Three Indian Kings-court  
Pickersgill Geo. (to Fullerton  
and Co. publishers), 34,  
Westgate-street

**Agents, &c.—Continued.**

Plummer B. (the Vieille Mon-  
tagne Co's zinc) St. Peter's;  
office, 7, Quay  
Potts J. emigratn. 1, Broad-ch  
Redshaw Andw. self-generat-  
ing gas lamp, 1, Blenheim-  
street  
Renfrew James T. (for G.  
Virtue & Co. publishers,  
London and New York);  
30, Collingwood-street  
Shepherd Ann, for Morrison's  
pills, 20, Carloli-street  
Shorthose J. (Bass Ratchiffe  
and Gretton), Goods Sta-  
tion, Y. N. & B. Railway  
Sisson G. Hillgate ware-  
houses, 117, Side  
Stevenson, Vermehern, and  
Scott (to the Jarrow  
Chemical Co.), 1, Sand-hl  
Thomson W. G. Dundee  
traders, 35, Broad-chare  
Weatherson John (to Messrs.  
Wylie & Co.), Close  
Wright John (to William  
Sykes Thornton), 28, High-  
bridge

**Agricultural Implement  
Makers**

Gibson & Son, Gallow-gate  
Richardson & Co. Stowell-st  
**Ale and Porter Merchants**  
Berwick A. & Co. 6, Market-st  
Finlay & Scott, 47, Bigg Mkt  
Gilpin J. & Co. 52, Pilgrim-st  
Hedley Mary, 60 and 61,  
Head of the Side  
Kirkley J. 4 and 5, Manor-st  
Laing Alex. 5, Market-street  
Miller W. 54, Pilgrim-street  
Rodham T. 21, High Bridge  
Shorthose John, Trafalgar  
Goods Station  
Stephenson R. 107, Pilgrim-st  
Walker E. 70, Grey-street

**Anchor Manufacturers**

See also Chain and Chain-  
Cable Manufacturers

Longridge & Co. Bedlington  
Iron Works; office, 24,  
Westgate-street

Shields W. St. Peter's, and  
Rewcastle-chare, Quay

**Animal & Bird Preservers**

Duncan R. St. Andrew's-ct  
Wingate R. R. 9, Spring  
Garden-terrace

**Architects and Surveyors**

See also Land Agents and  
Surveyors

Austin T. 36, Mosley-street  
Brown W. 76, Grey-street  
Dobson J. New Bridge-street  
Gibson Thos. 58, Westgate-st  
Grainger R. 9, W. Clayton-st  
Green J. 64, Grey-street  
Green B. 3, Arcade  
Knowles Wm. 35, Northum-  
berland-street  
Johnson & Knowles, 17, Clay-  
ton-street, West  
Oliver A. Bank Buildings,  
and 17, Howard-street  
Oliver A. 39, West Clayton-st  
Oliver T. jun. 80, Grey-st  
Oliver T. sen. 3, Picton-place  
Prosser T. 4, Low Swin-  
burne-place  
Spoor Edward (and builder,  
&c.) Hanover-square  
Stokoe W. 3, Argyle-street  
Thompson M. 15, Royal Arcd  
Walker G. 15, W. Clayton-st  
Wanless J. 3, Mansfield-st  
Wardle J. 32, Market-street  
Watson J. 74, Grey-street

**Artists**

Marked \* are Portrait Painters.

Barker Chas Fiott (& histo-  
rical & portrait painter),  
Branding-place  
Campbell J. 114, Blenheim-st  
Elliott R. 42, Grey-street  
Harper T. (landscape) 12,  
Brunswick-place  
Hogarth I. 6, Grainger-street  
\* Humble S. 39, Blackett-st  
Knowles W. A. 35, North-  
umberland-street  
Lowthin T. 63, West Clayton-st  
\* McDonald C. & Co. 21, Dean-  
street  
Mossman D. (minature) 19,  
Blackett-street

Ramsay J. 40, Blackett-st  
Richardson H. B. (landscape  
& marine) 50, Blackett-st  
Scott W. B. School of Design,  
Westgate-street  
\* Weir W. 26, E. Clayton st

**Asphalte Manufacturers**

James & Co. 8, Grey-street  
NEWCASTLE & GATESHEAD  
ASPHALTE COMPANY; office,  
Carloli-square  
TYNE ASPHALTE Co. 15,  
Grey-street

**Assistant Overseers**

Carins Alexander, for Byker  
Carins Geo. for Heaton  
Dickinson Thos. 42, Elswick-  
street, for Elswick  
Frater Mark, for Jesmond  
Gamsby George, for West-  
gate; office, 22, West Bland-  
ford-street  
Gibson J. T. 16, St Nicholas's  
chreh-yd. for St. Nicholas's  
Gray Geo. Trafalgar street,  
for All Saints'  
Proctor Michael, Nixon-st.  
for St. Andrew's  
Sibbet Henry, Orchard-street,  
for St. John's  
Sterling Wm. for Benwell

**Auctioneers and Appraisers**

Anderson & Mack, 42, Grey-  
street  
Anderson Peter, 19, Clayton-  
street, West  
Blagburn R. Three Indian  
Kings-court  
Brignall J. A. 1, Sandgate  
Brough C. Blackett-street  
Charleton J. 13, Nrthmbrld-ct  
Clark W. Arcade  
Cook William, New-road  
Gilpin H. & Co. 33, Market-st  
Hardcastle & Allason, Arcade  
Hoggins J. Arcade  
Jordan J. Northumberland-ct  
Pattinson & Dunn, 21, Groat  
Market  
Pentland J. 17, St. John's-In  
Towers Dickinson, Black  
Bull-yard, High-bridge;  
ho. 15, Carloli-street  
Walsh J. 44, Grey-street

**Bakers**

Marked \* are also Flour Dealers

Adams R. R. Cut-bank  
 Allan Andrew, and flour dealer, 36, Low Friar-st  
 \*Armstrong J. 10, Buxton-st  
 Atchison Andrew, bread and biscuit, 9, Bridge-street, Gateshead, & 27, Quay-side  
 Bain A. F. 3, Spring Garden-In  
 Bolam G. biscuit, 27, High Friar-street  
 Brewis Peter, Stockbridge  
 Brewis T. Stockbridge  
 Brown W. 69, Northumberland-street  
 Cameron W. (biscuit) 35, and 36, Grainger-street  
 Carr Ralph, St. Peter's  
 Davison John, St. Ann's-st  
 Dixon S. 16, High Friar-st  
 Dry B. White Swan-yard  
 Dry W. 39, Broad-chare  
 Fleming W. Leazes-lane  
 Forbes R. 8, Nun-street  
 Fryer John, bread & biscuit, 6, Sunderland-street, and 1, Temple-street  
 Green G. 60-61, Blackett-st  
 Grieves W. Spring-street  
 \*Guthrie W. Waterloo-street  
 Hay W. D. 18 & 53, Quay  
 Hay William, and grocer, 19, Arthur's Hill  
 Hunter Jacob, 39, Groat Market  
 Lockie R. 8, East Clayton-st  
 McNeil Wm. (public) St. Mary-street, Sandgate  
 Millers James, Newgate-st  
 Pigdon T. W. West Clayton-st  
 Rea G. 27, Nun-street  
 Robinson J. Milk Market  
 Ross Sarah, 33, Terrace-pl  
 Scott W. 3, St. Nicholas's-church-yard  
 Snowball & Allan, 72, Northumberland-street  
 Turnbull R. 33, Howard-st  
 Weatherson T. 63, Head of the Side  
 Wightman J. T. 59, Pilgrim-st  
 Wilkinson R. 39, Groat Mkt  
 Williamson Henry, Prudhoe-place  
 Young J. Westgate

**Bankers**

NEWCASTLE BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, Grey-street; —Robt. Anderson, agent  
 D. W. Goddard, sub-agent  
 NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT COMPANY, Grey-street, — Jonathan Richardson & W. B. Ogden, directors  
 UNION BANKING COMPANY, Mosley-st.—Wm. Woods, Saml. Parker, and Geo. Bargate, directors for Newcastle  
 COMMERCIAL BANK, Dean-st.—Wm. Walker, J. D. Weatherly, G. W. Cram, Geo. E. Sawyer, and Allan R. Bowers, directors  
 W. H. LAMBTON & Co. Dean-st  
 SAVINGS BANK, Royal Arcade; —Open on Saturdays from 12 to 1, and from 7 to 8; Geo. Masterton, actuary

**Barometer Makers**

*See also Opticians.*

Alchisio Lewis, 4, Market-st  
 Barnasconi F. 20, High-bridge  
 Mastaglio V. 24, Grainger-st  
 Molteni A. 185, Pilgrim-st  
 Molteni C. 25, Grainger-st. and Collingwood-street  
 Tarelli A. & Son, Dean-st

**Barristers**

Bainbridge W. Westmoreland House, Westgate-street  
 Blackwell B. B. 1, Spital-pl  
 Dunn M. Royal Arcade  
 Ellison C. E. stipendiary magistrate, Westgate-st  
 Gibson W. S. 5, E. George-st  
 Losh James (& judge of the County Court of Northbrld.), 11, West Clayton-street  
 Mulcaster J. P. 51, Westgate-street

**Basket Makers**

Armitage W. (and willow merchant) Manor-chare  
 Bain T. Painter-heugh  
 Burluraux S. (& importer) 29, Side

Denton R. 38, Bigg Market  
 Gray John B. Back-lane  
 Grey J. 89, New Market  
 Harrison J. & H. (& willow merchants), 31, Dean-st  
 Harrison T. 22, Side  
 Harrison W. 20, Nelson-st  
 Horsley J. Taylor's-court  
 Humble C. 13, Union-street  
 ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, 50, Northumberland-street  
 Sayers Christopher, Percy-st  
 Thompson T. D. 92, New Market  
 Todd H. Westgate  
 Todd H. 51, New Market

**Berlin Wool and Fancy Repositories**

Corbett J. & Co. 2, Grey-st  
 Dixon Kitty, 1, Hood-street  
 Engledow L. 39, Grainger-st  
 Foss J. H. 93, W. Clayton-street  
 Stafford Hannah, 65, Grey-st  
 Swan Isabella & Mary Jane, 9, Northumberland-street  
 White M. 11, Grey street

**Bill Distributors**

Boag W. Manors  
 Goulden J. 42, Groat Market  
 Thompson J. Low Bridge  
 Wood W. Chambers'-court

**Billiard Room Keepers**

Angus J. 9, Market-st  
 Grant J. 27, Market-street  
 Humble C. 9, Shakspeare-st  
 Thomas W. 2, Market-st

**Bird Dealers**

Nichol P. 27, Nelson-st  
 Richardson J. Neville-street, Spital  
 Watson E. Friars

**Blacking Manufacturers**

Forrest Joseph (and ink), Orchard-street  
 Liddle, T. Stepney

**Blanket Manufacturer**

Hopkinson Robert, St. Ann's-street; works at Birstall, near Leeds

**Block and Mast Makers**

Chicken T. 29, Quay, and at Gateshead  
Hutton W. Quay  
Proud J. Close & Ouseburn Saw Mills

**Boarding & Lodging Houses**

*See also Temperance Hotels.*

Ainsworth Mary Ann, 33, Grainger-street  
Anderson Hannah, Prospect-place, Arthur's Hill  
Andrews Ann, 2, Leazes-cres.  
Angus Margt. 36, Shield-st  
Atkinson Elizb. 48, Carloli-st  
Aydon Jane & Deborah, 41, Blackett-st  
Bainbridge Elizb. 13, Westmoreland-street  
Barron F. 10, St. John's-In  
Bell Ann, 40, Blackett-street  
Bell Ann, 9, Cottenham-st  
Bell Maria Jane, 16, St. James's-street  
Blakey Mary, 7, Prudhoe-st  
Brown Elizabeth, 23, Sunderland-street  
Brown Martha, Carloli st  
Brown Margt. 38, Blackett-st  
Brown Susannah, 3, Percy-pl  
Burn Jane, 4, Albion-st  
Burn Sarah, 8, Saville-court  
Callender Ann, 8, Bell-street  
Carey Elizb. 33, Market-st  
Charlton Catherine, Elswick East-terrace  
Charlton Elizabeth, 8, Sunderland-street  
Corbett Ann, 4, Lisle-street  
Crawford Mrs. —, 26, Nun-st  
Crombie J. 91, W. Clayton-st  
Crow Mary, 4, Leazes-cres  
Curry Elizb. 6, Newgate-st  
Dagg Elizb. 13, New Bridge-st  
Darling Mary, 16, Oxford-st  
Davidson Elmr. 7, Forth-In  
Davison Margt. Camden-st  
Dawson B. 11, George-st  
Dormond R. 3, Angus'-court  
Douglass Elizabeth, Elswick East-terrace  
Easton Jane, 6, St. John's-In  
Elder Mary, East Parade  
Elliott J. 44, Blackett-street  
Ellison G. 3, Lisle-street

Elliott Sarah, 28, Northumberland-street  
Emmerson J. Morrison-ter  
Eydon J. D. 41, Blackett-st  
Farrish Mary Ann, 31, Westgate-street  
Fenwick Isab. 11, Saville-crt  
Gilmore Mary, 18, Leazes-ter  
Gray Ruth, 98, Blandford-st  
Grey Dorothy, 11, Blackett-st  
Grey Hannah, Carloli-street  
Grey Hannah, 1, Duke-st  
Guthrie G. 48, Cumberland-row  
Hall C. Northumberland-crt  
Harrison G. 80, Blandford-st  
Harrison Isab. 33, Blackett st  
Harrower Ellen, 2, Northumberland-place  
Hay Elizabeth, 44, Carloli-st  
Hedley Jane & Fanny, 11, Oxford-street  
Hildreth M. 5, Cottenham-st  
Hindmarsh E. 1, William-st  
Heaviside Mrs. 22, Sunderland-street  
Henderson E. 11, Saville-row  
Hewison Isab. 2, Angas-crt  
Hewitson H. 13, St. John's-In  
Hodge Cath. 17, Albion-pl  
Hudspeth Hannah, Shield-st  
Jameson Matilda, 55, Leazes-terrace  
Johnson M. P. 19, Villa-pl  
Johnston Mary A. 22, Edward-street  
Kirsop Jane, 64, Blandford-st  
Laidler W. 12, St. John's-In  
Lancaster Sarah, Carloli-st  
Lee Mary, 14, Terrace-place  
Leighton Mary Ann, 56, Cumberland-row  
Limpricht Isabella, 81, Blandford-street  
Mason Margt. 10, Terrace-pl  
Mather Eliz. 39, Carloli-st  
Mather M. 83, Blandford-st  
Maughan Jane, Canada-ter  
Meldrum Elizb. Leazes-road  
Middlemas Jane, 7, Bell-st  
Morallee J. 14, Brunswick-place  
Munro Isab. 10, Blackett-st  
Neale Margt. 16, Percy-st  
Nichols n Mary, 82, Blandford-street  
Patterson C. 21, Blackett-st

Peacock Ann, 9, Shakspeare-st  
Rae Isab. 6, St. Mary's-ter  
Richardson Elizabeth, 14, Oxford-street  
Richardson Mary, 96, Blandford-street  
Ridley Ann, 42, Grey-street  
Rowell W. 60, Blandford-st  
Ryle Margt. 48, Blackett-st  
Ryott Mary, 2, Brunswick-pl  
Simpson H. 26, Grainger-st  
Slater Misses, 14, Saville-row  
Smith Ann, 14, Carloli street  
Smith Ann, 8, Eldon-square  
Smith Ann, 1, Hedley-street  
Smith Elizabeth, 14, St. John's-lane  
Smith Elizb. 3, Villa-place  
Snowdon D. 12, Stamford-ham-place  
Spark Mrs. 36, Carloli-street  
Stark Margt. 28, Oxford-st  
Stout E. 17, Westgate-street  
Sutherland Misses, 8, Princess-street  
Taylor Charlotte, 3, George-st  
Taylor J. 6, Angas-court  
Taylor Margaret, 2, St. Thomas's-crescent  
Taylor Sarah, 24, Oxford-st  
Thew Mary, 20, Leazes-cres  
Thornton Eleanor, 9, Northumberland-street  
Thursfield Margaret, St. James's-street  
Tinwell Margt. 12, Blandford-street  
Tomlinson H. 3, Elswick-crt  
Tweddle Mary, 29, Leazes-ter  
Waitt J. 2, Ravensworth-ter  
Wall Martha, 27, St. John's-In  
Wardle Ann, 59, Leazes-ter  
Watson Ann, 6, Grainger-st  
Watson Elizabeth, 1, Elswick East-ter. Scotswood-road  
Wilkin Charlotte, 4, Princess-street  
Wilkin Mary, Wesley-street  
Winn Elizb. 9, St. Mary's-pl

**Boat Builders**  
Clasper H. Benwell Boat House, Low Benwell  
Humphrey William, *Roper's Arms Inn*, Nelson-street; North-shore  
Wood S. Tyne-street

**Bone Cutters and Manure  
Manufacturers**

Colbeck Thos. L. & Co. Scots-  
wood Bone Mill; office,  
60, Quayside

**Bookbinders**

Marked \* are also Paper Rulers.

Charlton Edw. 46, Pilgrim-st  
Cowan R. 1, Library-place  
Dawson W. H. 16, St. Nicho-  
las's-church-yard  
France & Co. 106, Side  
Kaye Wm. 5, Blackett-street  
\*Kelly & Waters, 20, Nelson-  
street  
Lambert M. & M. W. 69,  
Grey-street  
\*Lee J. 5, St. John's lane  
Lorraine Cath. Pilgrim-street  
Moran Wm. 5, Low Friar-st  
\*Newlands T. 61, Head of Side  
\*Paradise W. 99, Percy-street  
\*Robinson R. 31, & 32, Side  
Sanderson F. 11, West Buck-  
ingham-street  
Sang W. 61, Grey-street  
\*Simpson T. & Sons, 15,  
Dean-street & 2, Side  
\*Snowdon Thomas, 10, Bigg  
Market  
\*Sturrock G. 46, Grainger-st  
\*Wilson G. P. 92, Side

**Booksellers and Stationers**  
*See also Stationers.*

Atkin W. (nautical & chart),  
62, Quay  
Bachus Richd. 108, Percy-st  
Bagnell Joshua, 5, Nun-st  
Bailey J. 49, W. Clayton-st  
Barkas T. P. 26, Grainger-st  
Barlow J. 28, Grainger-st  
Bell G. 2, Harle street  
Bell W. J. 26, Great Market  
Blackie and Son; D. McCul-  
loch, agent, 2, Elswick-ert  
Brennan C. Trafalgar-street  
Brennan H. 40, Grainger-st  
Cail J. & S. A. (nautical and  
chart sellers), 45, Quay  
Charlton Edwd. 46, Pilgrim-st  
Charnley E. 45, Bigg Market  
Crowther Henderson, 16,  
Nelson-street  
Crothers Robert, 121, Pil-  
grim-street

Crowther Isaac, Denton-chare  
Dent R. 112, Pilgrim-street  
Dodds M. S. (and nautical  
and chart seller), 34, Quay  
Dodsworth F. and W, 33,  
Collingwood-street  
Donkin Robert, Elswick-Jane  
Everatt A. 82, Newgate-st  
Farren J. 8, Mosley street  
France P. & Co. 8, Side  
Fordyce Wm. 59, Pilgrim-st  
Franklin William Edward  
(and news agent), Central  
Railway Station, and at the  
other stations of the York,  
Newcastle, and Berwick  
Railway, and 14, Royal  
Arcade  
Fullerton & Co.; G. Pickers-  
gill, agent, Westgate-st  
Gilbert J. Arcade  
Harrison H. New Market  
Horn T. 32 and 33, Grey-st  
Johnson W. 16, Stowell-st  
Kaye W. 5, Blackett-street  
Lorraine Cath. Pilgrim-street  
Maeready G. New Market  
Marston J. 7, Mosley-street  
McKay Robert, Pink-lane  
Mitford T. 8, Union-street  
Moran Wm. (& bookbinder)  
5, Low Friar-street  
Murray P. New Market  
Paradise W. 99, Percy-street  
Phillipson & Hare, 26, Mos-  
ley-street  
Pringle A. 17, Wellington-st  
Pringle W.S. 3, Collingwood-  
street  
Richardson G. B. 38, West  
Clayton-street  
Robertson J. New Market  
Robinson Robert, 116, Pil-  
grim-street  
Rutland G. New Market  
Sang W. 61, Grey-street  
Sharp Jane, 33, Westgate-st  
Sutton W.D. 22, Collingwd.-st  
Turnbull J. 38, Butcher-bank  
Turner R. 72, Grey-street  
Virtue G.; W. James T. Ren-  
frew, 30, Collingwood-st  
Watson J. New Market  
Watson Wm. 2, Marlborough-  
crescent, near the Cattle  
Market  
Worden T. 16, Nun-street

**Boot and Shoe Dealers**

Clark J. 67, Side  
Dixon S. 63, Grey-street  
Hall W. 9, Blackett-street  
McIver Mary, 75, Side  
Milburn J. Side  
Patton Jane, 78, Side  
Thompson J. 12, Mosley-st

**Boot and Shoe Makers**

Marked thus \* are also Cloggers  
Allen J. 35, Newgate-street  
Armstrong J. 22, West Clay-  
ton-street  
Armstrong T. Worley-street  
Atkin D. 7 and 14, Castle-  
garth-stairs  
Atkin T. 18 and 19, Castle-  
garth-stairs  
Atkin T. 50, W. Clayton-st  
Atkinson T. 6, Villa-place  
Atkinson W. Duke-street  
Archer James, Westgate-hill  
Badger T. 20, Castle-grth-sts  
Balmer Alex. W. Blandford-st  
Barty W. Elswick East-ter  
Bell J. Westgate-hill  
Bell Robert, White Swan-yd  
Bell W. 9, Gallow-gate  
Bianchi C. 25, High-bridge  
Blackett J. New-road  
Blakey J. 87, Side  
Boe W. 59, Westgate-street  
Bolam J. 1, Carlton-street  
Boston R. 22, Northumber-  
land-street  
Bracken D. 92, W. Clayton-st  
Bracken J. 6, William-street  
Brown John Henry, 112,  
Blandford-street  
Brown Wm. David, Spring  
Garden-lane, High Pitt-st  
Burgess T. 18, Oyster-shell-In  
Burnip A. 3, Buckingham-st  
Brownhill J. Buxton-street  
Bruce J. 6, Castle-garth  
Buglass J. 38, Trafalgar-st  
Burton J. Byker-bank  
Byers Mary, 17, Castle-garth-  
stairs  
Campbell W. 52 & 53, Dean-st  
Clark J. 86 Side, and 46,  
St. Nicholas's-square  
Clark Jane, 67, Side  
Clark W. 9, Darnecrook  
Clarkson Elias, 9, John-st  
Clyde W. Blandford-street

**Boot & Shoe Makers—Contind.**

Cohn N. 43, East Clayton-st  
 Collinson T. 10, Dean-street  
 Cook G. Shield-street  
 Cooper C. 21, Pitt-street  
 Cooper H. 14, Low Friar-st  
 Cooper J. 1, Market-st  
 Coulson R. 5, Marlborough-st  
 Cowans J. 76, Northumbld.-st  
 Creig C. J. Forth-st  
 Creig G. Castle Garth  
 Crewther T. 66, Elswick-st  
 Crow J. 30, Terrace-place  
 Cuthbertson J. Seam-street  
 Darling J. 28, Groat Market  
 Darling John, Mansfield-st  
 Dixon G. Ouseburn Bridge,  
 Dixon Saml. 60, Grey-street  
 Douglass E. 100, E. Clayton-st  
 Dowe J. 52, Grainger-street  
 Duncan R. St. Andrew's-crt.  
     Pilgrim-street  
 Faire Robert, 28, Sandhill  
 Farsey John (peg), 5, East  
     Clayton-street  
 Fallow R. 4, Bath-lane  
 Fawdon H. & Son, 49, Dean-st  
 Forster W. 1, Castle-garth  
 Gallon J. Westgate  
 Gardner M. 41, Collingwd.-st  
 Gibson G. 3, Castle-garth-strs  
 Gibson J. 30, Blackett-st  
 Gibson & Son, 103, Side  
 Gibson Wm. St. Martin's-crt  
 Gilroy I. B. 9, Edward-st  
 Glendinning T. New-road  
 Gooden Charles, 7, Nun-st  
 Graham —, Diana-street  
 Graham T. 5, Gallow-gate  
 Grey M. 75, W. Clayton-st  
 Guthrie M. 76, Westgate-st  
 Handyside G. 11, Dean-st  
 Harland Rchd., Pandon-bank  
 Harle G. 43, Westmland-ter  
 Harrison J. 4, Cstle-grth-strs  
 Hedley W. 10, Blenheim-st  
 Henderson W. 3, Spring-st  
 Hoppell T. 24, Blackett-st  
 Hobson J. Back-lane  
 Holmes Andw. Wellington-st  
 Holmes J. Bath-terrace  
 Holmes T. 6, Gibson-street  
 Hopps W. 16, Pandon-bank  
 Imrie D. Hanover-st  
 Johnson E. Dixon's bldngs  
 Johnson T. 5, Newgate-st  
 Kelly J. Blandford-st

Kerr T. 17, Butcher-bank  
 Kidd J. Causey-bank  
 Knox T. 3, Buckingham-st  
 Lambert G. Denton-chare  
 Leach J. Brandling Village  
 Leach J. 16, Percy-street  
 Larkman G. St. John's-lane  
 Lilley T. East Ballast-hills  
 Lodge W. Harle-street  
 Low J. M. 22, Grainger-st  
 Lowe H. 13, Grainger-st  
 Lowthian William, 45, Prud-  
     hoe-street  
 McAllister J. East Ballast-hils  
 McCaw A. 6, Low Friar-st  
 McDonald N. Low-bridge  
 McGaw, J. 6, Sunderland-st  
 McGee W. 4, Marlborough-st  
 McKenna Thos. Castle-garth  
 McKie John, 3, Pink-lane, or  
     West Walls  
 \*Milburn J. 69, Side, and 55,  
     St. Nicholas's-square  
 Moffat W. 17, Waterloo-st  
 Murray Wm. St. Martin's-ct  
 Myers Wm. Liverpool-street  
 Naylor T. Spring Garden-ter  
 Newmarsh N. 70, Side  
 Nicholson W. Boar's Head  
     Inn-yard, Westgate  
 Nixon T. High Villa-place  
 Nugent P. Castle-garth-stairs  
 Pape J. Barrack-square  
 Park J. 66, Pilgrim-street, &  
     West Clayton-street  
 Parks H. Blandford-street  
 Patrick W. Castle Gaith-sts  
 Pearson Lazenby, and tanner  
     and currier, 73 & 74, Side  
 Pattinson J. Blandford-street  
 Patton Jane, 78, Side  
 Potter Wm. Pandon-bank  
 \*Potts G. 76, Side  
 Raper J. Byker-bar  
 Ratcliffe J. Castle Garth-strs  
 Rathbone G. 18, Low Friar-st  
 \*Relph J. 77, Side  
 Ridge J. R. 23, George-street  
 Richardson C. 69, Percy-st  
 Richardson W. Castle-grth-strs  
 Riley J. 19, Hill-street  
 Robinson John 100, Elswick  
     East-terrace  
 Robinson J. Mortimer's-crt.  
     Newgate-st  
 Robinson J. 10, Upper Bux-  
     ton-street

Robinson J. 132, Pilgrim st  
 Robson Thos. Wesley-street  
 Robson T. 107, Side  
 Routledge J. 18, Marlbro'-st  
 Rowe R. 84, Side  
 Rutherford J. 13, Bucking-  
     ham-street  
 Rutherford J. 5, Hill-st  
 Rutherford J. 72, Side  
 Scorfield J. Castle-garth-strs  
 Scott James, Tyne-st  
 Scott R. 2, Oak's-place  
 Selby R. Temple-st  
 Shield C. Westgate-st  
 Shield H. 9, John-st  
 Simm Jas. 14, Church-st  
 Storey J. 48, Blandford st  
 Straker G. 1, Dan-crook  
 Sutherland B. & Son, 8,  
     Northumberland st  
 Taylor George Gibson, 79,  
     West Clayton-st  
 Taylor George G. Adelaide-pl  
 Taylor J. 1, Castle-garth-strs  
 Taylor T. Judson-pl. Ryehill  
 Teasdale T. Harle-st  
 Tebbutt T. Grey-street and  
     Clayton-street  
 Thompson J. 10, Sunderld.-st  
 Thompson R. 6, Sandhill  
 Todd J. 34, High Wesley-st  
 Tulloch Thos. Leazes-road  
 Turnbull E. 4, Collingwood-st  
 Turnbull R. Nixon's-place,  
     Percy-street  
 Ulliott J. 2, Canada-street  
 Usher Laurence, 9, Clayton-  
     street-East  
 Waggott E. Orchard-st  
 Walker & Son, 142, Pilgrim-st  
 Wallis R. 26, Clayton-st  
 Wardle R. 4, Hinde-st  
 Warwick C. 17, Nun-st  
 Watson J. 26, Edward-st  
 Watson Ridley, Drury-lane  
 Watson J. Elswick-East-ter  
 West Joseph, Wesley-st  
 Weir W. 3, Grey-st  
 Welton W. 4, Westgate-st  
 Welford W. Stepney-terrace  
 White T. Vine-lane  
 Wilkinson A. Vine lane  
 Wilkinson Edward, King-st  
 Willoughby Wm. 75, West-  
     gate-street  
 Wright Robert, Minories  
 Yardley W. 46, Crescent-pl

**Box, Trunk, & Portmanteau Makers**

Brown W. 47, Grainger-st  
Ellenger P. & Co. 38,  
Grainger-street

**Brass Founders & Finishers**

Atkinson J. 3&4, High Friar-st  
Brittain S. Bird and Bush-  
yard, Pilgrim street  
Christie Jas. & Co. 2, Low  
Friar-street

Dove G. 2, Northumbld.-st  
Elliott E. and coppersmith,  
Pudding-chare

Ellis & Henderson, and cop-  
persmiths, Erick-street

Fraser J. Scotch Arms-yard,  
Bigg Market

Glaholm J. & Son, Manor ch  
Hawthorn R. & W. Forth-lks

Ions John, Neville-street

Jobling C. Lisle-street

Milbourn W. Hill's-place

Mills John, and plumber and  
gas fitter, and manufac-  
turer of safety lamps, 5,  
Forth-street

Murray J. Painter-heugh  
Nicholson G. 13, Manor st  
Plumber B. St. Peter's; office,  
7, Quay

Sutter John & Co. and plum-  
bers and gas fitters, Low  
Friar-street

Simpson G. 76, W. Blandfd.-st

Stephenson R. & Co. South-st

Wallis R. 31, Pudding-chare

Watson H. 19, High-bridge  
Wilson W. Dispensary-lane,  
Low Friar-street

**Brewers,**

Marked \* are also Malsters.

\*Angus John, Stag Brewery,  
41, Percy-street

Aitchison and Co. 19, East  
Clayton-street

Baker W. G. Dispensary-lane

Banks J. 29, Side

Bell M. Bird-in-Bush-yard

Bells, Robson, & Co. North-  
shore

Brown C. Close

Brown G. 74, Close

Carr John, *Brown Jug Inn*,  
Stepney-bank

Clark J. 1, Painter-heugh

Cole W. 8, Low Friar-street

Cooper James Melbourne-st

Dunn H. Old Market-lane

Eltringham Wm. Castle-st.

\*Fletcher R. Hanover-square

Ford C. Milk Market

Hemsley Thomas, and inn-  
keeper, *Green Tree Inn*,  
Scotswood-road

\*Hackworth Prud. Cowgate

Haslam L. 1, Albert-place

\*Hornsby T. 41, Close

Hunter W. Brewery-bank

Johnson G. Byker-bank

Mackey Lawrence, Arthur's-  
hill; ho. East Clayton-street

Miller W. Stag Brewery,  
Croft-street

McKelvin Gavin, Douglas-ter.  
Arthur's-hill

Moat George T. 67, North-  
umberland-street

\*Naters R. Sandyford

Nevison Thos. 26, Pilgrim-st

Patton R. 10, Marlbro'-cres

Pearson H. Brewery-bank

Ritzema R. Shieldfield

Rowell J. 4, Tyne Bridge-end

Sanderson J. Sandyford-lane

Southern Geo. 95, Percy-st

Stevenson R. S. 25, West-  
moreland-lane

Storey E. and Son, West-  
moreland-lane

Taylor J. High Friar-street

Teasdale W. Grinding-chare

Thompson T. & M. Manor  
Brewery, Manor-chare

Tweddell T. Saville-court &  
at Walker

\*Welford W. Burn-bank

Wilkinson G. Westgate-hill

**Bricklayers**

Peacock T. Buxton-street

Richardson G. Byker-buildgs

Wallace J. 71, West Clayton-st

**Brick Manufacturers**

Marked \* are also Tile Manfrs.

Barras S. & Co. 113, Side

Cal R. 42, Northumbld.-st

Day T. Sandyford-lane

Finley J. St. Ann's Red  
Barns, and Low Elswick

Hall John & William, & tile,  
Ballast-hills

\*Harriman W. Carlisle Old  
Station

Holmes W. H. Scotswood-rd

Hutchinson I. H. & Co. fire,  
Dent's-hole; office, 28,  
Quay-side

Jefferson & Douglas, Todd's-  
nook

Lister Ralph, and firebrick,  
&c. Scotswood

Scott W. St. Lawrence

Spoor Edward, and draining  
tiles, & dealer in cement,  
plaster, &c. Hanover-square

\*Turner H. Low Heaton

**Brokers—Stock and Share**

Angus Silas & Co. 24, Dean-st

Benson J. 16, Market-street

Challoner J. S. 27, Dean-st

Dickinson T. F. & Co. 24,  
Dean-street

Drewy & Richardson, 50,  
Dean-street

Fordyce W. Pilgrim-street

Honeyman & Co. Painter-hgh

Kimpster J. & J. 35, Sandhill

Robson G. 34, Mosley-street

**Brokers.—Ship & Insurance**

Apenes Andw. Three Indian  
Kings-court

Barker J. Three Indian Kings-  
court

Beckwith George W. and mer-  
chant and ship owner,  
Tyne Bridge-end

Beldon G. jun. 29, Quay

Bell A. F. 16, Quay

Blackbird & Hunter, 29, Qy

Boldemann, Borries, and Co.  
5, Quay

Branding W. & Co. 33, Quay

Bratt R. & Co. 35, Broad-ch

Briggs W. J. Fenwick-entry

Brown John H. jun. Rew-  
castle-chare

Burnett Robert, 26, Quayside

Caldwell R. 55, Quay

Carr L. S. 34, Broad-chare

Charante A. 14, Broad-char

Clay W. 32, Quay

Clementson C. and Co. 23,  
Sandhill

Cooper John, 33, Quay.

- Brokers, &c.—Continued.**  
 Coppock H. 33, Quay  
 Cowan W. W. 29, Quay  
 Day T. and Co. 62, Quay  
 Dickinson William, & general  
 commission merchant, 38,  
 Quay-side; house, 20, Cum-  
 berland-row  
 Doeg & Skelton, 12, Broad-ch  
 Dunn C. W. 76, Quay  
 Ewbank M. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 Fell R. & Co. 35, Broad-chare  
 Forster and Holmes, Three  
 Indian Kings-court  
 Forster J. Three Indian  
 Kings court  
 Gray G. 51, Quay  
 Greenwell & Son, Newcastle-  
 chare  
 Grey J. B. & Co. 38, Broad-ch  
 Grey W. J. 75, Quay  
 Hair J. & Co. 21, Quay  
 Hall J. and Co. 11, Quay  
 Hamond C. F. 113, Side  
 Hansen P. Fenwick's-entry  
 Harding W. I. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 Harle John and Son, 8,  
 Quay-side  
 Harrison Carr and Co. 32,  
 Broad-chare  
 Haswell S. W. 32, Quay  
 Heald J. and Co. 37, Quay  
 Herring J. 58, Quay  
 Hillyard Benjamin, junr.  
 and commission agent,  
 &c. 36, Quay-side  
 Hodgson G. 21, Quay-side  
 Hodgson R. W. 33, Quay  
 Hollenius & Sheardown, 33,  
 Quay-side  
 Hutchinson W. J. Three  
 Indian Kings-court  
 Hulsenbos, Harrison & Co.  
 3, Broad-chare  
 Ingo and Hopper, Three  
 Indian Kings-court  
 Jackson C. F. 37, Quay  
 Jameson R. Plummer's-ch  
 Jobling J. 19, Quay  
 Jobson Brothers and Co. 77,  
 Quay  
 Kimpster J. & J. 35, Sandhill  
 Lange Brothers, Three In-  
 dian Kings-court  
 Lawrence J. jun. 55, Quay  
 Losh, Wilson, & Bell, 37, Qy  
 Lotinga S. M. & Co. 62, Quay  
 Meier R. 5, Broad-chare  
 Middleton J. 44, Quay  
 Mork H. P. 62, Quay  
 Morrison Wm. 113, Side  
 Moss J. 32, Broad-chare  
 Nelson H. 32, Quay  
 Oley C. Rewcastle-chare  
 Ormston J. 58, Quay  
 Ormston P. 58, Quay  
 Palmer G. & C. M. 29, Quay  
 Parker A. & Co. 50, Quay  
 Pattinson Thomas & Co.  
 and Australian emigration  
 agents, &c. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 Pickersgill & Co. 2, Sandhill  
 Plues W. M. 51, Quay  
 Plummer Matthew & Co. 39,  
 Quay-side  
 Potts J. 1, Broad-chare  
 Redshaw & Ridley, 15, Quay  
 Reid Thomas, 33, Quay  
 Renoldson & Farley, 33, Quay  
 Ridley J. & Son, 34, Quay  
 Russell Robt. C. 1, Sandhill ;  
 ho. Craig Hall  
 Saniter Ludwig & Co. 39,  
 Broad-chare  
 Scott James J. 69, Quayside ;  
 ho. 27, Eldon-st  
 Shield F. & Co. 67, Quay  
 Shield J. Son, & Co. Trinity-  
 chare  
 Smith C. & Son, 1, Broad-ch  
 Southern W. Rewcastle-ch  
 Staniford & Elliott, Broad-ch  
 Stevenson A. S. & Co. 1,  
 Sandhill  
 Strachan J. 33, Broad-chare  
 Svensden & Johnson, Three  
 Indian Kings-court  
 Swanston W. 47, Quay  
 Taylorson Rbt. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 Temperley & Springmann  
 (successors to Reid & Co.),  
 21, Quayside  
 Thomson W. G. 35, Broad-ch  
 Tully & Co. 33, Quayside  
 Turner J. Three Indian Kings  
 court  
 Usher Robert (colonial),  
 Manor-chare  
 Waters B. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 Walker T. Burn-bank  
 Watson Robert L. 26, Quay-  
 side  
 West C. 59, Quay-side  
 Wilkin J. 50, Quay  
 Wilson G. A. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 Winn J. M. & Co. Trinity-ch  
 Wingard H. & Co. Three  
 Indian Kings-court  
 Wynands W. J. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
**Brush & Mop Manufacturers  
 and Dealers**  
 Allan W. 14, Cloth Market  
 Cooper R. 84, W. Clayton st  
 Foote Wm. 46, Percy-street  
 Gregg J. Dean court  
 Harrison J. & H. 31, Dean-st  
 and High-st. Gateshead  
 Harrison T. 22, Side  
 Laidlow Robert & Co. (and  
 hair seating), 48, Pilgrim-  
 street, and Clavering-place  
 Nicholson W. & R. 22, Pil-  
 grim-street  
 Rougier J. (hair brush only),  
 10, Grey-street  
 Telford J. & Son, Morrison's  
 court, Groat Market  
 Thomson J. 61, Head of the  
 Side  
**Builders**  
 Alexander Thomas (and con-  
 tractor), 10, Copeland-ter  
 Shieldfield  
 Allon R. Leazes-lane  
 Armstrong F. Summerhill  
 Armstrong T. 13, Edward-st  
 Atkin Wm. Oyster-shell Hall  
 Atkinson J. C. 1, Neville-pl  
 Baker J. 51, Howard-street  
 Barker J. Barker-street  
 Barnett Henry (and stone  
 merchant), 5, Seaham-st  
 Bell G. Fenkle-street  
 Beattie A. 34, George-street  
 Burnup J. 39, W. Clayton st  
 Burnup W. & C. (and timber  
 merchants, &c.), Barras-  
 bridge  
 Cail R. 42, Northumberland-  
 street, and 53, Percy-street  
 Calder J. High Friar-lane  
 Clarke Robert, Argyle-street  
 Crozier F. West Hinde-st

**Builders—Continued,**

Curry Robert (and joiner and house carpenter, &c.); Churchill-st; ho. 1 Ord-st  
 Curry Thomas (and joiner, &c.); Fleece-ct. Gallowgate  
 Dobson W. Manors  
 Dodds J. Bath-terrace  
 Dunlop J. Simpson-st  
 Dunlop James (and mason), 25, Simpson-street  
 Dunn W. 1, Bath-terrace  
 Donkin H. New Bridge-st  
 Downs Joshua (and brick-layer), 6, Strawberry-place, & Leazes-lane, Gallowgate  
 Elliott J. 2, Wharnclyff-street  
 Elliott T. Elwick's-lane  
 Fairbairn R. Sandyford-lane  
 Ferguson D. 5, Plummer-st  
 Gibson Robert, Churchill Cottages, Blenheim-street  
 Gibson & Stewart, Green-ct  
 Gibson Walter, 17, Cloth Mkt  
 Graham Joseph (and joiner, &c.); 16, Albion-street  
 Grainger Richard, 9, Clayton-st. West; ho. No. 5  
 Green John, Byker Hill  
 Grey J. (representatives of), 10, Percy-street  
 Hall & Son, Hindhaugh-st  
 Halliday John (and cabinet-maker and joiner), *Mulberry Inn*, Thornton-street  
 Hardy W. Stepney-lane  
 Haslam Luke, *Crystal Palace Hotel*, Albert-ter. George-street  
 Henderson T. Back George-st  
 Hogg William, *Smiths' Arms Inn*, Edward-st. Arthur's Hill  
 How G. Temple-court, Blenheim-street  
 Ivison T. 3, Lancaster-street  
 Johnson F. Denton's-yard, 39, Bigg Market  
 Kirton J. Sandyford-lane  
 Kyle J. D. Blandford-st  
 Leighton H. 6, Cottenham-st  
 Little M. Hedley-place  
 Lowry John, Ord-street  
 Margison W. High Wesley-st  
 Newburn S. Pandon-dean  
 Minnikin T. D. Wesley-st  
 Moat Thos. 103, Blandford-st

Mitchell W. 27, Villa-place  
 Nelles William, Leazes-lane, Percy-street  
 Nixon W. T. Percy-place  
 Payne Wm. Mark Thompson, Leazes-lane  
 Palmer G. Byker-bar  
 Peacock Thomas, Argyle-ter  
 Place John, St. Anthony's  
 Potts T. Middle-st  
 Purvis J. Canada-st  
 Reed E. B. West Blandford-st  
 Reed M. Bath road  
 Ridley T. Erick-st  
 Robson R. Carliol-square  
 Robson R. Waterloo-st  
 Robson W. Leazes-road  
 Robson W. 16, West Pitt-st  
 Routledge R. Picton-place  
 Sanderson W. 41, Prudhoe-st  
 Scott Walter, Cut-bank  
 Spoor Edward (& architect, &c.); Hanover-square  
 Stokoe W. 3, Argyle-street  
 Tate Clement, *Gloucester Inn*, 12, Westgate-st; workshop, Villa-place  
 Tweedy J. Swinburne-place, Westgate-hill  
 Waite & Howard (and contractors), Low Elswick-ter  
 Walker J. & W. Stepney-lane  
 Weatherhead Geo. 1 & 2, St. Thomas's-st  
 Wells Thomas, Glasshouse-street, St. Peters  
 Welton J. 4, Lancaster-st  
 Wilson & Gibson (and contractors), New Bridge-st  
 Wilson R. New road  
 Wilson T. Minden-place  
 Worley Matthew, *Balmoral Inn*, 25, Arthur's-hill  
 Worley William (and joiner), 25, Arthur's-hill  
 Worthy R. Park-place  
 Wright W. Westmoreland-st

**Butchers.**

Marked \* are Pork Butchers.  
 Allen C. Low Swinburne-pl. and 111, New Market  
 \*Almond J. 6, Buckingham-street  
 \*Apentschein H. 101, Percy-street  
 Appleby W. 130, New Market

Arkley John, 12, Quay-side; ho. 14, Stepney-terrace  
 Armstrong Drthy. Arthur's-hl  
 Armstrong W. Waterloo-st. & 4, New Market  
 Arrowsmith J. Cut-bank  
 Astrop C. J. 78, New Market  
 Atkinson Cath. 41, Elswick East-terrace  
 Atkinson J. R. 148, New Mkt  
 Baines R. Tyne-street  
 \*Baker J. S. 2, Dean-street, and 167, New Market  
 Barker G. 5, New Market  
 Barron T. 100, New Market  
 Bell G. 175, New Market  
 Bell John, 7, Buckingham-st  
 Blagburn R. 17, Quay  
 Blagburn W. 160, New Mkt. and Westgate-hill  
 Blakley J. Trafalgar-street  
 Boyd Robt. 18, Hinde-st. West  
 Blenkinsop M. 47, Westmoreland-ter. and 13, New Mkt  
 Blenkinsop M. jun. 153, New Market  
 Blenkinsop W. 138, New Mkt  
 Boden S. 27, Bayley-street  
 Brankston G. 73, New Mkt  
 \*Brewis John, 21, Sandhill  
 Brown A. 69, New Market  
 Brown G. 56, Quay  
 Brown I. 127, New Market  
 Brown T. 28, New Market  
 \*Brugger M. 26, Nun-street, and 112, New Market  
 Buckham E. 14, New Market, and Westgate  
 Cairns J. Carliol-place  
 Carr M. Red-barns  
 Carrick W. Ouseburn-bridge  
 Chantler W. Westgate  
 Charlton E. 128, New Mkt  
 Charlton G. 67, Blakett-st. and Byker-bank  
 Charlton L. 152, New Market  
 Clark R. 179, New Market, and 55, Percy-street  
 Codling J. 131, New Market  
 Cole Robert, Canada-street  
 Common T. Manors  
 Cook R. East Ballast-hills  
 \*Cook T. Buxton-street  
 Coxon J. 98, New Market  
 Cummings J. 134, New Mkt  
 Cummings William, Ouse-st; ho. Elwick's-lane

**Butchers—Continued.**

Curry G. 29, New Market  
 Curry W. Spring Garden-lane  
 Curry W. R. 35, New Market,  
 and Spring Garden-lane  
 Cutter J. 41, New Market  
 Danby B. 8, Butcher-bank  
 Danby J. 62, New Market  
 Danby M. 30, New Market  
 Dawson R. 99, New Market  
 Dawson W. 132, New Market  
 Dickinson J. 80, New Market  
 Dickinson J. 155, New Mkt  
 Dickinson T. Elswick-street  
 Dixon T. Gibson-street and  
 Copland-place  
 Dixon W. 139, New Market  
 Dobson L. 177-8, Pilgrim-st  
 Dobson T. A. 16, New Market  
 Dobson W. 182, New Market  
 Dodds Edward, Byker-hill  
 Dodds T. 114, New Market  
 Dover C. Ouseburn-bridge  
 Dowse G. 114, Percy-street  
 Dowse J. Pitt-street  
 Dunn W. C. 86, New Market,  
 and 10, Westmoreland-st  
 Dunn W. C. 19 and 21,  
 Westmoreland-street, and  
 57, Blenheim-street  
 Emmett W. Elswick  
 Fearney E. 1, Albion-street  
 Feltoe J. Abinger-street  
 Feltoe J. F. 43, New Market  
 Fenwick G. 162, New Market  
 Foggin George, Sandgate  
 Foggin Thomas, Sandgate  
 Foggin J. 2, Sandgate  
 Foggin T. Carlton-street  
 Forster G. 27, Percy-street,  
 and 172, New Market  
 Forster W. T. 22, New Mkt  
 Friar Jane, Sandgate  
 Glaister G. 70, Northumb-st  
 Green Wm. Westgate-hill  
 Gibbeson J. 6, Postern  
 Gibson J. C. Marlborough-st  
 and 44, New Market  
 Gibson Thomas, Byker-hill  
 Goodburn Jas. 46, Prudhoe st  
 Green W. Westgate-hill  
 Greenwell J. 8, Bucknghm-st  
 Gordon John, Hare-street  
 Hall J. 154, New Market  
 Hall J. C. 76, New Market  
 Harrison Dorothy & G. 150,  
 New Market

Hastie A. Duke-street  
 Hastie A. 6, King-street  
 Hawdon G. Hare-street  
 Hawksby F. 10, Wellington-  
 street, and 124, New Mkt  
 Hawksby G. Abinger-street  
 Hawksby W. 24, New Market  
 Hedley William, 130, Pil-  
 grim-street  
 Heather J. 68, New Market  
 Henderson D. 1, Hill-street  
 Hewson W. W. 36, New Mkt  
 Hogg G. 187, New Market  
 Hogg W. 182, New Market  
 \*Holmes S. 23, New Market,  
 and 45, St. Nicholas's-sq  
 Hornsby W. 40, Pudding-ch  
 Hutchinson Mary & Isabella,  
 79, New Market  
 Hutchinson T. 137, New Mkt  
 Hutchinson W. 171, New Mkt  
 Iveson J. 1, Carr-street  
 Jameson J. 10, John-street  
 Jameson J. 37, New Market  
 Jameson T. 144, New Market,  
 and Barras-bridge  
 Jameson Thos. 53, Percy-st  
 Jobling Robert, 32, West-  
 gate-street  
 Jobson Robert, 107, New  
 Market  
 Jobson R. 100, New Market  
 Johnson Ann, 108, New Mkt.  
 and 85, Percy-street  
 Jopling F. T. 2, King-street,  
 and 161, New Market  
 Kruse Staats, 46, Bigg Mkt  
 Laidler J. 101, New Market  
 Laland Michael Christian,  
 New-road  
 Lamb H. Sandyford-lane  
 Lamb H. 74, New Market  
 Lambert A. & J. S. 22, Groat  
 Market  
 Lawson W. 24, Newgate-st  
 Lee J. 34, New Market  
 Lee R. 184, New Market  
 Lee J. Rewcastle-chare, Quay,  
 and 34, New Market  
 Luckley G. 173, New Market  
 Mackey George, Byker-bar  
 Makepeace G. Elswick-lane  
 Matthewson W. J. Gosforth-  
 street, and Victoria Market  
 Mills R. 29, High-bridge  
 Mitchison E. St. Peter's  
 Mitchison Robt. Tyne-street

Mitchison R. 133, New Mkt  
 \*Moffett & Son, 45-6, New  
 Mkt. and 10, Westgate-st  
 Moffett W. 3, New Market  
 Moore J. 181, New Market  
 Mosley T. Butcher-bank  
 Murton E. 54, Newgate-street  
 Musgrove T. Dixon's-bldngs  
 Newlands J. 2, Gosforth-st.  
 and 60, Close  
 Nichol J. 49, New Market  
 Noble G. 33, New Market  
 \*Norris H. 73, Newgate-st  
 Oliver W. Thornton-street  
 Parker R. 151, New Market  
 Parker T. 20, Buckingham-st  
 Patrick William, Tyne-street  
 Patrick W. 147, New Market  
 Patterson J. 183, New Mkt  
 Patterson J. D. Victoria Mkt  
 Patterson R. 146, New Mkt  
 Pattison W. 129, New Market  
 Pitloh G. Milk Mkt. Sandgate  
 Ramage A. 1, New Market,  
 and 17, Spring Garden-ter  
 Ramsay J. Stock-bridge  
 Ramsay Thomas, *Crooked*  
*Billet*, Elswick  
 Ratcliff T. 120, New Market  
 Ratcliff W. 70, New Market  
 Ratcliffe G. 166, New Market  
 Rennison H. 165, New Mkt.  
 and Temple-street  
 Rickelton Hanh. 9, Westgate-  
 street, and 168, New Mkt  
 Robinson J. Sandgate  
 Robinson J. 28, Westgate-st.  
 and 157, New Market  
 Robson G. 39, New Market  
 Robson J. Marlborough-st  
 Robson J. 163, New Market  
 Robson T. Back-row  
 Rowley F. 102, New Market  
 Rowley R. 176, Pilgrim-street  
 Rutherford W. Prudhoe-pl  
 Ryder G. 20, New Market  
 Ryder J. 126, New Market  
 Sambidge William, St. An-  
 thony's  
 Searth John, St. Peter's, Quay  
 Scott Andrew, Maiden's-walk-  
 street, and 117, New Mkt  
 Scott E. 77, New Market, and  
 Arthur's hill  
 Scott J. 67, New Market  
 Scott R. St. Peter's  
 Scott W. 7, New Market

**Butchers—Continued.**

Scott Robert, St. Anthony's,  
Walker and Bill Quay  
Simpson J. 26, New Market  
Slater Henry, Gibson-street  
Smith G. 42, New Market,  
and Gibson-street  
Smith Mary, 164, New Markt  
Southern W. 159, New Markt  
Spraggon R. 121, New Markt  
Stephenson C. 176, New Markt  
Stephenson J. 169, New Markt  
and 71, Percy-street  
Stephenson W. 177, New Markt  
Stewart Robert (and cattle  
dealer) 24, Marlborough-st  
Stewart T. 170, New Market  
Stewart W. Shield-street  
Storey E. 161, Pilgrim-st  
Storey R. Spicer-lane, Quay,  
and 87-88, New Market  
Sutherland J. 8, New Markt  
Sutherland R. Churchill-st  
Summervill W. 145, New Markt  
Swan R. 6 & 38, New Markt  
Swan W. 56, New Markt  
Taylor G. West Pitt-street  
Taylor R. R. 15, New Markt.  
& 21, Westmoreland-st  
Taylor Thomas R, Harle st  
Taylor W. Manors  
Taylor W. Victoria Market  
Thew E. 186, New Markt  
Thew J. 125, New Markt  
Thirlwell E. 136, New Markt  
Thompson James & William  
Plummer's-row, St. Law-  
rence, & 16, Hinde-street,  
Scotswood-road  
Thompson R. 10, New Markt  
Thompson Stephen, 7, Spring  
Garden-terrace  
Thompson Thos. (& farmer)  
7, Spring Garden-terrace  
Thornton R. 5, King-st  
Todd T. 48, New Market  
Todd T. J. St. Peter's and  
St. Anthony's  
Towns J. Manor-chare  
Towns M. Milk Markt. Sandgate  
Turnbull E. 31, New Markt  
Turnbull J. 75, New Markt  
Tyson John, 27, Close  
Urwin R. 63, New Market,  
and Broad-chare  
Usher J. New-road  
Walton J. 9, New Markt

Watson Thos. 2, Diana-st  
Watson Jane, 21, New Markt  
Weddle R. 21, Pilgrim-st  
Wheatley Pamela, 44, Quay-  
side, & 30, Bridge-street,  
Gateshead  
Wheldon Ellen, Churchill-st  
Whitehead T. 9, Low Friar-st  
Whitfield Ann, New Markt  
Wilkinson Wm. Byker-bank  
Wilson G. 27, New Markt  
Wilson R. 21, Groat Market  
Wilson W. 118, New Markt  
Wright R. M. 17, New Markt

**Butter and Egg Dealers**

*See also Cheesemongers and  
Bacon Factors.*

Black Mrs. 1, Plummer-st  
Grieves Ann, New Markt  
Leighton W. B. 7, Grainger-st  
McElderry B. 20, Pudding-ch  
Messenger J. 21, H. Friar-st  
Sterling J. 110, New Markt. &  
Stowell-street  
Thompson R. Carliol-place,  
and New Markt

**Cabinet Makers and Joiners**

*See also Joiners & Carpenters*

Amry G. Clayton's-ct. Pilg.-st  
Anderson J. 56, Percy-st. and  
Erick-street  
Anderson Wm. 102, Percy-st  
Angus H. 42, W. Clayton-st  
Angus J. C. 22, Buckingham-st  
Arnot & Smith, 92, Percy-st.  
and Leazes-lane  
Balmer A. 15, Princess-st  
Barker John (and nphols-  
terer) 20, Vine-lane  
Barron A, F. Thornton-street  
and 26, Clayton-street  
Batey J. Close  
Bellerby J. Back George-st  
Bordon Cuth. 13, High Bdg  
Brown J. 18, Low Friar-st  
Cairns J. Croft-street  
Cairns G. 24, Pilgrim-street  
Calder Jas. High Friar-lane  
Carr J. 128, Pilgrim-street  
Carr W. 16, High Friar-st  
Clark G. High Friar-lane  
Clark G. 42, Percy-street  
Clark W. 78, Pilgrim-street  
Codling Wm. Back Hill-st

Craig F. 58, Groat Market  
Cranston R. 104, Pilgrim-st  
Crawford W. *Pine Apple Inn*,  
47, Westgate  
Crowther David, White Hart-  
yard, Cloth Market  
Davison T. 18, Westmord. st  
Dobson W. Manors  
Dotchin T. 77, Pilgrim-st  
Douglass G. 14, Cloth Markt  
Dryden J. 45, W. Clayton-st  
Douglas Thomas (and fur-  
niture broker) 18, Lower  
Buxton-street  
Dunlop W. 30, Pilgrim-st  
Dunning W. Crown Inn-yard,  
Westgate  
Easton J. Dog-bank  
Edgar J. 180, Pilgrim-street  
Farthing J. 31, Blackett-st  
Forster W. 107, Pilgrim-st  
Garbutt W. Bk. St. James's-st  
Gibson Jas. High Friar-lane  
Graham J. 16, Albion street  
Graham J. 186, Pilgrim-st  
Hall John, 108, Percy-street  
Hall T. 32, Pilgrim-street  
Halliday John (and builder)  
*Mulberry Inn*, Thornton-st  
Hardy Andrew, Manors  
Hedley T. 15, Blackett-st  
Henderson R. 67, Westgate-st  
Henzell Gabrl. Morrison's ct  
Herron G. Fleece-ct. Galwg  
How Geo. Temple-ct. Blen-  
heim-street; ho. Villa-pl  
How W. Denton-court, Bigg  
Market  
Hudspeth Jane, 17, Pilg.-st  
Hudspeth Rachel, Dog-bank  
Hunter R. Butcher-bank  
Hunter R. Pilgrim-street and  
Dog-bank  
Jackson W. 105, Percy-street  
James J. 80, Pilgrim-street  
Jefferson R. Todd's-nook  
Jones R. 14, Albion-street  
Kennedy Wm. Dog bank;  
shop, Wall-knoll  
Kennedy W. Wall Knoll  
Kinnear A. Buckingham-st  
Kinnear A. & Co. 58, Bigg Markt  
Langley G. Stock-bridge  
Liddell C. 15, Prudhoe-street  
Martin W. 16, High Friar-st  
Meek T. 60, Newgate-street  
Milburn J. Eldon-lane

**Cabinet Makers, &c.—Contind.**

Milburn J. 6, Hedley-place  
 Molteni A. 185, Pilgrim-st  
 Moor G. 31, Mosley-street  
 Notman J. 23, St. John's-lin  
 Parkinson J. New-road  
 Pescott Geo. High Friar-lane  
 Piper C. 16, Butcher-bank  
 Reed J. Stamfordham-place  
 Renwick R. 25 & 79, Pilgm.-st  
 Richardson Robt. (furniture  
 broker) Causey-bank  
 Robinson G. 74, Northumber-  
 land st. & 23, Percy-st  
 Robson J. 48, Groat Market  
 Robson R. 64, Northumbld-st  
 Scott N. Saville-court  
 Scott W. Pandon-bank  
 Simpson Catherine, 110, Pil-  
 grim-street  
 Smith J. 28, W. Clayton-st  
 Sopwith Thomas and John  
 ( & upholsterers & mahog-  
 any yard), Sandyford ln;  
 showroom in Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Spoor Edward (& upholsterer,  
 &c.), Hanover-square  
 Stephenson E. Dog-bank  
 Stephenson T. 31, Pudding-ch  
 Taylor J. Egypt Cottage,  
 New-road  
 Taylor W. 15, Pilgrim-st  
 Thompson A. 4, Pilgrim-st  
 Thompson R. 6, Minden-st  
 Thompson R. 126, Pilgrim-st  
 Vass J. 91, Newgate street  
 Vickers W. Harle-street  
 Vinycomb A. 19-20, Pilg.-st  
 Walton R. Diana-street  
 Watson I. 20, Newgate-st  
 Weir J. 90, Newgate-street  
 Wigham R. 17, Wesley-st  
 Wood J. Trafalgar-street

**Canvass Manufacturers**

Bell R. 22, Sandhill  
 Eggleston J. & Co. Lime-st  
 Proctor W. B. & Co. Pandon-  
 bank; office, 17, Sandhill  
 Gilchrist, J. G. 39, Quay

**Cap Makers**

See also *Hatters.*

Cohen F, 62, Grainger-st  
 Cochrane & Carse, 18, Mosley-  
 street

Deutschman S. 22, Mosley-st  
 Grant B. Low-bridge

**Carpet Warehousemen**

Bragg C. & Co. 55, Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Fenton J. 22, Mosley-street

**Cart Proprietors**

Brewis E. Gallow-gate  
 Brewis J. 5, Stowell-street  
 Brewis W. 16, Stepney-ter  
 Brown T. 3, Wellington-st  
 Brydon N. Gallow-gate  
 Carr W. 20, St. John's-lane  
 Carver & Co. Quay-side  
 Coward T. Prudhoe-street  
 Clarke Wm. *Sir Wm. Wallace's*  
*Arms*, 48, Stowell-street  
 Dickinson J. & R. Sallyport-gt  
 Forster J. Old Carlisle Goods  
 Station  
 Frost & Co (general cartmen  
 & porters), 60, Quay-side  
 Gallon J. Fenwick's-entry  
 Gibson Wm. Minden-street  
 Greener J. East Ballast-hills  
 Hall M. Gallow-gate  
 Harris R. Oak's-place  
 Hindmarsh T. Seam-street  
 Hunter E. Orchard street  
 Irving J. Pandon-dean  
 Keen R. Oak's-place  
 Lockey J. 20, High Friar-st  
 Lockey Jas. 27, Blackett-st  
 Mc. Cree T. & A. 75, Quay,  
 & 26, Hill-street  
 Mc. Cree W. T. 7, Nun-st  
 Miller John, Green-court  
 Patterson J. Spring Garden-tr  
 Pattison Sarah, 7, Forth-ter  
 Pattison W. 66, Percy-street  
 Redhead J. Stowell-square,  
 and Friars  
 Reed W. L. Taylor's-court  
 Robson W. Gallow-gate  
 Rogerson J. Back Oxford-st  
 Simpson J. 26, Melbourne-st  
 Stephenson R. 1, Quay-side  
 Stabbarth J. 86, W. Clayton-st  
 Stoker, J. Gallow-gate  
 Stoker W. Gallow-gate  
 Veitch J. Oak's-place  
 Vickers J. 13, Albion-street  
 Wheatley W. 75, Blandford-st  
 Wilthew T. 3, Stowell-street  
 Young J. 26, Sunderland-st

**Cartwrights**

Burnup W. & C. (& timber  
 merchants, &c. Barras-  
 bridge  
 Codling W. Back Hill-street  
 Curry Robert, Byker-bar; ho.  
 Lawson-street  
 Forster C. West Blandford-st  
 Hogg Ralph, Gallow-gate  
 Kirton William (& black-  
 smith), Denton Hill-head,  
 near Newcastle  
 Lawson Thos. Ballast-hills  
 Lawson Thomas, Ouseburn  
 Lowry John (and joiner and  
 builder, &c), Ord street;  
 ho. 5, Scotswood-road  
 Pattison Geo. (and joiner)  
 Scotch Arms'-yard  
 Scott T. Orchard-street  
 Wilson John (& joiner), Wil-  
 kinson's-buildings, Step-  
 ney; ho. 4, Canada-street,  
 Shieldfield  
 Worley William, 25, Arthur's-  
 hill

**Carvers and Gilders**

Barkas W. 40, Grainger-st  
 Doig W. (ship) Clarence-st  
 Hall B. 75, Pilgrim-street  
 Hardy J. 34, Grainger-street  
 Hay J. 54, Grainger-street  
 Ismay E. 47, High-bridge  
 Jobson G. 74, Grey-street  
 King J. 1, Newgate-court  
 Roseltine —, Carliol-square  
 Scott R.S. Fighting Cocks-yd  
 Tweedy T. H. 49, Grainger-st  
 Walker J. 46, Grainger-st  
 Wardle W. 17, Mosley-street  
 Watts J. 18, Percy street

**Cattle Salesmen**

Alder M. Spital-tongues  
 Anderson A. 13, Marlbro'-crset  
 Burn J. 7, Brunswick-place  
 Crozier W. Bulman's-village  
 Geekie A. 15, Marlborough-cr  
 Hewison J. W. 10, Elswick-row  
 Mitchell J. 2, West-parade  
 Riddle N. High Villa-place  
 Scott J. & Andrew (& sheep),  
 3, Derwent-place, Cattle  
 Market & Darnick, Melrose,  
 Roxburgshire, Scotland

**Cattle Salesmen—Continued.**

Stott John (and sheep) 85,  
Blenheim-street

**Cement and Plaster of Paris  
Manufacturer**

Wilkinson W. B. (& artificial  
stone chimney top manu-  
facturer), 43, Prudhoe-st

**Chain and Chain Cable  
Manufacturers**

Bourn G. & Co. Stockbridge  
and at Winlton

Gallon J. sen. (& sail thimble)  
Clarence-street

Gallon John, junior, Blue  
Anchor-chare

Pearson W. South-street  
Shields W. St. Peter's; office,

Rewcastle-chare, Quay

Wheldon J. Clarence-street

**Cheesemongers & Butter &  
Bacon Factors**

*See also Butter and Egg Mer-  
chants.*

Atkinson T. 7, Bigg Market

Balls T. P. 31, Bigg Market

Bell G. 6, Tyne Bridge-end

Bertram A. 12, Union-street

Bowness J. 42, Newgate-st

Carr William, Nelson street

Cowan G. & W. 91, Side

Cowan G. 95, East Clayton-st

Cowan G. 72, New Market

Cowan J. Adelaide-place and  
Ouseburn-bridge

Coulson Robert, 40, Dean-st

Craig W. 135, New Market

Cuppels J. 115, New Market

Fairlamb C. 76, W. Clayton-st

Farrage W. & Son, 215, New  
Market

Ferguson W. 39, Grainger-st

Galloway Thos. West Clay-  
ton-street

Hindaugh J. & Co. 21 & 22,  
Cloth Market

Hunnam F. 101, Side

Hunter G. 5, Grainger-street,  
and 117, Side

Lowes J. 107, E. Clayton-st

Maxwell J. 2, E. Clayton-st

Moffett John, 10, Westgate-st

Moffett J. jun. 142, New Mkt.

Morland T. 98, Side

Nicholson James, 62, West  
Clayton-street, & 15, Grain-  
er-street

Oates I. (wholesale only), 12,  
Sandhill

Peck T. 58, Blackett-street

Potts & Oubridge, 19 and 20,  
Side

Ridley W. 76, Close

Robinson J. 47 & 48, Dean-st

Souter T. 7, Tyne Bridge-end

Sterling T. 95, Side

Temperley J. 13, Broad-chare

Watters H. 92, Side

Wilson R. & Co. Forth-lane

**Chemist—Analytical**

Richardson and Browell, 5,  
Portland-place

**Chemists and Druggists**

Marked \* are wholesale only.

Bell Jos. and Co. 23, Nuns'-  
gate, Bigg Market

Bell W. 150, Pilgrim-street

Brown J. 102, Pilgrim-street

Brown W. Ouseburn-bridge

Burn J. 53, Northumber-  
land-street

Carr R. 30, Market-street

Carr Thos. 42, Bigg Market

Clennell J. M. 34, Westgate

Cooke and Sutton, 46, West  
Clayton-street

Currie and Hutchinson, 19,  
Sandhill

Daglish & Ismay, 33, Sandhill

Dewar F. S. 5, E. Clayton-st

Downie H. & Co. 44, Sandhill

Eno J. C. Groat Market

Fairs J. Nun's-gate

Fairweather J. 69, Pilgrim-st

Fawcett J. 27, Dean-street

Garnett J. 1, Side

Gibson C. S. 40, Mosley-st

Gibson Taylor & Co. 15, Bigg  
Market

Gilpin J. & Son, 53, Pilgrim-  
street

Goodall J. 16, Union-street

Gowland Elizabeth, 27, East  
Clayton-street

Jack J. 87, Pilgrim-street

Landers H. B. 1, Union-st

Maling W. 42, Grey-street

Marley J. 12, Grainger-street

Marshall F. & Co. 52, West  
Clayton-street

Mawson J. (Homœopathic),  
13, Mosley-street, and 13,  
Northumberland-street

\*Myers Brothers, Pilgrim-st

Murray Hamilton, 1 and 2,  
Elswick-lane

Naylor W. 97, Pilgrim-street

Newton G. 57, Percy-street

Nichol A. and Son, 22, Quay

Owen W. 20, Collingwood-st  
and Adelaide-place

Potts T. 33, Dean-street

Proctor W. 32, Collingwood-st

Proctor W. 6, Grey-street

Price Michael, 3, Quay-side

Reed J. Head of Bucking-  
ham-street

Reed L. 55, Quay

Ridley H. 54, Newgate-street

Scaife J. W. 56, High-street

Smiles E. 54, Newgate-street

\*Spencer P. Low Friar-street

Stainthorpe G. F. 2, Marl-  
borough-street

Stephenson W. 29, Bucking-  
ham-street

Swan W. 49, Pilgrim-street

Taylor Robert, New Bridge-  
street

Thornton J. L. 62, Gibson-st  
and Shield-street

Turner W. Westgate, 23, Pil-  
grim-street, and Hinde-st

Walker E. 70, Grey-street

Ward B. 45, Newgate-street

Webster E. 17, Newgate-st

**Chemists—Manufacturing**

Allen J. and W. Wallsend

Bell Brothers, 78, Grey-st

Bell T. (alkali), 20, Sandhill;  
works, East Jarrow

BLAYDON CHEMICAL COMP.;  
Dr. Richardson, manager;  
office, 20, Sandhill

Burnett T. and Sons, 8, Side,  
Bill Quay, and Dunston;  
office, 8, Side

Cook J. alkali, St. Anthony's  
Chemical Works

Gardner A. 21, Westgate

Gray & Crow, alkali, Friars'  
Goose Chemical Works;  
office, Close

Giles William, 104, Side

**Chemists—Continued.**

Hoyle, Robson, and Co. tar and turpentine distillers, Bill Quay; office, 58, Close  
Myers Brothers, Wellington-place and Bell's-court  
Oliver and Co. Javel-group, Close

Pattinson H. L. and Co. 10, Grey st; works, Felling  
Potts Thomas, 33, Dean-st  
Ramsay G. H. sal ammoniac, Derwenthaugh; office, Broad-chare

**TYNE MANURE & CHEMICAL COMPANY, St. Lawrence**

**WALKER ALKALI COMPANY,** alkali, soda, & chloride of lime, Walker; office, Quay  
**WASHINGTON CHEMICAL Co.** soda, oxichloride of lead, & magn.; office, 73, Grey-st

**Chicory Manufacturers and Spice Grinders**

Richardson John and Co. Hanover-square & Manors  
Sweet Elizabeth, Croft-stairs, Manor-chare

**Chimney Sweepers**

Baker J. Back Trafalgar-st  
Blower John Graig Watson, 4, Gallowgate  
Blower W. Gallowgate  
Fish E. Pandon  
Fisher S. Castle-square  
Frame J. Castle-sq. Castle-gth  
Hindmarch J. Close  
Knight R. 90, Percy-street

**China, Glass, & Earthenware Dealers**

*See also Glass Dealers.*

Angus J. 8, Grainger-street, and 2, Market-street  
Batty R. 60, West Clayton-street  
Carr W. 107, Percy-street  
Clark Benjamin, Tyne-street, North-shore  
Eden Ann, 9, Nun-street  
Hyslop Charles (wholesale), Staffordshire Warehouse, 65, Quay-side  
Jobling Margaret, 4, Side  
Kendle Elizab. 4, Northbld-st

McGrigor D. 9, Nun-street  
Reed Hannah, 2, Market-st. and 8, Shakspeare-street  
Smith G. Hedley-terrace  
Sparke William (wholesale and retail), 38 and 39, Quay-side; ho. Rewcastle-chare  
Townsend Mary, 67, Pilgrim-street  
Urwin J. 52, New Market  
Wilson Isabella, 7, East Clayton-street

**Clock Makers**

*See also Watch and Clock Makers.*

Bausch F. Shakspeare-street  
Brugger M. & L. 26, Nun-st  
Cross Charman, 99, Pilgrim-street  
Heine Wendlin, 35, Blenheim-street  
Kinnear M. 7, High Friar-st  
Kuss G. & Co. 98, Pilgrim-st  
Mayer K. 91, Newgate street  
Todd G. 19, Low Friar-street

**Clothes Dealers**

Craven Mrs. 5, & 9, Blackgate  
Davis James, Castle-garth  
Dowd James, Castle-garth  
Duffy J. Low Bridge  
Finnigan O. Head of Butcher bank, and 14, Dog-bank  
Glendinning J. Blackgate  
Grant Alice, 11, Castle-garth  
Grahamsly Jas. Castle-garth  
Hall Ralph, King-street  
Harrison Jane, Low-bridge  
Hymers Robt. Castle-garth  
Loughran H. Gallowgate  
McLaughlin S. 9, Dog-bank  
McCormack John, Castle-gth  
Moon J. 34, Side  
Morris H. 65, Newgate-st  
Newton John, Castle-garth  
O'Neil Nancy, 14, Castle-gth  
Perry M. 24, Castle-garth  
Reed Mary, 4, Low Friar-st. and New Market  
Riley Bernard, Castle-garth  
Rogers John, Groat Market  
Smith J. C. 9, St. Nicholas's-churchyard  
Solomon J. Castle-garth  
Stephens Catharine, 24, Side

Toole J. 12, King-street  
Whitfield J. Queen-street, & 68, Newgate-street

**Coach and Harness Manufacturers**

Anderson C. G. Northbld-st  
Angus Henry, 44, Westgate-street; opposite the Assembly Rooms.  
Atkinson & Philipson, 93, Pilgrim-street  
Burnup J. and H. 63, Northumberland-street  
Shanks T. & R. 25, High Bridge

**Coach Proprietors**

Cleghorn J. Adelaide-place  
Johnson Ann, (and hearse, cab & mourning coach), Orchard-street  
Kaberry L. 15, Brunswick-st  
Parker & Landers, Green-court, Newgate-street  
Richardson M. St. John's-lane  
Robson Hannah, Picton-ter  
Robson Ann, 39, Blackett-st. and High Friar-street

**Coalfitters**

Armstrong R. 59, Quay-side  
Armstrong W. Town's-hutch  
Armstrong W. & H. Close  
Atkinson Thos. 24, Quay-side  
Barkus John, 19, Quay-side  
Barnes Robt. 23, Quay-side  
Bertram Chas. 71, Quay  
Birkenshaw G. P. 62, Quay-si  
Bourne Thos. 39, Quay-side  
Burnett Robt. (& shipbroker &c.) 26, Quay-side  
Carr John, Trinity Chambers  
Carr Jno. & Co. 59, Quay-side  
Carr L. S. 34, Broad-chare  
Clay Wm. 32, Quay-side  
Cowan Wm. W. 29, Quay-side  
Dickinson William, and ship and insurance broker, 38, Quay-side  
Doeg & Skelton, 12, Broad-ch  
Doughty R. H. 39, Quay-side  
Elliott Jno. Trinity Chambers  
Forster & Holmes, Three Indian Kings-court  
Forster James, Three Indian Kings-court  
Grey J. B. & Co. 38, Broad-ch

**Coalfitters—Continued.**

Haswell S. W. 32, Quay-side  
 Harrison Carr & Co. 32, Broad-chare  
 Heald Jos. & Co. 29, Quay-side  
 Hunter Wm. Three Indian Kings-court  
 Hood A. & Co. 21, Broad-chare  
 Hutchinson W. J. Three Indian Kings-court  
 Hunt J. H. 71, Quay-side  
 Jobling John, 19, Quay-side  
 Jobson Brothers & Co. 17, Quay-side  
 Jonassohn D. Three Indian Kings-court  
 Joicey James, 31, Quay-side  
 Kimpster W. 32, Quay-side  
 Lamb J. 35, Quay-side  
 Liddell J. 25, Quay-side  
 Losh Wilson & Bell, 37, Quay-side  
 McCree Thomas & Andrew, and merchants, &c. 75, Quay-side  
 Middleton J. 37, Quay-side  
 Morrison J. 32, Quay-side  
 Nesbit M. Spicer-In. Quay-side  
 Pattinson Thos. Three Indian Kings-court  
 Parker Anthony, & Co. 50, Quay-side  
 Palmer C. M. 12, Quay-side  
 Pearson J. B. 32, Quay-side  
 Pearson R. 28, Quay-side  
 Potter A. L. 7, Quay-side  
 Plummer M. & Co. 39, Quay-side  
 Pratt R. & Co. 35, Broad-chare  
 Ramsay G. H. jun. Broad-chare  
 Redshaw & Ridley, 15, Quays  
 Renoldson & Farley, 33, Quay-side  
 Ridley John & Son, 25, Quay-side  
 Rogerson John, 59, Quay-side  
 Roxby W. W. Broad-chare  
 Saniter Ludwig & Co. 31, Broad-chare, Quay-side  
 Scott J. J. 69, Quay-side  
 Scott J. D. 23, Quay-side  
 Shields J. Son & Co. Trinity Chambers  
 Sowerby Thos. Trinity-chare  
 Strakers & Love, 93, Side  
 Southren Wm. Rewcastle-chare  
 Swan R. W. 30, Quay-side  
 Tulley & Co. (& merchants & brokers) 33, Quay-side

Taylorson R. Three Indian Kings-court  
 Temperley and Springmann (successors to Reid & Co. & ship & insurance brokers,) &c. 21, Quay-side  
 Waters B. Three Indian Kings-court  
 Watson Rbt. L. 27, Quay-side  
 Walker W. Three Indian Kings-court

**Coal Merchants**

Cowen Jos. & Co. 59, Quay-side  
 Dunn J. Red-barns  
 Fairless J. & Co. Forth-banks  
 Hall T. Y. 11, Eldon-square  
 Kirton G. (& lime and fire brick), Old Carlisle station, depôt No. 4; ho. Benwell Farm  
 Longridge James A & Co. (owners), 59, Quay-side  
 Makepeace G. depôt, Carlisle Old Station  
 McCree T. & A. 75, Quay  
 NEWCASTLE COAL CO. Manors, Joseph G. Jennings, agent  
 Redhead J. Stowell square & Friars  
 Rogerson John, 1, Back Oxford-street  
 Wheatley & Musgrove (coal owners), Benwell Park Colliery, near Newcastle

**Coal Tar Manufacturers**

Hoyle R. Derwenthaugh; office, 14, Sandhill  
 Lister Ralph, Scotswood

**Coffee Roasters**

Marked \* are Spice Grinders.

Coward T. Pandon-dean  
 Dodds G. St. Andrew's-court  
 \*Flintoff T. & Co. 5, Westgate-street  
 Hodgson R. St. Nicholas's-sq  
 McInnis D. 2, Westgate-st  
 Proud B. 2, Westgate-street  
 Richardson John & Co. (and spice grinders & chicory manufacturers), Hanover-square, and Manors  
 \*Sweet Elizab. Croft-stairs, Manor-chare

**Coke Manufacturers**

Carr J. & Co. Wallsend and Jarrow; office 58, Quay  
 Carr W. R. Scotswood  
 Clayton & Armstrong, Skinner's-burn  
 Hoyle R. Dent's-hole, office, 14, Sandhill  
 MARLEY HILL Co.; C. M. Palmer, agent, 12, Quay  
 Potter A. Willington-quay; office, 7, Quay  
 Ramsay G. H. Bill-quay; office, Broad-chare  
 Smith J. Y. & Co. 62, Quay  
 Strakers & Love, 93, Side

**Colour Manufacturers**

Cook William & Co. (and paint) Leith Wharf-quay; ho. New-road  
 Cookson W. I. & Co. Close & Pipewellgate, Gateshead  
 Hoyle, Robson, & Co. 58, Close  
 Kaye William, (artist's), 5, Blakett-street

**Comb Dealers and Manufacturers**

Harrison J. & H. Dean-st  
 Raugier J. 10, Grey-street & 17, Market-street  
 Sherwood W. 5, Northumberland-court, and Fighting Cocks yard, Bigg Market

**Confectioners**

*See also Fruiterers and Confectioners.*

Marked \* are wholesale.

Bell J. & Mary, 72, Pilgrim-st  
 Bell Mary Ann, 51, Grey-st  
 Bennett J. 103, Percy-street  
 Brignal J. A. 1, Sandhill  
 Brogdon M. Sandgate  
 Brown E. 66, Blakett-street  
 Burton Joseph, 7, Hinde-st  
 Cameron W. 35, Grainger-st  
 Carver J. High-bridge  
 Cooke Robert, 70, Newgate-st  
 Daglish James, 2, Hinde-st  
 Dunn Margaret, 29, Percy-st  
 Eltringham John, 23, & 69, West Clayton-street  
 Gallon William, Elswick-la  
 Gunn A. 59, Westgate-street

**Confectioners—Continued.**

Hardman Wm. 21, Grain-  
ger-street  
Hindmarsh Ann, 49, Groat-  
Market  
\*Howe J. 15, Cloth Market  
Innes Eleanor, 89, West-  
Clayton-street  
\*Jenkins H. 19, Dean-street  
Laidman Margaret, 9, Shak-  
speare-street  
Mathison Mary Ann, 6, New-  
gate-street  
\*McDonald C. & Co. 22  
and 23, Dean-street  
McDonald Mary, 20, Nelson-  
street  
Moat J. 16, Nelson-street  
\*Mort Isabella, 108, Side  
\*Nichol J. 100, Side and 59,  
Grainger-street  
Percy Emily, 2 New Bridge-st  
Pipkin J. 16, Shakspeare-st  
Pittgrew Averal, 3, Mosley-st  
Potts Sarah L. 27, Grain-  
ger-street  
Pyburn Geo. New Bridge-st  
Rowell E. 24, Newgate-street  
Richardson Mary, 6, St.  
John's-lane  
Simpson S. Westgate-street  
Simpson George, 15, Cloth  
Market  
Snowball and Allan, 72,  
Northumberland-street  
Sterling John, Westgate-hill  
Sturgeon James, 89, West  
Clayton-street  
Strother J. 99, East Clay-  
ton-street  
Turnbull Robert, Colling-  
wood-street  
Waddell Isab. 22, Westgate  
Walton A. & M. Westgate  
Wilde T. 1, High-bridge  
Wyllie & Ridley, 23, Cloth  
Market  
Young Mary Ann, & tea dr.  
28, Dean-st. & 40, Grey-st

**Consuls**

Marked \* are Vice-Consuls.

*Belgium*—C. B. Reid, Upper  
Claremont-place  
\**Belgium*—T. Reid, 33, Quay-  
side

\**Brazils* — E. Bilton, 42,  
Sandhill  
\**Denmark*—C. Borries, jun.  
Quay  
*France*—T. Goepp, 73, Grey-  
street  
*Greece*—E. Dodd, 19, Broad-  
chare  
*Hanover* — E. Dodd, 19,  
Broad-chare  
\**Hanse Towns*—E. Dodd, 19,  
Broad-chare  
\**Mecklenburg* — C. F. Es-  
kuche, 19, Quay  
*Netherlands*—W. J. M. Lange,  
Three Indian Kings-court  
\**Norway*—W. Losh, 37, Quay  
*Oldenburg*—J. G. Dodd, 19,  
Broad-chare  
\**Portugal* — E. Bilton, 42,  
Sandhill  
\**Prussia*—W. Losh, 37, Quay  
\**Russia* — J. T. Carr, 25,  
Broad-chare  
\**Sardinia*—E. Bilton, 42,  
Sandhill  
\**Sicily* — E. Bilton, 42,  
Sandhill  
*Spain*—Don Renato Boom,  
1, Sandhill  
*Sweden*—W. Losh, 37, Quay  
\**Turkey*—W. Losh, 37, Quay  
\**Tuscany* — E. Bilton, 42,  
Sandhill  
\**United States* — M. Plum-  
mer, 39, Quay

**Contractors**

Alexander Thos. (& builder,)  
10, Copland Terrace,  
Shieldfield  
Buckton J. 24, Bayley-street  
Cail R. 42, Northumberland-  
street, and 53, Percy-street  
Gibson & Stewart, Green-ct  
Lawton Benjamin Carr,  
Elswick villas  
Reed E. B. West Blandford-  
street  
Rush & Lawton, 40, Grain-  
ger street  
Simpson J. 26, Melbourne-st  
Spoor E. Hanover-square  
Waite and Howard (and  
builders) Low Elswick-ter  
Weatherhead G. 1 & 2, St.  
Thomas's-street

W 2

Wilson & Gibson, Nelson-st.  
Trafalgar-street

**Coopers**

Arthur J. 18, Close  
Baird E. D. 88, Pilgrim-st  
Blenkinson T. 24, Union-st  
Brown James, Broad-chare;  
ho, 19, Simpson-street  
Butterley J. Taylor's-court  
Cook John, Leith-wharf  
Cook W. New-road  
Donaldson D. Stock-bridge  
Dunlop G. 24, Close  
Forster E. Nun's-gate  
Gibbon E. 78, Percy-street  
Harrison J. & W. 31, Dean-st  
Harrison J. North-shore  
Harrison Thos. 20, Nelson-st  
Hopper Margaret, 10, Side  
Leighton Wm. Gallow-gate  
Nixon Isaac, Clarence-street  
North-shore  
Nixon John, Folly Cooper-  
age, New-quay; ho. 41,  
Richmond-street  
Pattinson J. Fleece-court  
Pendrick R. 69, Percy-street  
Snaith W. D. Stock-bridge;  
ho. 191, Pilgrim-street  
Spraggon J. 49, High-bridge  
Teasdale John, Fighting  
Cocks-yard  
Todd H. Westgate  
Wilson W. Butcher-bank  
Winter R. 27, Stowell-street

**Copperas Manufacturers**

Barnes T. Walker  
Hunter C. & Co. Scotswood  
and Low Walker  
Ridley J. & F. W. Elswick;  
office, 34, Quay  
Southfield Copperas Works,  
Low Walker; J. Sewell,  
manager

**Cork Cutters**

Dixon S. 96, Side  
Gilpin & Co. 52, Pilgrim-st  
Liddell H. & Son, 12, Sand-  
hill  
Somerville W. 4, Drury-lane  
Walton Thos. 5, Drury-lane  
Whinfield J. W. 22, Grain-  
ger-street, and 2, Westgate

**Corn Factors and Merchants**

Armstrong & Co. 47, Cowgate  
Ayton I. & Sons, 86, Sandhill  
Boldemann, Borries, & Co.  
4, 5, and 6, Quay, and at  
North Shields

Borries C. jun. 77, Quay  
Bulman G. 29, Sandhill  
Burn James, Bigg Market  
Charlton W. 32, Sandhill  
Clarke Abra. 69, Quay-side  
Clark A. jun. 69, Quay  
Clark J. 3, Side

Cooke Edward (and flour)  
77, Quay-side; ho. 14,  
Elswick West-terrace  
Culley S. & E. 29, Sandhill  
Dickinson W. O. Head of  
Side

Dodd T. 14, Sandhill  
Hall J. 8, Sandhill  
Hardy J. 94, Blenheim-st  
Harrison J. J. jun. 28,  
Sandhill

Harrison, Carr, & Co. 32,  
Broad-chare  
Heppell & Co. Watergate,  
Quay

Hewison L. 38, Sandhill  
Hodgson T. & J. 1, Butcher-  
bank

Jobson, Brothers, & Co. and  
coal exporters, ship brokers  
& commission merchants,  
77, Quayside

Liddell E. & Co. 50, Quay  
Marshall R. 42, Sandhill  
Mc.Cree T. & A. 75, Quay  
Mitchell W. 46, Sandhill

Nairn P. Cloth Market  
Pollard J. & Co. Love-lane  
Porter J. 6, Blackett-street  
Reavely T. 46, Cowgate  
Reed E. T. 20, Newgate-st

Richardson J. W. 1, Sandhill;  
ho. 107, Blenheim-st  
Swan R. jun. 16, Sandhill  
Temperley J. 3, Side  
Wilkin T. 1, Close  
Wilson R. Todd's-crt. Groat  
Market

**Coroners**

Reed G. B. deputy for the  
Castle and Tindale Wards,  
Bank buildings

Reed Stephen, for the County  
of Northumberland, 44,  
Grey-street

Stoker J. G. for Newcastle-  
upon-Tyne, 50, Pilgrim-st

**Crucible Manufacturers**

Carr J. Railway-terrace  
Lister R. Scotswood  
Smaile R. & B. Regent-st

**Curriers and Leather Cutters**

Angus G. 9, Close  
Bailes & Galloway, 151-2 3,  
Pilgrim-street  
Bailes J. & Co. 1, Bigg Mkt  
Bailes J. 2, Union-street  
Bell W. 28, High-bridge  
Boyd G. Side, & Byker-chare,  
Quay

Brown T. Westgate  
Clark T. & G. 94, Side  
Doughty J. 1, Denton-chare  
Faire R, Sandhill  
Howard J. 1, Pudding-chare  
Jobson & Hosfall, & leather  
merchant and commission  
agents, Stowell-st. Darn-  
crook

MellarAnn, Foot of the Quay  
Milner E, 11, Cloth Market  
Owen & Sons, Dispensary-  
lane, Low Friar-street  
Pattinson R. and Son, Gal-  
low-gate

Pearson L. 73, & 74, Side,  
13, Bigg Mkt. & Blagdon-st  
Plews C. 60, Gibson-street  
Priestman J. Dispensary-In  
Reed Robt. 35, Newgate-st  
Robinson J. 58, St. Nicholas's-  
square

Rutherford C. 27, Newgate-st  
Rutherford T. Cut-bank  
Sillick J. Scotch Arms-yard,  
Bigg Market

Thew G. 79, Percy-street  
Todd J. 50, Groat Market  
Weir Wm. 21, Bigg Market  
Wilkinson J. 8, Dog-bank

**Cutlers**

Cairr G. 25, Nun-street  
Clark R. 33, Mosley-street  
Donaldson H. 58, Grey-st  
Marley S. 70, Westgate  
McQueen R. 45, Grainger-st

Potts R. White Swan-yard  
Sharp J. 26, Market-street

**Dairymen**

Atkin R. Gallow-gate  
Blackett Frances, Back-lane  
Blackett J. P. Back-lane  
Bruce H. Oak's-place  
Calbreath Robt. 44, Percy-st  
Carnaby Mrgt. Gallow-gate  
Carr Mary Ann, Gallow-gate  
Corbett W. Gallow-gate  
Davison Elizb. 2, Prudhoe-st  
Dickinson J. & R. Sallyport-  
gate  
Donkin B. Back-lane  
Elliott Jane, Abinger-st  
Foggin Elizb. 33, Stowell st  
Frizell W. 16, Spring Garden-  
terrace

Forster E. Nun's-lane  
Gibson G. Gallow-gate  
Gibson J. 5, Oak's-place  
Gibson W. Gallow-gate  
Haddock W. Gallow-gate  
Hall Mary, 5, Gallow-gate  
Hankin D. Gallow-gate  
Hankin W. Gallow-gate  
Hedley W. Gallow-gate  
Hodgson Rachael, Gallow-gt  
Huntley J. Nixon's-place,  
Percy-street

Jobey B. 2, Bath-lane  
Jobey B. jun. 2, Bath-lane  
Kingham Jane, Gallow-gate  
Lambert W. 79, Percy-st  
Langstaff W. Diana-st  
Lax R. Vine-lane

Lee R. Gallow-gate  
Lee T. Gallow-gate  
Mather W. 9, Wellington-st  
Milburn H. 7, Shield-st  
Moor J. 56, Barras-bridge

Murray W. Back-lane  
Myers T. Back-lane  
Penman W. 42, Prudhoe-st  
Race W. Sandyford-lane  
Ratcliff T. 46, Stowell-street  
Richardson J. and farmer.  
45, Percy-street

Richardson T. Gallow-gate  
Robson Ann, Percy-street  
Robson Deborah, 10, Prud-  
hoe-street  
Robson. E. Back-lane  
Patterson J. 3. Buckingm-st  
Scott Elizabeth, Gallow-gate

**Dairymen—Continued.**

Shiple A. Leazes-lane  
 Stephenson C. 69, Percy-st  
 Stobbs J. 37, Bayley-street  
 Stoker J. Gallow-gate  
 Thompson T. 7, Spring  
 Garden-terrace  
 Waters Sophia, Gallow-gate  
 Weddell T. 12, Stowell-sqr  
 Wilson J. Back-lane  
 Youll R. 3, Leazes-lane  
 Youll W. Gallow-gate

**Dentists—Surgeon and  
Mechanical**

Dinsdale C. 1, Albion-street  
 Downing B. 9, Eldon-square  
 & 9, Northumberland-st  
 Downing E. 9, Northmbld-st  
 Leadbetter E. 15, St. Nicho-  
 las's Church-yard  
 Mosely E. and Son, 10,  
 Eldon-square  
 Nightingale & Sons, 7, New  
 Bridge-street  
 Stokes H. C. 51, Blackett st  
 Tinn G. T. 4, New Bridge-st  
 Weir Jas. Anthony, 56 & 58,  
 Percy-street

**Drapers—Linen and Woollen**

Adams J. 17, Stowell-street  
 Affleck J. 85, Blandford-st  
 Arnott Cannock and Co.  
 Grainger-street  
 Bainbridge & Co. 11, and 12,  
 Market-street  
 Barron M. & J. 24, Dean-st  
 Bell Benjamin, Tyne-street  
 Bell J. 36, Gibson-street  
 Bell J. 4, Cottenham-street  
 Bragg C. & Co. and silk  
 mercers, 55, Pilgrim-st  
 Bearcliff J. 11, Westmore-  
 land-street  
 Brown J. and silk mercer,  
 16, Grey-street  
 Burnup J. 7, Dean-street  
 Caldwell J. 25, Sandhill and  
 2, Cloth Market  
 Carr J. 4, Charlotte-square  
 Carson A. 4, Forth-lane  
 Carson Alexander, Shield-st  
 Carson D. 3, Plummer-street  
 Carson J. Carliol-street  
 Close G. S. 82, W. Clayton-st  
 Douglas J. & W. 12, Albion-st

Duncan J. 12, Marlbro'-cres  
 Dunn W. A. & Co. and silk  
 mercers 13, & 14, Market-st  
 Edgar T. 60, Westmoreld.-ter  
 Elliot P. 11, Tindal-street  
 Foreman G. 17, Grey-street  
 Freiman I, Lime-street  
 Gill W. 81, West Clayton-st  
 Hall M. 42, Quay  
 Hannah J. Sinclair, Green-ct  
 Harbottle J. 70, Quay-side  
 Harper D. 10, Sunderland-st  
 Harrison J. 5, Westmoreld.-st  
 Haywood J. 14, Cloth Mrkt  
 Henderson T. 63, West Clay-  
 ton-street  
 Hill, Nicholson, and Hodge,  
 16, Grainger-street  
 Hogg T. and silk mercer,  
 11, Grey-street  
 Hope T. M. 3, Charlotte-sq  
 Irving J. 6, Blenheim-street  
 Jamieson A. Shield-street  
 Jardine W. 17, Sunderld.-st  
 Johnson W. 86, Blandford-st  
 Kennady M. & J. 86, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Kirkup T. 8, Buxton-street  
 Lindsay William, Westmore-  
 land-street  
 Lightfoot T. linen, Byker-bk  
 Mackeand A. 34, Blackett-st  
 Mackeand A. 3, Derwent-pl  
 Mackeand J. 13, Albion-st  
 Mackeand J. 13, Percy-st  
 Mackeand W. B. 3, Albion-st  
 Mackey, Smith, & Co. 67, Qy  
 Mathison T. Carliol-street  
 Makins Fred. Wait, Buck-  
 ingham street  
 McBryde J. 85, Blandford-st  
 McBryde P. 5, Forth-lane  
 McHarg A. 5, Derwent-place  
 McIntyre and Arthur, 20,  
 Grainger-street  
 McNulty Bernard, Castle-  
 garth  
 McWilliam A. 21, Westmore-  
 land-terrace  
 Milburn J. 110, Side  
 Milburn J. 101, Blenheim st  
 Milvain J. 8, Albion-street  
 Moffatt D. & W. 4, Charl.-sq  
 Moffatt R. 58, Westgate-st  
 Moffatt T. 40, Westgate-st  
 Montgomery J. 8, Marlbro'-  
 crescent

Montgomery T. 105, Blen-  
 heim-street  
 Muir W. 103, Blenheim-st  
 Munro G. 80, W. Clayton-st  
 Nicholson B. & J. 2, Forth-In  
 Nicholson W. 19, Westmore-  
 land-street  
 Pool A. 95, Blenheim-street  
 Pool W. 17, Blandford-street  
 Richardson and Coxon, 28,  
 Grey-street, and 11, 12,  
 and 13, Market-street  
 Robson E. and Co. 29, Mos-  
 ley-street  
 Scott and Forster, 70, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Short T. 78, W. Clayton-st  
 Smith A. Ouseburn-bridge  
 Smith R. 64, West Clayton-st  
 Snowdon W. 4, Blackett-st  
 Spence T. H. 1, Sandhill  
 Spencer J. & Son, 74, Quay,  
 and 15, Grey-street  
 Stark W. 9, Dean-street  
 Syminton J. Rennoldson's-ct  
 Teasdale N. 39, Westgate-st  
 Teasdale T. L. 8, Percy-st  
 Teasdale R. 41, Westgate-st  
 Thorburn David, Bath-row  
 Thorburn & Eliot, 6, Forth-In  
 Thorburn J. 10, Albion-st  
 Trewick J. and Esther, 6,  
 Buxton-street  
 Tweedie G. & W. 7, Albion-st  
 Wakinshaw Mary, 35, Westg  
 Walker W. 4, Blenheim-st  
 Waller J. 4, and 5, Grey-st  
 Waterson W. linen, 15,  
 East Clayton-street  
 Wilkinson J. 15, Shakspeare-st  
 Wilson and Mattinson, 20,  
 Market-street  
 Young A. 106, Pilgrim-street  
 Young J. B. 23, E. Clayton-st  
 Young T. 9, Arcade

**Drapers—Woollen**

*See also Drapers—Linen and  
 Woollen, also Outfitters,  
 and also Tailors.*

Marked \* are also Tailors.

Angus & Wilson, 74, Grey-st  
 \*Armstrong J. 38, Mosley-st  
 Cowan Nicholas, 45, St. Ni-  
 cholas's-square  
 Hepworth M. 18, Grey-st

**Drapers, &c.—Continued.**

\*Hutton & Rhind, 36, Mosley-street  
 Hodgshon G. 71, Grey-street  
 Royston J. 18, Grey-street  
 Shield G. R. and Co. 39, Mosley-street  
 \*Stewart G. 21, Dean-street  
 Wilson R. 55, Grey street  
 \*Wilson R. & Co. 66, Grey-st

**Dress Makers***See also Milliners.*

Anderson Ann, 32, Blackett-st  
 Arnett Jane, 68, Westgate-st  
 Atkin Elizabeth, 17, Spring Garden-terrace  
 Atkin Mary, Gallow-gate  
 Atkinson Jane, 13, Marlbro'-st  
 Bagley Cath. 40, Bayley-st  
 Bailey Mary, West Hinde-st  
 Bell Emma, Villa-place  
 Binks Anne, Argyle-street  
 Binks M. Argyle-street  
 Byers Eleanor, 6, Lisle-st  
 Carr Ann and Jane, 68, West Clayton-street  
 Carr & Donnison, Clavering-place  
 Cleugh Frances, Canada-ter  
 Collen Jane, 108, East Clayton-street  
 Cowan Rachel, 45, Villa-place  
 Davison Jane, 90, West Clayton-street  
 Dickinson Margt. Harle-st  
 Dodds Ann, Canada-street  
 Dodd Hannah, 25, Villa place  
 Faulkner Eleanor, 61, Grey-st  
 Forster Frances, 7, Blenheim-street  
 Forster Dorothy, 42, Mansfield-street  
 Gills Mrs. Wesley-street  
 Glendinning Lydia, 20, Blandford-street  
 Green Margt. 13, Stowell-st  
 Grieve Ann, 34, W. Clayton-st  
 Grubb H. Gibson-street  
 Guthrie Hannah, Erick-st  
 Harrison E. & D. New-road  
 Hall Grace, 5, Thornton-st  
 Hedley Ann, 9, E. Clayton-st  
 Heppell Margery, E. 62, Grainger-street  
 Hill Sarah, Lambton-place  
 James F. Richmond-street

James Jane, 20, Stamford-ham-place  
 Kent Mary & Jane, Croft-st  
 Lamb Mary Jane, New-road  
 Lamb Sarah & Isabella, 34, West Clayton-street  
 Lynn Ann, 41, W. Clayton st  
 Mallabar Elizb. Adelaide-pl  
 Marshall Sarah, Camden-st  
 Mather Hannah and Jane, 109, Blenheim-street  
 McPherson Ann, 10, Brunswick-place  
 Midgley Hannah, Friars  
 Miller Matilda, 6, Hedley-st  
 Moody Hester, 34, Elswick East-terrace  
 Moore Mary, 81, W. Clayton-st  
 Munro Mary, 10, Westgate-st  
 Neil Anne Elizb. 19, Duke-st  
 Newton Jane, 20, E. Clayton-st  
 Pannett Mary, Wesley-street  
 Pringle Isab. 9, Brunswick-pl  
 Proctor Ellen, Canada-st  
 Rennie Mary, Canada-street  
 Riley Dorothy and Ann, 19, Hill-street  
 Robinson Sarah, 11, Waterloo-street  
 Routledge Eliz. 5, Darnbrook  
 Rutter Lydia, 90, West Clayton-street  
 Rutter Lydia, Wesley-street  
 Scott Mary, 6, Percy-street  
 Sinton Margaret, Terrace pl  
 Smith Catherine, 105, East Clayton-street  
 Smith Jane, New-road  
 Stoddart Isa. R. 10, Wellington-street  
 Storm Isabella, 8, Pitt-street  
 Thompson Ellen, New Bridge street  
 Telfor Ellen C. Camden-st  
 Telford Mary Isabella, 39, Villa-place  
 Walton Alice and Maria, 27, Westgate  
 Walton Lydia, 8, William-st  
 Watson Harriet, 27, Shield-st  
 Wright Mary Ann, 8, Pitt-st

**Drysalters**

Daglish & Ismay, 34, Sandhl  
 Downie H. & Co. 44, Sandhl  
 Myers, Bros. Wellington-pl  
 Usher R. Manor-chare

**Dyers**

Atkinson H. 26, Newgate-st  
 Bradburn J. 16, W. Clayton-st  
 Dean J. 24, Nun-street  
 Fenwick John and Son, 82, Pilgrim-st. and 58, Westgate-street  
 Foggin & Co. 79, Pilgrim-st  
 Hunter R. 46, High-bridge  
 Jenkins T. 9, Gallow-gate  
 Jobey Hannah, 55, Gibson-st  
 Pringle J. 12, Side  
 Whitlock Margaret, 77, Side

**Earthenware Manufacturers**

Bagshaw Jno. & china figure manufacturer, Ouseburn Pottery, Cutbank  
 Burn J. & Co. Stepney-bank  
 Charlton J. Ouseburn  
 Fell T. & Co. St. Peter's  
 Hollinshead J. figure, Ouseburn  
 Holmes John, Ouseburn  
 Holmes J. Stepney-square  
 Humble John, manufacturer of water closet pans, and other articles for sanitary purposes; works at St. Lawrence; ho. Scotswood  
 Maling C. T. Ouseburn-bdg  
 Maling J. Ouseburn  
 Maling R. East Ballast-hills  
 McGregor D. Folly  
 Patton J. Ouseburn  
 Sampson John, Ouseburn  
 Sewell & Co. St. Anthony's  
 Wallace J. & Co. Forth-banks

**Eating Houses**

Amers J. Clarence-street  
 Anderson Elizab. 25, West Clayton-street  
 Baker Hen. 44, Bigg Market  
 Bayers Watson, 7, High-brdg  
 Belt G. 53, Groat Market  
 Bland W. 14, Butcher-bank  
 Falcus Agnes, Sandgate  
 Fisher S. High-bridge  
 French E. 37, Groat Market  
 Henderson Mary, 48, High-bridge  
 Humble Elizabeth, 24, Pudding-chare  
 Hunter T. 87, Newgate-st  
 Hurst Mary, Manor-street

**Eating Houses—Continued.**

Jackson Ann, 12, East Clay-  
ton-street  
Johnson & White, 45, Sandhill  
Landers H. B. 25, Union-st  
McBean Mrs. 5, Manor-street  
Parker George, 37, Sandhill  
Patterson J. 38, High-bridge  
Porter Janet, 86, Newgate st  
Smith Barbara, 25, Nelson-st  
Stewart Thomas, Manor-ch  
Towns R. 11, Nun-street  
Watson Elizabeth 1, Elswick  
East-ter. Scotswood-road  
Wells O. St. Nicholas's ch-yd  
Wilson G. 48, Quay  
Wilson R. 35, Groat Market

**Engineers**

Marked \* are also Boiler Bldrs.  
Do. † are Locom. Engine Bldrs

\*Armstrong W. G. and Co.  
Elswick; office, 32, Market-  
street

Burnett, Brothers, Spring-  
gardens

Crawford M. Low Elswick

\*Hawthorn R. and W.  
Forth-banks

Jocey J. & G. & Co. Forth-  
banks

Larment M. 174, Pilgrim-st  
\*Morrison R. & Co. Ouseburn  
Engine Works

Rayne & Burn, Busy-cottage,  
Ouseburn; office, Broad-  
chare

Ross W. M. Hanover-street

Smith J. Hall's-court, New-  
gate-street

Smith J. & W. J. Engineers,  
Boiler Makers, and Iron  
Founders, St. Lawrence  
Iron Works

Stephenson, Robert, and Co.  
Locomotive and Marine  
Engine Works, South-st

\*Toward W. & Son, Ouseburn  
Waterson, Brothers, Low  
Elswick

Wheldon J. Clarence-street

**Engineers—Civil**

Bell J. T. W. 1, Higham-pl  
Bowman E. 48, Westgate-st  
Burnett Jas. 43, Prudhoe-st

Brooks W. A. river engineer,  
5, Elswick-villas

Gibson Thos. 48, Westgate-  
street

Jobling T. W. mining, 12,  
Quay

Morrison R. 11, Ryehill  
Thompson B. 2, Lancaster-st  
Welch H. 2, Summerhill-gr

**Engravers Copperplate, and  
Lithographic Printers**

Blagburn T. 22, Mosley-st

Christie J. 2 & 3, Nelson-st  
Crow W. S. 96, Side

Gibson M. H. 15, Bigg Market  
Glenton J. M. 21, Grey-st

Joel A. 7, Cloth Market  
Lambert M. and M. W. 69,  
Grey-street

McKenzie J. 40, Grainger-st  
Pennington & Curley, 46,  
Grainger street

Reid A. 117, Pilgrim-street  
Spens T. 8, Grainger-street

Ward R. 1, Dean-street

**Farriers**

Heads J. 31, Pudding-chare

Hunter A. 83, Newgate

Hutton Geo. 79, Pilgrim-st  
Plues & King, 28, Westgate-st

& 54, W. Clayton-street

Richardson J. 79, Percy-st  
Stephenson C. Scotch Arms-  
yard, Bigg Market

Winship R. Byker-bar

**Feather Merchants**

Finnigan J. 37, Side

Quin P. St. Nicholas's-square

**File Manufacturers**

Bambrough M. Fighting  
Cocks-yard

Carr G. 25, Nun-street

Cookson C. E. & Co. South-  
street

Spencer J. & Sons, Newburn;  
office, 78, West-street

Spoor A. Hanover-square

**Fire Brick Manufacturers**

Barrass S. & Co. 113, Side

Carr J. & Co. Scotswood;  
office, 58, Quay

Cowen J. & Co. 59, Quay

Hall William, & innkeeper,  
*The Waggon Inn*, Close

Brick Works, Bell's-close

Lister Ralph, and crucibles  
& chemical apparatus, &c.

Scotswood

Potter A. Wellington-quay;  
office, 7, Quay

Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh;  
office, Broad-chare

Richardson J. H. & Co. 28,  
Quay

Southern & Watson, Tyne  
Firebrick works, Dunston;

office, 26, Quay-side

Wood J. Benwell-staith

**Fish Curers**

Cullenford H. 24, Newgate-st

Miller Jn. 3, Clayton-st. East

Nicholson E. Orchard-street

Woodger J. 3, Westgate-st.

Woodger T. & E. 29, West-  
gate-st. and Regent-st

**Fishing Tackle Manufac-  
turers**

Farrage W. & Son, 6, Col-  
lingwood-street

Pape J. 27, Collingwood-st

Weir W. 30, Mosley-street

**Fishmongers**

Atkinson E. B. 7, Shakespear-  
street

Brown T. 64, Blackett street

Brown George, Manor-street

Brunsbury Thos. 85, Percy-st

Carswell R. Manor-street

Mosey R. 30, Westgate-street

Robinson Joseph, 9, East  
Clayton-street

Teasdale Geo. 22, W. Clayton-  
street

Teasdale W. 37, Grainger-st.  
and 37, Collingwood-street

**Flax Dresser**

Preston J. 38, Side

**Flint Manufacturers**

Charlton J. Ouseburn

Elliott Henry, Ouseburn, and  
Heaton Flint mills

**Floor Cloth Dealers**

Fenton J. Mosley-street

Morrison & Co. 11, East  
Clayton-street

**Floor Cloth Manufacturers**

Clark Joseph, 126, Pilgrim-street; works, Regent-ter  
 Hardcastle & Co. 32, Bigg Market  
 Spence & Sayers, 22, Bigg Market

**Flour Dealers**

*See also Bakers, and also Millers, and also Grocery and Provision Dealers*

Ainsley W. 52, Groat Mkt  
 Atkin R. 60, Blackett-street  
 Baty J. 24, West Clayton-st  
 Brown J. 47, W. Clayton-st  
 Brown Luke, 14, Westgate  
 Brown Wm. 43, Newgate-st  
 Cooper Wm. 115, Pilgrim-st  
 Fallan Wm. 34, Pilgrim-st  
 Featherstone Rob. 40, Groat Market

Ferguson Jas. 15, Percy-st  
 Gallon R. 33, Bigg Market  
 Galloway T. 73, W. Clayton-st  
 Hails W. 25, Newgate-street  
 Hopper J. jun. 103, Pilg.-st  
 Kitchen John, 122, Pilgrim-st  
 Lindsay J. 4, Friars, and 6, Pilgrim-street

Lumsdon J. 28, Bigg Mkt  
 Marshall T. 71, W. Clayton-st  
 Palmer J. 97, East Clayton-st  
 Patterson John, Gallow-gate  
 Porter J. 6, Blackett-street  
 Rennoldson R. 62, Newgate-street

Robson Elizb. 74, Pilgrim-st  
 Robson W. Y. 34, Groat Mkt  
 Shipley W. 43, Bigg Market  
 Sinton John, 38, Groat Mkt  
 Smith T. 2, Quay-side  
 Soss C. M. 78, Pilgrim street  
 Stuart W. 62, Grainger st  
 Youngusband B. 112, Pilgrim-street

**Flour Merchants**

Culley S. 29, Sandhill  
 Dickinson W. O. 62, Head of the Side  
 Temperley J. 3, Side  
 Wilkin T. 1, Close

**Forgemen**

Rayne & Burne, Ouseburn ; office, Broad-chare  
 Waterson Brothers, Elswick

**Free Porters**

Frost & Co. & general cartmen, 60, Quay-side

**French Polisher**

Grieveson W. Dog-bank

**Fringe, Bell-Rope, and Lace Manufacturers**

Hails W. 31, Grainger-street  
 White M. 11, Grey-street

**Fruiterers and Confectioners**

Blake Mary Ann, 7, Collingwood-street  
 Bridon Mrgt. 5, Northmbrld-st  
 Brown Elnr. 66, Blackett-st  
 Burnett P. 66, W. Clayton-st  
 Burton E. 144, Pilgrim-st  
 Clark G. 16, Cloth Market  
 Cooke Mary Ann, 44, West Clayton-street  
 Day T. 24, Percy-street  
 Dewhar H. 37, Grey-street

Downs Joshua, 6, Strawberry-place and Leazes-lane, Gallowgate

Elliott John, 6, Westgate-hl  
 Eltringham J. 23, West Clayton-street

Falcus A. 90, Pilgrim-street  
 Fisher E. 68, Quay

Foggin W. 28, W. Clayton-st  
 Gardner J. Lime-street

Gibb Elizabeth, 4, Sandhill  
 Gibson J. Westgate

Gibson J. J. 22, Newgate-st  
 Gibson Thomas, Lower Buxton-street

Harrison Wm. 54, Newgate-st  
 Haw J. Cut-bank

Hay D. 1, Adelaide-place  
 Henderson J. 84, Pilgrim-st

Jackson Thomas, 98, East Clayton-street

Miller John, 68, Percy-street  
 Moat A. 5, Percy-street

Monkhouse Maria, 9, Quay  
 Muras G. 68, Blackett-street

Richardson J. Neville-street  
 Sanderson J. 101, East Clayton-street

Slee Matthew, Nelson-street  
 Teal George, 20, Percy-st

Turnbull R. and pastrycook, 15, Collingwood-street

Wilson E. 16, Side

Wilkinson Elizabeth, 42, Grainger-street  
 Yellowley Elizabeth, 29, Grainger-street

**Fruit Merchants**

Brown John & Co. 22, Nun-st  
 Burtchby G. P. 17, Nun-st  
 Hodgson W. 214, New Mkt  
 Matfin W. 188-190, New Mkt  
 Moody D. G. 77, Quay  
 Naylor N. 18, Nelson-street  
 Robson E. Grinding-chare  
 Telfer Adam, 19, Nun-street

**Funeral Furnishers**

Baptist Cath. 4, Darnbrook  
 Cook E. 5, Cloth Market  
 Davison R. St. Lawrence  
 Fisher Isabella, 44, Stowell-st  
 Foreman G. 17, Grey-street  
 Howe John, Bath-row  
 Litchco Margaret, East Bal-last-hills  
 Ramage Thos. 25, St. John's-lane  
 Sewell & Son, 12, Percy-st  
 Wilson Ann, 18, Pudding-ch

**Furniture Brokers**

Amry Geo. Buckingham-st  
 Bell Mary, 191-2, Pilgrim-st  
 Bolam Mary Ann, 1 and 2, Pilgrim-street  
 Bulman Charlotte, Dog-bank  
 Byrne Andrew, Pink lane  
 Cairns G. 24, Pilgrim-street  
 Carr J. 12, Lisle-street  
 Dalziel W. 32, Westgate-st  
 Dancyger L. 26, Pilgrim-st  
 Davison J. Buxton-street  
 Douglas Thomas, & cabinet maker & joiner, 18, Lower Buxton street

Dunlop Wm. 30, Pilgrim-st  
 Edgar Jas. 180, Pilgrim-st  
 Elliott J. Forth-banks  
 Forster E. 24, Westgate  
 Forster William, Dog-bank  
 Gibson J. 56, Westgate-hill  
 Gilpin H. & Co. 33, Market  
 Faulkner Francis, 97, Percy-street

Graham Alice and G. 22, Blackett-street  
 Hall Thomas, 32, Pilgrim st  
 Herdman T. Westgate-hill  
 Hill Wm. 176, Pilgrim-st

**Furniture Brokers—Continued**

Hobson R. Denton-chare  
 Hogg J. 166, Pilgrim-street  
 Hudspeth Jane, 17, Pilgrim-st  
 Hunt H. 155, Pilgrim-street  
 Hunter G. 90, New Market  
 Kelly P. New-road  
 Kenneday W. Dog-bank  
 Kniveton J. Cowgate  
 Lee L. 3, 5, & 186, Pilgrim-st  
 Leech Thomas, 16, Percy-st  
 Liddell D. 105, Percy-street  
 Lowthin T. Pilgrim-street  
 Maughin M. 189, Pilgrim-st  
 McCormick J. 11, Dog-bank  
 McKie W. 187-8, Pilgrim-st  
 Meek Thos. 6, Newgate-st  
 Morris Solomon, 33, West-  
 gate-st. & 29, Blackett-st  
 Molteni Angelo, 23, High-bdg  
 Richardson R. Milk Market  
 Robson Jas. 15, Pilgrim-st  
 Savage Edw. White Swan-yd  
 Scott Jno. 140, Pilgrim st  
 Smettem Jno. Lwr. Buxton-st  
 Stephenson E. 14, Dog-bank  
 Taylor G. Adelaide-place  
 Taylor J. Buxton-street  
 Taylor Wm. 15, Pilgrim-st  
 Temple I. Dog-bank  
 Toon Margaret, Stepney  
 Vinycomb A. 19 & 20, Pil-  
 grim-street  
 Wardle T. 4, Hinde-street  
 Watson Henry, 188, Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Wright Elizb. 17, Union-st

**Furriers**

Bainbridge & Co. 11 & 12,  
 Market-street  
 Bennett & Co. 21, Grey-st  
 Brown R. B. 50, Grainger-st  
 Dunn W. A & Co. 13 and  
 14, Market-street  
 Fox Alfred, 21, Grey street  
 Hall W. 9, Blackett-street  
 Harris W. 77, W. Clayton-st  
 Hodgson A. 82, Pilgrim-st  
 Richardson & Coxon, 28, Grey-  
 st. & 11, 12, & 13, Market-  
 street  
 Tilly J. Temperance-row,  
 Shieldfield

Waller J. 4 & 5, Grey-st

**Game Dealers & Poulterers**

Bell A. 3, Blackett-st

Berry J. 19, Nun-st  
 Burnett P. 66, W. Clayton-st  
 Carruthers Edward & Jane,  
 9, Nun-st  
 Henderson J. 84, Pilgrim-st  
 Laws Edward, Heaton  
 Leighton W. B. 7, Grainger-st  
 Murthwaite W. poulterer,  
 Westgate  
 Noble J. 27, High-bridge  
 Pape J. 27, Collingwood-st  
 Peverell R. 14, Bigg Market  
 Telfer Adam, 1, Blenheim-st  
 Westgate-st  
 Telfer Adam, and general  
 provision dlr. 73, Westgate  
 Weddell T. 18, Nun-st  
 Wright Mrgt. Pudding-chare  
 Yellowley E. 29, Grainger-st

**Gardeners—Market**

Anderson G. Minories  
 Carr John, Byker-hill  
 Charlton J. Minories  
 Ferguson J. Jesmond  
 Hart J. Cragg hall, Jesmond  
 Hart J. M. Coxlodge  
 Henderson J. 20, Shield-st  
 McLeary James & Samuel,  
 Heaton

Moon R. Wallsend  
 Pringle W. Minories  
 Reid J. Jesmond  
 Smellie J. Goldspink-lane  
 Smellie John, Jesmond  
 Spence William, Heaton  
 Stephenson C. 69, Percy-st  
 Summers J. Minories  
 Thompson U. East Elswick-  
 terrace

**German Yeast Importers**

Burrell J. & G. Groat Mkt  
 Mawson J. 13, Mosley-st  
 Thornton William Sykes, 2,  
 High Bridge; Jno. Wright  
 agent  
 Ward B. 45, Newgate-st

**Glass Cutters and Dealers**

*See also China, Glass, and  
 Earthenware Dealers.*  
 Fenwick L. 77, Pilgrim st  
 Hyslop Charles, wholesale  
 dealer, Staffordshire ware-  
 house, 65, Quayside  
 Parry Wm, S. 41, Grainger-st  
 Rutter M. 7, Blackett-street

**Glass Manufacturers**

BYKER BOTTLE COMPANY,  
 Byker Bottle Works, St.  
 Peter's Quay, Thomas  
 Coulthard, manager  
 Cookson C. & Co. bottle,  
 Close  
 Dodd J. G. & Co. Skinner-bn  
 Harrison T. & Co. North-  
 umberland Crown Glass  
 Works, Lemington  
 Ridley Thos. bottle, Albion  
 Glass Works, St. Peter's  
 Swinburne R. W. & Co.  
 plate, Forth Banks  
 Todd & Co. bottle, Close, &  
 St. Lawrence  
 Wright, Brothers, flint, New-  
 castle Flint Glass Works,  
 Forth-street & Regent-st

**Glass Merchants**

Douglas J. 21, Westgate-st  
 Holmes W. H. 44, Grey-st  
 Parry W. S. 41, Grainger-st  
 Reed Mary, 4, Market-street

**Glass Stainers**

Gibson J. & J. S9, West Clay-  
 ton-street  
 Wailes W. Bath-lane

**Glovers**

Brunting A. 34, Bigg Markt  
 Buckham & Grey, 50 & 51,  
 Pilgrim-st  
 Corbett J. & Co. 2, Grey-st  
 Corbett J. 1, Mosley-st  
 Dand J. Golden Lion yard  
 Davison P. White Swan yard  
 Douglas M. 21, Westgate-st  
 Gibson J. 28, East Clayton-  
 street, and 30, Grey-st  
 Goodbairn J. 4, High Bridge

**Glue Manufacturers**

Priestman J. Elswick; office,  
 Dispensary-lane  
 Richardson J. & E. 66, New-  
 gate-st. and Back-lane

**Gold Beater**

Armstrong T. Fighting Cocks-  
 yard

**Grease Manufacturers**

Appleby Wm. grease and oil  
 merchant, Thompson's-ert,  
 14, Cloth Market

Oliver & Co. Javel Group, 62,  
Close  
Rowell George, Head of the  
Swirle  
Singleton Joseph, *Royal Oak  
Inn*, Buckingham-st

### Green Grocers

*See also Fruiterers and  
Confectioners*

Armstrong Susannah, 239,  
New Market  
Baker Ann, 234, New Mrkt  
Barlow W. 192, New Market  
Dridon M. 7, Northumbld-st  
Dunham Thomas Ouseburn  
Bridge  
Elliott J. 193, New Market  
Fisher E. 222, New Market  
Fryer Jane, 231, New Mrkt  
Hobkirk W. 221, New Mkt  
Hogarth W. 235, New Mrkt  
Hutchinson Ann, 220, New Mk  
Lascelles E. H. 232, New  
Market  
Marr Elizb. 205, New Mkt  
Matfin W. 188-90, New Mkt  
Miller Isab. 238, New Mrkt  
Murray A. Butcher-bank  
Murray P. 219, New Market  
Rutherford W. 206, New Mkt  
Slee M. Nelson-street  
Smith Ann, 227, New Mkt  
Smith T. 225, New Market  
Tate Elizb. 226, New Market  
Wallace W. 240, New Market  
Watson J. 191, New Market  
Watt J. 213, New Market

### Grindery Dealers

*See also Curriers and  
Leather Cutters.*

Bailes & Co. 1, Bigg Market  
Bailes Joseph, 2, Union-st  
Gaul J. Queen-street  
Gray W. 37, Newgate-street

### Grindstone Manufacturers

Atkinson R. 16½, Quayside  
Kell R. & Co. Felling-shore;  
office, 33, Quay  
Pickering Ann, Burn-bank  
Pickering W. Kenton  
Ramsay C. Kenton  
Rogerson John, 59, Quay-side  
Savery James, Forth-banks

### Grocers and Tea Dealers. *See also Tea Dealers, and also Grocery, Flour, & General Dealers.*

Marked \* are Wholesale only.  
Ainsley & Aydon, 7, Grainger-  
street

\*Anderson J. Carliol-square  
Anderson J. & T. 39, Dean st  
Armstrong W. and Co. 27,  
Mosley-street  
Appleby John, West-parade  
Atkinson Thomas, Pitt-street  
Aydon & Ferguson, 114, Side  
Bell R. 51, Dean-street  
Bell R. & Co. 64, Grainger-st  
Bell W. 150, Pilgrim-street  
Benson J. & Co. 16, Market-  
street  
Black J. and Co. 94, Side  
Blayney A. 53, Grainger-st.  
Bolton G. F. 13, Quay  
Brewis J. 41, Groat Market  
Brightwen C. Grey-street, and  
Market-street  
Catcheside, Bros. 61, Grain-  
ger-street  
Catton T. 21, Mosley-street  
Cockburn A. 10, Collingwood-  
street  
Colquhoun W. 8, Tyne br. end  
Copland William, Copland-  
terrace, Shieldfield  
Davidson W. 50, Groat Mkt  
Downing B. 78, Close, and 1,  
Bridge-end  
Elliott Peter, 21, Marlbo-  
rough-street  
Fittes J. 55, Groat Market  
Flocker Elizab. 11, Bucking-  
ham-street  
Gent Francis, 32, Market-st  
Greaves John, 9, Grainger-st  
Harbottle A. 10, Bigg Market  
Harkus William, 12, Bucking-  
ham-street  
Hastwell R. 1, Nun-street  
Hedley Mary, 60, and 61,  
Head of the Side  
Henderson S. and R, 15,  
Grainger-street  
Herdman W. 19, Nelson-st  
Heron W. 36, Bigg Market  
Henzell William M. 91, West  
Clayton-street  
Hindhaugh J. & Co. 21, and  
22, Cloth Market

Howe & Anderson, Bucking-  
ham-street  
Hopper J. 47, Pilgrim-street  
Hotham W. 3, Quay  
Ions J. 71, Westgate-street  
Irwin C. 17, St. John's-lane  
Johnson & Fleming, 135,  
Pilgrim-street  
Keenleyside R. 35, Bigg Mkt  
Kent J. 32, Dean-street  
Kimpster J. & J. 35, Sandhill  
Kirsop E. F. & Co. 3, Nun-st  
and 6, Dean-street  
Laidler Geo. Thos. 51, St.  
Nicholas's-square  
Lambert G. 35, Mosley-st  
Longhurst Geo. 35, Mosley-st  
Loves & Usher, 36, West  
Clayton-street  
Lumsdon J. B. 28, Bigg Mkt.  
Lunn W. R. 19, Mosley-st  
Marshall & Atkinson 10 & 11  
Tyne Bridge-end  
Marshall F. & Co. 52, West  
Clayton-street  
Marshall C. 68, Northumber-  
land-street  
Marshall W. C. & Co. 62,  
Pilgrim-street  
Miller Wm. 54, Pilgrim-st  
Morrow R. J. 14, Side  
Murton G. 2, Bigg Market  
Oliver D. 11, Union-street  
Oliver T. 7, Union-street  
Ord J. 1, Cloth Market  
Pattison T. Angas'-court  
Peverell R. 14, Bigg Market  
Potts W. M. 41, Sandhill  
Probert Jos. 32, Sandhill  
Purvis A. 10, Nun-street  
Pumpray G. B. 62, Blackett-st  
Revely W. & Co. 60, Groat  
Market  
Richardson H. 4 Union-st  
Riddell T. 32, Mosley street  
Robinson & Sons, 2, Colling-  
wood-street  
Robson R. 9, Bridge-end  
Robson Wm. Edward, 25,  
Marlborough-street  
\*Shield J. & Co. 62, Grey st  
and Old Market-lane  
\*Smith R.A. 15, Bigg Market  
Snowdon J. 60, Quay  
\*Spoor J. 149, Pilgrim-street  
Stephenson R. 1, Quay  
Sidney & Ray, 27, Grey-st

Stephenson W. 90, Newgate-street  
 Stewart W. 33, Grainger-st  
 Stobart Joseph, 3, Grainger-street  
 Taylor J. 4, Grainger-street  
 Taylor J. 27, Sandhill, and 3, Nun-street  
 Turnbull & Wood, 17, Grainger-street  
 Vickers & Son, 111, Side  
 Ward J. 6, Grainger-street  
 Watson J. & Co. 18, Market-street.  
 Watson R. & Son, and Italian warehousemen, 43, Grey-street  
 Watson William, 18, Grainger-street  
 West R. J. 19, Grainger-st  
 Whichello R. 25, E. Clayton-st  
 Whinfield J. W. 22, Grainger-street, and 2, Westgate  
 Whinfield R. C. & Co. 85, & 86, Pilgrim-street  
 Wilkinson Robt. 21½, Grainger-street  
 Wilkinson G. 115, Side  
 Wilson R. A. 55, Westgate-st  
 \*Yellowley W. 57, Pilgrim-st  
 Young Alexander, 80, West Clayton-street

**Grocery & Provision Dealers**

Addison J. 11, Marlborough-street  
 Aisbitt J. 32, Percy-street  
 Aitken J. Westmoreland-st  
 Alexander Jane, Manor-st  
 Allison John, Byker-hill  
 Allison Ralph, Lime-street  
 Allison James, Butcher-bank  
 Allan A. 36, Low Friar-street  
 Allen Elizb. Stepney-bank  
 Amos Frances, 6, Butcher-bk  
 Anderson A. 1, Sandgate  
 Anderson T. 40, Gallow-gate  
 Angus A. C. 36, Gibson-st.  
 Appleby Jas. Pandon-bank  
 Appleby W. 14, Elswick-st  
 Appleby John, Elswick-lane  
 Archbold R. 22, Bayley-st  
 Armstrong Dthy. Arthur's-hl  
 Armstrong G. 26, Buckingham-street  
 Armstrong George, 95, East Clayton-street

Armstrong H. Sandgate  
 Armstrong T. Elswick-lane  
 Armstrong W. 2, Erick-st  
 Armstrong W. 1, Tindal-st  
 Atkin R. 60, Blackett-street  
 Atkinson Ann, 7, H. Friar-st  
 Atkinson Sarah, Monk-street  
 Averej J. Canada-street  
 Aynsley Ann, West Pitt-st  
 Bailes Elizab. New-road  
 Bambrough M. 105, East Clayton-street  
 Barber Daniel, High Pitt-st  
 Bartlett W. Peel-street  
 Bates Ann, 47, Crescent-pl  
 Bates J. 50, Percy-street  
 Batey R. Dent's-hole  
 Beat Elizab. Silver-street  
 Bell A. 3, Blackett-street  
 Bell E. 38, Bigg Market  
 Bell E. 2, Spring-street  
 Bell F. Dixon's-buildings  
 Bell H. Lawson-st Byker-bar  
 Bell J. 30, Groat Market  
 Bell J. Pudding-chare  
 Bell Wm. M. Jesmond-vale  
 Bell Martha, Tyne-street  
 Bell T. 1, Marlborough-cres  
 Bell W. Seam-street  
 Bennett J. 20, Hill-street  
 Beveridge Thomas, Sandgate  
 Bewick R. 116, Blenheim-st  
 Bezelly T. 57, Gibson-street  
 Blacklock J. Gosforth-street  
 Blaiklock Thomas, Back Elswick-terrace  
 Blakey C. Painter-heugh  
 Blakey W. Manor-street  
 Bolam Geo. 27, High Friar-st  
 Bowman John, Shield-st  
 Bowness Jno. 42, Newgate-st  
 Bolton E. Stock-bridge  
 Bolton Margt. Thompson-st  
 Bootiman J. 20, Close  
 Bostle W. Lime-street  
 Bowes W. 28, Newgate-street  
 Boyd R. 14, Wellington-st  
 Boys Ann, 130, Pilgrim-st  
 Brewis R. New-road  
 Bridge W. Sunderland-street  
 Bright T. St. Peter's  
 Brown Edwd. 23, Edward-st  
 Brown G. 24, Blenheim-st  
 Brown J. 35, Percy-street  
 Brown J. Stepney-bank, and York-street, Ballast-hills  
 Brown Margt. 5, Prudhoe-st

Brown Mat. St. Nicholas's-sq  
 Brown R. Lawson street  
 Brutnell T. Ponteland-ter  
 Buchanan Jane, Monk-st and Friars  
 Burdis R. Forth-banks  
 Burkitt George, East Ballast-hills  
 Burn W. Gallow-gate  
 Burns A. 35, Westgate-street  
 Burns Peter, Back-row  
 Burton W. C. 12, Blenheim-street  
 Carlton Eliza, 54, Percy-st  
 Carse Thos. 87, Percy-street  
 Carr A. Spring-street  
 Carr J. St. Peter's  
 Carston J. Buckingham-st  
 Carter Mary, York-street  
 Catherall J. 3, Buxton-street  
 Chambers Ann, Back-row  
 Chambers Catherine, Nelson-street, North-shore  
 Chambers W. St. Peter's  
 Charlton E. 58, Northumberland-street  
 Charlton J. Sandford-lane  
 Charlton J. 11, Stamford-ham-place  
 Clark J. 9, William-street  
 Clarke R. Argyle-street  
 Cleghorn J. Adelaide-place  
 Clementson Thos. Byker-hill  
 Clyde Andrew, Manor-chare  
 Coatsworth Sarah, East Ballast-hills  
 Coffey Edward, 27, Stowell-st  
 Coltman J. F. Tyne-street  
 Cook Robt. East Ballast-hills  
 Cook R. New Pandon-street  
 Cooke R. 70, Newgate-st  
 Coppock T. 36, Newgate-st  
 Coulson Mary, Gosforth-st  
 Coulthard T. Postern -  
 Coxon D. C. 77, Percy-street  
 Craig Ann, Westgate  
 Craigie J. Stock-bridge  
 Crawford George, Temple-st  
 Crosier J. Fenkle-street  
 Crozier R. 1, Wellington-ter  
 Cruz J. New-road  
 Curry Robert and builder, Hinde-street  
 Cuthbertson Archibald, 31, Percy-street  
 Dady Susan, 15, Tindal-st  
 Dague J. Cottenham-street

## Grocery &amp; Provision Dealers

*Continued.*

- Davidson J. 15, West Buckingham-street  
 Davie George, Churchill-st  
 Davis Elizabeth, Canada-st  
 Davison J. 18, Churchill-st  
 Davison J. 2, Forth-place  
 Dawson Sarah, 26, Buckingham-street  
 Deighton Ann, Peel-street  
 Denton W. Queen-street  
 Dick R. 7, Friars  
 Dickson Isab. N. Pandon-st  
 Dickson Isab. Gibson-street  
 Ditchburn R. Lawson-street, Byker-bar  
 Dixon Elizb. 4, E. Clayton-st  
 Dixon Elizab. Forth-terrace  
 Dixon W. Tyne-street  
 Dobie Eilen, New-road  
 Dobson Wm. Shield street  
 Dobson L. 177-8, Pilgrim-st  
 Dods C. Queen-street  
 Dodds Wm. 30, Gibson-st  
 Dodds W. Stepney-bank  
 Dover Matthew, St. Peter's  
 Douglas Peter, Pandon  
 Douglass J. Queen-street  
 Dow J. 24, Gibson-street  
 Downs J. 1, Leazes-lane  
 Drew J. Leazes-road  
 Drysdale Robert, and flour, 44 & 46, Waterloo-st. and 67, George-street  
 Dunn W. Brandling-village  
 Duffin John, Manor-chare  
 Edmondson R. Byker-bar  
 Elliott Elizabeth, New-road  
 Elliott J. Carr-street  
 Elliott Wm. Douglas-terrace, Mansfield-street  
 Elliott Peter, 21, Marlbro'-st  
 Ellis R. 12, Butcher-bank  
 Ellison J. 28, Butcher-bank  
 Ellison Margaret, 3, Marlborough-crescent  
 Elphinstone J. 2, Gallow-gate  
 Eltringham W. 2, Elswick-In  
 Eltringham W. Summerhill  
 Eno Elizb. Barrack-square  
 Evitt John, 91, Blenheim-st  
 Fairley R. 10, Erick-street  
 Fawcett Joseph, Trafalgar-st  
 Fenwick Jas. Mansfield-st  
 Finnie A. Oyster-shell-lane  
 Fleming E. 8, Churchill-st  
 Fogg Ann, Spring-street  
 Foggin T. 92, Newgate-st  
 Forrest Ann, Cowgate  
 Forrest Eleanor, Railway-st  
 Forster Anthony, St. Peter's  
 Forster H. 22, Pudding-chare  
 Forster Stepn. Judson-place  
 Forster Wm. R. Causey-bank  
 Freeman Ann, Brandling-vill  
 Freeman I. Lime-street  
 Furness Wm. Blagdon-street  
 Galley Isabella, Gosforth-st  
 Gardner G. Scotswood-road  
 Gee Andrew, 7, Gallow-gate  
 Gee J. Manors  
 Gibson G. 32, Low Friar-st  
 Gibson G. A. 25, Northbld-st  
 Gibson J. Elswick-street  
 Gibson Jane, Heron-street, Darnecrook  
 Gibson N. Trafalgar-street  
 Gilchrist J. 34, Blenheim-st  
 Glaholm Edward, 4, Pudding-chare  
 Glover Mary, North-terrace  
 Gordon C. R. 168, Pilgrim st  
 Gordon R. Greenhow-terrace, Elswick  
 Gornal Ellen, Westmoreld-In  
 Gow Jane, Cut-bank  
 Gowland J. 2, Bath-terrace  
 Graham A. 71, Side  
 Graham Elizbth, 88, Percy-st  
 Graham Mary, Painter-heugh  
 Gray Catherine, 44, Head of the Side  
 Gray W. 46, Gibson-street  
 Green J. Leazes-road  
 Green W. Low Swinburne-pl  
 Greener J. Milk Market  
 Greener J. 73, Westgate-st  
 Grieves Elizabeth, 171, Pilgrim-street  
 Gustard R. Byker-bar  
 Guthrie A. Carlton-street  
 Hails H. 1, Bath-lane  
 Hails W. jun. 169, Pilgrim-street, 25, Newgate-street, and Westgate-street  
 Hall Elizabeth (and hosier), 13, George-street  
 Hall G. Elswick East-ter  
 Hall Grace, 6, Thornton-st  
 Hall J. Temple-street  
 Hall J. Ouseburn  
 Hall William, Shield-street  
 Hall W. 15, Marlborough-st  
 Halliday G. West Hinde-st  
 Hammel P. Stock-bridge  
 Harcus Mary, Cut-bank  
 Harding E. 38, Trafalgar-st  
 Harkus William, 12, Buckingham-street  
 Harper Benj. Spital-tongues  
 Harris G. 184, Pilgrim-st  
 Harris Robert, Silver-street  
 Harrison H. 26, Butcher-bk  
 Harrison Isabella, New-road  
 Harrison J. Sandgate  
 Harrison John, Manors  
 Harrison Matthew Erick-st  
 Harrison Thomas, 17, High-bridge  
 Hartree A. 2, Monk-street  
 Hawksby W. High-bridge  
 Hay David, Adelaide-place  
 Hay William, and baker, 19, Arthur s-hill  
 Hedley J. 24, Hill-street  
 Hedley J. Sandgate  
 Hedley M. 14, Prudhoe-st  
 Hedley T. Nelson-st. North-shore  
 Hedley W. Stepney-bank  
 Henderson G. 16, Gibson-st  
 Henderson J. Abinger-street  
 Heppell Margt. Railway-st  
 Herdman W. 19, Nelson-st  
 Heron Alice A. St. Peter's  
 Hetherington Henrietta, 52, St. Nicholas's-square  
 Hetherington Jane, Brewery-bank, Ouseburn  
 Hetherington Thos. Carr-st  
 Hill J. East Ballast-hills  
 Hill J. Sandgate  
 Hill Mary & Isab. Morrison Cottages, Westmoreland-st  
 Hills & Davidson, 79, West-gate-street  
 Hill W. 170, Pilgrim-street  
 Hind J. 16, Wellington-st  
 Holt W. Thompson, Diana-st  
 Honeyman J. 25, Nelson-st  
 Hopper Jane, East Tyne-st  
 Horsfield Alex, Jesmond-vale  
 Howard Ann, 11, Churchill-st  
 Hudson G. 18, Cloth Market  
 Hudspeth Cuthbert, Carlton-street  
 Hudspeth Eleanor, St. Peter's  
 Hugill Jane, Ingham-place  
 Hume Elizb. 26, St. Mary's place, West, Northbld-st

**Grocery & Provision Dealers**  
*Continued,*

- Hume Ellen, Hd. of George-st  
Hume R. 3, Northumberland-st  
Hunt H. 155, Pilgrim-street  
Hunter J. 39, Groat Market  
Hunter W. Byker-bar  
Huntley R. 1, Trafalgar-st  
Hutchinson G. 120, Pilgrim-st  
Hutchinson J. 2, St. John's-lane  
Hutchinson T. 13, Wellington-terrace  
Innes W. 33, John-street  
Ireland S. 2, Elswick East-terrace  
Jameson J. 15, Percy-street  
Jeffery A. 20, Newgate-street  
Jeffrey A. 17, Blenheim-st  
Jeffrey A. Churchhill-street  
Jeffrey J. 19, Churchhill-st  
Jeffrey J. Kent-street  
Jennings P. Sandgate  
Jess Charles, Pitt-street  
Jewett J. 6, East Clayton-st  
Jobson J. 23, Percy-street  
Johnson E. K. 6, Hinde-st  
Johnson Mary, Byker-bank  
Johnstone Geo. Sandgate  
Johnstone J. Buckingham-st  
Jopling T. 80, Westgate-st  
Jones Jane, 38, Westgate-st  
Jordan Sarah, 168, Pilgrim-street  
Keil D. 7, Marlborough-st  
Kelly J. Waterloo-street  
Kenmir A. 48, Newgate-st  
Kilgour Sarah, Blandford-st  
Kirkup Sarah, Duke-street  
Lamb R. New-road  
Latimer John, Harle-street  
Latimore Mary, 7, Gallow-gt  
Laws J. Sandyford-lane  
Lawson B. Sandgate  
Lawson Frances, 7, Sunderland-street  
Lawson J. H. Sandgate  
Leighton G. East Ballast-hls  
Leighton J. East Ballast-hls  
Lindsay J. Friars  
Lindsey E. Sandgate  
Linsley W. 171, Pilgrim-st  
Lisle R. Tyne-street  
Lister J. West Pitt-street  
Little James, Gallow-gate  
Little W. 32, High Friar-st  
Lockey J. 26 & 27, Blackett-street  
Lodge J. Canada-street  
Logan R. George-street  
Loves J. Sandyford-lane  
Loves Phillis, Byker-bar  
Loves T. 14, Thornton-st  
Lewis W. 98, Percy-street  
Lumsdon Elizabeth, Head of Gallow-gate  
Lunn, J. 73, Percy-street  
Maddison J. 22, Newgate-st  
Major Robert, Ingham-place  
Makepeace G. Elswick-lane  
Mather Wm. Churchhill-st  
Mathison Elizb. Gosforth-st  
Macuicol Jane, 36, Percy-st  
McCall M. Stock-bridge  
McCormick J. 21, Pudding-ch  
McIntosh D. Bailiff-gate  
McKenzie Margt. St. Peter's  
May Edward, Gosforth-st  
Mein R. 16, Buckingham-st  
Meldrum Elizb. Leazes-lane  
Mewers T. 45, Howard-street  
Mickle Ann, St. Peter's  
Milburn J. Carlil-street  
Milburn T. 1, Waterloo-st  
Miller E. Sandgate  
Miller J. Erick-street  
Miller J. 23, Marlborough-st  
Miller Sarah Lawson-street  
Mitchell Alex. Trafalgar-st  
Mitchell Mgt. 33, Butcher-bk  
Mitchell Thos. High-bridge  
Mithison W. 30, Prudhoe-st  
Moffett J. 10, Westgate-st  
Mole M. Cut-bank  
Monkhouse J. Maidenwalk-st  
Moore Ann, Buxton-street  
Murray H. Pandon  
Murray J. Byker-bank  
Murton E. 40, Elswick E. ter  
Murton Isabella, Trafalgar-st  
Murton M. 35, Stowell-st  
Musgrove T. Dixon's-buildings, High Pitt-street  
Nelles C. 34, Westgate-st  
Nelson J. Chapel-lane  
Ness J. Wall-knoll  
Newton R. Sandgate  
Newton W. 6, Buckingham-st  
Nichol Isabella, Manor-chr  
Nicholson J. 51, Percy-street  
Nicholson Mary, Sandyford-pl  
Nicholson Sarah, 73, West-gate-street  
Nixon D. 29, Prudhoe-street  
Ord John, 36, Bayley-street  
Ormston Jane S. Wall-knoll  
Ormston W. 33, Blandford-street, Westmoreland-st  
Oxnard E. Sunderland-st  
Paisley John, St. Anthony's  
Parker M. Sandgate  
Parkinson R. Elswick-lane  
Patterson L. 15, William-st  
Patterson T. Stepney-bank  
Pattison G. 6, Lisle-street  
Pattison J. New-road  
Pattison Mthw. 48, Percy-st  
Pattison Snh. 3, Low Friar-st  
Peacock A. St. Nicholas's-sq  
Pearson C. Stepney  
Pearson M. Forth-st  
Peel George, Queen-st  
Pentland Susannah, 3, Hill-st  
Potter G. Westgate & Blenheim-st  
Pigg John, 10, Bath-terrace  
Pringle J. 14, Plummer-st  
Pye George, Queen-st  
Pye R. Westgate-hill  
Railson Jane, 20, George-st  
Reay Jane, 29, Railway-st  
Reed Cath. 19, Low Friar-st  
Reed J. Low Swinburne-pl  
Reed Thos. 9, Cloth Market  
Reid Elizb. 33, Prudhoe-st  
Rennie H. 10, West Buckingham-street  
Renicks J. 6, Low Friar-st  
Richardson J. Sandyford-lane  
Ridley J. Close  
Ridley T. Queen-st  
Ridley Wm. 26, Waterloo-st  
Robertson Geo. Elswick-st  
Robertson Jane, 27, Northumberland-st  
Robinson Hugh, 36, Newgate-st  
Robinson J. P. Pandon-bank  
Robinson J. Butcher-bank  
Robinson J. Sandgate  
Robson G. 5, Buckingham-st  
Robson J. William-st  
Robson Margt. Union Mill  
Robson W. B. Sandgate  
Robson W. E. 25, Marlbro'-st  
Rochester T. & Son, 95, Newgate-st  
Roe J. 24, Head-of-the-Side  
Row J. B. St. Mary-st Sandgt  
Routledge R. Picton-place  
Rowell J. 95, Pilgrim-st  
Rutherford W. Chapel-lane  
Rutland J. 13, Buckingham-st

**Grocery & Provision Dealers**  
*Continued.*

Sadler C. Ouseburn-bridge  
 Sambridge Jas. & Son, St. Anthony's  
 Sanderson J. 164, Pilgrim-st  
 Scott R. 14, Pudding-chare  
 Scott T. 4, Edward-street  
 Scott W. Cut-bank  
 Senior Elizb. New-mills  
 Shaw Hnh. 12, High Friar-st  
 Shaw Margt. 21, Percy-street  
 Sheil Ann, 186, Pilgrim-st  
 Shield Margt. 52, Stowell-st  
 Shippen S. Stock-bridge  
 Shrell John, 13, Pudding-eh  
 Simpson J. Lawson-street, Byker-bar  
 Simpson T. 26, Pudding-ch  
 Simpson W. Westgate  
 Simpson Wm. Newbigin, Buxton-street  
 Sinclair A. East Ballast-hills  
 Sloan David, Back-row  
 Slow P. Blagdon-street  
 Smart W. New-road  
 Smirk T. Tyne-street  
 Smith A. Back Trafalgar-st  
 Smith J. Temple-street  
 Smith T. Manor-chare and Quay-side  
 Smith T. 39, Newgate-street  
 Snaith Robert, Back Trafalgar-street  
 Snowdon W. J. 2&3, Percy-st  
 Spence G. Sunderland-street  
 Spence J. Sandgate  
 Spours E. Wesley-street  
 Stafford John, Oystershell-In  
 Stephenson David, and plasterer, 65, Elswick-street  
 Stephenson M. J. St. Lawrence  
 Sterling J. 51, Stowell-street  
 Stewart Mary, Sandgate  
 Stewart T. 61, Newgate-st  
 Stobbs W. New-road  
 Story G. 6, Waterloo-street  
 Story J. Shield-street  
 Storey S. Sutherland-street  
 Strother Rbt. Spital-tongues  
 Stuart Mary, 32, Hill-street  
 Summerbell J. Sandgate  
 Sutherland Angus, St. Anthony's  
 Sutherland Joseph, Welling-ton-terrace

Swanson D. 52, Newgate-st  
 Swan Wm. 13, Blackett-st  
 Tate Ann, 27, George-street  
 Tate Elizabeth, Hanover-st  
 Tate M. 61, Elswick-street  
 Taylor Ann, 32, George-st  
 Taylor Mary, 30, Prudhoe-st  
 Taylor G. 6 & 7, Butcher-bk  
 Telfer Adam, and poulterer, 73, Westgate  
 Temple H. Denton-chare  
 Temple J. Westgate-hill  
 Thackray Mary Ann, Marlborough-street  
 Thirlwell Wm. Buckingham-street  
 Thompson Ann, Carlton-st  
 Thompson Elizabeth, B. 31, Shield-street  
 Thompson G. 25, Gibson-st  
 Thompson J. Forth-banks  
 Thompson J. J. Byker-bar  
 Thompson R. Carliol-place  
 Thompson R. Dog-bank  
 Thornton T. St. Nicholas's-sq  
 Tindell Joseph, 2, Gibson-st  
 Todd W. 5, Hill-street  
 Todd Robert St. Anthony's  
 Todd W. 21, Blandford-street  
 Todd W. 7, Harle-street  
 Toward Ann, North-shore  
 Tully Andrew, 8, Pitt-street  
 Tweddell J. 14, Tindall-st  
 Tweddell Robert, Byker-hill  
 Tweedy J. Duke-street  
 Usher & Elliot, Edward-st  
 Usher G. Hedley-place  
 Vasey W. Byker-bar  
 Wailes Thos. 71, Elswick-st  
 Wake T. 6, Welling-ton-st  
 Wales T. 43, Gallow-gate  
 Wales T. 50, Newgate-street  
 Walker Elizb. East-parade  
 Walker J. 170, Pilgrim-street  
 Wallace Cathrn. Manor-chare  
 Walworth C. Sandyford-place  
 Walworth J. 1, Copland-place  
 Warburton W. Stepney-bank  
 Ward E. Fenkle-street  
 Ward Jane, 16, Stowell-sq  
 Wardlaw James, Yarmouth Flour Warehouse, 32, Gibson-street  
 Watson Elizb. Painter-heugh  
 Watson G. 3, Elswick East-terrace  
 Watson P. Blandford-street

Watson Stephen, 1, Welling-ton street  
 Watson Wm. Carliol-square  
 Watson T. Sandgate  
 Watt John (and Branch Post-Office), Argyle-street  
 Watt W. Gosforth-street  
 Waugh T. 6, Pudding-chare  
 West Mary Ann, 14, Welling-ton-street  
 Wharrier E. 52, High-bridge  
 Whitehead Frances, Manors  
 Whitfield M. Elswick East-ter  
 Wilde Thos. High-bridge  
 Wilkie T. Sandgate  
 Wilkinson J. Clarence-street  
 Wilkinson Sarah, St. Peter's  
 Wilks C. 34, Gibson-street  
 Williamson J. Pandon-bank  
 Wilson A. 61, Northumber-land-street  
 Wilson W. St. Peter's  
 Woodger H. 35, Newgate-st  
 Wright James, 22, Welling-ton-street  
 Wright J. Marlborough-pl  
 Wright W. Byker-bank  
 Wroe James, 45, Side  
 Young E. Butcher-bank  
 Young J. & Co. 22, Nun-st  
 Younghusband J. 101, Percy-street  
 Young John, St. Peter's  
 Young Matthew, 23, Westgate

**Gun Makers**

Burnand R. 111, Pilgrim-street  
 Davison W. 113, Pilgrim-st  
 Watson T. P. 26, Prudhoe-st

**Gutta Percha Merchants**

Angus G. & vulcanised India rubber. 36, Grey-street  
 Taylor G. G. 13, Dean-street, and 6, Gosforth-street  
 Taylor J. 48, Sandhill

**Hair Dressers**

Atkinson William, 6, New-st  
 Ayre James, Causey-bank  
 Ayre R. Sandgate  
 Bell J. Fenkle-street  
 Binns T. 20, Nelson-street  
 Black W. Carliol-square  
 Bramley G. 1, Waterloo-st  
 Chapman E. 5, Close

**Hair Dressers—Continued.**

Collinson H. 75, Quay  
 Collinson J. New-road  
 Dale L. Side  
 Dewar J. 131, Pilgrim-street  
 Duncan William, Westgate  
 Finlay Thomas, Nun's-gate  
 Gledson W. 73, Northumber-land-street  
 Graham J. 63½, Close  
 Groves E. St. Peter's  
 Hall G. 66, Northbld-street  
 Hogarth Thomas, Ouseburn bridge  
 Hutton A. 40, Newgate-street  
 Johnson J. Hanover-street  
 Kerr J. 163, Pilgrim-street  
 Livingston A. Stock-bridge  
 Livingstone R. Milk Market  
 Lowes Charles, Sandgate  
 Lowes Chas. 23, Pudding-ch  
 Lowes J. Queen-street  
 Maule J. 10, Darnerook  
 Naylor A. 61, Quay  
 Newton W. 37, Collingwd-st  
 Nixon J. 15, Union-street  
 Oxnard T. 4, Marlborough-st  
 Parsons E. 10, Mosley-street  
 Petrie W. 28, Market-street  
 Richardson T. 24, Pilgrim-st  
 Richardson T. 77, Northumberland-street  
 Rougier J. 10, Grey-street, and 17, Market-street  
 Stephenson Edwd. Stock-brg  
 Stewart W. 41, Head of Side  
 Stringer T. Folly  
 Sutherland A. W. 34, Grey-st  
 Tate C. Westgate-hill  
 Thompson J. Arcade  
 Thompson R. 9, Percy-street  
 Todd I. H. 33, Groat Market and Bigg Market  
 Tonar J. Forth-place  
 Turnbull G. 31, Westgate  
 Vardy W. 9, Butcher-bank  
 Vost T. Cut-bank  
 Watson N. R. P. Blandford-st  
 Wilde G. 56, Close  
 Wilson B. 6, Cloth Market  
 Wilson J. 1, Westgate

**Hatters**

Auld W. H. 34, Mosley-st  
 Bates N. St. Nicholas's ch-yd  
 Brooks E. 2, Nun-street  
 Brown R. B. 50, Grainger-st  
 Buckham and Grey, and hosiers, 49, Grey-street  
 Casril and Vickrey, 109, Side  
 Cochrane & Carse, and cap, 18, Mosley-street, and 11, Grainger-street  
 Dennis & Gillet, 81, Grey-st  
**FRENCH HAT COMPANY**, corner of Newgate-st and West Clayton-street  
 Henderson W. 48, West Clayton-street  
 Hetherington C. 24, Groat Market  
 Hetherington J. 126, Pilgrim-street  
 Kent J. H. 28, Mosley-street  
 Kent R. 40, Collingwood-st  
 Millar J. Brothers, 1, Grey-st  
 Peel W. & Son, 6, Dean-st  
 Robson, J. 63, Grainger-st  
 Steven J. 67, Grey-street  
 Todd J. 50, Groat Market  
 Turnbull W. 24, Grey-street  
 Wilson R. & Son, 11, Market-st and Orchard-street  
 Young J. 94, Side

**Hemp Merchants**

Murdock R. 69, Quay  
 Preston J. 38, Side  
 Proctor W. B. & Co. 17, Sandhill

**Herbalists**

Austin J. Low-bridge  
 Imrie D. Hanover-street  
 Sewell W. J. 5, High-bridge  
 Thomas J. Hinde-street  
 Wood J. 16, Trafalgar-street

**Hosiers and Haberdashers**

*See also Drapers.*

Allan Mary, 31, Sandhill  
 Atkinson R. 72, West Clayton-street

Binks and Black, Head of the Side

Boe G. C. Ravensworth-ter  
 Bone J. 94, W. Clayton-street  
 Brown G. 45, Pilgrim-street  
 Buckham & Grey, and shirt-makers, 50 & 51, Pilgrim-st. & 49, Grey-street  
 Carr T. 59, Groat Market  
 Clark Ann, 16, Bigg Market  
 Corbett J. 2, Grey-street  
 Corbett J. 1, Mosley-street  
 Coulthard Mary, 23, Union-st  
 Dean W. M. & Co. 45, Dean-st  
 Fawcus W. Elswick-lane  
 Gibson J. 30, Grey-street, & 28, East Clayton-street  
 Grey Mary Ann, 59, Pilgrim-st  
 Hall Elizb. 13, George-street  
 Haver W. 93, West Clayton-st  
 Hill & Drury, 18, Dean-st  
 Jobling Margaret, 4, Side  
 Johnson Elizabeth, 1, Cottenham-street  
 McKay T. C. & J. jun. 24, Sandhl  
 Middleton Margt. Westgate  
 Millburn J. 110 & 111, Side  
 Morrison W. 1, Grainger-st. and 2, Blackett-street  
 Pigdon T. W. 32, Newgate-st  
 Potts T. A. 90, West Clayton-st  
 Pringle John, Gallow-gate  
 Robison Mary, 4, Northumberland-street  
 Selkirk & Bell, 23, Blackett-st  
 Sinclair H. 2, Hinde-street  
 Small Hannah, 30, Sandhill  
 Smith E. 39, Gallow-gate  
 Spence J. 80, Pilgrim-street  
 Strafford Mary, 179, Pilgrim-st  
 Thompson M. Elswick-lane  
 Thompson Susannah, Pink-lane  
 Thwaites Elizab. Shield-st  
 White Margt. 11, Grey-street  
 Wilkie J. 26, Dean-street  
 Wilson & Sons, 36, Dean-st

**Ink Manufacturer**

Forrest Joseph, and blacking, Orchard street

## HOTELS, INNS, AND TAVERNS.

*See also Beerhouses.*

- Aberdeen Arms*, Ann Wilson, 27, Broad-ch  
*Adelaide Hotel*, Michael Blakey, 16, New-  
gate-street  
*Admiral Duncan*, J. Bowmaker, 8, Cowgate  
*Adrian Head*, Charles Hodgson, Elswick-In  
*Albert House*, E. M. Ryeroft, 181, Pilgrim-st  
*Albion*, Joseph Grantham, and builder,  
New Road  
*Albion*, Mary Tate, Nelson-st. Northshore  
*Albion*, R. Greenwell, 93, Newgate-street  
*Albion*, R. Slater, Leazes-lane  
*Ainwick House*, W. Dixon, Cloth Market  
*American Coffee House & Tavern*, G. Luke,  
22, Gibson-street  
*Anchor*, W. Boyle, Sandgate  
*Angel*, J. Charlton, 2, Butcher-bank  
*Aquatic House*, M. Taylor, Gosforth-street  
*Assembly Rooms*, T. Haigh, Westgate-street  
*Bacchus*, W. Clark, 49, Newgate-street  
*Balmoral Inn*, Matthew Worley, 25, Arthur's-  
hill  
*Bakers' & Brewers' Arms*, W. Reed, Stowell-  
square  
*Barley Mow & Sailors' Boarding House*,  
Robert Pescock, Milk Market, Sandgate  
*Barras Bridge Hotel*, T. Hirst, 1, Jesmond-  
terrace  
*Bath Hotel & Public Baths*, W. Wrightson,  
37, Scotswood-road  
*Battery Inn*, J. Aynsley, Forth-street  
*Bay Horse*, G. Mackey, Byker bar  
*Bay Horse*, J. Cunningham, Head of Gal-  
low-gate  
*Bay Horse*, Margaret Cook, Arthur's-hill  
*Beehive*, Euphins Brown, 43, Villa-place  
*Beehive*, T. Grearson, 14, Union-street  
*Beehive*, Cuthbert Brown, 74, Close  
*Bell's Arms*, J. Thirlwell, 5, High Friar-st  
*Birā-in-Bush*, J. Henderson, 25, Pilgrim-st  
*Black Boy*, H. Hart, Byker-bar  
*Black Boy*, J. Dunn, 54, Groat Market  
*Black Boy*, Thomas Starth, Spital-tongues  
*Black Bull*, C. Graham, Forth-banks  
*Black Bull*, M. Howey, Todd's-nook  
*Black Bull Inn*, Robert Bell, 4 & 6, Water-  
loo-street  
*Black Bull*, W. Dryden, 9, Union-street &  
High-bridge  
*Black Bull*, T. Bell, Westgate  
*Black Bull's Head*, Margaret Common, 72,  
Westgate-street  
*Black House*, W. Turnbull, 72, Pilgrim-st  
*Black Swan*, Edw. Spence, 69, Westgate-st  
*Black Swan*, T. Dickson, East Clayton-st  
*Blackett Arms*, Margt Turner, 24, Nelson-st  
*Blenheim House*, Jane Muers, Marlbro'-st  
*Blue Bell*, William Robinson, Cut-bank  
*Blue Bell*, Robert Minto, Byker  
*Blue Bell*, Robert Stonebank, Byker-hill  
*Blue Bell*, Richd Wardle, Jesmond-vale  
*Blue Bell*, J. Sayer, St. Nicholas's-square  
*Blue Bell*, G. Dixon, St. Mary's-street  
*Blue Bell*, James Smith, Grinding-chare,  
Quay-side  
*Blue Jug*, J. Reed, Close  
*Blue Posts*, Elnr. Harrison, 153, Pilgrim-st  
*Boar's Head*, James Candlish, Westgate  
*Boat*, T. Graham, Ouse-street  
*Brandling Arms*, Elizab. Robinson, Brand-  
ling-village  
*Brandy Butt*, F. Gribbin, 13, Side  
*Bricklayers' Arms*, J. Greenwell, 7, Buck-  
ingham-street  
*Bricklayers' Arms*, Edward Rochester, Step-  
ney-bank  
*Bridge*, G. Hogg, 10, Quay  
*Britannia*, R. Marshall, Churchill-street  
*Brown Jug*, G. Hind, Forth-banks  
*Brown Jug*, John Carr, and brewer, Step-  
ney-bank  
*Burns Tavern*, H. Devlin, 40, Head of the Side  
*Burns Tavern*, W. Dixon, Spicer-lane  
*Bull and Mouth*, Ralph Darling, Newgate-st  
*Burnt House*, J. Banks, 29, Side  
*Burton Arms*, T. James, 1, Croft-street  
*Butchers' Arms*, G. Redshaw, Butcher-bank  
*Butchers' Arms*, J. Dickson, 4, Nun-street  
*Butchers' Arms*, J. Fenwick, New-road  
*Butchers' Arms*, E. Best, Waterloo-street  
*Cannon*, Joshua Proud, Close  
*Carlisle House*, J. E. Nelson, Leazes-lane  
*Carpenters' Tower*, T. Stuart, Causey-bank  
*Castle*, Edward Kirkley, Castle-garth  
*Cattle Market Inn*, Jane Barron, Forth-pl  
*Central Exchange and News Room*, Roger-  
son & Hardy, 35, Grey-street  
*Central Station Hotel*, Breach & Jeffrey,  
and refreshment rooms, Central Station,  
Neville-street  
*Chancellors' Head*, W. Carson, 38, New-  
gate-street  
*Charles XII*, J. Rowell, 2, Tyne-bridge-end  
Clark Mary, St. Nicholas's-church-yard  
*Cleveland Arms*, J. Lawson, Manor-street  
*Club House*, W. Rutherford, Eldon-square  
*Coach and Horses*, A. Hart, 23, Blenheim-st  
*Coach and Horses*, Leonard Hodgson, 12,  
Bigg Market

*Cock*, T. Greener, Denton-chare  
*Cock and Anchor*, W. Bearup, 79, Percy-st  
*Collingwood Arms*, J. Johnson, Brandling  
 Village  
*Collingwood*, I. Reay, 35, Pudding-chare  
*Colonel Tarlton*, N. W. Tinkler, Clarence-st  
*Commercial Hotel*, George Milburn, 13,  
 Clayton-street West  
*Commercial Hotel*, W. Cameron, 35-6  
 Grainger-street  
*Cookson's Arms*, J. Thompson, Hanover-st  
*Cookson's Arms*, T. Mewers, Arthur's-hill  
*Corn Exchange*, J. Colpitts, 10, Cloth Mkt  
*Corn Market Tavern*, P. Quin, St. Nicholas's-  
 square  
*Cradle Well*, William Pringle, Minories  
*Cricketers' Arms*, Thomas Hewson Horn,  
 Gallowgate  
*Crooked Billet*, W. Ramsay, Elswick  
*Croft Tavern*, J. Cowell, 2, Croft-street  
*Cross Keys*, W. Pearson, Sandgate  
*Cross Keys*, M. A. Watson, Head of the Side  
*Crown*, Margaret Ripley, Manor-chare  
*Crown*, John Jobson, 30, Westgate  
*Crown*, G. Elliott, 8, Westgate-street  
*Crown and Thistle*, E. Rogerson, 56, Groat  
 Market  
*Crown and Thistle*, J. Brown, Buxton-street  
*Crow's Nest*, J. Richardson, 66, Percy-street  
*Crystal Fountain*, W. Mc.Gregor, Finkle-st  
*Crystal Palace Hotel*, Luke Haslam, Albert-  
 terrace, George street  
*Cumberland House*, John Fairlamb, Peel-st  
*Cumberland House*, B. Mc.Aleenan, West-  
 gate-street  
*Dodd's Arms*, M. Nicholson, West Parade  
*Dog*, C. Dugan, St. Peter's  
*Dog and Pheasant*, Lawrence Mackey, and  
 common brewer, 20, East Clayton-street;  
 brewery, Arthur's-hill  
*Ducrow*, W. H. Atkins, Shakspeare-street,  
 and High-bridge  
*Duke of Argyle*, H. Watt, Argyle-street  
*Duke of Buckingham*, A. Burnip, Bucking-  
 ham-street  
*Duke of Cambridge*, T. Towns, Duke-street  
*Duke of Cumberland*, W. Mc.Call, 11, Close  
*Duke of Northumberland*, Frances Elliott,  
 Carliol-square  
*Duke of Northumberland*, R. Scott, 102,  
 East Clayton-street  
*Duke of Wellington*, E. B. Atkinson, Carliol-  
 square  
*Duke of Wellington*, J. Charlton, 4, Drury-In  
*Duke of York*, Jane Ormston, Stock-bridge  
*Duke of York*, A. Sinclair, East Ballast-hls  
*Dun Cow*, J. B. Ward, Back Eldon-st

*Dun Cow*, W. Teasdale, Grinding-ch. Quay  
*Durham House*, J. Colpitts, Cloth Market  
*Durham Ox*, F. Coxon, Cattle Market  
*Eagle Tavern*, J. Hodgson, Diana-street  
*Earl of Durham*, J. Scott, 11, Marlborough-  
 crescent  
*Earl of Durham*, W. Campbell, 9, Pilgrim-st  
*Earl Grey*, W. Hood, Pallister's chr. Quay  
*Earl of Westmoreland*, J. Ridley, West-  
 moreland-street  
*Edinburgh House*, J. Aitchison & Co. 19,  
 East Clayton-street  
*Egypt Cottage*, J. Taylor, Egypt, New-road  
*Eldon Arms*, T. Taylor, 54, Blckett-street  
*Elephant & Castle*, J. Cole, 8, Low Friar-st  
*Elephant and Fish*, M. Gardner, 3, Sandhill  
*Elswick House Inn*, Thomas Paisley, 10,  
 Hinde-street, Scotswood-road  
*Engine Inn*, Mary Crawford, St. Peter's  
*Farmers' Inn*, Margaret Morrow, George-st  
*Farmers' Rest*, J. Bell, 51, Percy-street  
*Ferry Boat*, J. Oswald, Dent's-hole  
*Fighting Cocks*, R. Heron, Bigg Market  
*Fighting Cocks*, W. Shanks, E. Ballast hills  
*Fleece Inn*, Charles Callcott, 1, Derwent-  
 place, Cattle Market  
*Flying Horse*, Jane Mills, 36, Groat Market  
*Foresters' Arms*, R. Wylm, 1, Wellington-st  
*Fox and Lamb*, Geo. West, 161, Pilgrim-st  
*Fox Hounds*, Brnrdr. Mc.Williams, Byker-hl  
*Gardeners' Arms*, Wm. Barber, Nelson-st  
*Gardeners' Arms*, T. Heppell, 7, High-bridge  
*Garrick's Head*, C. Curry, 24, Cloth Market  
*Gate Tavern*, Margt. Clementson, New Quay  
*George I.* John Winter, 10, George-street  
*George and Dragon*, E. Moore, St. Anthony's  
*George and Dragon*, T. Winship, Forth-bnks  
*General Moore*, Rebecca Hardy, 12, Spring  
 Garden-terrace  
*General Wolfe*, W. Scarlett, Canada-street  
*George Inn*, commercial, family, & posting;  
 H. J. B. Carmon, 139, Pilgrim-st  
*George IV*, Elizabeth Orpeth, 34, Close  
*Glassmakers' Arms*, Elzb. Jobling, St. Peter's  
*Glengarry Arms*, R. Whitfield, Folly  
*Globe*, William Aitkin, 88, West Clayton-st  
*Globe*, John Liddell, Buxton-street  
*Globe*, George Linton, Wesley-street  
*Globe*, Eleanor Morrison, Rosemary-lane  
*Gloucester Inn*, Clement Tate, 12, West-  
 gate-street  
*Goat*, John Moore, Arthur's-hill  
*Golden Anchor*, W. Baty, Grinding-chr. Quay  
*Golden Lion*, J. Ayre, 7, Broad-chare  
*Golden Lion*, J. Crone, Tyne-street  
*Golden Lion*, W. Smith, 41, Bigg Market  
*Golden Tiger*, M. Heslop, 143, Pilgrim-st

*Goods Station*, Elizb. Pearson, Trafalgar-st  
*Gosforth Inn*, Dinah Hudspeth, Gosforth-st  
*Grainger Hotel*, commercial, T. Foreman,  
 51, Grainger-street  
*Grapes*, James Reed, Jesmond Gardens  
*Grapes*, John Richardson, Elswick  
*Grapes*, J. Vazey, 25, Side  
*Green Tree Inn*, Thomas Hemsley, and  
 brewer, Scotswood-road  
*Green Tree*, Margt. Graham, 17, Prudhoe-st  
*Green Tree*, Margt. Burn, 17, E. Ballast-hills  
*Grey Bull Inn*, Merrington John Moore,  
 31, Westmoreland-street, and 80, Bland-  
 ford-street  
*Grey Bull*, Prudence Hackworth, Cowgate  
*Grey Horse*, J. Pearson, 65, Quay  
*Greyhound*, W. D. Brown, Spring Garden-  
 lane, High Pitt-street  
*Half Moon*, John H. Hedley, 3, Bigg Market  
*Half Moon*, R. Murray, Byker-bank  
*Half Moon*, John Brown, Swirle, North-  
 shore  
*Half Moon*, Jas. Anderson, Mosley-street,  
 and St. Nicholas's-church-yard  
*Hare and Hounds*, Jos. Robson, St. Peter's  
*Hay Market*, M. Maughan, 74, Percy-street  
*Harp*, Francis McWilliams, King-street  
*Hedley Arms*, J. Harding, Oyster-shell-lane  
 and Hedley-street  
*Hexham House*, Geo. C. Geldard, Forth-pl  
*Hibernia Tavern*, F. McWilliams, 11, King-st  
*High Barley Mow*, D. Sutherland, New-rd  
*Highlander*, Francis Craig, Pandon  
*High Level Bridge*, W. Renshaw, Queen-st  
*Hodgson's Arms*, J. Turpin, Liverpool-street  
*Hodgson's Arms*, George Bamling, Seam-st  
*Hole-in-Wall*, Andrew Mullin, Stock-bridge  
*Hope and Anchor*, John Allison, Byker-hill  
*Hope and Anchor*, Cath. Spraggon, Forth-st  
*Hope and Anchor*, T. Grundon, Clarence-st  
*Howard Arms*, Elizb. Pearson, Howard-st  
*Ivy House*, Walter Dodd, Stepney-field  
*Jack Tar*, T. Gamsby, New-quay  
*Jesmond Field House*, J. Middleton, Jes-  
 mond-field  
*Joiners' Arms*, Mary Atkinson, 28, Percy-st  
*Joiners' Arms*, John Chubb, Gibson-street  
*Joiners' Arms*, T. Carr, Arthur's-hill  
*King's Head*, A. W. Dinning, Blackett-street  
 and Percy-street  
*King's Head*, J. Leithead, St. Anthony's  
*King's Head*, Michael Ford, Marlborough-st  
*Lamb*, R. Grundon, Tyne-street  
*Lambert's Leap*, R. A. Osten, Sandysford-In  
*Leazes Tavern*, J. Taylor, 29, Crescent-place  
*Lion and Lamb*, Susan Cleland, 44, New-  
 gate-street

*Locomotive Inn*, George Wilkinson, 17 and  
 20, Westmoreland-street, and 57, Blen-  
 heim-street  
*Locomotive Inn*, John Wilson, Railway-st  
*Locomotive*, Ralph Denton, Postern  
*London Tavern*, W. Storey, Gibson-street  
 and New-road  
*Lorraine Arms*, T. Crawford, Ouseburn  
*Lord Collingwood*, T. Wilson, 18, High-brdg  
*Lord Collingwood*, William Taylor, East  
 Clayton-street  
*Lord Hill*, Thomas Cockburn, Pitt-street  
 and Spring Garden-terrace  
*Lord Nelson*, A. Simpson, Sandgate  
*Lord Nelson*, Edward Lowes, Colvin's-chare  
*Lord Nelson*, William Dryden East Ballast-ll  
*Lord Nelson*, G. Hall, Trafalgar-street  
*Lord Stowell*, John Foreman, 3, Nelson-st  
*Low Crane*, R. T. Allan, 43, Quay  
*Lowther Inn*, G. Hudson, 24, Bigg Market  
*Mansion House* J. Bell, Close  
*Marlborough Inn*, John Common, 22, Marl-  
 borough-street  
*Marquis of Blandford*, Elizabeth Hutchin-  
 son, 1, Blandford-street, Westgate  
*Marquis of Granby*, Ann Henderson, 10,  
 Dog-bank  
*Masons' Arms*, D. Mackenzie, 51, Newgate-st  
*Masons' Arms*, J. Dodds, 16, West Bucking-  
 ham-street  
*Masons' Arms*, J. Slater, Cut bank  
*Masons' Arms*, Wm. Forthergill, Arthur's-hill  
*Meters' Arms*, J. Archer, Love-lane, Quay  
*Meters' Arms*, R. Fulton, 5, Butcher-bank  
*Meters' Arms*, John Scott, St. Ann's-street  
*Mill House*, William Hutchinson, Spital  
 Tongues  
*Mile Stone*, Jas. Henderson, North Elswick  
*Nag's Head*, Robt. Spence, 20, Cloth Market  
*Nag's Head*, Thomas Scott, St. Ann's street  
*Nag's Head*, G. Halliday, 20, Nun-street  
*Nag's Head*, Frances Perry, 37, Butcher-bk  
*Napoleon-le-Grand*, W. Potts, 32, Butcher-  
 bank  
*Neville Hotel*, George Young, opposite the  
 Central Station, Neville-street  
*New Bridge*, D. Hay, Argyle-street  
*Newcastle Arms*, B. Lumsdon, Lime-street  
*Newcastle Arms*, J. Gilroy, Carloli-square  
*Newcastle Arms*, J. H. Shepherd, Darnerook  
*Newcastle Tavern*, W. Winter, 35, Butcher-  
 bank  
*New Dolphin*, T. Hornsby, 41, Close  
*New Flax Mill*, P. Mullin, Ouseburn  
*New Hawk*, T. Baird, Ouseburn-bridge  
*New Market Hotel*, Hannah Wallace, Nel-  
 son-street

- New Quay Hotel*, T. Wood, New-quay  
*New Railway Inn*, J. Cairns, Carloli-place  
*Norfolk Hero*, Elizabeth Salmon, Colvin's-chare, Quay  
*North Terrace Hotel*, W. Crawhall, North-terrace  
*Northumberland Arms*, T. Davison, 11, William-street  
*Northumberland Arms*, J. Harding, Prudhoe-street  
*Northumberland Arms*, R. Braid, Heron-st. Darnecrook  
*Northumberland Cricket Club*, J. Bousefield, Bath-road  
*Oak Leaf*, G. T. Moat, 67, Northumberland-st  
*Old Beehive*, M. Aisbitt, 34, Sandhill  
*Old Custom House*, R. Wylam & Co. 77, Quay  
*Old Dolphin*, John Hall, and carpenter, 37, Close  
*Old Duke of Cumberland*, John Urwin, Queen-street  
*Old George*, J. Stappard, 3, Union-street  
*Old Hawk*, A. Ryles, Ouseburn-bridge  
*Old Market Hotel*, G. Hazen, Old Market-ln  
*Old Nag's Head*, Algernon Akenhead, 20, Cloth Market  
*Old Pack Horse*, W. Mossman, 150, Pilgrim-street  
*Old Plough*, W. B. Manners, 10, Bigg Mkt.  
*Old Queen's Head*, William Bowling, 158, Pilgrim-street  
*Old Robin Hood*, A. Edmond, 27, Pilgrim-st  
*Ordnance Arms*, T. & W. Bulmer, Gallow-gate,  
*Ouseburn Viaduct*, J. W. Storey, Lawson-st  
*Painters' Arms*, Wm. Hackworth, Lisle-st  
*Percy Arms*, Anne Maria Horn, Percy-st  
*Phoenix Inn*, D. McGregor, 23, Newgate-st  
*Phoenix*, Nicholas Carr, Brewery-bank  
*Pic Nic Tavern*, Thos. Davison, Cottenham-st  
*Pine Apple*, J. Parker, 14, Nun-street  
*Pine Apple*, William Crawford, and joiner and cabinet maker, 47, Westgate  
*Plough Inn*, John Thompson, Pitt-street  
*Plough*, A. Deas, Manor-chare  
*Plough*, J. Donkin, 72, Percy-street  
*Plough*, S. Acaster, Spicer-lane  
*Plough*, G. Penny, Byker-bar  
*Plummer's Arms*, G. Hall, Ouse-street  
*Portland Arms*, C. Ford, Milk Market  
*Prince of Orange*, Mary Gray, 9, Side  
*Princess Royal*, George Story, Jesmond-vale  
*Prince of Wales*, J. Henderson, 17, Wellington-street  
*Prussian Arms*, T. Dixon, 62, Quay  
*Prudhoe Castle*, John Doughty, Carloli-st  
*Punch Bowl*, Martha Major, Minories  
*Queen's Head*, Wm. Hedworth, Close  
*Queen's Head*, F. Murray, Gallow-gate  
*Queen's Head*, commercial and posting, W. Miller, 71, Grey-street and 137 and 138, Pilgrim-street  
*Queen's Head*, Margaret Atkinson, Lawson-street, Byker-bar  
*Queen's Hotel*, Isabella Joyce, 20, West Clayton-street  
*Queen Victoria*, Elizabeth Boldon, Blenheim-street, Sunderland-street  
*Railway Arcade Hotel*, Joseph Beardsmore, opposite the Central Station, Neville-st and Westgate-street  
*Railway Inn*, James Wardlaw, Ridley-villas  
*Railway Tavern*, R. Thompson, 7, Pandon-bank  
*Railway Hotel*, J. Wightman, Carloli-square  
*Ravensworth Arms*, J. Reay, Sandgate  
*Red Lion*, Mary Stokoe, St. Lawrence  
*Red Bull*, Robert Dixon, Byker-hill  
*Ridley Arms*, R. Newton, Pilgrim-street  
*Ridley Arms*, A. Nichol, Ridley street  
*Rising Sun*, Margaret Swallow, 55, Quay  
*Ropers' Arms*, William R. Humphrey, and timber measurer and sriever, Nelson-street, North-shore  
*Rose and Crown*, W. Carter, 30, Bigg Mrkt  
*Rose and Crown*, J. Latty, New-road  
*Rose and Crown*, P. Coatsworth, East Ballast-hills  
*Rose*, Mary Ann Parratt, 31, Pudding-chare  
*Ropery Banks Hotel*, Robert Speedy, St. Ann's-street, Sandgate  
*Royal Exchange Hotel*, commercial, Eleanor Archbold, 2 and 3, Hood-street  
*Royal Hotel*, T. Thompson, 32, Grainger-st  
*Royal Hotel*, James Cooper, Melbourne-st  
*Royal Oak*, J. Marley, Back Eldon-street  
*Royal Oak*, R. T. Atkin, Back Row and Bailiff-gate  
*Royal Oak*, Ann Adams, St. Lawrence  
*Royal Oak*, W. Bennet, St. Anthony's  
*Royal Sovereign*, Margaret Nicholson, Cut-bank  
*Royal Standard*, Robert Wilson, Byker-hill  
*Royal Turf Hotel*, W. Brown, 26, Collingwood-street  
*Sadler's Wells*, Geo. Pringle, Low Friar-st  
*Sailors' Home*, John Livingston, Tyne-st  
*Salutation Inn*, J. Gray, 14, Westgate-st  
*Scotch Arms*, J. Scott, 7, Quay.  
*Scotch Arms*, R. Ogilvie, Bigg Market  
*Seven Stars*, Elizabeth Outhwaite, Pandon  
*Shakespeare*, T. Gorrige, 53, Grey-street, and Shakspeare-street  
*Shepherd*, R. Patton, 10, Marlborough-cres  
*Shieldfield House*, Sarah Brewis, Shield-st

*Ship*, M. Carr, Spicer-lane, Quay-side  
*Ship*, Margery Carr, St. Peter's  
*Ship*, Margaret Oats, Spicer-lane, Quay  
*Ship*, M. William, York-st. East Ballast-hills  
*Ship*, Mary Tate, Nelson-street, North-shore  
*Ship*, J. Spence, Milk Market  
*Ship*, Ann Pearson, Sandgate  
*Ship*, M. Taylor, Stepney-bank  
*Ship*, Thomas Russell, St. Peter's  
*Ship*, T. Griffiths, St. Anthony's  
*Ship Tavern*, W. Lowes, York-street, Ballast-hills  
*Shipwrights' Arms*, J. Smith, St. Peter's  
*Shipwrights' Arms*, Ouse-street, unoccupied  
*Sir Robert Peel*, Mary Ann McGraith, Tyne-street  
*Sir Wm. Wallace*, W. Clark, 42, Stowell-st  
*Smiths' Arms*, E. Armitage, 6, Prudhoe-st  
*Stag*, Wm. Johnson, 43, Percy-street  
*Star*, Ann Nevison, 5, Northumberland-st  
*Spital Inn*, J. Tate, Neville-street  
*Star*, W. Creswell, Byker-bank  
*Star and Garter*, John Robson, East Clayton-street  
*Steam Boat*, J. McWilliams, East Ballast-hills  
*Steam Boat*, R. Bagnall, Folly  
*Steam Boat*, R. C. Moor, St. Mary's-street  
*Steam Boat*, R. Pattison, 3, Quay  
*Steam Engine*, Mary Crawford, St. Peter's  
*Stone Cellars*, Robert Palmer, St. Lawrence  
*Sun*, G. Johnson, Byker-bank  
*Sun*, R. Emmerson, 94, Newgate-street  
*Sun*, J. Gray, Clarence-street  
*Sun*, M. Bailes, 37, Gibson-street  
*Sun*, T. F. Davidson, 59, Quay  
*Sun*, Mary Welch, 79, Side  
*Sun*, William Mason, Sandgate  
*Sunderland House*, Robt. Curry, 27, Quay-side  
*Talbot Inn*, John Ritchie, 74, Westgate-st  
*Tankerville Arms*, Isab. Dixon, 1, Diana-st  
*Tanners' Arms*, W. Stobbs, Stepney-bank  
*Telegraph*, J. Morrison, Orchard-street  
*Thornton Arms*, T. Lowes, Thornton-street  
*Thornton-street Hotel*, J. Holmes, Thornton-street  
*Three Bulls' Heads*, Elizabeth Hedley, 96, Percy-street  
*Three Bulls' Heads*, Richard Heron, Milk Market, Sandgate  
*Three Bulls' Heads*, R. Japp, Castle-garth,  
*Three Indian Kings*, R. Blagburn, Three Indian Kings-court, Quay

*Three Jolly Sailors*, W. Marr, and violin maker, Sandgate  
*Three Tuns*, Mary Ann Gillis, 71, Newgate-st  
*Three Tuns*, P. Manly, St. Mary's-street  
*The Times*, James Gardiner, Westgate-hill  
*Three Crowns*, Jane Cowan and Co, 16, Buxton-street  
*Tiger*, L. Tulip, Close  
*Travellers' Rest*, Robt. Kitchen, Jesmond-vale  
*Turk's Head*, commercial and posting, J. Brodie, Grey-street  
*Turk's Head*, Thos. Lawson, 14, Quay-side  
*Two Bulls' Heads*, J. Lynn, 6, Black-gate, Castle-garth  
*Tyne Bridge Inn*, T. Temperley, Bridge-end  
*Unicorn*, Rachael Dixon, 40, Bigg Market  
*Union*, J. H. Robertson, Stock-bridge  
*Union Tavern*, J. Roe, 42, Head of the Side  
*Union Vaults*, Geo. Cook, Dog-leap-stairs  
*Victoria Hotel*, Wm. Wilkinson, 79, Newgate-street  
*Waggon*, William Hall, and fire brick manufacturer, 42, Close  
*Waterloo*, John Jobson, Bath-lane  
*Weavers' Arms*, W. Binney, New Pandon-st  
*Wellington Hotel*, Robert Carson, Collingwood-street  
*Westgate Tavern*, Elizabeth Thompson, 61, West Clayton-street  
*Wheat Sheaf*, J. Anderson, 2, Waterloo-st  
*Wheat Sheaf*, G. Hudson, 6, Bigg Market  
*Wheat Sheaf*, G. Pescod, St. Peter's  
*Wheat Sheaf*, J. Balmбра, 3 and 4, Cloth Market  
*Wheat Sheaf* Ralph Allison and provision dealer, Lime-street  
*Wheat Sheaf*, R. Brewis, Gallow-gate  
*Whitby Arms*, J. Halland, 28, Broad-chare  
*White Hart* A. Joel, 7, Cloth Market  
*White Horse*, B. Burn, Groat Market  
*White House*, Thomas Murray, 86, Pilgrim-street  
*White House*, M. Collinson, St. Mary's-st  
*White Swan*, R. Rowe, 17, Cloth Market  
*White Swan*, M. Curry, St. Mary's-street  
*William IV.* John Tweedy, Westgate-hill  
*William IV.* Mary Ann Norris, William-street, St. Peter's  
*William IV.* Michael Carter, 3, Bell's-court  
*Woolpack*, Ann Brown, Marlborough-cres.  
*Yarmouth Arms*, Thomas Clemmy, St. Peter's

#### Beerhouses

Allcroft E. *Smiths' Arms*,  
 Edward-street  
 Atkinson Ann, High Friar-st

Atkinson John, 57, Bland-  
 ford-street  
 Aitchison John & Co, 19,  
 East Clayton-street

Barron D. 15, High-bridge  
 Bagnall Robert, Folly  
 Barrox David, 16, High-brdg  
 Bayes Watson, 7, High-brdg

**Beerhouses—Continued.**

Bell Mary, Spring-street  
 Bell T. Railway-street  
 Bell W. Seam-street  
 Bellwood John, Spring-street  
 Bennett J. Wellington-st  
 Bennett Wm. St. Anthony's  
 Blacklock John, Elswick  
   East-terrace  
 Blacklock Wm. 4, Gallow-gate  
 Brewis Joseph, Edward-st  
 Burrell Ann, New-mills  
 Carruthers Edw. 2, Blenheim-street  
 Clementson Mary, 21, East  
   Clayton-street  
 Collins J. Broad-chare, Quay  
 Cowell John, Croft-street  
 Craigie Nicholas, Drury-lane  
 Dixon James, Seam-street  
 Downs J. G, Strawberry-pl.  
   and 1, Leazes-lane  
 Douglas Wm. Forth-terrace  
 Dryden Wm. Tyne-street  
 Elliot Hannah, Byker-bank  
 Elliott G. Hedley-st & Harle-st  
 Eltringham Wm. Leazes-road  
 Forsyth J. Churchill-street  
 Fraser J. 1/2 Spring-street  
 Fuller Mary, 75, Elswick-st  
 Ferguson James, Jesmond  
 Gibson Walter, 21, Nun-street  
 Graham Thos. Ouse-street  
 Hails Rosina, 104, East Clay-  
   ton-street  
 Hall W. 117, Blenheim-st  
 Harle G. 48, Westmore-  
   land-terrace  
 Harwood Robt. St. Anthony's  
 Hays Mary A. Argyle-street  
 Hedley J. 4, Bell-street  
 Halliday John, Thornton-st  
 Halliday John, and builder  
   &c. *Mulberry Inn*, Thorn-  
   ton-street  
 Henderson John, Forth-terr  
 Henderson Robt. Railway-st  
 Heslop Thos. Sunderland-st  
 Hill Mary, Tyne-street  
 Hopper Thos. H. 18, East  
   Clayton-street  
 Hudspeth Cuthbt. Carlton-st  
 Hughs J. Pudding-chare  
 Hunter T. 87, Newgate-st  
 Ingham C. 41, Pudding-chare  
 Innes W. 33, John-street  
 Johnson Jas. 46, Blandford-st  
 James Thos. 1, Croft-street  
 King Thos. Oyster-shell-lane  
 Kirkley Tho. O. Erick-street  
 Kent Ethelbt. Spital-tongues  
 Lamb James, Leazes-road,  
   Percy-street  
 Liddel D. 105, Percy-street  
 Mackay Lawrence, and com-  
   mon brewer, 20, Clayton-st  
   East; brewery, Arthur's-hill  
 McLane Bernard, 34, Pud-  
   ding-chare  
 McLean John, Milk Market  
 McLean J. Fenkle-street  
 McLeod Isab. 3, Prudhoe-st  
 Maughan J. 9, George-street  
 Murray John, Westgate-hill  
 Murton E. 40, Elswick E. ter  
 Nichol P. 27, Nelson-street  
 Parker Jessie, 17, E. Clay-  
   ton-street  
 Parry Daniel, 21, W. Clay-  
   ton-street  
 Pescod W. Causey-bank  
 Percy Emily, Brewery-bank  
 Pescod Wm. Causey-bank  
 Place T. Railway-street  
 Porter Janet, 86, Newgate-st  
 Proud J. 1, West Pitt-street  
 Richardson J. 3, Pudding-ch  
 Ridley Wm. 26, Waterloo-st  
 Roberts John, 8, Pudding-ch  
 Robinson Robt St. Anthony's  
 Robson M. 10, East Clayton-st  
 Rodgers John, Spring-street  
 Simpson W. Manor-chare  
 Smith A. Back Trafalgar-st  
 Smith Barbara, 25, Nelson-st  
 Snaith R. Back Trafalgar-st  
 Singleton Joseph, and grease  
   manufacturer, *Royal Oak*  
   *Inn*, Buckingham-street  
 Sterling Robt. Darnbrook  
 Stimson D. New-road  
 Storey W. Byker-bar  
 Tate T. Villa Place-tavern,  
   High Villa place  
 Taylor Martin, Gosforth-st  
 Turpin Joseph, Pandon-dean  
 Wallace W. W. Thornton-st  
 Whitfield J. 26, George-st  
 Wilson E. Pudding-chare  
 Winter J. Blagdon-street  
 Wroe James, 45, Side  
 Young George, New-quay  
 Young John, 23, Nun-street

**Insurance Companies, with  
their Agents**

ABERDEEN, FIRE & LIFE; J.  
   T. Edgcome, 17, Eldon-sq  
 AGE, LIFE, Thos. Worden,  
   16, Nun-street  
 ALBION, LIFE, H. Story, 32,  
   Market-st. and A. Middle-  
   mass, 15, Royal Arcade  
 ALLIANCE, FIRE, Saml. Hed-  
   ley, 48, Westgate-st. and  
   T. Dixon, 80, Grey-street  
 ALLIANCE, MARINE, J. B. Alex-  
   ander, Quay  
 ANCHOR, FIRE, A. Harison,  
   13, Arcade  
 ARCHITECTS', ENGINEERS' &  
   BUILDERS', FIRE and LIFE;  
   E. Mather, 76, Grey-street  
 ARGUS, LIFE, E. Griffiths,  
   Bank Buildings, and J.  
   Ridley & Son, 34, Quay  
 ATLAS, FIRE & LIFE, Pearson  
   Armstrong, 9, Mosley-st.  
   and T. W. Keenlyside, 16,  
   Westgate-street  
 BRITISH COMMERCIAL, LIFE,  
   M. Forster, 80, Grey-st  
 BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL,  
   LIFE and FIRE, J. Potts,  
   1, Broad-chare  
 BRITISH, GUARANTEE, J.  
   Winks, 22, Market-street  
 CALEDONIAN INSURANCE; I.  
   Hewison, 48, Westgate st  
 CATHOLIC LAW & GENERAL,  
   LIFE, R. Leadbitter, 50,  
   Westgate-street  
 CHURCH OF ENGLAND, FIRE  
   AND LIFE, W. Sang, 61,  
   Grey-st. & J. L. Forster,  
   80, Grey-street  
 CITY OF GLASGOW, LIFE, E.  
   Mather, 76, Grey-street  
 CITY OF LONDON, LIFE, J.  
   Scrafe, 32, Pilgrim-street  
 CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and  
   GENERAL LIFE, W. J. Bell,  
   Westgate-hill  
 COLONIAL, LIFE, G. A. Wilson,  
   Three Indian Kings-court  
 COMMERCIAL CREDIT MUTUAL  
   ASSURANCE, W. Shand,  
   Bank-buildings  
 COUNTY, FIRE, Ingledeu and  
   Daggett, 55, Dean-st. and  
   G. Sisson, 117, Side

- Insurance Co.'s, &c—Contind.**  
**CROWN, FIRE, H. W. Fenwick,**  
 Barrington's-ct. Bigg Mkt  
**DEFENDER, FIRE AND LIFE,**  
 J. Rogerson, 59, Quay  
**DEPOSIT AND GENERAL LIFE,**  
 Peter Anderson, 19, Clay-  
 ton-street West  
**DISSENTERS', FIRE AND LIFE,**  
 T. C. Angus & Co. 9, Close  
**DISTRICT, FIRE, J. G. Joel, 61,**  
 Grey-street  
**EAGLE, C. H. Young & Co.**  
 17, Close  
**EAST OF ENGLAND, LIFE,**  
 Carter & Co. Arcade  
**ECONOMIC, LIFE, Wakins Shaw**  
 Brothers, 15, Broad-chare  
**EDINBURGH, LIFE, G. Wailes,**  
 18, Arcade  
**ENGLISH WIDOWS' FUND,**  
 LIFE, W. Fordyce, Pil-  
 grim-street  
**EQUITY LAW, LIFE, J. G. Sto-**  
 ker, 50, Pilgrim-street  
**ESSEX ECONOMIC, G. Rich-**  
 ardsen, jun. 4, Union-st  
**EQUITABLE, FIRE, R. Y. Green,**  
 34, Mosley-street  
**EUROPEAN, LIFE, J. S. Chal-**  
 loner, 27, Dean-street  
**FARMERS' AND GENERAL, FIRE**  
**AND LIFE, R. R. Dees, 58,**  
 Pilgrim-street  
**GENERAL, LIFE AND FIRE, T.**  
 C. Angus, Close  
**GLOBE, FIRE AND LIFE, H. V.**  
 Wilson, 69, Quay; J. War-  
 burton, 15, Grey-st; and  
 J. Gibson, W. Clayton-st  
**GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL, LIFE**  
 J. Winks, 22, Market-st  
**GUARANTEE SOCIETY, S. Hed-**  
 ley, 48, Westgate-street  
**GUARDIAN, FIRE AND LIFE,**  
 G. Bowdas, 8, Sandhill  
**GUERNSEY MUTUAL, MARINE,**  
 F. Shield & Co. 67, Quay  
**HOPE MUTUAL, LIFE, R. T.**  
 Fothergill, Butcher-bank  
**HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GEN-**  
**ERAL, LIFE, L. Selby, 17,**  
 Mosley-street  
**IMPERIAL, LIFE AND FIRE, J.**  
 Blacklock, 62, Grey-street  
**LAW PROPERTY ASSURANCE,**  
 J. Radford, 80, Grey-street  
**LAW, FIRE, E. D. Welford,**  
 27, Market-st; G. Brewis,  
 21, Grey-st; & E. Mather,  
 76, Grey-street  
**LAW, PROPERTY AND TRUST,**  
 J. Radford, 80, Grey-street  
**J. T. Hoyle, 72, Grey-street,**  
 & G. Brewis, 21, Grey-st  
**LEEDS AND YORKSHIRE, FIRE**  
**& LIFE, J. Drewry, 78,**  
 Grey-street  
**LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL, LIFE**  
**AND FIRE, W. E. Brockett,**  
 50, Dean-street  
**LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOT-**  
**LAND, W. Morrison, 113,**  
 Side; and D. Graham,  
 Commercial Bank, Dean-st  
**LIME KILNS AND INVERNESS,**  
**SEA INSURANCE, J. Law-**  
 rence, jun. 55, Quay  
**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON, FIRE**  
**AND LIFE, Wm. Harle**  
 Lockey, solicitor, 2, But-  
 cher-bank  
**LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSURANCE,**  
 Stevenson, Vermehern, and  
 Scott, Sandhill  
**LONDON INDISPUTABLE**  
**(T. Pattison & Co.), Three**  
 Indian Kings-court, Quay  
**LONDON MUTUAL, LIFE AND**  
**GUARANTEE, W. Wanless,**  
 41, Collingwood-street  
**LONDON UNION, FIRE AND**  
**LIFE, H. Story, 32, Market-**  
 street, R. M. & M. Allan,  
 54, Dean-street, and J. C.  
 Swan, 13, Northumberland-  
 street  
**MANCHESTER, FIRE, Griffith**  
 and Crighton, Arcade, Ben-  
 son J. & Co. 16, Market-st.  
 and D. Graham, Commer-  
 cial Bank, Dean-street  
**MARINE & TYNE (on goods),**  
 B. C. Bradshaw, secretary,  
 Fenwick's-entry, Quay  
**MARITIME PASSENGERS**  
**ASSURANCE, J. B. Grey, 38,**  
 Broad-chare  
**MEDICAL INVALID & GENERAL,**  
 LIFE, T. Horn, 32, and 33,  
 Grey-st. and W. M. Hen-  
 zell, 91, West Clayton-st  
**MENTOR, LIFE, W. Nesham,**  
 2, Sandhill  
**METROPOLITAN, COUNTIES, &**  
**GENERAL LIFE, William**  
 Loades, Butcher-bank  
**METROPOLITAN, LIFE, T. and**  
 W. Chater, 21, Mosley-st  
**MINERVA, LIFE, J. T. Hoyle,**  
 72, Grey-street  
**MITRE, LIFE, J. Guthrie, 27,**  
 Dean-street  
**MONARCH, FIRE AND LIFE,**  
 R. Allinson, Arcade  
**NADEJDA ST. PETERSBURGH**  
**COMMERCIAL AND MARINE,**  
 W. Dickinson, 38, Quay-side  
**NATIONAL, GUARDIAN, Benja-**  
 min Hillyard, jun. 36, Quay-  
 side  
**NATIONAL, LIFE, J. Watson,**  
 11, Royal Arcade, and C.  
 Heslop, 1, Drury-lane  
**NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE,**  
 Stable & Dees, 58, Pilgrim-  
 street, and R. Y. Green, 34,  
 Mosley-street  
**NATIONAL MERCANTILE, LIFE**  
**AND FIRE, T. Taylor, 62,**  
 Pilgrim-street  
**NATIONAL PROVINCIAL, LIFE**  
**AND FIRE, G. B. Grey, Close**  
**NEWCASTLE GENERAL A. I.**  
**MARINE, J. Ormston, sec.**  
 58, Quay  
**NEWCASTLE COMMERCIAL,**  
 Joseph Heald, managing  
 director, 39, Quay-side  
**NEWCASTLE FREIGHT AND**  
**DEMURRAGE MARINE, J.**  
 Fleming, sec. 52, Westgate-  
 street  
**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE**  
**FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITY,**  
 W. Woods, sec. 6, Side  
**NEW PROTECTOR, LIFE, E.**  
 D. Welford, 27, Market-st  
**NORTH BRITISH, G. F. A.**  
 Smith, sec. 14, Sandhill  
**NORTH OF ENGLAND, FIRE &**  
**LIFE, J. T. Hoyle, 72,**  
 Grey-street, and J. Millar,  
 21, Dean-street  
**NORWICH UNION, FIRE, LIFE,**  
**and ANNUITY, Laws & Glyn,**  
 14, Grey-street  
**NORTHERN, FIRE AND LIFE,**  
 Thos. Reid, 33, Quay-side,  
 and Wm. Johnston, 36,  
 Mosley-street

**Insurance Co.'s, &c—Contind.**  
**OAK, J. M. Wynne, Arcade**  
**PELICAN, LIFE, Thos. Pattinson & Co. Three Indian Kings-court, Quay**  
**PHOENIX, FIRE, T. Pattinson and Co. Three Indian Kings-court, Quay, and Octavius Bell, solicitor, 57, Westgate-street**  
**PROFESSIONAL, LIFE, P. Hansen, Fenwick's-entry**  
**PROMOTER ASSURANCE, G. B. Reed, Bank-buildings**  
**PROVIDENT, LIFE, Ingledew and Daggett, & G. Sisson, 117, Side**  
**PROVIDENT, H. W. Benson, Copland-ter. Shieldfield**  
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' LIFE, J. Potts, 1, Broad-chare**  
**RAILWAY (single payment), T. Horn 32 and 33, Grey-st**  
**ROCK, LIFE, J. Anderson, Westmland House, Westgt**  
**ROYAL EXCHANGE, FIRE and LIFE, R. Hoyle, 14, Sandhill**  
**ROYAL FARMERS & GENERAL, FIRE & LIFE, J. Radford, 80, Grey-street**  
**SCOTTISH AMicable, LIFE, J. J. Hunter, Sandhill**  
**SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, J. H. Richardson, 28, Quay, and John T. Edgecomb, Arcade**  
**SCOTTISH UNION, FIRE & LIFE, W. Chartres, 74, Grey-st, & R. T. Fothergill, Butcher-bk**  
**SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND, Hodge & Harle, 70, Grey-street, and Chas Bertram, Quay-side**  
**STAR FIRE & LIFE, J. Benson, 16, Market-street**  
**SUN, FIRE & LIFE, Ralph Walter, 8, Mosley-st, and Carr & Co. 25, Broad-ch**  
**TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT, LIFE AND ANNUITY, J. Guthrie, 25, Dean-street**  
**TRAFALGAR, LIFE, Thos. and Andrew McCree, 25, Quay-side**  
**TYNE MARINE, J. Anderson, jun. sec. 1, Broad-chare**

**UNION, FIRE, Henry Lory, 32, Market-street**  
**UNITED KINGDOM, CATTLE, G. F. Stainthorpe, 2, Marlbro'-street**  
**UNITED KINGDOM, LIFE, S. Hedley, 48, Westgate-st.**  
**UNITED KINGDOM, J. C. Swan, 13, Northumberland-street**  
**UNITED MUTUAL, MINING & GENERAL LIFE, T. and W. Chater, 21, Mosley-street**  
**UNITY, FIRE, Thomas and Andrew McCree, 75, Quay-side**  
**VICTORIA MARINE, J. Potts, sec. 1, Broad-chare**  
**WATERLOO, LIFE, W. Dickin-son, 39, Quay**  
**WEST OF ENGLAND, FIRE & LIFE, Swan and Burnup, 50, Pilgrim-st**  
**WESTERN, LIFE, Silas Angus and Co. 24, Dean-street**  
**YORKSHIRE, FIRE AND LIFE, Samuel Hedley, 48, West-gate-street; James Radford, 80, Grey-street; G. Robson, 34, Mosley-st.; & J. Clephan, 14, Sandhill**

#### Iron Founders

**BIRTLEY IRON COMPANY;** office, 71, Quay; J. H. Hunt, managing partner  
**Burrell J. and I. South-st**  
**Clark T. Low Elswick**  
**Charlton T. Ouseburn**  
**Cookson T. & Son, South-st**  
**Crawford M. Elswick**  
**Donkin David, High Friar-street**  
**Hawthorn R. and W. Forth-banks**  
**Holmes J. Fighting Cocks-yd**  
**Joicey J. & G. & Co. Forth-banks**  
**Longridge and Co. Bedlington Iron Works, office, 25, Westgate-street**  
**Losh, Wilson, & Bell, Walker; office, 37, Quay**  
**Rayne & Burne, Spicer-lane**  
**Shields W. St. Peter's; office, Rewcastle-chare, Quay**  
**Toward W. & Son, Ouseburn**

**Walker W. H. 83 and 84, Percy street**  
**Waterston, Brothers, Elswick-forge**  
**Wright & Brown, Regent-st**  
**Wylie R. & Co. Closegate Foundry**

#### Iron Manufacturers

**Bulmer & Co. Tyne Iron Co. Lemington; office, 9, Bridge-end**  
**Losh, Wilson, & Bell, Walker; office, 37, Quay**

#### Iron Merchants

**Bird W. & Co. 15, Quay**  
**BIRTLEY IRON COMPANY;** office, 71, Quay  
**Bourn & Co. Stock-bridge**  
**Bulmer & Co. Bridge-end**  
**Laycock J. & Co. 55, Close**  
**Losh, Wilson, & Bell, 37, Quay**  
**Mounsey, Janson, & Co. 9, Grey-st. warehouse, South Shore**  
**Rayne & Burn, Ouseburn**  
**Robson & Hall, 3, Mosley-st**  
**Thornman J. 14, Broad-chare**  
**Wakinshaw, Brothers, 14, Broad-chare**  
**Wheatley M. & Co. Stock-bdg**  
**Wilkin J. & Co. 32, Quay**

#### Ironmongers and Hardware-men

**Barker and Thompson, 24, Cloth Market**  
**Boston R. 69, Percy-street**  
**Carr G. 25, Nun-street**  
**Cumming W. Hinde-street**  
**Dunn Thomas, Saville-court**  
**Fearney N. 63, Blackett-st**  
**Hair J. New Market**  
**Hancock T. & J. 50, Sandhill**  
**Hetherington J. 67, Grain-ger-street**  
**Hills John, 11, Pilgrim-st**  
**Hunter R. 41, Mosley-street**  
**Jameson & Co. 35, Dean-st**  
**Logan D. 28, Side**  
**Mather J. & cooking apparatus-mkr. 13 & 14, Dean-st**  
**Milburn J. 10, Union-street**  
**Miller J. 37, W. Clayton-st**  
**Milner J. 40, Grey-street**  
**Mowbray C. M. 49, Quay**

**Ironmongers, &c—Continued.**

Peele A. W. 77, West Clay-ton-street  
 Proctor T. 105, Side  
 Robson & Hall, 3, Mosley-st  
 Wallace J. & Co. 23, Mosley-street  
 Welford W. H. 37, Mosley-st

**Japanners**

Christie, J. & Co. 2, Low Friar-street  
 Robson W. Drury-lane

**Jewellers**

*See also Watch & Clock Makers and also Silversmiths.*  
 Marked \* are Working Jewellers only.

\* Hepburn J. 16, Saint Nicholas's church-yard  
 \* Hopton W. 48, Pilgrim-st  
 Joel S. & N. Shakspeare-st  
 Marks D. 81, Blandford-st  
 \* Ritchie N. 28, Mosley-st

**Joiners & House Carpenters**  
*See also Cabinet Makers and Joiners, & also Builders*

Allon Richard, Leazes-road  
 Arnot & Smith, and cabinet makers, 92, Percy-street  
 Atkin William, and builder, Oyster-shell Hall  
 Bailes A. 12, Bigg Market  
 Barker John, & cabinet maker & upholsterer, 20, Vine-lane  
 Brown Thos. Head of Love-lane, Quay  
 Brumwell J. 15, Side  
 Burnup W. & C. Barras-br  
 Calder J. High Friar-lane  
 Cantley G. Brandling-village  
 Carr W. 16, High Friar-st  
 Chubb John, 35, Gibson-st  
 Curry Robert, and builder, Churchill-street; house, 1, Ord-street  
 Curry Robert, Byker-bar; house, Lawson-street  
 Curry Thomas, and builder, Fleece-court, Gallow-gate  
 Davidson J. White Swan-yd  
 Davison T. 18, Westmrlnd-st  
 Dickson James, and builder, Albert-place, Shieldfield  
 Dixon Thomas, Byker-hill

Dobson W. Manor-chare  
 Douglas Thomas, & furniture broker, 18, Lower Buxton-street  
 Farrier, Lawrence, New-road  
 Ferrer J. 4, Tindall-street  
 Foggin William, Green-court  
 Forster Edw. 24, Westgate  
 Fothergill William, *Masons' Arms Inn*, Arthur's-hill  
 Gibson Walter, White Swan-yard, Cloth Market  
 Gibson Robert, Churchill Cottages, Blenheim-street  
 Graham Joseph, & builder, 16, Albion-street  
 Hall John, and Innkeeper, *Old Dolphin Inn*, 37, Close  
 Hardy W. Stepney-lane; ho. Ridley-street  
 Hare William, Scotswood-rd  
 Henderson J. Castle-stairs  
 Henderson T. Bk. George-st  
 Henzell W. Old Plough Inn-yd  
 Hopper A. & R. joiners and shipmiths, Coney-close, & Nelson-street, North-shore  
 Irving John, Vine-lane  
 Jackson William, 17, William-street, Arthur's-hill  
 James J. Morrison's-court  
 Jefferson Thos. Todd's-nook  
 Johnston F. Denton's-court  
 Kennedy William, & cabinet maker, Wall-knoll; house, 10, Dog-bank  
 Lawson Thomas, Ballast-hills  
 Lawson Thomas, Ouseburn  
 Lowry John, Ord-street  
 Lowry John, & builder, cartwright, and springcarriage maker, Ord-street; ho. 3, Scotswood-road  
 March J. Pudding-chare  
 Mattison Chas. Cross Key-entry  
 Meldrum T. 92, Percy-st  
 Mitchinson Thos. St. Peter's  
 Morpeth W. Bath-lane  
 Nelles William, Leazes-road  
 Pattison George, and cartwright, Green-court  
 Penman W. sen. 42, Prudhoe-street  
 Potts Thomas, and builder, Scotswood-road  
 Pringle T. 15, Bell's-court

Proud John, Ingham-place  
 Reed M. Bath-road  
 Reed R. East Nelson street  
 Richardson Robert, & furniture broker, Causey-bank  
 Sanderson W. 41, Prudhoe-st  
 Scott W. Pandon  
 Sharper T. Fighting Cocks'-yard  
 Spark J. 162, Pilgrim-street  
 Smith & Griffin, Carliol-sq  
 Storey E. & Son, Dispensary-In  
 Tate Clement, Villa-place  
 Waite and Howard, Elswick Low-terrace  
 Weatherhead George, 1 & 2, St. Thomas's-street  
 Wilson John, joiner and cartwright, Wilkinson's-buildings, Stepney  
 Worley William, & cartwright, 41, Bayley-street

**Lacemen***See also Drapers, &c.*

Duncan S. 145, Pilgrim-st  
 Murray Adam, 14, Northumberland-street  
 Robson J. 15, Mosley-street

**Lamp Black Manufacturers**  
 Carr J. & Co. Gateshead; office, 58, Quay  
 Hoyle R. 14, Sandhill  
 Lynn R. 7, High Villa-place  
 Reed L. 55, Quay, and at Scotswood

**Land Agents and Surveyors**

Marked \* are Agents only  
 " † are Surveyors only  
 Bell C. B. 12, Richmond-st  
 Bell J. T. W. 1, Higham-pl  
 Bell T. & Sons, 26, Groat Market  
 \* Bolam W. & G. Cross House, Fenkle-street  
 † Bowman E. 48, Westgate-st  
 Dinning S. 15, W. Clayton-st  
 \* Grace E. Drury-lane  
 Holmes W. Grey-street  
 Nicholson R. 35, Market-st  
 \* Oliver A. 39, W. Clayton-st  
 Thompson M. Mosley-st  
 Turner H. Heaton-haugh  
 Wallace Robt. corporation property surveyor, Guildhl

**Land Agents, &c—Continued.**

\*Walters R. 15, Eldon-square  
Weatherley N. 16, Wellington-terrace

**Last and Boot Tree Makers**

Noad J. 6, St. Nicholas's-church-yard  
Pearson C. 26, High-bridge  
Rutherford C. 27, Newgate-st

**Law Stationers**

Carter & Co. Arcade  
Guthrie J. 27, Dean-street  
Miles, White & Co. 33, Quay

**Lead Manufacturers and Refiners**

Cookson W. I. & Co. Close  
HOWDEN SMELTING Co. Wil-  
lington-quay  
James & Co. Ouseburn  
Locke, Blackett, and Co. St.  
Anthony's, Gallow-gate, &  
66, Close  
W. B. Lead Office, 114, North-  
umberland-street  
Walker, Parker, Walkers, &  
Co. Low Elswick

**Leather Japanners**

Harrison R, jun. Stepney-bk  
Priestman J. Dispensary-lin

**Leather Merchants**

*See also Tanners, and also  
Curriers and Leather Cutters.*  
Augus T.C. & Co. Close  
Boyd G. Foot of Dean-st. &  
Byker-chare, Quay  
Jobson Edwd, jun. Neville-st.  
opposite the Central Statn

**Leather Pipe & Belt Makers**

Gilroy J. Carliol-square  
Gilroy James (successor to  
the late Timothy Gilroy)  
Queen-street, near the  
High Level Bridge

**Lemonade, Soda Water, and  
Ginger Beer Manufacturers**

Dinsdale T. Cloth Market  
Elliott J. 11, Dean-street  
Gilpin J. & Son, 52, Pilgrim-st  
Harrison W. 23, St. John's-lin  
Lamb R. Orchard street

McKie W. Dispensary-square,  
Low Friar-street  
Whinfield J. W. 22, Grainger-  
street, and 2, Westgate

**Libraries**

Marked \* are Circulating Libra-  
ries only,

*See also Public Institutions, &c.*

\*Bagnall J. 6, Nun-street  
Clerical Book Club, W. Kaye,  
librarian, 5, Blackett-st  
Dodsworth F. and W. sub-  
scription, 33, Collingwd.-st  
Franklin William Edward,  
and news-agent, Royal  
Arcade

\*Everatt A. 82, Newgate-st  
\*Kaye W. 5, Blackett-street  
\*Lorraine Cath. Pilgrim-street  
\*Marston J. 7, Mosley-street  
\*Paradise W. musical, 99,  
Percy-street  
Sharp Jane, 33, Westgate-st

**Lime, Brick, Hair, Lath, and  
Cement Dealers**

Makepeace G. depôt, Carlisle  
Old Station  
Reed E. B. Carlisle Old  
Station, J. Blakey, mangr  
Wilkinson W. B. 43, Prud-  
hoe-street

**Linen Manufacturers**

Bell R. 22, Sandhill  
Patterson J. 80, Pilgrim-st  
Wilson Geo. 79, Pilgrim-st

**Linen Waste Dealer**

Hartley Thomas, New-road;  
ho. 40, Howard-street

**Livery Stable Keepers**

Brown J. 34, Low Friar-st  
Gibson H. 4, Pudding-chare  
Kaberry & Bilton, Princess-st  
Plues & King, 28, Westgate-  
st. & 54, West Clayton-st  
Ray J. Marshall's-court,  
Newgate-street  
Robinson J. White Hart-yd.  
Cloth Market  
Robson Ann, High Friar-st  
Shanks T. & R. 25, High-bdge  
Sinclair W. 65, Nrlthumbrld-st  
Watson J. R. Westgate-st  
White G. New Bridge-street

**Looking Glass Manufacturers**

Bianchi Ambrose, 24, High-  
bridge  
Mastaglio, V. 23 and 24,  
Grainger-street  
Molteni A. 185, Pilgrim-st  
Molteni Christmas, 25, Grain-  
ger-street

**Lunatic Asylums**

BELLE GROVE, T. W. Keenly-  
side, proprietor; sup. W.  
Magall

BATH LANE, Donald Macin-  
tosh, M.D. proprietor

**Maltsters**

*See also Brewers.*

Angus John, 41, Percy-street  
Berkeley W. Hornsby's-ch  
Gibson John, Benwell  
Hall J. Manor-street  
Marshall R. A. Pandon  
Potter Charles, Forth-banks  
Power William, Sandyford-lin  
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh;  
office, Broad-chare  
Rennoldson John, Black-gate,  
Castle-garth  
Taylor J. Groat Market

**Manure Manufacturers**

BLAYDON CHEMICAL COM-  
PANY; office, 20, Sandhill  
Colbeck Thomas L. & Co.  
and bone grinders, Scots-  
wood Bone Mill; office, 60,  
Quay-side  
Langdale & Co. St. Lawrence  
Ramsay G. H. Derwenthaugh;  
office, Broad-chare  
TYNE MANURE AND CHEM-  
ICAL COMPANY, St. Law-  
rence, M. J. Cook, manager

**Marble Masons**

Broomfield J. 12, Fleece-et  
Craggs R. 72, Percy-street  
Davies R. Erick-street, and  
98, Pilgrim-street  
Mather J. 13 & 14, Dean-st  
Montgomery A. 5, N. Bridge-st  
Pearson (Ann, widow of the  
late William Pearson)  
marble and ornamental  
stone works, Gibson-street,  
Red Barns

**Marine Store Dealers**

Addy Robert, Percy-street  
 Armfield Alice, 12, Pudding-  
 chare  
 Bell Mary, 191, Pilgrim-st  
 Boag J. Fenkle-street  
 Booth Thomas, St. Ann's-st.  
 Sandgate  
 Brand J. 15, Gallow-gate  
 Brown G. Dixon's-buildings  
 Brown John, Monk-street  
 Brown William, St. Peter's  
 Carnaby R. 16, William-st  
 Carnaby W. Churchill-street  
 Chapel C. Elwick's-lane  
 Clark Benjamin, and general  
 dealer, Tyne-street, near  
 the Glasshouse - bridge  
 North-shore  
 Carrick Thomas, Argyle-st.  
 Donaldson D. Pandon-bank  
 Donnison W. Cowgate  
 Eastwood Sarah, Byker-bank  
 Echte Mary, Tyne-street  
 Fairless J. East Ballast-hills  
 Fletcher Thomas & Co. New  
 Quay, Thos. Brown, agent  
 Forsyth William, New-road  
 Graham F. Tyne-street  
 Green A. Carlton-street  
 Greener Robert, 31, Butcher-  
 bank; house, William-street  
 Arthur's-hill  
 Guthrie G. 24, Quay  
 Handyside Ann, East Ballast-  
 hills  
 Handyside John, New Quay  
 Hill Jacob, East Ballast-hills  
 Hodgson J. 17, Duke-street  
 Hounslow G. Dixon's-bldgs  
 Hudson Isab. Westmoreland-  
 lane  
 Hudson James, and paper  
 manufacturer, New-road  
 Hudson James, 21, Waterloo-  
 street, and 56, Newgate-st  
 Hudson J. 21, Waterloo-st.  
 and Newgate-street  
 Hunter J. Pandon, & Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Ireland R. Back-lane  
 Liddle David, Percy-street  
 McGregor D. Folly  
 McKie W. 187, Pilgrim-st  
 McNelly Thomas, King-st  
 Meynell Joseph, New road  
 Moore J. East Ballast-hills

Moran T. 4, Low Friar-street  
 Muir James, Byker-bar  
 Ovenden Benjamin, & waste,  
 Croft-street  
 Parker T. Head of Gallow-  
 gate  
 Pearson C. Stepney  
 Powton W. 28, Low Friar-st  
 Redfearn J. Elwick's-lane  
 Reed J. Javel, Group-stairs,  
 Close  
 Richardson J. 67, Percy-st  
 Riddell George, Ouseburn-  
 bridge  
 Robson John, 38, Forth-st  
 Rowell George, and grease  
 manufacturer, Head of  
 the Swirle  
 Scaife J. Carliol-place  
 Simmons Henry John, 3,  
 Dog-bank  
 Wallace T. 112, Percy-street  
 Ward J. B. 66, Head of Side  
 Waugh T. 6, Pudding-chare  
 Wilkinson T. Westgate-st  
 Wilson T. 54, Close

**Masons***Also Builders.*

Barron David, 61, Elswick-st  
 Dunlop Jas. 25, Simpson-st  
 Graham William, Byker-hill  
 Kirsop T. 2, Cottenham-st  
 Reed R. 5, Summerhill-place  
 Reed Wm. St. Martin's-court

**Master Mariners**

Bell Jos. H. 89, Blandford-st  
 Bell W. 8, Villa-place  
 Breem John, Argyle-place  
 Brodie N. M. 3, Copland-pl  
 Brown John, York st  
 Brown Michael, Shield-street  
 Bruce D. Hewgill-terrace  
 Cockburn E. Foot of Canada-st  
 Cooper G. 11, Carlton-street  
 Cree P. 19, Wesley-street  
 Custance T. W. 42, Rich-  
 mond-street  
 Dobson J. 1, Russell-terrace  
 Dotchin S. Shield-street  
 Finley J. Mansfield-street  
 Gillies J. 7, Ellison-terrace  
 Goldsmith Wm. Argyle-ter  
 Hanzell G. Hood-street  
 Harrison W. Shield-street  
 Hart J. 2, Trafalgar-street

Harvey N. F. 3, Howard-st  
 Hays J. 10, William-street  
 Hogg J. 37, Howard-street  
 Jappie G. 2, Carlton-street  
 Macdonald J. 12, Bayley-st  
 Napier —, 5, Copeland-place  
 Ogle T. 2, Union-terrace  
 Punshon L. 6, Hood-street  
 Rennoldson T. 9, Picton-pl  
 Seager W. 1, Richmond-st  
 Taylor J. G. 39, Richmond-st  
 Tinn J. 6, Howard-street  
 Vincent R. 19, Stepney-ter  
 Waddom T. 25, William-st  
 Wise J. 15, Howard-street

**Mattress Makers**

Bateman Mary, 190, Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Bolam Mary A. 1 and 2, Pil-  
 grim-street  
 Cheetham Thomas, 57, West-  
 gate-hill  
 Farthing J. 31, Blackett-st  
 McCormack J. 11, Dog-bank  
 ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM,  
 FOR THE BLIND, 50, North-  
 umberland-street  
 Robson J. 13, Pilgrim-street  
 Robson J. 172, Pilgrim-street

**Merchants**

Anderson J. & Sons, Russia,  
 58, Close  
 Angus T. C. and Co. 9, Close  
 Armstrong & Co. 47, Cowgate  
 Atkinson J. 20, Sandhill  
 Barker Thomas, general, 13,  
 Leazes-crescent  
 Beatman M. 182, Pilgrim-st  
 Beckwith George W. & ship-  
 owner, Tyne Bridge-end;  
 house, Elswick-dean  
 Bell R. guano, 22, Sandhill  
 Bennett Robert, commission,  
 26, Quay-side  
 Bilton E. & Co. 22, Sandhill  
 Black J. & Co. 94, Side  
 Boldemann, Borries, and Co.  
 4 and 5, Quay  
 Bradshaw & Anderson, Fen-  
 wick'-entry, Quay  
 Brandling W. and Co. Three  
 Indian Kings-court  
 Caldwell J. 55, Quay  
 Cargill and Co. 29, Quay  
 Carr and Co. 25, Broad-chare

**Merchants—Continued.**

Charlton & Angas, commission, 69, Quay  
 Christiansen, Schier, & Co. 39, Quay  
 Clementson C. & Co. lead, 22, Sandhill  
 Consell T. 8, Sandhill  
 Cooper J. and Co. 33, Quay,  
 Currie, Brothers, and Co.  
 Watergate, Sandhill  
 Dickinson William, general  
 commission, 38, Quay-side  
 Dinning & Co. 38, Broad-ch  
 Dodd & Co. 19, Broad-chare  
 Eskuche C. F. 19, Quay  
 Ewback Mich. Three Indian  
 Kings-court  
 Floor E. T. 41, Quay-side  
 Gray A. & Co. Butcher-bank  
 Gray A. G. Close  
 Gripel & Co. Rewcastle-chare  
 Haansbergen W. J. Van, 58,  
 Quay  
 Hambro E. I. & Co. 41, Quay  
 Hansen P. Fenwick's-entry  
 Harle J. & Son, 9, Quay  
 Harris A. & Co. 32, Quay, &  
 at Middlesbro', Stockton,  
 Hartlepool, and Seaham  
 Harrison A. P. & Co. 3,  
 Broad-chare  
 Harrison, Carr, & Co. 32,  
 Broad-chare  
 Hedley J. 32, Broad-chare  
 Henderson W. jun. 69, Quay  
 Hunter & Erichsen, Sandhill  
 Jobson, Brothers, & Co. com-  
 mission, 77, Quayside  
 Leidemann A. & Co. 64, Quay  
 Loades Wm. hop, porter, &  
 commission, Butcher-bank  
 Losh, Wilson, & Bell, 37,  
 Quay-side  
 Martinson W. 35, Broad-chr  
 Mounsey & Clapham, 29, Qy  
 Perez & Williams, 43, Sandhl  
 Ramsay Thomas, Broad-chr  
 Rayne C. & J. & Co. 17, Close  
 Redford Burdus, 37, Quay-  
 side; ho. Romulus-terrace,  
 Gateshead  
 Richardson & Co. 20, Sandhl  
 Russell Robt. C. commission,  
 1, Sandhill; ho. Craig Hall  
 Saniter, Ludwig, & Co. 39,  
 Broad-chare

Scheele W. commission, 71,  
 Quay  
 Schmalz G. & Co. 71, Quay  
 Shield J. & Co. 62, Grey-st.  
 and Old Market-lane  
 Shields Joseph, Son, & Co.  
 Trinity Chambers, Quay  
 Southern W. Rewcastle-chare  
 Stenhouse & Co. 20, Sandhill  
 Stevenson, Vermehern, &  
 Scott, 1, Sandhill  
 Svensden & Johnson, Three  
 Indian Kings-court  
 Thompson G. 2, Tyne Bridge-  
 end  
 Tully & Co. 33, Quay-side  
 Usher R. Manor-chare  
 Wilson H. V. 69, Quay

**Millers**

Marked \* are also Flour Dealers.  
 Bell D. Pandon-dean  
 \*Brown Luke, Heaton-mill  
 Brown R. 64, Close  
 Charlton T. Haddrick's-mill  
 Davidson Jon. Busy Cottage  
 Mill, Heaton  
 \*Davidson R. Stepney-mill,  
 Stepney, and 31, Groat  
 Market  
 Freeman P. High Heaton,  
 and Ouseburn-bridge  
 Glaholm J. Tyne Bridge-end  
 \*Hails W. Ouse-street  
 Heron E. Byker-hill  
 Heron Richard (and inn-  
 keeper), *Three Bulls' Head*  
*Inn*, Milk Market, Sandgte  
 \*Hopper Joseph, Swirle; ho.  
 Orchard House  
 \*Hutchinson T. New-mills  
 Meek T. Chimney-mills  
 Muse J. Pandon-dean  
 Proctor J. Willington  
 Reed E. T. 21, Newgate-st  
 and at Gateshead  
 Sinton J. Elswick-mill & 38,  
 Groat Market  
 Slater B. oatmeal, Sussex-st  
 Slater J. Forth-street  
 \*Taylor J. Pandon Steam-  
 mills, 47, Sandhill, and 89,  
 Newgate-street  
 \*Thew E. Lesbury-mills, and  
 St. Nicholas's Church-yard  
 Wallace J. & R. Gallow-gate  
 Steam-mills

**Milliners***See also Dressmakers.*

Marked \* are also Dressmakers.  
 \*Alport Martha, 13, Colling-  
 wood-street  
 \*Anderson Alice, 1, Albion-st  
 Arkley Anna, 63, Grainger-st  
 Armstrong Elizabeth, 58,  
 Newgate-street  
 \*Atkin Elizb. Hindaugh-st  
 Atkinson Martha, Albert-pl  
 Bailey Mary Ann, 49, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Bailey M. & D. W. Hinde-st  
 \*Best Jane E. High Villa-pl  
 \*Black Margaret, 12, Terrace-  
 place  
 Bourne H. and straw plait  
 and warehouseman, 21,  
 Grainger-street  
 \*Bowman Jane, 133, Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Brenan Elizabeth, 4, New-  
 gate-street  
 Brinsley Mary, Forth-street  
 \*Brown Catherine, Park-pl  
 Brown Isabella, 33, New-  
 gate-street  
 Carr and Donnison, Claver-  
 ing-place  
 Clark Dorothy, Elizabeth, &  
 Isabella, 68, W. Clayton-st  
 \*Cleugh Frances, 30, Mel-  
 bourne-street  
 Cochrane Isabella, 66, Grain-  
 ger-street  
 Cook Pliny, 96, Side  
 \*Cooper Ann, 4, Westgate-  
 hill-terrace  
 Dobson Cath. 60, Newgate-st  
 Dunn Mary, 37, Groat Mkt.  
 Ellison Matilda, 110, Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Embleton and Ellison, 12,  
 Duke-street  
 \*Fawcett Isabella & Margt.  
 34, Blandford-street  
 Forster Hannah, 69, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Glendinning Lydia, 20, Bland-  
 ford-street  
 Grundy Ann, 1, Lancaster-st  
 \*Gray Mary, Cut-bank  
 Hardy Elizb. 21, Market-st  
 \*Hay Elizabeth & Henrietta  
 Ann, Arthur's-hill  
 Hay Elizabeth, Carloli-street

**Milliners—Continued.**

Hardey Rebecca Mary, (successor to Mrs Rogerson, teacher of millinery and dressmaking *by lessons*, and modeller of flowers in wax and leather on an improved principle) wax flower repository, 40, Collingwood-street  
 \*Hedley Cath. 15, William-st  
 \*Hedley Susan, 37, Jessamine-place  
 \*Henderson Elizabeth, 3, Blackett-place  
 Heppell Ann, 65, Grainger-st  
 Humble Christina, 65, West Clayton-street  
 \*Humble Mary Ann, 92, West Clayton-street  
 \*Innes J. & M. Stamfordham-place  
 \*James Frances, 20, Richmond-street  
 Johnson Anthony, 24, Newgate-street  
 Johnson Hannah, 55, Pilgrim-street  
 \*Johnson Isabella W. Stepney-terrace  
 \*Johnson Margaret & Ellen, 23, Grey-street  
 Knox Eleanor, Dog-bank  
 Leach Barbara, 53, Northumberland-street  
 Leybourn D. 81, Pilgrim-st  
 Lumley Isabella, 16, Collingwood-street  
 \*McPherson Misses, Brunswick-place  
 Mallabar Elizb. Adelaide-pl  
 \*Mann Elizabeth, 16, Hewgill-terrace  
 Matthew Catherine, 173, Pilgrim-street  
 \*Mather Isabella, 33, Newgate-street  
 Milburn Elizb. Pilgrim-street  
 \*Milburn M. A. 6, Hedley-pl  
 Mills Barbara and Esther, 45, Newgate-street  
 \*Moore A. 14, Waterloo-pl  
 Morrison W. 2, Blackett-st. and 1, Grainger-street  
 \*Murray Henrietta, (French)  
 14, Northumberland-street  
 \*Perry Margt. 10, Bath-row

Pringle Isab. & Eleanor, 16, Brunswick-place  
 \*Pyburn Misses, 4, Elswick-court  
 \*Rathbone Margt. 3, Thornton-street  
 \*Richardson Mry. 3, Eldon-sq  
 Robinson John P. and Co. 60, Grainger-street  
 Robson Elizb. 6, Mosley-st  
 Robinson Margt. Buxton-st  
 Robson Mrs. Jas. (French) 15, Mosley-street  
 \*Rodger Jane, M. 5, Grainger-street  
 \*Simpson Ann, 10, Percy-pl  
 Spencer Jane, 47, Blackett-st  
 Stephenson Elizb. 19, Prudhoe-street  
 Stephenson Tabitha, 48, West Clayton-street  
 \*Thew Jane, 3, Market-st  
 Thirkill Isabella, 76, Pilg.-st  
 Thom Isabella, 30, Grainger-street  
 Thornton A. West Hinde-st  
 Turner Ann, Sandyford-place  
 \*Turton M.A. & E. 84, Percy-st  
 \*Vinton Jane, 26, Richmond-st  
 Walton A. 26, Westgate  
 Whinnen Frances, Orchard-st  
 Wilkinson Ann, 97, Percy-st  
 Wren W. 20, Market-street  
 \*Wright Ann, 22, Welling-ton-street  
 Young Margt. 5, Blackett-st

**Millwrights**

Burnett Brothers, Spring Garden-terrace  
 Burnett J. 43, Prudhoe-st  
 Hawthorn R. & W. Forth-bks  
 Joicey J. G. & Co. Forth-bks  
 Laws W. Back-lane  
 Paterson R. & Son, 89, Percy-street  
 Smith J. 14, Spring Garden-ter  
 Stephenson R. & Co. South-st

**Music & Musical Instrument Sellers**

Binns T. 20, Nelson-street  
 Horn T. 32 and 33, Grey-st  
 Kaye William, music, 5, Blackett-street  
 Liddell M. 109, Pilgrim-st.

Morland T. G. and Co. 29, Collingwood-street  
 Paradise W. 99, Percy-street  
 Porter B. P. 65, Pilgrim-st  
 Potts M. 2, Northumberland-st

**Mustard Manufacturers**

Dewar T. 7, Pudding-chare  
 Dodds G. St. Andrew's-court  
 Flintoff T. 5, Westgate-st  
 Lamb R. Orchard-street  
 Melville W. 2, Carlton-street  
 Myers, Brothers, Bell's-court  
 Sweet Elizab. Crofts-stairs,  
 Manor-chare

**Nail Manufacturers**

Bourn G. & Co. Stock-bridge  
 Dunn Thos. Saville-court  
 Gallon John, jun. & chain,  
 Blue Anchor-chare  
 Galloway J. 3, Westgate-st  
 Galloway W. & Co. 37, Forth-st  
 Pearson W. South-street

**News Agents**

Barkas R. 107, Percy-street  
 Barlow J. 28, Grainger-street  
 Crother R. 121, Pilgrim-st  
 Crowther I. Denton-chare  
 Duncan W. Westgate  
 Everatt A. 82, Newgate-st  
 France P. & Co. 8, Side  
 Franklin William Edward,  
 and bookseller & stationer,  
 Central Railway Station,  
 and at the other stations of  
 the York, Newcastle, and  
 Berwick Railway, and 14,  
 Royal Arcade  
 Gibson Nicholas, N. Bridge-st  
 Horn T. 32 & 33, Grey-street  
 McMinnies, 24, Nelson-street  
 Mitford T. 8, Union-street  
 Stewart W. 41, Head of Side  
 Turnbull J. 48, Butcher-bk

**Newspapers**

*Their Publishers, Offices, and Days of Publication*

CHRONICLE, Friday, M. & M.  
 W. Lambert, 69, Grey-st  
 COURANT, Friday, J. Blackwell, & Co. 54, Pilgrim-st  
 GUARDIAN, Saturday, Mac-liver & Bradley, 37, Grainger-street

**Newspapers—Continued.**

JOURNAL, Saturday, John  
Hernaman, 47, Grey-street  
NORTHERN EXAMINER, Satur-  
day, R. P. G. Ackroyd, 37,  
Grainger-street

**Notaries Public**

Dixon T. 80, Grey-street  
Grey Benjamin, 72, Quay-side  
Inglew and Daggett, 54,  
Dean-street  
Young E. M. 29, Sandhill

**Nursery and Seedsmen**

Finney S. & Co. 46, Groat  
Market  
Hogg Adam, Scotswood-road  
Moat G. Percy-street  
Willeke Thos. nursery only,  
Wingrove Nursery, Elswick  
Yellowley Elizabeth, 29,  
Grainger-street

**Oil and Colourmen**

Armstrong H. Trinity cham-  
bers; works, Heworth shore  
Challoner E. 17, Mosley-st  
Hoyle, Robson, & Co. Fell-  
ing-shore; office, Close  
Myers C. & J. Wellington-pl  
Nicholl A. & Son, 22, Quay  
Reed L. 56, Quay

**Opticians and Mathematical  
Instrument Makers**

Cail J. & nautical & safety  
lamp, 61, Pilgrim-street  
Cail J. & S. A. & nautical,  
45, Quay  
Cohen D. 30, Mosley-street  
Donaldson Henry, 68, Grey-st  
English J. 20, Grey-street  
Hewitson J. 76, Grey-street  
Tarelli A. & Son, 33, Grey-st

**Organ Builders**

Davis J. T. New Bridge-st.  
and 13, Picton-place  
Graham Wm. New Bridge-st  
Nicholson James, Postern;  
ho. 7, Westmoreland-st

**Outfitters**

Caldwell J. 25, Sandhill, and  
2, Cloth Market  
Cowan N. 42, Collinwood-st.  
and St. Nicholas's-square

Emanuel L. 16, Dean-street  
Henderson W. jun. 69, Quay  
Hill, Nicholson, and Hodge,  
16, Grainger-street  
Joseph B. & Co. 78, Grey-st  
Kent Rbt. 40, Collingwood-st  
Main E. & Co. 23, Grainger-  
street, 74, West Clayton-st.  
and 7, Grey-street  
Spence T. H. 1, Sandhill

**Oyster Dealers**

Atkinson E. B. Shakspeare-st  
Bains A. High-bridge  
Brown T. 64, Blackett-street  
Macran E. 9, High-bridge  
Mosey R. 30, Westgate-st  
Rhodes Saml. 21, Union-st  
Robinson J. 9, E. Clayton-st  
Steel C. H. 1, Shakspeare-st  
Teasdale W. 37, Grainger-st.  
and 37, Collingwood-street

**Paint&Colour Manufacturers**

Cook William & Co. & coopers,  
Leith Wharf, Quay; ho.  
New-road

**Painters and Glaziers**

Alderson T. Trafalgar-street  
Allinson G. 74, Pilgrim-st  
Anderson J. 15, Low Friar-st  
Burlinson J. 76, Percy-street  
Cooper G. 87, W. Clayton-st  
Cout B. 2, Summerhill  
Crake W. 13, Tindal-street  
Dalziel W. Bath-row  
Dent Elnr. 3, Union-street  
Dixon J. Tyne-street  
Dunn C. 7, Sunderland-st  
Dunn H. Old Market-lane  
Forster W. C. 27, Bigg Mkt.  
& 49, Northumberland-st  
Gibson J. 53, Newgate-street  
Gibson Jno. High Friar-lane  
Gibson J. & J. 89, West Clay-  
ton-street  
Grieves T. & Son, 91, Pil-  
grim-street  
Hewetson R. Fighting Cocks-  
yard, Bigg Market, and  
Wesley-street  
Hudson J. 14, Westgate-st  
Hudson C. Foot of Westgate-  
street  
Jackson J. R. 19, Percy-st  
Jackson W. 4, Newgate-st

Kennady W. 133, Pilgrim-st  
Kennady Wm. Adelaide-pl  
Laidler W. 7, High Friar-st  
Lawson R. & Son, 42 & 57,  
Northumberland-street  
Messenger J. 22, High-brdg  
Montgomery John, Infant  
School-yard, Castle-garth  
Pattison J. Westgate-hill  
Paxton W. 58, Groat Market  
Potts J. Cross-street  
Richardson J. & Co. 14, St.  
Nicholas's-church-yard  
Richardson J. Scotswood-rd  
Robson W. Drury-lane  
Salmon R. S. 59, Newgate-st  
Scott J. 2, Darnecrook  
Spence & Sayers, 22, Bigg  
Market  
Stewart J. 31, Pudding-chare  
Tearse T. 86, Percy-street  
Thompson J. New-road  
Toward H. 23, Gibson-street  
Turnbull William, Manors  
Wall T. 31, St. John's-lane  
Watson J. 63, Newgate-st  
Watson Peter, 58, Blandford-  
street  
Wilson A. 16, High Friar-st  
Wise A. High Friar-lane  
Urwin & Vardy, Old Robin  
Hood-court

**Paper Hangers**

*Also the Paper Stainers. See  
also Upholsterers.*

Cooper George, and painter,  
87, West Clayton-street  
Jackson J. R. 19, Percy-st  
Messenger J. 22, High-bridge  
Morrison & Co. and decor-  
ators, 11, East Clayton-st  
Richardson W. 108, Pilgrim-st  
Salmon R. S. 59, Newgate-st  
Thompson J. New-road  
Toward H. 23, Gibson-street  
Turnbull Robt. 26, Gibson-st  
Watson Josh. 63, Newgate-st

**Paper Manufacturers**

Annandale and & Sons, 37,  
Westgate-st; works, Shot-  
ley-bridge and Lintzford  
Fletcher, Falconar, and Co.  
Scotswood  
Grace N. & Co. Sectswood

**Paper Manufacturers—Contd.**  
Hudson James, and marine-store dealer, Orpeth Paper Mill; ho. New-road

#### Paper Stainers

Astrop J. 25, Westmoreld.-st  
Cooper G. & painter & paper hanger, 87, West Clayton-st  
Girvin J. 25, Market-street  
Goodlad & Co. Thornton-st. and 15, West Clayton-st  
Morrison & Co. and importers of French paper hangings, 11, East Clayton-street

#### Pawnbrokers

Bowman H. 17, Low Friar-st  
Bramwell W. Folly  
Craven Jas. 16, Pudding-chr  
Davidson G. Lime-street  
Davison Thos. Manor-chare  
Elliott R. 17, Side  
Fothergill R. S. 5 & 6, New-road  
Garret J. 1, St. John's-lane  
Graham Sarah, New-road  
Henderson J. 12, Marlbro'-st  
Jameson Ann, 29, Broad-chare; ho. New Bridge-st  
Lupton H. B. 7 & 8, Pilgrim-st  
Maxwell R. T. 63, Pilgrim-st  
Mordue C. Ouse-street  
Purves Eleanor, Blagdon-st  
Reed J. Neville-court, 50, Westgate-street  
Rowell S. 1, Northbld.-court  
Shaw J. St. Nicholas's-ch.-yd  
Smith R. 6, Upper Buxton-st  
Spencer J. 38, Newgate-st  
Thompson John, 18, Prudhoe-street  
Vipond J. Queen-street  
Walker W. Rosemary-place  
Williamson David Spence, Rosemary-lane  
Wilson Mary, Wall-knoll  
Wilson W. 105, Pilgrim-st

#### Physicians

Marked \* are also Surgeons.

Alexander Jas. 15, Northumberland-st. & 16, Saville-  
Bates J. M. 17, Westgate-st  
Bleazty R. W. 63, Northumberland-street  
Bulman D. 10, Market-street

\*Burnup M. 9, Derwent-pl  
Charlton E. 7, Eldon-square  
Dawson W. 1, Eldon-square  
DeMey W. F. 16, Eldon-sq  
Embleton D. 64, Northumberland-street  
\*Gibson Charles, 6, West Clayton-street  
Hayle T. homœopathic, 3, Jesmond-terrace  
Headlam T. E. 19, Northumberland-street  
\*Houseman J. 60, Eldon-row  
Humble T. 4, Eldon-square  
Mackintosh D. Bath-lane  
Robinson G. 26, Eldon-sqr  
White D. B. New Bridge-st  
Wightman C. 13, Princess-st

**Piano-Forte Manufacturers**  
Shields Thomas & Son, 54, Northumberland-street

#### Piano-Forte Tuners

*See also Organ Builders.*

Graham W. New Bridge-st  
Hemy H. F. 30, Northumberland-street  
Marshall G. 13, Brunswick-place  
Woodman J. 1, Prudhoe-st

#### Picture Dealers and Cleaners and Print Sellers

Aaronson L. Carloli-street  
Fox T. 6, Westgate-street  
Hardy J. 34, Grainger-street  
Hogarth T. C. 41, Grey-st  
Tweedy T. H. 49, Grainger-st  
Weddall Wm. 108, Pilgrim-st

#### Picture and Picture Frame Manufacturers

Howey W. Denton's-court  
Lowrey G. Old Plough Inn-yd  
Molteni A. 185, Pilgrim-st  
Shepherd J. H. Stowell-st

#### Plane Makers

Gowland C. 50, Groat-Market  
Hall T. & Co. 33, Bigg Market  
Miller J. 37, Clayton-street

#### Plasterers

Charlton J. 6, Brunswick-pl  
Clark Charles, Dispensary-lane, Low Friar-street  
Dodds R. Park-place

Good James, plain and ornamental plasterer, cementer and stucco worker, 42, Churchill-street  
Lundi F. and figure & mould maker, Park-place and 13, Percy-street  
Martin J. Hewgill-terrace  
McKenna M. Up. Buxton-st  
Moat Thomas, and builder, 103, Blandford-street  
Montgomery J. & modeller, 92, Percy-street  
Spence D. W. and modeller, 96, Pilgrim-street  
Stephenson David, 65, Elswick-street  
Stewart T. New-road  
Wilkinson W. B. and manufacturer of plaster of Paris, cements, chimney-pieces, &c. and architectural modeller, 43, Prudhoe-street

#### Plumbers and Gasfitters

Marked \* are also Coppersmiths.  
Atkinson J. 3 and 4, High Friar-street  
Bailey G. 21, Westgate  
Brittain S. Bird & Bush-yard, Pilgrim-street  
Christie J. & Co. 2, Low Friar-street  
Cook J. Cross-street  
Deas A. Manor-chare  
Deas C. Fighting Cocks-yd and 50, Grainger-street  
\*Dove G. 2, Northumbrid.-st  
Elliott Edward, and brass-founder and copper-smith, 7, Pudding-chare  
\*Ellis & Henderson, Erick-st  
Fraser J. Scotch Arms-yard  
\*Glaholm J. & Son, Manor-chare  
Humble G. Low Friar-street  
\*Ions J. Neville-street  
Jobling C. 1, Lisle-street  
Little J. H. & I. H. Rankin's-ct  
Milbourn W. 91, Pilgrim-st  
Mills John, & brassfounder, 5, Forth-street  
Murray J. Painter-hough  
Nicholson G. 13, Manor-st  
\*Plummer B. St. Peter's; office, 7, Quay

**Plumbers, &c—Continued.**

Raine J. D. 3, Market-street  
 \*Simpson G. W. Blandford-st  
 Spence Edward, 2, Close  
 Stewart & Young, 3, Mrkt-st  
 Sutter John & Co. and brass-  
 founders & coppersmiths,  
 Low Friar-street  
 \*Watson H. 19, High-bridge  
 Wilson W. Dispensary-lane

**Potatoe Merchants**

Gibson Thos. & fruiterer,  
 Lower Buxton-street  
 Hogg R. Oak's-place  
 Lowes John, 107, Clayton-  
 street  
 Maxwell John, 2, Clayton-st  
 Naylor N. Nelson-street  
 Russell Wm. Nun's-gate  
 Slee Matthew, Nelson-street  
 Telfer Adam, 19, Nun-street

**Printers**

Atkin W. 62, Quay  
 Barkas T. P. & W. 16, High  
 Friar-street  
 Barlow J. 28, Grainger-st  
 Benson M. St. Nicholas's-  
 church-yard  
 Blackwell J. and Co. 54,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Bostle G. Lime-street  
 Bowman W. R. Dean-court,  
 High-bridge  
 Christie J. 2 & 3, Nelson-st  
 Clark J. J. 27, St. Nicholas's-  
 church-yard  
 Collins J. W. & N. 20, Nelson-  
 street  
 Crow W. S. 96, Side  
 Dent R. 112, Pilgrim-street  
 Dodds M. S. 34, Quay  
 Dodds T. 61, Grey-street  
 Fordyce W. 59, Pilgrim-st  
 Green G. 99, Side  
 Gilbert J. Arcade  
 Hernaman J. 47, Grey-street  
 Lambert M. and M. W. 69,  
 Grey-street  
 Leighton B. W. 7, Grainger-st  
 Macliver and Bradley, 37,  
 Grainger-street  
 Nicholson Joseph, 17, Lower  
 Buxton-street  
 Ormston & Smith, 69, Quay-  
 side

Phillipson & Hare, 26, Mos-  
 ley-street  
 Pollock & Co. 11, Nun-street  
 Reid A. 117, Pilgrim-street  
 Richardson G. B. 38, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Selkirk J. 27, Market-street  
 Simpson T. & Sons, 15, Dean-  
 street and 2, Side  
 Spens T. 8, Grainger-street  
 Ward R. & lithographer &  
 publisher, 1, Dean-street

**Professors**

Marked thus \* are Professors of  
 Music

\*Allen Mary, 12, Sunderlrd.-st  
 Beda A. W. languages, 2,  
 Saville-row  
 D'Acosta F. languages. 49,  
 Howard-street  
 \*Davidson Mary, 9, Cumber-  
 land-row  
 DeFivas A. languages, 21,  
 Eldon-place  
 Gombert J. A. languages,  
 5, Princess-street  
 \*Grant Emily, 53, Leazes-ter  
 \*Harrison J. T. M. North-  
 umberland-lane  
 \*Hemy H. F. 6, Picton-place  
 \*Ions T. M. B. Oxon, 32,  
 Rye-hill  
 \*Ireland Mary, 37, Blackett-st  
 \*Jay P. 3, Low Swinburne-pl  
 \*Jay W. F. 3, Low Swin-  
 burne-place  
 \*Ketelle S. W. 14, Saville-row  
 \*Larbalestier, Isab. Stirling,  
 and languages, 20, Blac-  
 kett-street  
 \*Liddle J. S. 18, Oxford-street  
 \*Liddell M. 109, Pilgrim-st  
 Lowenberg J. D. languages,  
 35, Blackett-street  
 \*Potts E. 11, Nun-street  
 \*Potts M. & dealer in piano-  
 fortes, 24, Eldon-street  
 \*Pyburn J. 4, Trafalgar-st  
 \*Redshaw Middleton, and  
 organist, 30, Westmore-  
 land-terrace  
 \*Sessford John, Percy-court  
 Sinclair J. dancing, 2, Nelson-  
 street  
 \*Thompson H. 6, Heaton-ter  
 \*Watson R. 13, Cottenham-st

\*Watson T. S. 10, Grainger-st  
 \*Weddell G. H. 102, Percy-st  
 \*Willoughby R. 21, North-  
 umberland-street

**Provision Merchants**  
 Marked \* are Importers.

\*Bigger B. 61, Close  
 Courtenay J. C. 97, Side &  
 19, Close  
 \*Featherson & Elder, 51,  
 Quay  
 Temperley J. Broad-chare

**Railway Carriage & Waggon  
 Builders**

Atkinson and Phillipson, 93,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Burnup J. & H. Elswick-ert  
 Burnup W. & C. & timber  
 merchants, &c. Barras-br  
 Rayne & Burn, Ouse-street,  
 Ouseburn

**Rag Merchant**

Clegg Solomon, & woollen  
 manufacturer, Westgate  
 Woollen-Mill, & New-road

**Register Offices—Servants**

Baas E. 42, Northmbrld-st  
 Bass Eliz. 110, Pilgrim-st  
 Bianchi Isab. 114, Pilgrim-st  
 Boag Jane, Pilgrim-street  
 Cruikshanks Mary, 14, Den-  
 ton-chare  
 Curry Eliz. 6, Newgate-st  
 Davison Mary Ann, Hill's-pl  
 Davison Mary, 11, Prud-  
 hoe-street  
 Davison Mary, 66, West-  
 moreland-terrace  
 Dishman Mat. 15, Stamford-  
 ham-place  
 Elliott Ann, 5, Thornton-st  
 Foggin W. 28, West Clay-  
 ton-street  
 Fothergill Isab. 70, Percy-st  
 Graham Amelia, 65, Blackett-  
 street  
 Liddle Eliz. 77, Westgate-st  
 Little Ann Jane, 101, Percy-st  
 Lowthin Jane, 4, Denton-ch  
 Nelson Mary, 2, Westgate  
 Scott Ann, 64, Grainger-st  
 Shorter Maria, 90, Pilgrim-st  
 Stevenson Isabella, Colling-  
 wood-street

**Register Offices—Continued.**

Vickers Mrs. 18, Collingwood-street

Watson Mary Ann, Hill-st  
Weddell Dorothy. 109, Percy-st

**Registrars of Births & Deaths**

ALL-SAINTS', Matthew Renwick, Stepney-terrace

BYKER, J. Findley, Hardy's Buildings, Stepney-field

ST. ANDREW'S, Thos. Double-day, 16, Ridley-place

ST. NICHOLAS'S, Benj. Baker, 5, St. Nicholas's-church-  
yd

WESTGATE, G. Willis, 1, John-street, Arthur's-hill

**Rope & Twine Manufacturers**

Crawhall J. & Sons, patent, St. Ann's-ropery, New-road

Dodds J. 2, Mansfield-street  
Douglas J. New-mills

Dunn L. 4, Broad-chare  
Errington Ed. 47, Groat Mkt

Haggie R. H. & Co. Willington, office, 14, Broad-ch

Jackson A. New-mills  
Johnson J. Dent's-hole

Murdock G. 20, Percy-street  
Nicholson E. Moor-edge

NORTHUMBERLAND PATENT  
ROPE, TWINE, & NET Co.  
Spital-tongues

ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR  
THE BLIND, twine only,  
and manufacturers of all  
descriptions of fine knitted  
work, 50, Northumbld.-st

Smith T. & W. St. Lawrence;  
office, 2, Broad-chare, and  
Forth-banks

Waters C. 22, Castle-garth-sts

Waters C. 22, Castle-garth-sts

**Saddlers & Harness Makers**

*See also Coach & Harness  
Manufactures.*

Allison John, Byker-hill  
Dewar P. 24 & 40, Groat Mkt

Halliday G. 12, Collingwood-  
street

Hancock T. & J. 50, Sandhill  
Mew Elizb. 136, Pilgrim-st

Mills J. 29, Market-street  
Newton J. 14, Grainger-st

Robertson J. 8, Newgate-st  
Turnbull R. 69, Newgate-st

**Sailmakers**

Buckham. J. 50, Quay

Curson R. Burn-bank, Quay

Delaval G. 29, Quay

Gilchrist J. G. 39, Quay

Guthrie T. Colvin's-chare

Morrison H. F. Colvin's-ch

Robertson J. J. Broad-chare

Scott J. 7, Quay

Taylor A. Byker-chare

**Salt Merchants**

Gibson D. 39, Sandhill

Hunter G. 26, Sandhill

**Sand Millers**

Donaldson H. Stepney

Little Ann, Grove Cottage,  
near Dixon's-buildings

**Saw Makers**

Burgoin Alfred, Fighting  
Cocks-yard, Bigg Market

Carr G. 25, Nun-street

**Saw Mill Owners**

Burnup W. & C. and timber  
merchants, &c. Barras-bdg

Carr and Co. Old Mansion  
House, Close; office, 25,  
Broad-chare

Clayton & Armstrong, Skin-  
ners'-burn

Grey (Jos. Representatives  
of) planing & dессicating  
works, 59, Newgate-street

Hair J. & Co. St. Peter's  
Hardy G. H. Stepney-field

Harland J. Forth-banks  
Harle W. & Co. St. Lawrence;

office, Trinity-chambers  
Palmer G. & C. M. Dunston;

office, 29, Quay

**Seed Crushers**

Hoyle, Robson, and Co. 58,  
Close

Rayne C. and J. 17, Close

**Seedsman--Field**

*See also Nurseries and  
Seedsman.*

Anderson J. Carlhol-square

Belt G. 53, Groat Market

Bell R. 22, Sandhill

Cooke Mrs. 44, W. Clayton-st

Dewar Henry, 37, Grey-st

Errington Edward, 47, Groat  
Market

Hall Wm. 117, Blenheim-st  
Hindhaugh J. & Co. 21 and  
22, Cloth Market

Hodgson W. 214, New Mkt

Lascelles J. 229-30, New Mkt

Longhurst Geo. 35, Mosley-st  
Oliver D. 11, Union-street

Pattison T. Angas's-court  
Peverell R. 14, Bigg Market

Proctor W. B. and Co. 17,  
Sandhill

Scott T. 27, Bigg Market

**Ship Builders**

Adamson T. and Sons, Wil-  
lington-quay

Coutts and Parkinson, iron,  
Willington-quay

Cunningham W. St. Lawrence  
Fulton R. Nelson-street

Hair J. and Co. St. Peter's  
Hills Thomas, Tyne-street

Hopper A. & R. and patent  
slipway, &c. Coney Close,  
and Nelson street, North-  
shore

Miller, Ravenhill, & Salkeld,  
iron, Low Walker

Mitchell C. and Co. iron, Low  
Walker

Palmer, Brothers, & Co. iron,  
12, Quay, Works, Jarrow

Potts Thos. iron, St. Anthony's  
Smith T. & W. iron and wood,  
St. Peter's, and New Dock,  
North Shields

Toward T. iron, St. Peter's  
Wilkinson J. W. St. Anthony's

Toward T. iron, St. Peter's  
Wilkinson J. W. St. Anthony's

Toward T. iron, St. Peter's  
Wilkinson J. W. St. Anthony's

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Wilkinson J. W. St. Anthony's

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Wilkinson J. W. St. Anthony's

Toward T. iron, St. Peter's  
Wilkinson J. W. St. Anthony's

Toward T. iron, St. Peter's  
Wilkinson J. W. St. Anthony's

**Shipowners—Continued.**

Cowan David, New-road  
 Doeg W. 10, Eldon-place  
 Dukes M. 1, Hood-street,  
 Sandyford-lane  
 Farrage J. 20, Simpson-st  
 Glaholm J. 77, Close  
 Graham E. Watergate, Quay  
 Gray G. 2, St. James's-st  
 Henderson, G. 13, Howard-  
 street  
 Hodgson R. W. 33, Quay  
 Hutchinson E. 1, Union-ter  
 Jameson R. 9, Regent-street  
 Liddle J. 34, Richmond-st  
 Miller J. 40, Eldon-street  
 Milvain H. N. Elswick Hall  
 Nichol, Ludlow, & Company,  
 Watergate, Quay  
 Ogle T. 2, Union-street  
 Ormston J. 58, Quay  
 Robertson J. J. 1, Byron-st  
 Russell G. G. 5, Queen-sq  
 Robson C. 7, Summerhill-ter  
 Scott J. O. 28, Quay  
 Smith C. & Son, 1, Broad-  
 chare  
 Smith T. & W. Broad-chare  
 Storey R. Fenwick's entry  
 Strachan John, Broad-chare  
 Swan R. W. 38, Eldon-street  
 Swan R. Trinity-chambers  
 Swan W. 13, Blackett-street  
 Taylor E. 53, Leazes-ter  
 Thompson Mark, Quay-side  
 Watson R. 10, Nixon-street  
 Wilkin J. Jesmond-place  
 Wilson Alexander, Victoria-  
 terrace, Shieldfield  
 Wilson J. Prospect-place,  
 Shieldfield

**Shot Manufacturers**

Locke, Blackett, & Co. Gal-  
 low-gate Lead Works  
 Walker, Parker, Walkers, &  
 Co. Elswick Lead Works

**Silver and Goldsmiths**

*See also Jewellers.*

Lister W. & Son, 16 and 17,  
 Mosley-street  
 Mather J. 13 and 14, Dean-st  
 Reid and Sons, 14, Grey-st  
 Sewell T. 106, Side  
 Terry J. 58, Grey-street  
 Walton J. Painter-heugh

**Slaters and Slate Merchant**

Beck E. Gallow-gate  
 Burnup J. and W. 38, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Forsyth L. 82, Pilgrim-street  
 Middleton J. 44, Quay  
 Potts James, Broad-chare  
 Shevill T. Liverpool-street  
 Tueart Stephen, slater, tyler,  
 and buidler in general, 5,  
 Pandon-bank  
 Youll William and Robert,  
 Leazes-lane

**Smiths**

*See also Engineers, Mill-  
 wrights, and Farriers.*

Marked \* are also Bell Hangers.  
 „ † are also Ship Smiths.

\*Alder T. High-bridge  
 Bainbridge J. Love-lane  
 \*Bell & Turnbull, 6, Postern  
 †Bell J. Nelson-st North-sh  
 Blacklock John, West Bland-  
 ford-street  
 Bragg H. 15, Wellington-st  
 Brewis J. New-road  
 Brown J. 91, Percy-street  
 Bulman J. Back-lane  
 \*Cumming W. Hinde-street  
 \*Donkin D. 28, High Friar-st  
 †Easten T. Tyne-street  
 \*Elliott J. and Son white-  
 smiths, Low Friar-street  
 Ferguson R. St. Nicholas's-  
 square  
 †Gallon J. sen. Clarence-st  
 Gallon John, jun. ship, &c.  
 Blue Anchor-chare  
 Gallon W. Brewery-bank  
 \*Graham J. Forth-banks  
 Hall J. 2, Oak's-place  
 \*Hall R. Scotch Arms-yard  
 Hall G. Taylor's-court  
 Hall Wm. Wallace, & smith  
 in general, 6, Thornton-  
 street; ho. Hare-street  
 \*Howdon J. St. Lawrence  
 Howdon William, & smith in  
 general, and kitchen range  
 manufacturer, &c. Church-  
 hill-cottages, Blenheim-st;  
 ho. Duke-street  
 Hownam John, Byker-hill  
 Heron G. and Son, South-st  
 Hogg J. Stepney-bank

Hopper A. & R. ship smiths  
 and joiners, Coney-close  
 and Nelson-st, North-shore  
 Hunter J. Fighting Cocks-yd  
 Hutton G. 79, Pilgrim-street  
 Jackson J. W. and machinist,  
 21, Westgate  
 \*Jackson R. 70, Westgate-st  
 Jackson Robert, and bell-  
 hanger, 70, Westgate-st  
 Johnson William, Forth-ter  
 Kirton William, blacksmith,  
 cartwright, and farrier,  
 Denton Hill-head, near  
 Newcastle

Larment M. 174, Pilgrim-st  
 Latty J. New-road  
 \*Melrose J. Erick-street  
 †Rowell S. Clarence-street  
 Scott A. D. Victoria Market  
 Scott J. New-road  
 \*Scott W. Manor-chare  
 Smith J. Hall's-ct Newgt-st  
 \*Stoddart John, Low Friar-  
 street  
 Thompson T. F. Gallow-gate  
 Tinn John and Son, Close  
 Waterston Brothers, Elswick  
 Forge  
 †Wheldon J. Clarence-street  
 Winship R. Byker-bar  
 \*Youll J. 74, Northumber-  
 land-street

**Solicitors**

Abbs C. 51, Westgate-street  
 Adamson John & Sons, 16,  
 Clayton-street West  
 Allan R. M. & M. 54, Dean-st  
 Anderson J. Westmoreland  
 House, Westgate-street  
 Armstrong P. 9, Mosley-st  
 Beckington C. Lax's-court  
 Bell Octavius, 57, Westgate-st  
 Bolton G. Westgate-street  
 Bownas G. 8, Sandhill  
 Blacklock J. 62, Grey-street  
 Brewis G. 21, Grey-street  
 Brockett W. E. 50, Dean-st  
 Brown and Son, 23, Side  
 Browne W. J. Pilgrim-street  
 Chartres W. 74, Grey-street  
 Chater T. & W. 21, Mosley-st  
 Clavering J. 37, Collingwd.-st  
 Clayton J. & M. Guildhall  
 Cockcroft L. M. 17, Grain-  
 ger-street  
 Cram G. W. 21, Dean-street

**Solicitors—Continued.**

Dixon T. 80, Grey street  
 Dove T. 2, Northumberland-  
 street  
 Dunn W. 54, Pilgrim-street  
 Edgcombe J. T. 17, Eldon-sq  
 Ellison P. G. Arcade  
 Fenwick H. W. Farrington-ct  
 Fenwicks and Falconar, 38,  
 West Clayton-street  
 Fleming John, and agent to  
 the Life Association, Scot-  
 land, and also solicitor to  
 the Freight and Demurrage  
 Association, Newcastle, 52,  
 Westgate-street  
 Forster G. & clerk to Guar-  
 dians and super. registrar,  
 Pilgrim-street  
 Forster M. & J. L. 80, Grey-st  
 Fraser H. 24, Dean-street  
 Gee R. H. 18, Percy-street  
 Gibson G. T. Bank-buildings  
 Green R. Y. 34, Mosley st  
 Griffith & Crighton, Arcade  
 Griffiths E. Bank-buildings  
 Hall Edward, 45, Pilgrim-st  
 Hewison I. 48, Westgate-st  
 Hodge & Harle, 70, Grey-st  
 Hoyle J. T. 72, Grey-street  
 Ingledew & Daggett, 55,  
 Dean street  
 Jobling M. L. 53, Westgate-st  
 Joel J. G. 60, Grey-street  
 Johnston W. 36, Mosley-st  
 Keenlyside Thos. 16, West-  
 gate-street  
 Harle William Looky, 2,  
 Butcher-bank  
 Lambert R. 32, Market-street  
 Laws and Glynn, 14, Grey-st  
 Leadbitter R. 50, Westgate-st  
 Mather E. 76, Grey-street  
 Philipson R. P. 18, Sandhill  
 Punshon N. K. 24, Dean-st  
 Radford J. 80, Grey-street  
 Reed G. B. Bank-buildings  
 Reed S. 44, Grey-street  
 Ridley J. 45, Westgate-street  
 Scaife J. 35, Pilgrim-street  
 Spencer R. 29, Sandhill  
 Stable & Dees, 58, Pilgrim-st  
 Stanton P. H. 23, Sandhill  
 Stoker J. G. 50, Pilgrim-st  
 Story H. 32, Market-street  
 Swan and Burnup, 50, Pil-  
 grim-street

Wailes G. Arcade  
 Watson J. 11, Royal Arcade  
 Wanless W. 41, Collingwood-  
 street  
 Welford E. D. 27, Market-st  
 Welford and Pemberton, 16,  
 West Clayton-street  
 Wynne Wm. 40, Mosley-st

**Stationers**

*See also Booksellers and  
 Stationers.*

Marked \* are wholesale.

\*Crawford A. R. 12, Dean-st  
 Christie Jno. 2 & 3, Nelson-st  
 Crothers R. 121, Pilgrim-st  
 \*Forster & Hara, 26, Side  
 Fordyce Wm. 59, Pilgrim-st  
 Franklin William Edward,  
 and bookseller and news-  
 agent, Central Railway  
 Station, and at the other  
 stations of the York, New-  
 castle, and Berwick Rail-  
 way, and 14, Royal Arcade  
 \*Gallon & Parker, 8 and 71,  
 Close  
 \*Huntley J. 17, Side  
 Kaye William, 5, Blackett-st  
 Mitford Thomas 8, Union-st  
 Ormston & Smith, 69, Quay-  
 side  
 Parker John and Co. 40,  
 Sandhill  
 \*Pigg J. 68, Pilgrim-street  
 \*Robinson R. 31 & 32, Side  
 \*Simpson T. and Son, 15,  
 Dean-street, and 2, Side  
 \*Temple I. 11, Butcher-bank  
 Turner R. 72, Grey-street

**Stay & Corset Makers**

Anderson Ann, 32, Blackett-st  
 Dawson R. 19, Newgate-st  
 Hay Emma P. 44, Grainger-  
 street  
 Helme Isabella, 33, Side  
 Lumley Deborah, 16, Colling-  
 wood-street  
 Potts Eleanor, 35, Northum-  
 berland-street  
 Reid W. J. 40, Dean-street  
 Shields Jane S. 15, Percy-st  
 Thompson Ann, 16, North-  
 umberland-street  
 Wake Isabella, 1, Side

**Steel Spring Manufacturers**

Cookson C. E. & Co. South-st  
 Spencer J. & Son, Newburn;  
 office, 78, Westgate-street

**Stencillers and Colourers**

Archbold T. Gallow-gate  
 Archbold W. Newgate-court  
 Currie W. 38, Low Friar-st  
 Messenger J. 22, High-bridge  
 Proud W. F. Bath-lane  
 Richardson Elizb. Newgate-st  
 Richardson J. sen. 7, Liver-  
 pool-street  
 Wallace Wm. 87, Pilgrim-st

**Stone Merchants**

Appleby & Davison, West  
 Grove Quarry  
 Barnett Henry, and builder,  
 5, Seaham-street  
 Jeffrey George, and builder,  
 Grove Quarry  
 Makepeace G. Elswick-lane  
 PRUDHAM STONE Co. G.  
 Walker, agent, 15, West  
 Clayton-street  
 Robson R. Carliol-square

**Stove, Grate, and Fender  
 Manufacturers**

Cumming C. 3, Hinde-street  
 Donkin D. High Friar-street  
 Holmes J. Fighting Cocks-yd  
 Mather J. 13 & 14, Dean-st  
 Walker W. H. 83 and 84,  
 Percy-street

**Straw Bonnet Makers**

Auckland Ann, Pitt-street  
 Benson Mary, 186, Pilgrim-st  
 Bourne H. & warehouseman,  
 21, Grainger-street  
 Dobinson Ann, 4, W. Pitt-st  
 Ellison Mtda. 111, Pilgrim-st  
 Fawcett Isabella & Margaret,  
 34, Blandford-street  
 Gibson Ann, 113, Percy-st  
 Gordon E. Temple-street  
 Guthrie H. Erick-street  
 Hall W. 9, Blackett street  
 Hardy Elizb. 21, Market-st  
 Harrison Elizab. Manor-ehr  
 Harrison Mrgt. Manor-chare  
 Heppell Margaret Ann, 20,  
 Grainger-street

**Straw Bonnet Makers—Contd.**

Innes J. & M. Stamford-ham-place  
 Lightfoot Elizabeth & Mary Ann, Byker-bank  
 Riley Dthy. & Ann, 19, Hill-st  
 Robinson J. P. & Co. 60, Grainger-street  
 Robinson Margt. Buxton st  
 Routledge Jane, 67, Newgate-street  
 Skelton Ann, 16, Prudhoe-st  
 Turnbull Hannah, Dispensary-lane  
 Whitehead Bridget, Wesley-st  
 Wren W. and straw plait, 20, Market-street  
 Young Margt. 5, Blackett-pl

**Straw Hat & Plait Dealers**

Bourne Henry, and warehouseman, 21, Grainger-st  
 Wren W. 20, Market-street

**Surgeons**

*See also Physicians*

Alexander J. 15, Northumberland-st. & 16, Saville-row  
 Allison H. P. 1, Regent-ter  
 Annandale T. 62, Northumberland-street  
 Bates Jno. M. 17, Westgate-st  
 Birley Geo. 3, Richmond-st  
 Bleazby R. W. 63, Northumberland-street  
 Boyd W. 5, Marlboro'-cres  
 Burnup Martin, M.D. Edin. and M.R.C.S. Eng. 9, Derwent-place  
 Carr W, 9, Newgate-street  
 Chambers P. T. 76, Newgate-street  
 Clark G. N. 10, Newgate-st  
 Edgcome J. 94, Pilgrim-st  
 Elliot H. Homœopathic Dispensary, 13, Northumberland-street  
 Elliot W. 31, Newgate-st  
 Featherstonhaugh H. 3, New Bridge-street  
 Fife Sir J., W. II. & J. B. Hood-street  
 Fife W. H. Summerhill Hse  
 Forster J. E. 19, Union-st  
 Frost S. M. 29, Oxford-st  
 Furness T. A. 11, Pery-st  
 Gibb J. Tyne-street

Gibson Chas. M.D. 6, Clayton-street West  
 Gilchrist J. L. Wellington-pl  
 Greenhow H. H. 28, Eldon-sq  
 Greenhow Thomas M. 28, Blackett-street  
 Gregson T. L. 13, Westgate-st  
 Harvey H. 30, Newgate-st  
 Hawthorn J. New Bridge-st  
 Heath G. Y. 33, Market-st  
 Heath H. 11, Bigg Market  
 Hood G. Y. 31, Westgate-st  
 P'Anson W. Arthur's-hill  
 Lang J. 21, Eldon-square  
 Larkin C. 11, Fenkle-street  
 Lenders Hugh B. 1, Union-st  
 Liddell J. 100, Pilgrim-street  
 Lightfoot R. T. 65, Northumberland-street  
 Mc.Nay T. F. 9, Gibson-st  
 Manford F. W. New Bridge-st  
 Miller J. 45, Westgate-street  
 Nesham W. 1, Northumbld.-st  
 Newton W. 5, Hood-street  
 Potter H. G. 3, Jesmond High-terrace  
 Preston W. C. 5, New Bridge-street  
 Preston W. C. 5, New Brgd.-st  
 Preston W. 4, Bath-row  
 Rayne S. W. 46, Westgate-st  
 Sang J. 1, Charlotte-square  
 Stokes H. C. 51, Blackett-st  
 Talmadge J. H. 63, Northumberland-street  
 Thompston T. Y. New Bridge-st  
 Winship W. 7, Pery-street

**Surgical Instrument, Truss, and Bandage Makers**

Clark R. 33, Mosley-street  
 Donaldson H. 68, Grey-street  
 Marley S. 70, Westgate-st  
 McQueen R. 45, Grainger-st  
 Sharp J. 26, Market-street

**Tailors**

*See also Drapers—Woolen, and also Outfitters.*

Marked \* are also Drapers.

Aisbitt Joseph, Shield-street  
 Aitkin D. Seam-street  
 \*Armstrong J. 38, Mosley-st  
 Atkinson W. H. 12, Pandon-bank  
 Bainbridge B. Cut-bank  
 Banks R. 2, Waterloo-street  
 Y 2

\* Banks Martha, 76, Northumberland-street  
 \* Barton S. and Son, 37, Market-street  
 Beach J. 7, Princess-street  
 Bell H. 2, Bell's-court  
 Best A. 13, George-street  
 Best John, 13, Terrace-place  
 Bews T. 90, West Clayton-st  
 Blair G. 89, West Clayton-st  
 Blair G. 4, Hedley-place  
 \* Bowmaker J. 53, West Clayton-street  
 Bowmaker N. F. 82, Blenheim-street  
 Brannon Thomas, 182, Pilgrim-street  
 Brown W. 17, Nun-street  
 Brown T. Sandgate  
 Buckley J. Gallow-gate  
 \* Burnand R. 101, Pilgrim-st  
 Bulmer Geo. 38, High-brdg  
 Byers W. Sandgate  
 Cairncross Jno. 113, Pilgrim-street  
 Carr John, Ouseburn  
 Carr John, 17, Westgate-st  
 Chantler W. 23, Mosley-st  
 Chatto E. 39, Villa-place  
 Chisholm T. S. 5, George-st  
 Clark G. 2, St. Martin's-ct  
 Clark T. 5, Thornton-street  
 Cockerton G. 96, Side  
 Curry M. 17, Blenheim-st  
 \* Currie E. 90, East Clayton-street  
 Cooper S. 15, Edward-street  
 Crosier E. 44, Prudhoe-st  
 Davis J. Castle-garth  
 Dawson W. Lax's-court  
 Dixon Henry, 57, Grey-street  
 Dixon J. 8, West Blandford-street  
 Dixon J. Brandling-village, shop, 17, Gallow-gate  
 Dodds C. Queen-street  
 \* Dransfield J. 51, Grey-st  
 Easton J. Scaife's-court  
 Easton M. 24, Market-st  
 Elder Thomas, Grinding-ch  
 Elliot N. 34, W. Clavton-st  
 Elliott J. 51, Groat-st  
 Elliott W. 70, W. Clavton-st  
 Emanuel Lewis, 16, Dean-st  
 Emmerson Stephen, 6, Al-bion-place  
 Ferguson F. 27, Sundrld.-st

Tailors - *Continued.*

- Fisher J. 16, George-street  
 Forster J. 17, Grainger-street  
 Forster J. 82, Pilgrim-street  
 Forster T. 47, High-bridge  
 Forster T. 82, Pilgrim-street  
 Gibb G. East Ballast-hills  
 Gibson T. 60, Pilgrim-street  
 Gilly J. 73, Blandford-street  
 Glendinning John, 1 and 2, Blackgate  
 Grahamsley J. 25, Castle-gth  
 Grant S. 11, Blandford-street  
 Green S. Crown Inn-yard, Westgate  
 \* Hall & Holloway, 64, Grey-street  
 Hall R. 8, King-street  
 Harper J. 13, W. Bckngm-st  
 \* Harrison C. W. 62, Grey-st  
 Haves G. 22, Bigg Market  
 Haves Thos. 10, St. John's-In  
 Henderson J. Wesley-street  
 Henderson Matthew, Byker-hill  
 Henderson N. 18, Stowell-sq  
 Henderson Wm. merchant, Sandyford-lane  
 Hildreth J. 1, Princess-street  
 Hindmarsh W. 30, Crescent-place  
 \* Hodgshon G. 71, Grey-st  
 Hood T. 16, Percy-street  
 Howe J. 8, Bath-row  
 Hume W. Zion-court, Westgate-street  
 Hunt H. 155, Pilgrim-street  
 \* Hutton and Rhind, 36, Mosley-street  
 Hutchinson John, Byker-hill  
 Hymers R. 10, Blackgate  
 Ingles A. L. Oak's-place  
 Ireland J. Carliol-square  
 Iung A. East Clayton-street  
 Jackson H. 7, Wellington-ter  
 Johnston T. Churchill-street  
 \* Joseph B. & Co. 78, Grey-st  
 Joyce R. 2, Blandford-street  
 Kennedy David, 133, Pilgrim-street  
 \* Kettle J. 20, Quay  
 Laird D. 5, Castle-garth-strs  
 Lithco Robert, Ballast-hills  
 Lucas J. 4, Charlotte-square  
 Mafham F. Leazes-lane  
 Main Edw. & Co. 8, Grey-street  
 Manuel Lewis, 15, Dean-st  
 Mather Wm. 18, Churchill-street  
 Maughan William, merchant tailor, 12, Plummer-street, Scotswood-road  
 McDonald, J. 8, Collingwd-st  
 McEwan W. Dog-bank  
 McGew J. 184, Pilgrim-st  
 McNally J. 29, High Friar-st  
 Metcalf R. Lime-street  
 Milligan W. 23, Castle-garth  
 Mills J. 15, Percy-street  
 Moffatt A. Zion-court, Westgate-street  
 Moffet R. 112, Side  
 Mole Anthony, Scotswood-rd  
 Nairn J. 75, Northumberland-street  
 Newton J. C. 2, Castle-garth  
 Newton J. C. Postern  
 Nicholl Thomas, S. merchant tailor & clothier, 1, Westgate-street  
 Nichol W. 27, Pilgrim-street  
 Nixon T. 6, Bath-row  
 Norrie A. 38, Bigg Market  
 Ormston J. 51, Elswick-st  
 Peacock G. 24, E. Clayton-st  
 Petch R. Buxton-street  
 Petre W. 11, Westgate-street  
 Pigg A. 65, Grainger-street  
 \* Pigg R. & J. 92, Pilgrim-st  
 Portous Jos. 1, Spital-place  
 \* Pringle T. 43, Grey-street  
 \* Redshaw J. Collingwood-st  
 Reed T. 5, William-street  
 Remfry W. No. 1 Court, Stowell-street  
 Richardson M. 19, St. John's-lane  
 Ridley George, Wesley-st  
 Ridley Wm. 10, Waterloo-st  
 Robson A. Byker-bar  
 Robson H. 21, Hedley-street  
 Ross John, merchant tailor, Scotswood  
 Scarlet G. 31, Collingwood-st  
 Scott Henry, 9, E. Clayton-st  
 Scott J. 48, Grainger-street  
 Scott L. Temple-street  
 Scott T. 51, W. Clayton-st  
 Shotton J. Byker-bar  
 Sinclair A. 12, Castle-garth  
 Soulsby W. Spring-street  
 \* Snowdon H. 4, Blackett-st; house, Shield-street  
 Snowdon A. Tyne-street  
 Spence T. H. 1, Sandhill  
 \* Stark W. 9, Dean-street  
 Stark and Johnson, 80, Grey-street  
 \* Stewart G. 21, Dean-street  
 Straughan J. 49, Crescent-pl  
 Strong W. Carliol-street  
 Stuart P. Hill's-place 77, Pilgrim-street  
 Tallantire G. 21, Oyster-shell-lane  
 Tearse W. Fenske-street  
 \* Teasdale T. 106, East Clayton-street  
 \* Thompson J. 20, Blackett-st  
 Thompson J. T. Temperance-row  
 Thompson W. 13, Prudhoe-street  
 Thomson T. Pitt-street  
 Turnbull J. 4, Dispensary-In  
 Walker J. High Friar-lane  
 Walton T. Todd's-nook  
 Wardle J. Vine-lane  
 Weallens C. J. 30, Bayley-st.  
 Whinnem W. 3, Castle-garth  
 Wilkin B. 14, Wellington-ter  
 Wile J. 41, Gibson-street  
 Willins G. 3, Mansfield st  
 \* Wilson R. 55, Grey-street  
 Wilson R. & Co. 66, Grey-st  
 WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION, 4, Grainger-street

## Tallow Chandlers

- Allan M. 31, Sandhill  
 Allon Cath. Ann, Sandgate  
 Dryden H. 83, W. Clayton-st  
 Fawcett J. & J. Scotch Arms-yard, Bigg Market  
 Fittes J. 6, Low Friar-street  
 Glaholm, E. 4, Pudding-ch.  
 Humble Thomas, Bells-close; house, Scotswood  
 Hutchinson M. 7, St. Nicholas's-church-yard  
 Ions J. 71, Westgate-street  
 Maddison J. 22, Newgate-st  
 Nesham W. 4, Bigg Market  
 Nesham W. 1, New Bridge-street  
 Ridley Thomas, Black-gate, Castle-garth  
 Watson R. 5, Cloth Market  
 Whinfield R. C. and Co. 85 and 86, Pilgrim-street

**Tanners**

Angus H. 64, Newgate-street  
 Bargate G. & Co. Darnecrook  
 Brown T. Westgate  
 Harrison R. Stepney-bank  
 Liddell C. and J. Darnecrook  
 Mason and Co. Richmond-pl  
 Pattison R. & Son, Gallow-gt  
 Park John, Temple-court  
 Pearson L. Blagdon-street  
 Priestman J. Dispensary-lane  
 Richardson J. & E. 66, New-  
 gate-street  
 Rutherford Chas. and Thos.  
 West Blandford-street  
 Sillick J. Scotch Arms-yard

**Tea Dealers**

*See also Grocers and Tea  
 Dealers.*

James C. 8, Grey-street  
 Mouat P. & Co. 21, Market-st  
 Sidney & Ray, 27, Grey-street  
 Smith Barthlw. 9, Oxford-st  
 Wilson Robert, A. wholesale,  
 55, Westgate-street  
 Wood J. 34, John-street

**Temperance Hotels and  
 Boarding Houses**

Bell R. P. 7, Grey-street  
 Gibson R. 5, Nun-street  
 Grey T. 12, West Clayton-st  
 James Elizabeth, 136, Pil-  
 grim-street  
 Milburn G. 13, West Clayton-st  
 Potts J. commercial, 15, New-  
 gate-street  
 Robinson J. 1, Collingwood-st  
 Simpson H. 26, Grainger-st  
 Walsley J. J. 33, Mosley-st  
 Wilcke Thos. 55, Grey-street

**Timber Measurer and  
 Seriever**

Humphrey Wm. R. *Ropers'*  
*Arms Inn*, Nelson-street,  
 North-shore

**Timber Merchants**

Armstrong H. 32, Northum-  
 berland-street  
 Burnup W. & C. and saw mill-  
 owners, &c. Barras-bridge  
 Caldwell Robert, 19, Broad-  
 chare  
 Carr and Co. 25, Broad-chare

**Clayton & Armstrong, Skin-  
 ners'-burn**

Cowan D. & Son, New-road  
 Dobson W. Manors  
 Doeg and Skelton, 12, Broad-  
 chare  
 Graham J. Albion-street  
 Hair J. and Co. St. Peter's-  
 quay; office, 21, Quay  
 Hardy G. H. Stepney-field  
 Hardy P. and D. Manors  
 Harle W. & Co. St. Lawrence;  
 office, Trinity-chambers  
 Harland John, Thornton-st  
 Hindhagh N. (Represent-  
 atives of) Ouseburn  
 Hood A. & Co. 21, Broad-ch  
 Lawrence J. jun. 55, Quay  
 Middleton J. 14, Quay  
 Muse M. Skinners'-burn,  
 Close  
 Palmer G. & C. M. 29, Quay  
 Rennoldson and Farley, 33,  
 Quay, and Ouseburn  
 Rickelton W. Forth-banks  
 Robson T. 8, Albert-terrace  
 Southern W. Rewcastle-chare

**Tin and Iron Plate Workers  
 and Braziers**

Boston R. 27, W. Clayton-st.  
 and 69, Percy-street  
 Christie J. and Co. 2, Low  
 Friar-street  
 Cox W. St. Mary's-street  
 Ellison J. & W. 157, Pilgrim-  
 street  
 Fearney N. 63, Blackett-st  
 Gill R. Clarence-street  
 Goldie Thomas, and gas fitter,  
 St. Ann's-street, Sandgate  
 Hetherington J. 67, Grainger-  
 street  
 Hills J. 11, & 175, Pilgrim-st.  
 and New Market  
 Hogg M. 68, Side  
 Little J. H. 81, Newgate-st  
 McKay John, Elswick-lane  
 Patterson J. High Friar-st  
 Pearson W. 7, Ord-street  
 Proctor T. 105, Side  
 Robson John, 1, Back Els-  
 wick street  
 Robson J. 105, Percy-st  
 Robson R. 124, Pilgrim-st  
 Sewell R. Cloth Market  
 Wheatley A. H. Clarence-st

**Tobacco and Snuff Dealers**

Marked \* are Manufacturers  
 \*Anderson & Young, 17, Side  
 \*Dickinson W. O. 62, Head  
 of the Side  
 Elliot J. 11, Dean-street  
 Finlay J. H. 21, Collingwood-st  
 Fleming W. 5, Nun-street  
 Graham J. 18, Bigg Market  
 \*Gray T. 59, Grey-street  
 \*Harvey J. & J. S. 39, Head  
 of the Side  
 Hopper J. 47, Pilgrim-street  
 Mouat P. & Co. 10, Grain-  
 ger-st, and 21, Market-st  
 Parker W. 134, Pilgrim-st  
 Prendergast J. B. Arcade  
 Richardson J. 13, Dean-st  
 Smith R. 41, Grey-street  
 \*Spencer M. H. 2, Sandhill  
 Stark J. 24, East Clayton-st  
 Tate G. 7, Sandhill  
 Telfer John, 5, Nun-street  
 \*Ward T. E. & Co. 6, Union-st  
 Weir S. 30, Mosley-street  
 Young John, 134, Pilgrim-st

**Toy Dealers**

Barnasconi C. New Market  
 Elliott Ann, New Market  
 Lascelles J. New Market  
 Mastaglio V. 23 & 24, Grain-  
 ger-street  
 Molteni C. 25, Grainger-st.  
 and 26, Grey-street  
 Orioni J. & Co. 34, Dean-st  
 Quinlan M. New Market  
 Tarelli A. & Son, 41 & 42,  
 Dean-street

**Turners**

Batey J. 162, Pilgrim-street  
 Coates T. Bird-in-bush-yard  
 Hall W. Newgate-street  
 Mills G. Scotch Arms-yard  
 Pickersgill John, Trafalgar-st  
 Rowley F. Newgate-street  
 Spencer R. Groat Market  
 Taylor C. 48, Pilgrim-street  
 Walker Michael, Orchard-st  
 Wright J. 58, Groat Market  
 Wright M. 38, Bigg Market

**Umbrella & Parasol Makers**

Bianchi C. 14, Pilgrim-street  
 Brown Ann, 4, Mosley-street  
 Scott J. 140, Pilgrim-street

**Upholsterers**

See also *Cabinet Makers, and Cabinet Makers and Joiners.*

Alderson T. 20, St. John's-lane  
Barker John, & upholsterer, 20, Vine-lane  
Currie Mrgt. 21, Blenheim-st  
Cuthbertson J. W. 11, Lisle-st  
Davison Jane, 28, Nun-street  
Ferguson Mrs. 26, Terrace-pl  
Hepper W. 27, Nelson-street  
Lamb Nathaniel, Nun-street  
Lamb Wm. 22, Bigg Market  
Mather T. 102, Percy-street  
Rumford C. 7, Green-court  
Sopwith Thomas & John, & cabinet-makers, Sandford-lane; showrooms in Northumberland-street  
Taylor M. Gosforth-street  
Thompson J. New Bridge-st

**Veterinary Surgeons**

Cockburn J. St. John's-lane  
Heads J. 31, Pudding-chare  
Hunter A. Rankin's-court  
Hunter J. Fighting Cocks-yd  
Hutton & Wilkinson, 79, Pilgrim-street  
Plues & King, 28, Westgate-st  
Scott E. M.R.V.C.L. Minor-ch  
Stephenson C. Scotch Arms-yard, Bigg Market

**Walking Stick Manufacturer**

Lockey John, wholesale, 18, Seam-street

**Warehousemen**

Shield G. R. and Co. Manchester, Grey-street  
Wilkinson J. 15, Shakspr.-st

**Watch and Clock Makers**

See also *Clock Makers*

Marked \* are Chronometer Makers. † are Jewellers

Bailey S. 52, Quay  
Brugger M. 26, Nun-street  
Burn Robt. T. 75, Grey-st  
Carmichael R. 4, Marlboro'-st  
Donald A. E. 54, Grey-street  
\*Donald & Son, 80, Grey-st  
Fairweather T. 66, Quay  
Forster J. 39, Broad-chare  
†French T. V. 141, Pilgrim-st

Gregson T. 4, Collingwood-st  
Hodgson Chas. jun. 11, Newgate-street  
Kinnear Michl. clock, High Friar-street  
Kirton W. 14, Collingwood-st  
+Lister W. & Sons, 16 and 17, Mosley-street  
Mayer K. clock, 91, Newgate-st  
Middlemiss M. 8, Bigg Mkt  
Potts E. 11, Nun-street  
\*+Reid & Sons, 14, Grey-st  
Robson W. E. 8, Cloth Mkt  
Sewell T. 106, Side  
Stuart G. Ridley-court  
+Terry J. 58, Grey-street  
+Thompson R. Arcade  
Tinkler N. W. Clarence-st. North-shore  
Tweedy W. 10, King-street  
Watson R. 19, Cloth Market  
Wilson W.: 105, Pilgrim-st  
Whitnell T. Gallowgate  
Young Mary, 13, Bigg Mkt

**Watch Glass Manufacturers**

Boston & Co. 40, Groat Mkt  
Bunn R. T. 75, Grey-street  
Foggin Wm. & Co. Manor-st  
Gallon E. 39, Newgate-st  
Gallon Ellis & Margaret, 20, Westgate-street  
Gallon J. R. 20, Cloth Mkt  
Gallon W. 58, Newgate-st  
Hill Jacob, East Ballast-hills  
Joel S. & M. Shakspeare-st  
McGregor A. 5, Union-st  
Terry J. 58, Grey-street  
Wake W. 24, Groat Market

**Weighing Machine and Scale Makers**

Bartlett C. and Co. 16, Westgate-street  
Donkin David, High Friar-st  
Elliott J. & Son, Low Friar-st  
Stoddart J. Low Friar-street  
Wallace T. Westgate-street

**Wharfingers**

Carr L. S. 34, Broad-chare  
Clarke and Dunn, 76, Quay  
Gell Geo. Yarmouth Steam-wharf, New-quay  
Laing W. jun. New-quay  
Nichol, Ludlow, & Company, Watergate, Quay  
Ormston P. 58, Quay

Ormston J. Clarence-street and 58, Quay  
Parker A. and Co. New-quay and 50, Quay  
Storey R. Fenwick's-entry

**Whip & Thong Manufacturers**

Blyth J. 7, Newgate-street  
Lunn R. Bigg Market  
Tiffin R. 2, Grainger-street

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Marked \* are Spirit only.

Angus John, 41, Percy-street  
Bell H. 21-22, St. John's-lane  
Bells, Robson, & Co. North-shore  
Beugo J. 88, Blandford-street  
Carr and Co. 23, Broad-chare  
Clark J. Painter-leugh  
Clark Mary, 4, St. Nicholas's-church-yard  
\*Don D. 58, Quay  
\*Dunlop James U. Quay-side  
\*Elliott H. 30, High-bridge  
Fenwick E. E. *Clayton Arms*, 43, West Clayton-street  
Finlay & Scott, 47, Bigg Mkt.  
Geldard and Scott, Manor-st  
Glenton F. 10, Close  
Johnson & Co. 23, Market-st  
Johnson J. Manor-chare  
Kirkpatrick W. D. and Co. Manor-street  
Lamb F. H. & Co. 15, Side  
Lambert and Co. 30, Dean-st  
Lawson John, 67, West Clayton-street  
Laybourn A. & Co. 47, Groat Market  
Liddell R. 79, Grey-street  
Lugton A. Ridley-court  
Miller W. 32, Bigg Market  
Monkhouse, Anderson, and Fairbairn, 6, Side  
Naters R. Sandford  
Nixon J. & Co. 24, Mosley-st  
Ogilvie & Co. 167, Pilgrim-st  
Richardson J. 46, Newgate-st  
Ridley & Thompson, Love-lu  
Ridsdill Thos. 7, Market-st  
Robinson J. and Son, 18, Union-street  
Robson J. Manor-street  
Shield J. & Co. 34, Market-st  
Spence D. W. 3, Shakspeare-st

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**  
*Continued.*

Stokoe & Co. 45, Grey-street  
 Surtees & Co. 14, Sandhill  
 Taylor W. 36, High Friar-st  
 Temperley T. 5, Bridge-end  
 Turnbull & Wood, 17, Grain-  
 ger-street  
 \*Welford W. Burn-bank  
 Wright J. & Co. 40, High-br

Wright P. 88, Side  
 Wylam R. & Co. 77, Quay

**Wire Workers**

Brown T. & Sons, 35, Percy-st  
 Foggin & Signey, High-bridge  
 Mountain W. and Sons, and  
 importers, dealers, and  
 builders of French burr  
 millstones, 81, Pilgrim-st

**Woollen Manufacturer**

Clegg Solomon, and whole-  
 sale rag merchant, and  
 importer of foreign rags,  
 and wool, Westgate wool-  
 len-mill and New-road

**Woolstapler & Fellmonger**

Pearson J. Fleece-court, Gal-  
 low-gate

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## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

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**Benevolent Institutions and Societies**

**NEWCASTLE INFIRMARY**, Forth Banks.—  
 The Lord Bishop of Durham, grand visitor;  
 the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of  
 Portland, Earl Grey, the Marquis of Bute,  
 the Earl of Tankerville, and the Mayor of  
 Newcastle, presidents; Lord Ravensworth,  
 Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. C. Ellison, Earl  
 of Durham, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. and  
 W. B. Beaumont, vice-presidents; Thomas  
 E. Headlam, consulting physician; Darnell  
 Bullman, David B. White, John Cargill, and  
 John M. Bates, physicians; G. Yeoman  
 Heath, Thomas Annandale, Sir John Fife,  
 and Henry G. Potter, surgeons; Charles  
 John Gibb, house surgeon; M. R. Bigge,  
 treasurer; Charles John Gibb, secretary;  
 Rev George Herriot, M.A. chaplain; Eliz.  
 Dowson, matron.

**NEWCASTLE DISPENSARY**, Nelson-street.  
 —The Duke of Northumberland, patron;  
 Lord Ravensworth, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.  
 C. Ellison, John Hodgson Hinde, Matthew  
 Bell, William Ord, the Mayor of Newcastle,  
 and the Master of the Trinity House, presi-  
 dents; J. Clayton, Joseph Lamb, Robert  
 Ormston, and J. Priestman, vice-presidents;  
 George John Fenwick, treasurer; Thomas  
 Humble, M. D. secretary; Thos. E. Head-  
 lam, Darnell Bullman, Charles Wightrian,  
 David B. White, E. Charlton, and T. Humble,  
 physicians; John Hawthorn and T. A. Fur-  
 ness, surgeons; J. S. Pearse, resident  
 medical officer. Annual meeting of govern-  
 nors, the last Thursday in September.

**NEWCASTLE EASTERN FREE DISPENSARY**,  
 50, Howard-street.—The Bishop of Durham,  
 patron; the Mayor of Newcastle, W. Ord,  
 the Vicar of Newcastle, T. E. Headlam, and  
 the Master of the Trinity House, presidents;  
 R. M. Glover and George Robinson, physi-  
 cians; T. A. Furness and G. Y. Heath,  
 surgeons; C. T. Maling, treasurer; R. Y.  
 Green, secretary.

**EYE INFIRMARY**, 3, Saville Row.—The  
 Mayor of Newcastle, president; T. E.  
 Headlam, consulting physician; Sir John  
 Fife, consulting surgeon; T. M. Green-  
 how and Joseph B. Fife surgeons; Jos.  
 Fairs, treasurer; Jno. Brown, sec. Thomas  
 Craster, inspector; and Mrs. Craster, matron.  
 Anniversary Meeting in March. All poor  
 persons affected with diseases of the eye,  
 applying at the institution, are admitted as  
 patients without recommendation.

**FEVER HOSPITAL**, Bath-lane.—Earl Grey,  
 patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham, presi-  
 dent; John Anderson, treasurer; Thomas  
 Humble, M. D. secretary; John Cargill,  
 physician; John S. Pierce, house surgeon;  
 William Routledge, inspector, Mrs. Mary  
 Routledge, matron.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE HO-  
 MŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY**, 13, Northumber-  
 land-street.—Charles A. Monck, John Thos.  
 Carr, Rev. John F. Bigge, W. Sydney Gibson,  
 George Fenwick, and Thomas Hoyle, com-  
 mittee of management; Thomas Hayle,  
 physician; Henry Elliot, surgeon; John  
 Mawson, secretary. Anniversary Meeting  
 in February.

**LYING-IN-HOSPITAL FOR THE RECEPTION OF POOR MARRIED WOMEN**, New Bridge-street.—Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. president; Rev. Thos. Robinson Green, M.A. chaplain; Darnell Bulman, physician; S. M. Frost, W. Nesham, and J. Sang, surgeons; Revds. J. Collinson & R. Green, treasurers; R. C. Frost, secretary; Mrs. Ann Waddington, matron. Anniversary Meeting 1st of October.

**CHARITY FOR POOR MARRIED WOMEN LYING-IN AT THEIR OWN HOUSES**.—Rev. Richard Clayton, treasurer; Charles Wightman and John Cargill, physicians; J. S. Paget and William Nesham, surgeons.

**ROYAL VICTORIA ASYLUM FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS BLIND**, Northumberland-street. Her Most Gracious Majesty, patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham, president; W. B. Ogden, treasurer; Rev. Richard Clayton, A.M. chaplain; John Morrison and Joseph Watson, secretaries; Mrs. Stoddart, matron; Miss Stoddart, assistant; J. Stoddart, manager; Robert Spence, treasurer for North Shields and Tynemouth; Thomas Scott, for South Shields; William Backhouse, for Darlington; G. H. Head, for Carlisle. Anniversary Meeting on the last Friday in June, and Quarterly Meetings on the last Fridays in September, December, and March.

**NORTHERN COUNTIES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB**, No. 8, Charlotte-sq The Duke of Northumberland, patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham, president; Rev. H. W. Wright, M.A. chaplain; A.H. Talmadge, medical attendant; John Anderson, treasurer; Major Younghusband, Alnwick, Rev. J. Thwaytes, Carlisle, Samuel Rowlandson, Durham, Rev. C. Reed, North Shields, Rev. James Carr, South Shields, George Reed, Sunderland, local secretaries; William Neil, head master and secretary; Mrs. Neil, matron.—This institution is open for visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from ten o'clock a.m. till one p.m. and from three to four o'clock p.m. Subscribers and strangers from the country may be admitted on other days.

**AGED FEMALE SOCIETY**.—John Blackwell, treasurer; J. Armstrong & G. A. Brumell, secretaries; J. P. Irwin, collector.

**FEMALE PENITENTIARY**, Diana-street.—The Mayor of Newcastle, patron; R. Clayton, A.M. treasurer; John Benson and Ralph Walters, secretaries; Sarah Forster, female secretary; Mrs. Robson, matron.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF FEMALES, AND FOR THE PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION**.—Daniel Oliver, treasurer; Thos. Boag, secretary; J. P. Irwin, collector.

**NEWCASTLE REPOSITORY, FOR THE SALE OF THE WORK OF INDIGENT FEMALES**, 23, Grainger-street. — The Duchess of Northumberland, patroness; Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Parker, Miss Clayton, Mrs. John Cockson, and Miss Barras, committee; Mrs. E. N. C. Hall, matron; Walter S. Pringle, treasurer.

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK**.—The Mayor of Newcastle, president; Robert Plummer, secretary.

**KEELMEN'S HOSPITAL**, New-road. — A. Hoggins, beadle.

#### Literary and Scientific Societies, &c.

**ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**, Castle, Castle-garth.—The Duke of Northumberland, patron; Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. president; Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart. J. Hodgson Hinde, and the Hon. H. T. Liddell, vice-presidents; J. Adamson and E. Charlton, M.D. secretaries; John Adamson, treasurer.

**CENTRAL EXCHANGE AND SUBSCRIPTION NEWS ROOM**, Grey-street.—Francis Jackson, treasurer; Thos. Brutnell, superintendent.

**COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE**, Barber Surgeons' Hall, Rye-hill.—Wm. Dawson, M.D. medical registrar; R. B. Sanderson, jun. treasurer; George Robinson, M.D. secretary.

**LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**, Westgate-street.—T. E. Headlam, M.D. president; John Clayton, Rev. Robert C. Coxe, Rev. John Besly, and Robt. Stephenson, M.P. vice-presidents; R. R. Dees, treasurer; John Adamson and Jos. Watson, secretaries; John Thornhill, librarian; Geo. Muras, sub-librarian. Anniversary meeting first Tuesday in February.

**LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION**, Blackett-street.—Geo. Crawshay, president; Earl Grey, William Ord, Thomas E. Headlam, M.P. Sir John Fife, William L. Harle, David B. White, M.D. Joseph Crawhall, John Dobson, Sir George Grey, M.P. and M. W. Lambert, vice-presidents; Robert Wallace, treasurer; J. L. Thornton and Jos. Shephard, secretaries, Arthur Robson, librarian. Anniversary meeting on the first Monday in March.

**MUSEUM OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, AND THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY**, Westgate-st.—The Duke of

Northumberland, patron; the Lord Bishop of Durham, president; Matthew Robert Bigge, treasurer; Dr. Charlton and J. Blacklock, secretaries; The Museum is open daily from eleven till four o'clock.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, Neville-hall, Neville-street.—Council: T. E. Headlam, M.D. president; Rev. W. Greenwell, M.A. principal of Neville-hall; D. Embleton, M.D. Edward Charlton, M.D. D. Mackintosh, M.D. T. Humble, M.D. C. Gibson, M.D. G. Y. Heath, M.D. J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S. secretary; Arthur Umphelby, M.R.C.S. resident demonstrator and medical tutor; Christopher Holme, B.A. resident classical tutor.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE FARMERS' CLUB.—Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart, president; Matthew Bell, G. H. Ramsay, J.P. W. Anderson, J.P. John Cookson, Edwin Creswell, and H. G. Liddell, M.P. vice-presidents; William Glover, secretary and treasurer.—Club room in Literary and Philosophical Institution, Westgate-street; open on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten until six o'clock. Monthly meetings for discussions at half-past two p.m. on the first Saturday of each month.

NORTH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.—The Lord Bishop of Durham, president; John Anderson, treasurer; T. Burnett and G. Crawshay, secretaries.

ST. NICHOLAS'S READING ROOM, BRICKLAYERS' HALL, Castle-garth.—Adam Sinclair, treasurer; Robt. Moffat and John White, secretaries; John Bell, librarian.

TYNESIDE, NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—John Storey, secretary; Thomas Burnet, treasurer.

### Religious and Moral Societies.

AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Joseph Mather, treasurer; Rev. Alexander Reid & Jas. Wilson, secretaries.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—G. Richardson, treasurer; Rev. J. C. Bruce, and Robert Dees, secretaries; G. Richardson, sen. accountant and depositary; John P. Irwin, Mansfield-street, Arthur's-hill, collector.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—William Clayton Clayton, treasurer; Rev. Richard Clayton, Rev. Henry W. Wright, and T. P. Balls, secretaries.

DEPÔT OF SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, Blakett-street.—Wm. Kaye, librarian; Rev. W. H. Egan, B.A. secretary.

FEMALE BRANCH ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. John Fenwick, treasurer and secretary.

GOSPEL DIFFUSION SOCIETY (late Gospel Tract Society).—Depôt for Tracts, Weavers' Tower.—Wm. Nesham, treasurer; D. G. Moody, secretary; J. H. Rutherford, missionary.

LADIES' BRANCH BIBLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. Priestman, treasurer; Mrs. H. Richardson, secretary.

NEWCASTLE AUXILIARY TO THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Matthew Forster and John L. Forster, secretaries.

NEWCASTLE AUXILIARY TO THE NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—Rev. E. S. Meggison and J. C. Lamb, vice-presidents; Rev. H. W. Wright, secretary.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Thomas Emley, secretary; William Anderson, treasurer.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.—Walter S. Pringle, treasurer; James Potts, secretary.

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—J. G. Fenwick, treasurer; J. B. Falconer, secretary; A. Stringer, collector.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE AND NORTH OF ENGLAND PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—Mr. Bennett, treasurer; Robert Gillespie and Robert Walters, secretaries.

NEWCASTLE RELIGIOUS BOOK SOCIETY.—Rev. J. Davies, D.D. president; John Anderson, treasurer; Rev. F. Gouldstone and T. Humble, M.D. secretaries.

NEWCASTLE SAILORS' SOCIETY.—Joseph Cowell, missionary; J. B. Alexander and James Potts, secretaries; Charles W. Bennett, treasurer; Mrs. John Robinson and Miss Forster, female secretaries.

NEW COURT AUXILIARY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Thomas Sharp, treasurer; John Fenwick, secretary.

NORTHERN ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES.—Rev. J. Pottinger, James Potts, Newcastle, Rev. R. B. Lancaster, and Thos. Bell, South Shields, Rev. J. D. Carrick, and J. Rennison, North Shields, executive committee, Henry Angus Wilkinson, Gateshead, secretary.—Annual session held in Whitsun week.

**NORTH OF ENGLAND SABBATH ALLIANCE.**—T. H. Graham, president and treasurer; Rev Robert Henderson, secretary.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM AUXILIARY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—Henry Angus, treasurer; Thos. Pottenger, and J. W. Bell, secretaries.

**PEACE SOCIETY.**—Edward Richardson, treasurer; Thomas P. Barkas and R. Hoskin, secretaries; H. Richardson, depository.

**RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.**—John Fenwick, treasurer; Robert Walters and Thos. Leslie, secretaries; Walter S. Pringle, depository.

**TOWN MISSIONARY AND SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY,** 63, Grainger-street.—Robert Walters, treasurer; Rev. Richard Clayton & Rev. J. C. Bruce, A.M. secretaries; J. P. Irwin, Collector.

#### Miscellaneous Societies.

**BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND AND NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,** Show Ground, Barras Bridge.—John Adamson, treasurer, George Belt, and Robert Clay, secretaries.

**GIRLS' RAGGED SCHOOL,** Gibson-street.—Miss Ann Richardson, treasurer; Mrs. Edward Richardson, secretary.

**KEELMEN'S SOCIETY.**—The Members of parliament for the Town, the Mayor and sheriff of Newcastle, four senior Aldermen, and the Governor and Nine Members of the Hostmen's Company, guardians; T. Fairweather, secretary and treasurer.

**LAW SOCIETY.**—Edward Hall, president; Edward Glynn, vice-president; Robert Richardson Dees, treasurer; Wm. Crighton, and James Radford, secretaries.

**LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.**—Mrs. Benson, treasurer; Mrs. Robson, and Mrs. Priestman, secretaries.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—Sir J. Fife, W. H. Brockett, James Potts, John Benson, and John Mawson, trustees; Charles Burney, jun. secretary.

**NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION,** Merchants'-court, Guildhall.—I. S. Challoner, treasurer; Jas. Dewar and J. P. Irwin, secretaries

**NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY:** Offices, 11, Union-street.—Union Banking Co. bankers; Daniel Oliver, president; Joseph Watson,

and G. W. Hodge, solicitors; Thomas Boag, secretary.

**NEWCASTLE TEETOTAL SOCIETY.**—Jonathan Priestman, president; George Charlton, treasurer; D. Oliver and T. P. Barkas, secretaries; T. P. Barkas, and Ralph Stephenson, registrars.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE RAGGED SCHOOL SOCIETY,** Gibson-street.—John Anderson, treasurer; Daniel Oliver, assistant treasurer; I. S. Challoner, and W. J. Sloan, secretaries; John Morgan, master.

**NORTHERN COUNTIES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE AND PROSECUTION OF FELONS,** 32, Market-street.—Henry Story, secretary and solicitor; Matthew Reed, treasurer

**ROYAL JUBILEE SCHOOL,** New-road.—Earl Grey, patron; Robert Ormston, the Mayor of Newcastle, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. W. Ord, J. H. Hinde, S. C. H. Ogle, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. M. Bell, Saml. W. Parker, and C. W. Bigge, presidents; M. Plummer and Thomas Wilson, vice-presidents; G. L. Fenwick, treasurer; Rev. J. C. Bruce and D. H. Wilson, secretaries; C. F. Springmann, superintendent

**SCOTTISH TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY.**—J. Ridley, secretary, 24, Grey-street  
**SCHOOL OF DESIGN,** Westgate-street.—W. B. Scott, master.

**SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.**—Duke of Northumberland, patron; Cuthbert Ellison, president; T. E. Headlam, consulting physician; Thomas Fairweather, treasurer; Michael Watson, secretary

**SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.**—James Wilson, treasurer; D. H. Wilson, T. P. Barkas, and E. Ridley, secretaries.

**WESTGATE UNION SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**—Miss Wright, treasurer; Miss Bruce, sec.; Miss McKay, mistress

**WESTGATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**—Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, president; William Daglish, treasurer; Henry Dickinson, secretary.

#### Public Buildings, Offices, &c.

**ASSAY OFFICE,** Goldsmiths' Hall, Deancourt.—Days of attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—F. Somerville, assay master.

**ASSEMBLY ROOMS,** Westgate-street.—Thomas Haigh, superintendent.

**BARRACKS,** Newcastle, Ponteland-road  
**BATHS,** Northumberland-st.—F. Dodds, lessee.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES, New-road.—  
J. Barlow, superintendent

BATHS, cold, shower, and warm, Bath  
Hotel, 37, Scotswood-road, W. Wrightson,  
proprietor.

BOWLING GREEN, West Walls, and  
Bath-lane.

BRITISH TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 10, Sand-  
hill.—H. T. Duxberry, clerk in charge.

CASTLE, or NORMAN KEEP, Castle-garth.—  
J. Gibson, keeper

COAL TRADE OFFICE.—Thos. Doubleday,  
secretary.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Royal Arcade.—  
Nathaniel Ellison, commissioner; W. S.  
Gibson, F.S.A. registrar; James Wakley,  
and T. Baker, official assignees. Open  
daily from ten o'clock a.m. to four p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE, 40, Quay.—J. W. Wil-  
liams, collector; J. Black, comptroller; T.  
Brown & W. Whitney, clerks,

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OF-  
FICE, 14, Sandhill.—William Maslin,  
manager.

EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOMS, Sandhill.—  
Lambton and Co. bankers; Thos. Etridge  
Wilkinson, secretary.

FIRE ENGINES.—Newcastle Fire Office  
Engines, near the Police station, Manors;  
North British Fire Office Engine, 4, Bell's  
court, 64, Pilgrim-street.

FISH MARKET, Sandhill.—Fenwick Carr,  
keeper.

FREEMASONS' HALL, Bell's-court, New-  
gate-street

GAS COMPANY'S OFFICE, Royal Arcade;  
works, Manors; John Arnott, manager;  
T. Hebron, secretary.

GENERAL SOUP KITCHEN, Manor-place  
GUILDHALL, Sandhill.

HARBOUR AND QUAY MASTERS' OFFICE,  
Folly, Quay.—Simon Danson, harbour and  
quay master; J. Foster, deputy

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, Royal Arcade.  
James Thompson, collector.

LECTURE ROOM, Nelson-st.—J. Barlow,  
lessee.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bath-lane.—Donald  
Macintosh, M.D. proprietor

LUNATIC ASYLUM, Belle-grove, Leazes.—  
T. W. Keenlyside, proprietor.

MARKET KEEPERS' OFFICE, New Mrkt.—  
George Inness, keeper.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE, Arcade.—Open  
from Nine a.m. till Six p.m. in connexion  
with the Post Office, Charles Headlam,  
Post-master

MOOT HALL AND COUNTY COURTS, Castle-  
garth.—Mrs. Jane Proctor, keeper of the Hall.  
Music Hall, Nelson-street.—J. Barlow,  
lessee.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, SHIELDS, AND  
GATESHEAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE;  
Offices, 29, Sandhill.—William Henry  
Brockett, secretary

NEWCASTLE BOROUGH JAIL, Carliol-sq.—  
Samuel Thompson, governor; James Had-  
field, turnkey; Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh,  
chaplain.

NEW COUNTY COURT OFFICE, Guildhall.  
—James Losh, Esq., judge.

NEW MARKET.—Entrances from Grain-  
ger-street, Nelson-street, Clayton-street, and  
Nun-street

NORTHERN COUNTIES CLUB HOUSE.—  
Eldon-square

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT CIR-  
CUIT.—Judge, James Losh, Esq.; Chief-  
clerks; John Clayton and Henry Ingledew,  
Esqrs.; High bailiff, Mr. Robert Pybus.  
COURT, TOWNS, AND ASSISTANT CLERKS.—  
Alnwick. G. Selby; Belford, Joseph Hind-  
marsh; Bellingham, Robt. Allan; Berwick,  
G. W. Dalton; Gateshead, T. Proctor;  
Haltwhistle, R. Bell; Hexham, J. Stokoe;  
Morpeth, Messrs. Brumell; Newcastle, J.  
Arnott; North Shields, Mr. Ingledew;  
Rothbury, J. Hopper; Wooler, Wm.  
Weightman.

PILOT OFFICE, 20, Broad-chare.

POLICE STATION AND COURT, Manors.—  
John Dunne, chief of police.

POOR LAW UNION OFFICE, Pilgrim-street.  
Henry Ingledew, Esq., chairman; George  
Forster, solicitor, clerk.

POST OFFICE, Arcade.—Receiving Houses;  
Byker-bank, J. Fenwick, receiver; Percy-  
street, J. Dawson, receiver; Quay, A.  
Naylor, receiver; Westgate, W. Simpson,  
receiver.

RIVER TYNE COMMISSION.—Chairman,  
Joseph Cowen: clerk, John Clayton. *Life  
Commissioners*, W. R. Hunter, Newcastle;  
Joseph Cowen, Blaydon; Captain Purdo,  
Sunderland; James C. Stevenson, South  
Shields. *Elected Commissioners*. By New-  
castle Council: Ralph Dodds, Thos. Ridley,  
R. T. Philipson, William Armstrong, John  
Ormston, and John Rayne. By Gateshead  
Council: Christian Allhusen, and A. G. Grey.  
By Tynemouth Council: M. Poppelwell,  
William Linskill, and Joseph Straker. By  
South Shields Council: John Robinson,  
John Clay, and James Mather.

**SAVINGS' BANK**, Royal Arcade.—Open on Saturdays, from twelve to one and from seven to eight. Charles Henry Cooke, treasurer; Jno. Bulman, secretary; Joseph Armstrong, cashier; George M. Masterton, actuary

**SHIPPING OFFICE**, 20, Broad-chare.—Captain Jobling, master.

**STAMP OFFICE**, Royal Arcade.—Open from ten a.m. till five p.m. Henry Reed, distributor.

**THEATRE ROYAL**, Grey-street.—Edward Dean Davis, lessee.

**TRINITY HOUSE**, Broad-chare.—Rev. Robert Green, chaplain; Robert Airey, master to the pilots; John T. Carr, Cuthbert S. Fenwick, Robert S. Stanhope, Thos. C. Gibson, G. W. Henzell, Simon Danson, Thos. Elder, John Rayne, Geo. Hogg, Geo. Thompson, James Gordon, George Gray, and John R. Hodge, elder brethren; Thomas Ogle, John Ayre, Thomas B. Bell, William Bell, Wm. T. Hall, John R. Robertson, Robt. Watson,

Wm. Taylor, and Richard Swan, younger brethren; John Currie, secretary.

**UNION WORKHOUSE**, Elswick.—Robert Salmon, master; Mrs. Salmon, matron; Nicholas Harcastle, surgeon; Geo. Foster, clerk to the Union; James Rae and Ann Armstrong, teachers. *See Elswick township*

**VICTORIA ROOMS**, 44, Grey-street.

**WESTGATE HILL GENERAL CEMETERY**.—Richd. Swan, treasurer; J. F. Grant, secretary; Daniel Clark, sexton

**JESMOND GENERAL CEMETERY**, Jesmond.—C. Burnup, treasurer; J. Clayton, secretary; Michael Watson, sexton.

**WHITTLE DEAN WATER COMPANY**: Office, 8; Grey-street.—A. L. Potter, chairman; D. D. Main, secretary; T. Dawson, superintendent; Stable & Dee, solicitors; Robt. Nicholson, engineer; Geo. Cruddas and Richard Lambert, managing directors; residence of the company's turncocks, Manor-place.

## CONVEYANCES.

**NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY**.—William Woods, chairman; George Dixon, deputy-chairman; Matthew Anderson, Geo. Clayton Atkinson, J. B. Coulson, jun. Isaac Crawhall, J. F. Elliott, Henry Liddell, and John Ramshaw, directors; Geo. Fenwick, treasurer; John Addamson, secretary; John Taylor and Thos. Burnet, auditors; Henry Smiles, manager; Peter Tate, engineer; Robert Makepeace, chief agent; Ridley Makepeace, bookkeeper; Anthony Hall, superintendent of locomotives; Nathaniel Weddell, station master; Gabriel Wood, collector and booking clerk

**YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY**.—Thomas Pulleine, chairman; Geo. Leeman, deputy-chairman; Jas. Hodgson, Wm. Rutherford Hunter, Jas. Leechman, Duncan McLaren, Nathaniel Plews, Wm. Lloyd, directors; W. O'Brien, secretary; A. H. Wylie and T. J. Maude, auditors; Thomas E. Harrison, engineer and general manager; Alexander Christison, superintendent of passengers department; Geo. Johnson, station master.

### Coaches from Newcastle

**BERRY-EDGE**.—The "North Briton" leaves Berry-edge every morning at half-past seven; and the New Corn Exchange, Cloth

Market, every afternoon at four o'clock, calling at the Queen's Head Inn, Gateshead, each way, in the morning at ten, and in the evening at four o'clock.

**DURHAM**.—The "Quicksilver" leaves the New Corn Exchange, Cloth Market, every morning at nine, (calling at the Queen's Head Inn, Gateshead,) and the Waterloo Inn, Durham, every afternoon, at half past five o'clock. The "True Briton" leaves the Waterloo Inn, Durham, every morning at half-past nine, and the New Corn Exchange, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every afternoon, at a quarter to five o'clock, calling at the Black Bull Inn, Gateshead (Sundays excepted). A coach which runs between Barnardcastle and Durham is in communication with the above.

**KIRKWHELINGTON**.—A coach leaves the Victoria Hotel, Newgate-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the afternoon; and leaves Kirkwhelpington on Monday night, and Thursday and Saturday mornings.

**OTTERBURN**.—A coach (carrying the mailbags) leaves the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, every morning at ten o'clock, and Otterburn every afternoon at five.

**RYTON**.—An omnibus leaves Ryton every morning, at a quarter to nine, for the Crown and Thistle Inn, Newcastle; returning at

five in the afternoon—Saturdays at half-past five.

**SHOTLEY BRIDGE.**—Coaches leave the New Corn Exchange, Cloth Market, Newcastle, every morning at nine o'clock (except Saturdays, when it leaves at eight o'clock), and every afternoon at four, and the Crown and Cross Swords, Shotley Bridge, every morning at eight, and every afternoon at five o'clock.

#### Steam Ships from Newcastle

*To Aberdeen.*—The "Victoria," Captain J. T. Willett, sails from Newcastle every Saturday, and from Aberdeen every Wednesday. Agents: Nisbet and Robertson, 47, Marischal-street, Aberdeen; and Robert Storey, Fenwick's-entry, Quay, Newcastle.

*To Hamburg.*—The "Chanticleer," Captain Robert Taylor, and the "Earl Percy," Captain B. Taylor, sail between Newcastle and Hamburg, and from each port every Tuesday. Agents: John Ormston, Newcastle; and J. M. Precht, Hamburg.

*To Hull.*—The "Neptune," Captain D. Irving, leaves the North Shore, Newcastle, for Hull, every Saturday, and Hull every Wednesday. Agents: E. Metcalf & Sons, South Shields; Thomas F. Bell & Co. Hull; and W. L. Mures, 2, Broad-chare, Newcastle.

*To Hull and Gainsbro'.*—The "Sea Nymph," Captain C. Wise, leaves Newcastle every Tuesday and Hull every Wednesday. Agents: R. Furley & Co. Gainsbro'; W. Laing & Co. New Quay, Newcastle.

*To Leith.*—The "Britannia," Captain Fincham, leaves Newcastle for Leith every Tuesday and Thursday; and Leith for Newcastle every Wednesday and Saturday. Agent: Robert Thirlaway, New Quay, Newcastle.

*To London.*—The "City of Hamburg," Captain William Wade; the "Newcastle," Captain Harty, and the "Neptune," Captain T. W. Green, sail to and from London and Newcastle every Saturday during winter, and every Wednesday and Saturday during summer. Agents: Anthony Parker & Co. 50, Quay, or Wharf, North Shore, Newcastle.

*To Rotterdam.*—The "Earl Douglas," Captain R. Vincent, and the "Chevy Chase," Captain J. Hart. Agents: John Ormston, Newcastle; and D. Burger & Son, Rotterdam.

*To Yarmouth.*—The "Daniel," Captain Ralph Mossman, leaves Newcastle for Yar-

mouth every Thursday, and Yarmouth for Newcastle every Monday. Agents: George Gell, New Quay, Newcastle; J. B. Clarke, South Quay, Yarmouth, and Richard Reeve, Norwich.

#### Traders from Newcastle

*To Aberdeen.*—The "Scottish Maid," John Gordon. Agents, Geo. Leslies, 11, Quay, Aberdeen; P. Ormston, 58, Quay, Newcastle.

*To Berwick.*—The "Newcastle Packet," T. Sample, sails every ten days. Agents, A. Thompson, Shore Dues Office, Berwick, L. S. Carr, 34, Broad-chare, Newcastle.

*To Glasgow.*—"The Isabella," H. Williamson; the "Arba," J. Hutton; the "Zior," J. Forster; one sails every week. Agents, W. Sloan & Co., 63, Miller-street, Glasgow, and L. S. Carr, 34, Broad-chare, Newcastle.

*To Ipswich.*—The Original Ipswich Company's Traders; agents, W. Budden, Custom House Quay, Ipswich; S. Acaster, Spicer-lane, Quay, Newcastle.

*To London.*—The following Traders sail between Newcastle and London twice a week; the "Ann," Wm. Hall; the "Els- wick," J. Blackett; the "Halcyon," A. Watson; the "Merchant," Henry Simm; the "Thames," Wm. Hill; the "Water Nymph," Peter Cree; and the "Wentworth Beaumont," John Eunson; agents, Messrs. Wm. Todd & Son, Red Lion Wharf, London, and Messrs. Clark & Dunn, wharfingers, 76, Quay-side, Newcastle.

*To Lynn.*—The "Triton," Wm. Bennett; the "Friends," Cutbarth; the "True Friends," Cockering.

*To Montrose.*—The "Racer," J. M. Davidson; agent, J. Lawrence, jun. Quay, Newcastle.

*To Perth.*—The "Vine," H. Jackson; agents, J. Easson, Perth; L. S. Carr, 34, Broad-chare, Newcastle.

*To Scarbro'.*—The "Leven," M. Fitzwilliam, sails every ten days; agents, Thos. Ward, Scarbro'.

*To Stirling and Alloa.*—"The Nations," McLaren; L. S. Carr, 34, Broad-chare, Newcastle.

*To Yarmouth.*—The following sail from the Quay, Newcastle:—the "Agnes," Ward; the "Nimble," George; the "David," W. Gull; the "New Isabella," Halfnight; the "Peace," Bristow; the "Exe," Bristow, jun.; the "Cyrus," Ditchen; and the "Swift," Buxton.

## Carriers to the following places

*Acomb*.—John Little, from the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Bigg Market, at two o'clock, on Saturdays; and John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Allendale*.—William Errington, from the Half Moon Inn, Bigg Market; Thomas Martin and Edward Forrest, from the Garrick's Head, Cloth Market, all on Wednesdays, at four o'clock; and also John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Atwick*.—Edward Wallace, from the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock; and Robert Ditchburn, from the Half Moon Inn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

*Atston*.—David Hunnam, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, at four o'clock.

*Amble*.—Thomas Robinson, from the Old Robin Hood, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock.

*Anfield Plain*.—John Henderson and Michael Brown, from the Black Bull Inn, High-street, Gateshead, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at half-past two o'clock.

*Angerton*.—James Lambton, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, at three o'clock and John Moffatt, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

*Aycliffe*.—Thomas Stockley, from the Sandhill, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock.

*Ayton Banks*.—Thomas Peacock, from the Sandhill, on Fridays and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and William Angus, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, on Saturdays, at four o'clock.

*Bardon Mill*.—Archibald Goodfellow, and William Armstrong, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*Barnard Castle*.—Jonathan Clarkson, George Hodgson, and George Stockeld, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock, and Thomas Peacock, from the same place, on Fridays and Saturdays, at five o'clock.

*Barnasford*.—Walter Fiddes, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market; and Hugh Moor, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Bedlington*.—John Swan, from the Blue Posts, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and George Fenwick, from the same place, and on the same days, at four o'clock. Thomas Keeney, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg

Market, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Bellingham*.—George Hedley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; Archibald Little, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, at four o'clock; James Dodds, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock; and James Ridley, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Bell Rink*.—Thomas Cook, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

*Belsay*.—George Hardwick, from the Old George, Union-street, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

*Berry Edge*.—John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Bill Quay*.—Wherryman.—Ralph Ovington, from the Grey Horse Stairs, daily, a little after high water.

*Birtley*.—Hugh Moor, from the Old George, Union-street, and Walter Fiddes, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Bishop Auckland*.—John Clarkson and George Stockel, from the Sandhill, on Fridays at three o'clock, John Cooper, from the Old Robin Hood Inn, Pilgrim-street, Tuesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Blackhill*.—William Cheesman, from the Garrick's Head Inn, Cloth Market, and John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Blanchland*.—Thomas Robson, from the Half Moon Inn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock; J. Keenleyside, from the Old George Inn, Union-street, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock; Christopher Ridley and William Urwin, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Blaydon*.—James Hewison, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, and Anthony Tench, from the Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past three o'clock.

*Blyth*.—William Smart, from the Old Robin Hood Inn, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Bolam*.—John Turner, from the Nag's Head, Nun-street, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

*Boldon*.—I. Thompson & Matthew Newton, from 13, Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Brampton*.—William Armstrong, from the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at 1 o'clock.

*Brancepeth*.—Thomas Marquis, from Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Burnopfield*.—James Best, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Butterknowles*.—George Hodgson, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Cambo*.—Jas. Lambton, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; and John Moffatt, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

*Capheaton*.—William Barron, from the Black House, Pilgrim-street, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

*Carlisle*.—Richard Beeby, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock; and William Armstrong, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at one o'clock.

*Cartar*.—John Boiston, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, and Thomas Wear, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Cassop*.—Ralph Dove, from the Black Bull Inn, High-street, Gateshead, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and James Batey, from the Old George, Union-street, every alternate Tuesday, at eleven o'clock.

*Castleside*.—John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Causey Park*.—Edward Wallace, from the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at four o'clock.

*Coanwood*.—Matthew Ridley, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, every alternate Thursday, at twelve o'clock.

*Cockfield*.—George Hudson, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Coldpark*.—John Anderson, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at twelve o'clock.

*Coldwell*.—Walter Fiddes, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, and Hugh Moor, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Conside*.—John Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Corbridge*.—John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Mondays,

Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock; and Utrick Hodgson, from the Scotch Arms, Bigg Market, at twelve o'clock.

*Cowpen*.—William Smart, from the Old Robin Hood Inn, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Cramlington*.—Michael Potts, William Davidson, and Andrew Robertson, from the Black House Inn, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Crawcrook*.—George Robinson, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Creswell*.—Thomas Arkle, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, Thursday, at two o'clock.

*Crompton*.—William Douglass, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*Crook*.—William Weardle, from the Railway Station, Trafalgar-street, on Tuesdays, at three o'clock.

*Cullercoats*.—William Ackinclose, from the Cock, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays and Saturdays in summer, and on Saturdays in winter, at three o'clock.

*Darlington*.—Thos. Stockley, from Sandhill, on Wednesdays, at two o'clock.

*Delaval*.—J. Percy and Andrew Robertson, from the Fighting Cocks, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Dinnington*.—Jno. King, from the Albion, Newgate-street, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Durham*.—John Robinson, from the Sandhill, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock, and Geo. Hodgson, on Friday, from the same place, at two o'clock; James Parnley, from the Black Bull Inn, High-street, Gateshead, on Wednesday, at three o'clock.

*Earsdon*.—Thomas Brady, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Ebchester*.—Wm. Cheesman, and Chas. Whitfield, from the Garrick's Head, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Eggleston*.—William Anderson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, on Wednesday, at three o'clock.

*Ellington*.—Thos. Arkle, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

*Elsdon*.—John Whalley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock, and C. Robinson, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Falstone*.—John Charlton and Matthew Dagg, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*Felton*.—Edward Wallace, from the Fox and Lamb, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock; and George McKay, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Frosterley*.—John Golightly, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, on Thursdays, at twelve o'clock.

*Gainford*.—Jonathan Clarkson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Garragill*.—David Hunnam, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, at four o'clock.

*Glanton*.—Robert Ord, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Graystead*.—Jno. Charlton, and Matthew Dagg, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*Greenside*.—John Davidson, from the Black Boy, Groat Market, on Tuesdays and Saturdays at three o'clock, and John Wilkinson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, on Saturdays at three o'clock.

*Gunnerton*.—Walter Fiddes from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, and Hugh Moor, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays at three o'clock.

*Hallington*.—George Hardwick, from the Old George, Union-street, on Saturdays at one o'clock.

*Haltwhistle*.—Wm. Armstrong, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursday, at one o'clock; and Archibald Goodfellow, — Coates, and Wm. Armstrong, from the same place, on Thursday at four o'clock.

*Hamsterley*.—Thomas Marquis, from the Sandhill, on Friday at three o'clock.

*Harbottle*.—Thomas Dickson, and Walter Ramsay, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays at three o'clock.

*Harlow Hill*.—John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock; and Utrick Hodgson, from the Scotch Arms, Bigg Market, on Thursdays at twelve o'clock.

*Hartley*.—Thomas Brady, from the Blue

Bell, Head of the Side, on Saturdays at three o'clock.

*Hartley Pans*.—Thomas Taylor, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Hawick*.—John Boiston, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, and Thomas Weir, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays at three o'clock.

*Haydon Bridge*.—David Hunnam, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays at four o'clock, and Frank Makepeace, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays at four o'clock.

*Heddon-on-the-Wall*.—John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at three o'clock; and Utrick Hodgson, from the Scotch Arms, Bigg Market, at twelve o'clock.

*Hedley*.—Archibald Little, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Saturdays at two o'clock.

*Howorth*.—Wherryman — John Peters from the Grey Horse Stairs, daily, a little after high water.

*Hexham*.—John Morpeth, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock, John Little, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Saturdays at two o'clock; and John Dodds, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays at four o'clock.

*Holystone*.—William Douglas, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays at four o'clock.

*Holywell*.—Thomas Brady, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Saturdays at three o'clock; and Thomas Cooper, from the Cock, Head of the Side, on Saturdays at three o'clock.

*Horsley-on-Tyne*.—T. Wear, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays at three o'clock.

*Horton*.—Joseph Percy, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from the Fighting Cocks, Bigg Market, at three o'clock; and Alice Mills at the same time from the Black House, Pilgrim-street.

*Howden Pans*.—Robert Archer, from the Blue Posts, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays and Saturdays at three o'clock; and Thomas Bell, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Humshaugh*.—Michael Scott, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays,

at three o'clock; and William Wilkinson, fortnightly, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursday at twelve o'clock.

*Ingo*.—William Slack, from the Rose and Crown, Bigg Market, on Saturdays at three o'clock; — Lambert from the Black House, Pilgrim-street, on Saturdays at 10 o'clock; and Thomas Cook, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays at two o'clock.

*Jedburgh*.—John Boiston, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street; John Whalley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, and Thomas Wear, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays at three o'clock.

*Killingworth*.—Thomas Fenwick, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Kirkheaton*.—William Barron, from the Black House, Pilgrim-street, on Saturdays, at two o'clock; and James Harrison, from the Fighting Cocks, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

*Kirkwhelpington*.—John Moffatt, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

*Leadgate*.—Jno. Murray, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Lemington*.—John Thirwell and Jane Stevenson, from the Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and Henry Challenger, from the same place, on Saturday, at three o'clock.

*Long Benton*.—Thomas Brady, from the Blue Bell, Head of the Side, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Long Horsley*.—Francis Thompson, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at one o'clock.

*Longwiton*.—John Anderson, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at twelve o'clock; — Charton, from the Sun, Newgate-street, on Saturdays, at three o'clock; and Joseph Womack, from the Nag's Head, Nun-street, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

*Matfen*.—Edward Milburn, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at two o'clock; and George Renwick, from the Scotch Arms, Bigg Market, at the same time.

*Medomsley*.—W. Carnaby, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Middleton-in-Teesdale*.—William Alderson, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, on Wednesdays, at three o'clock.

*Monkseaton*.—Wm. Ackinclose, from the Cock, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays and Saturdays in summer, and on Saturdays in winter, at three o'clock.

*Morpeth*.—Edw. Hedley, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, and William Pringle, from the Old George, Union-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Nenthead*.—David Hunnam, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-st. at four o'clock

*Netherton*.—Thomas Dickson, from the Coach & Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Netherwiton*.—William & Roger Sproat, from the Black Bull, Union-street; Robert Turner, from the Old George, Union-street, and Joseph Womack, from the Nag's Head, Nun-street, on Saturdays, at 1 o'clock; and John Anderson, from the Coach & Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

*Newbiggin-by-the-sea*.—F. Rochester, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Newborough*.—Edward Hymers, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Newburn*.—Jno. Thirwell & Jane Stevenson, from the Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and Henry Challenger, from the same place, on Saturday, at three o'clock.

*North Shields*.—Ralph Mankin, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, every day, (Sunday excepted), at three o'clock.

*North Shields*—Wherry-men. — Thomas Redpath, Richard Storey, and Thomas Vint, from the Lead Stairs, Quay, daily, a little after high water.

*Ogle*.—Charlton, from the Sun, Newgate-street, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Otterburn*.—John Boiston, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-st.; John Whalley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market; and Thos. Wear, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Ovington*.—John Urwin, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Saturday, at two o'clock.

*Park*.—Matthew Ridley, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*Ponteland*.—Fenwick Fatkin, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; and — Huntley, from the Rose and Crown, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Preston*.—Ralph Mankin, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, every day (Sunday excepted), at three o'clock.

*Prudhoe*.—Geo. Robson, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Reedsmouth*.—George Hedley, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock; Archibald Little, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, at four o'clock; James Dodds, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursday, at four o'clock; and James Ridley, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Thursday, at three o'clock.

*Rothbury*.—Thomas Dickson, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Ruffside*.—Christopher Ridley & William Urwin, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Scotswood*.—John Thirlwell and Jane Stevenson, from the Bell, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and Henry Challenger, from the same place, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Seaton Sluice*.—J. Percy and Andrew Robertson, from the Fighting Cocks, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and Thomas Taylor, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Seghill*.—William Smart, from the Old Robin Hood Inn, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock; and Thomas Taylor, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Shilbottle*.—Mark Trueman, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at half-past two o'clock.

*Shotley Bridge*.—William Cheesman, from the Garrick's Head, Cloth Market, and Charles Whitfield, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Simonburn*.—Edward Moor, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*South Shields*.—Wherry-men: Thomas Burn, William Henzell, Stephen Smith, Thomas Swinburn, Joseph Wade, William Watson, and Joseph Welch, all from the Lead Stairs, Quay, daily, a little after high water.

*Stamfordham*.—Robert Surtees and Henry Thompson, from the Golden Lion, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at two o'clock; A. Elliott, from the same place, on Thursdays, at two o'clock.

*Stannington*.—Edmund Hedley, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, and William Pringle, from the Old George, Union-street, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Stella*.—George Robson, from the Wheat Sheaf, Cloth Market, on Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Stelling*.—John Urwin, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, at four o'clock.

*Sunderland*.—J. Thompson and Matthew Newton, from 13, Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Swalwell*.—James Oxley, William Young, and Roger Errington, from 13, Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Tarset*.—John Charlton and Matthew Dagg, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*Towhouse*.—William Armstrong, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursday, at one o'clock; and Archibald Goodfellow, — Coates, and William Armstrong, from the same place, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*Tynemouth*.—Ralph Mankin, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, every day (Sunday excepted), at three o'clock.

*Wall*.—Michael Scott, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Wallsend*.—Ralph Mankin, from the Nag's Head Butcher-bank, every day (Sunday excepted), at three o'clock.

*Walrick*.—Michael Scott, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Walwick Grange*.—Edward Hymers, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays at three o'clock.

*Wark*.—Edward Moor, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Warkworth*.—Thomas Robinson, from the Old Robin Hood, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock.

*Weardale*.—William Miller, from the Railway Station, Trafalgar-street, on Tuesdays, at three o'clock.

*Weldon Bridge*.—Walter Ramsay, from the Coach and Horses, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

*West Moor.*—Thomas Fenwick, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Whalton.*—Charlton, from the Sun, Newgate-street, on Saturdays, at three o'clock; and Joseph Womack, from the Nag's Head, Nun-street, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

*Whickham.*—Jonathan Atkinson, from the Ducrow, Shakspeare-street, on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*White Lee.*—John Boiston, from the Old Queen's Head, Pilgrim-street, and Thos. Weir, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Whitley.*—William Ackinclose, from the Cock, Head of the Side, on Tuesdays and Saturdays in summer, and on Saturdays in winter, at three o'clock.

*Whittington.*—Edward Watson, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market; and George Renwick, from the Scotch Arms, Bigg Market, on Saturdays, at two o'clock.

*Widdrington.*—Thomas Arkle, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Tuesdays, at two o'clock; and Thomas Marquis, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Willington Quay.*—Robert Archer, from the Blue Posts, Pilgrim-street, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at three o'clock, and Thos.

Bell, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Winlaton.*—James Hewison, from the Nag's Head, Butcher-bank, and Anthony Tench, from Sandhill, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at half-past three o'clock.

*Winlaton Mill.*—William Cheesman, from the Garrick's Head, Cloth Market, and Charles Whitfield, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Witton-le-Wear.*—Thomas Marquis, from the Sandhill, on Fridays, at three o'clock.

*Woodburn, Jedburgh, and Otterburn.*—Thomas Weir, from the Old George, Union-street, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Wooler.*—John Davy, from the Half Moon, Bigg Market, on Wednesday mornings, at seven o'clock; and John Lorimer, from the Wheat Sheaf, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at three o'clock.

*Wrekenton.*—Thomas Peacock, from the Sandhill, on Fridays and Saturdays, at three o'clock.

*Wylam.*—George Welsh, from the White Hart, Cloth Market, on Saturdays, at four o'clock.

*Yarrow.*—Matthew Dagg, from the Unicorn, Bigg Market, on Thursdays, at four o'clock.

## GATESHEAD AND DISTRICT.

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GATESHEAD is a parish and a corporate and parliamentary borough, situated in the eastern division of Chester Ward, county of Durham, about 14 miles N. of the city of Durham, and 272 N.W. of London. The parish contains an area of 3,255 acres; its population in 1801, was 8,597; in 1811, 8,782; in 1821, 11,767; in 1831, 15,177; in 1841, it had increased to 19,505; and in 1851, it had attained to 25,568 souls, of whom 12,863 were females, and 12,705 males. There were at the same period 3,528 inhabited houses, 73 uninhabited, and 68 in course of erection. The extensive and elevated tract of ground called Gateshead Fell, was formerly part of the parish of Gateshead, under which all the returns are included, but although it was made a distinct parish and rectory in 1808, it was provided by the act of parliament which made the division, "that nothing in this act contained shall alter or affect the manor of Gateshead, or the division of the said parish into townships, or separate districts, for the maintenance of the poor, or for any other civil purpose whatever, but that the said manor and parish of Gateshead shall, as to those purposes, remain in all respects the same as if this act had not passed." Here are the celebrated "Newcastle Grindstone" quarries, and several collieries.

THE TOWN of Gateshead is situated on the south bank of the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, with which it is connected by means of the Tyne Bridge, and the beautiful and unique High Level Bridge. Gateshead is more formidable in respect to steepness than its opposite neighbour, Newcastle. The ascent from the river's bank is no less than five hundred feet in two miles, and some of the streets leading from the old railway station to the bridge, are such as horses and drivers regard with an anxious eye. From this station, or from any contiguous spot, the view over the two towns is very striking; the river, the shipping, the coal-keels, the factories, the glass-works, the pottery-works, the lofty chimneys, the steeples, the new railway bridge—that grandest of features in the town—all combine to form a scene of great activity and interest. Gateshead consists of only one good and wide street on the high road to the north. The several narrow streets and lanes which compose the remainder, branch off on each side of the principal or High-street. Bottle-bank is a street descending precipitately from the High-street towards the bridge, but since

the formation of Church-street, which passes down the side of the hill in a curved course, carriages avoid this steep descent. Although many of the old houses have been re-built or modernised, and several streets formed in course of the present century, there is little appearance of wealth, or of houses belonging to the richer class. The town is densely peopled with families of artisans and pitmen, while the master manufacturers, and proprietors of coal-pits within the borough, reside in Newcastle, or in the vicinity of the High and Low Fell, which are hamlets in the southern and rural districts of the parish. Many of the close alleys and fever-dens of Gateshead have been swept away by the late fire and explosion, and it is to be hoped that their sites will be occupied by spacious thoroughfares and improved dwellings.

The derivation of the name Gateshead, has long been a matter of doubt and dispute with antiquaries. Camden and others supposed that the Gabrosentum of the Notitia was here, and Stukely, after finding the place called Ad Capræ Caput by Bede, and seeing a goat's head used as a sign, found that Gabrosentum in British signified goat's head. Simeon of Durham, speaking of the murder of Bishop Walcher, says it happened at Ad Capræ Caput, which he also terms Gateshead. Some think that because a branch of the Watling-street ended here, it was called Gateshead, or End; gate in ancient as in modern times, signifying a street or road.

From the proximity of this town to Newcastle, its history is closely interwoven with the annals of that place, hence the most remarkable events which have transpired here, have been described in the historical notice of Newcastle. With regard to the foundation of the town we possess no authentic information, and to enter into the various conjectures which have been formed by antiquarians, is foreign to our purpose. That it was a town prior to the year 1164, we have ample evidence in the charter granted by Bishop Pudsey, to the inhabitants of Gateshead, in which, under certain restrictions, they are allowed the liberty of his forest there. By the same charter the bishop granted to the inhabitants, equal privileges to those enjoyed by the people of Newcastle, and he also granted them free passage with their goods through his county palatine, clear of all dues and exactions.

The most material circumstance for which we find Gateshead noted in ancient history, is touching the catastrophe related of Bishop Walcher, when, on the 14th of May, 1080, the church was reduced to ashes. The earldom of Northumberland had been given, after the condemnation of Waltheof, to Walcher, a native of Lorraine, who had been lately raised to the see of Durham. The bishop was of a mild and easy disposition, his humanity revolted from the idea of oppressing the inhabitants himself, but his indolence prevented him from seeing or restraining the oppressions of his officers. Liulf, a noble Englishman, had ventured to accuse them before the prelate, and in the course of a few days he was slain. Walcher, to allay the ferment, declared his innocence of the homicide, compelled the murderers to offer the legal compensation, and engaged to act as mediator between them and the relations of Liulf. Both parties met by agreement at Gateshead, but the bishop perceiving indications of violence among the natives, retired into the

church, which was immediately set on fire by the infuriated people. He compelled the murderers to go out, who were immediately slain. At length, unable to bear the violence of the flames, he wrapped his mantle round his head, and appeared at the door. A voice immediately exclaimed; "Good rede, short rede; slay ye the bishop!" and he fell pierced with a number of wounds. His death was not sufficient to appease their revenge, for they mangled and insulted his body, which was found naked on the spot by the monks of Jarrow, who conveyed it by water, first to their own monastery, and subsequently to Durham, where it was privately buried in the cathedral.

In the reign of Edward VI. Gateshead was separated from the possessions of the Bishop of Durham, and annexed to Newcastle, but was subsequently restored to its original proprietor. Bishop Skirlaw, in 1553, granted to the corporation of Newcastle a tract of land lying to the east of Gateshead, and known by the name of the "Salt Meadows," and in a short time afterwards, Bishop Barnes let to Queen Elizabeth, for a term of 99 years, the manors of Gateshead and Whickham, which lease was subsequently transferred to the corporation of Newcastle. On its reversion to the see of Durham in 1716, the park and manor of Gateshead were granted on a 21 year's lease, renewable every year, at the annual rent of £235, 11s. 4d. to W. Coatsworth, Esq., from whom the lease has descended to Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. of Hebburn Hall, the present proprietor.

The freehold property denominated the "Borough Lands," which are vested in the "borough-holders" and freemen, cannot be traced to its original possessors. We find, that in 1557, the burgesses were in possession of Windmill Hill, Longflatt, and Stoneflatt, and that shortly afterwards they litigated their common right in Redheugh and Harelaw, with the Whites of Redheugh. There is a decree of Queen Elizabeth, which recognises the right of pasture in the "Town Fields," and we find cows pastured there in 1607. By an act of parliament obtained in 1814, power was granted to enclose and divide certain portions of the borough-lands, or town-fields. The quantity divided according to the proportion of borough tenure and common right, amounted to 157 acres. A certain portion of the land, was reserved under the authority of the act; it contained about ten acres, and with the buildings upon it, constituted the property of the borough-holders, and freemen, whose number at present, is very limited.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is so old that the date of its erection is entirely unknown, but we find it mentioned as early as the year 1291, at which period the living was worth £13 6s, 8d. per annum. It is a cruciform structure, and from the shape and hewn work of the stones, appears to have been constructed from the ruins of some Roman edifice. Within the last century this venerable structure has undergone extensive alterations and repairs, the tower and a portion of the nave having been rebuilt, the spires taken down, and the roof altered. Six new bells were hung in 1773, and a beautiful stained glass window, representing the Annunciation, was presented to the church in 1819. A new organ was purchased by subscription in 1824, and the interior wood-work on the ground floor, with

the gallery front and pulpit, were removed and replaced in 1838, when the interior of the church was generally repaired, altered, and heated by hot water. The church possesses accommodation for 1,007 persons, and 125 children. The living, a rectory in the arch-deaconary of Durham, and deanery of Chester, is rated at £27 13s. 4d., gross income, £750. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. Rector, the Rev. John Davies, D.D. The parish register commences in 1559.

Such was the state of this ancient edifice, but it is now a complete wreck, from the effects of the explosion which took place in its neighbourhood, on the 6th of October of the current year. Not a window was left in the church, and the three faces of the clock were blown out, though it was not in itself injured. At a meeting of the parishioners, held on the 15th of November of the present year, it was decided to repair and restore the venerable structure. The cost of the repairs, &c., will amount to upwards of £1,255.

**TRINITY CHAPEL**—This ancient structure, supposed to have been erected previous to 1207, is situated in High-street. After the confiscation of the property of the monastic establishments, it became the property of the ancient Northumbrian family of Riddell, whose mansion house, which stood adjacent, suffered severely from the Scots under Leslie, and being the residence of a Catholic family, was plundered and set on fire by a Protestant mob in 1746. This chapel, which seems to have fallen into disuse after the union of the hospitals of the Holy Trinity and St. Edmund in 1248, shared the violence of the mob, and remained a ruin until the year 1836, when Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., lord of the manor, gave the ground and building, as also a site for the erection of schools, to the rector and churchwardens of Gateshead. In consequence of this gift, a public subscription was commenced, which realised a sufficient sum for the repair of the venerable edifice and the erection of the schools. The chapel was opened for worship, according to the rites of the church of England, in 1837. The eastern window contains the armorial bearings of many of the subscribers, beautifully executed in stained glass by Mr. Wailes of Newcastle. The Rev. Thomas Speck is the present chaplain.

**ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL**, High-street, was erected by subscription in 1809, at a cost of £1,331. There was formerly but one service at this chapel on Sundays, but since the wreck of the parish church by the explosion of the 6th of October, there has been three services—an arrangement which will be continued so long as it may be necessary.—Rev. William Bennett, chaplain.

**BETHESDA CHAPEL**.—This building, the property of the Methodist New Connexion, is situated between Brunswick-terrace and Melbourne-street. It is a fine commodious brick edifice, with a stone portico, and possesses sufficient accommodation for 970 persons. The basement storey serves as a school.

**THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL**, situated at the head of Melbourne-street, was erected in 1836, by a congregation of Independents, from whom it was transferred to the present occupants. It is a commodious edifice with school-room, &c. attached, and is seated for 640 persons,—The Rev. T. K. Knox, is the present minister.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL in West-street, is a small structure possessing sittings for about 80 persons. There is also another chapel belonging to the same body in Nelson-street.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, situated in High-street, is a fine commodious structure, erected in 1815, and will accommodate 670 persons. There is a vestry and suitable school-rooms adjoining the chapel. There is another Wesleyan Chapel in Pipewellgate, which will seat about 165 persons.

THE ANCHORAGE SCHOOL.—This establishment is said to derive its name from the dues for anchorage in the Tyne, having been originally appropriated to its support. It occupies apartments over the vestries of St. Mary's Church, and has an endowment of £12 per annum, bequeathed by Dr. Pickering, rector of Gateshead, in 1701. For this endowment the master teaches fifteen boys, at a reduced charge of one shilling a quarter, these boys being nominated by the rector of Gateshead for the time being. According to the deed of foundation, the boys are to be taught "the Latin and Greek tongues, as well as to write and cast up accounts, and the art of navigation or plain sailing." In addition to these English Grammar, Geography, and Mathematics form a part of the course of instruction.—The Rev. W. Bennett is the present master.

THE ELLISON SCHOOLS adjoin the Trinity Chapel, High-street, and were erected by subscription in 1838. They comprise schools for infants and boys; the former occupying the ground floor, and the latter the first floor of the building.—John Cranston and Martha Carr, teachers.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOLS are situated in Ellison-terrace, and occupy a fine stone building, which was erected in 1842, at a cost of £907, exclusive of the site. This establishment comprises separate schools for boys and girls, classrooms, &c. which are well adapted for the purposes to which they are applied. W. Clifford and Miss Clifford, teachers.

There are several other schools both public and private, for which see Academies and Schools in the Directory.

ST. EDMUND'S, OR KING JAMES'S HOSPITAL.—The religious institutions which flourished at Monkchester—see NEWCASTLE—no doubt gave rise to those on the south side of the Tyne. Amongst these was the chapel or hospital of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, now called King James's Hospital. Tanner informs us that one Uttan was abbot of a monastery here prior to 653, but the date of its foundation and the name of its founder are alike unknown. It appears to have been converted into an hospital some time before the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII. for Leland says, "whereas the hospital of St. Edmund, of Gateshead, in Wyrale, was some time a monastery, as I have heard, and by lykelyhood the same that Bede speakythe of." Its annual value is stated in Dugdale's Monasticon, at £5. 9s. 4d.; but according to Speed, at £109. 4s. 4d. Although the ancient history of St. Edmund's Hospital is involved in obscurity, it is certain that Bishop Farnham, in 1248, annexed to it the chapel and hospital of the Holy Trinity, and amongst the numerous charters respecting this institution, carefully preserved in Gateshead vestry, is one dated 28th of April, 1485, in

which this latter is styled "the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the Hospital of St. Edmund." Bishop Farnham endowed it with several estates in the neighbourhood, and gave to it a charter in which it is recited that the establishment should consist of four priests, one of whom was to be master, but was to eat at the same table, &c. as the rest of the brethren. After the Dissolution, this establishment became the property of the crown, by whom masters were regularly appointed, but the charters having been afterwards lost, and the revenues partly converted to purposes of private emolument, it was refounded by James I. in 1610. The new society was ordered to consist of a master, who should always be the rector of Gateshead for the time being, and of three poor brethren. In 1810 an act of parliament was passed, which empowered the master and brethren to let leases of their property, in parcels not exceeding one acre, for a term of not more than 99 years, and by the provisions of the said act the number of brethren was increased to thirteen, ten of whom are styled younger brethren. Each of the elder, or ancient brethren, receives £25 per annum, a suit of clothes, a house to live in, and an allowance for coals. The ten younger brethren must be single men, 56 years of age, or upwards, of good character, and not possessing more than £20 a-year. They each receive £12 per annum, and a suit of clothes every two years. A salary of £40 per annum is paid to the chaplain, who officiates in St. Edmund's Chapel. The whole of the appointments are made by the Rector of Gateshead, as master of the hospital, usually from inhabitants of Gateshead. The ancient brethren reside in houses, built about the year 1812, on lands belonging to the hospital. The revenues, derived from lands and mines, amounted, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report, to £525. 17s. per annum.

THE GATESHEAD DISPENSARY, established in 1832, is situated on the west side of High-street, and is solely supported by public subscriptions and donations. Prior to the year above mentioned, this town had provided no relief, of a medical character, for the poor, but immediately after the visitation of the cholera, at that period, this praiseworthy institution was established, and well and efficiently has it done its work. Did we need anything to prove its efficiency, we have only to allude to the facility with which the sufferers at the late disastrous conflagration, were relieved and their wants attended to. It is in contemplation to erect a new and more suitable building as soon as the requisite funds can be obtained. The total number of persons who have received the benefit of this institution, since its commencement in 1832, is upwards of 100,000. T. W. Crester, house surgeon.

THE TOWN HALL is situated in Half Moon Lane, near the south end of the High Level Bridge. It contains a spacious Council Chamber, Police Court, and the various corporate offices, as also the County Court for the Gateshead District.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—This institution was first established in 1837, and in 1846 a public subscription was commenced for a new building, which was completed and opened in 1848, at a cost of £1,372. The expense of the site for this building was contributed by Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. The

establishment contains on the first floor a spacious hall, in which lectures are occasionally delivered, and on the ground floor is the library, with a residence for the librarian. The library contains about 3,200 volumes, besides the various metropolitan and local newspapers, periodicals, &c. Richard Cook, librarian. There is also a Literary Institution in West-street.

GATESHEAD POST OFFICE, is situated in Tyne-lane, and was first established in 1771. A statement of the times of arrival and departure of the several mails will be found prefixed to the Directory.

THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK, RAILWAY STATION, Half Moon Lane, was erected in 1844, as a station for the Darlington Junction Railway, and was formerly used for the Brandling Junction Railway. Richard Alison, station master.

THE GATESHEAD POOR LAW UNION, comprehends 12 parishes and townships, including an area of 25,493 acres, and a population in 1851, of 48,081 souls. The parishes and townships are Chopwell, Crawcrook, Fellside, Gateshead with Gateshead Fell, Heworth, Lowside, Stella, Swalwell, Ryton, Ryton Woodside, Whickham, and Winlaton. THE UNION WORKHOUSE is situated in Union-lane. Arthur Main, master; Eliza Main, matron; R. H. Wilson surgeon; and — Struthers, teacher.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Gateshead is progressively and rapidly increasing in importance as a manufacturing district. There are extensive manufactories of chain-cables, with numerous iron and brass-foundries, and glass-houses, several of which are very extensive. There are also other manufactories of different kinds. Upwards of 500 persons are engaged in the manufacture of glass-bottles alone. There are extensive collieries within the borough, and on Gateshead Fell are situated the great grindstone quarries, whence Newcastle is said to have derived all its commercial fame for “Newcastle Grindstones,” which are exported to every part of the globe. The late terrific explosion having destroyed a great amount of property in the vicinity of the Tyne, it is purposed by the corporation to purchase the several buildings extending along the river, from the High Level Bridge in Pipewell-gate, on the west, to the North Eastern Railway Drops, in Hillgate, on the east, and on their site to form quays or wharfs, with the requisite buildings, &c.

GOVERNMENT AND FRANCHISE.—From the earliest period of its records till the year 1695, Gateshead was governed by a bailiff appointed by the Bishop of Durham. Since that year and previous to the passing of the new municipal act, it was governed by two stewards, chosen by the borough-holders and freemen, but they exercised no jurisdiction or municipal authority over the borough, and received no tolls or dues of any kind within it. There is no charter in existence, but a belief exists that the borough was once incorporated, and some faint traces remain of corporate titles, offices, and customs; a common seal, and considerable borough property descending in perpetuity. The ancient deeds and papers deposited in a chest kept by the stewards, were surreptitiously removed many years ago, but one of the remaining documents bearing the date 1696, contains allusions to the “town and borough of Gateshead,”

and to a grant made by Queen Elizabeth, "of Bensham and Harps-Head to the town and borough of Gateshead." Bishops Cosin and Tunstal, and Oliver Cromwell, incorporated a number of trading companies here, but they have almost all become extinct. By the Municipal Corporations Act, the borough was divided into *three wards*, called respectively East, West, and South Wards, and incorporated under the style of "The Borough-holders and Freemen of the Borough of Gateshead." Six aldermen and eighteen councillors were appointed for its government, and a commission of the peace was also granted to it. The borough of Gateshead consists of the parish of Gateshead, and part of the chapelry of Heworth in the parish of Jarrow, containing in 1851, 763 inhabitants. This borough was also enfranchised by the Reform Act, and now returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. The boundaries of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are coincident. William Hutt, Esq. is the present member.

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## BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

CORPORATION IN 1854-5.

RICHARD W. HODGSON, Mayor.

WILLIAM KELL, Town Clerk.

SAMUEL E. PEARSE, Treasurer.

### ALDERMEN.

JAMES SMITH  
JOHN LISTER  
JOSEPH ROBSON

THOMAS CUMMINS  
GEORGE HAWKS  
CHARLES J. PEARSON

### COUNCILLORS.

EAST WARD.  
James Hewitt.  
Frederick P. Ionn.  
William Aspden  
John Skelton.  
George Brinton.  
Joseph A. Hymers.

WEST WARD.  
Bryan J. Prockter.  
William Douglas.  
George Crawshaw.  
Peter Haggie.  
George Hunter.  
William Cook.

SOUTH WARD.  
Richard W. Hodgson.  
Thomas Welford.  
Alexander G. Grey.  
Christian Allhusen.  
George Patterson.  
James Wilson.

### BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor.  
John Lister.  
Thomas Cummins.  
George Hawks.  
John Barras.

William Hymers.  
John Grace, jun.  
James Pollock.  
Ralph Wake.  
William H. Brockett.

## CHARITIES OF GATESHEAD,

*As abstracted from the Parliamentary Reports, with the date of each bequest, and the name of the donor.*

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what purposes applied.	Annual value.
1245.	Nicholas Farnham (rent).....	King James's Hospital.....	£525 17 0
1624.	Anthony Hebson (rent charge) .....	poor .....	1 0 0
1627.	Henry Smith .....	poor, in clothing .....	16 18 0
1648.	Andrew Aldworth (rent charge) .....	poor .....	1 0 0
1660.	James Cole (rent charge) .....	poor .....	4 0 0
1672.	Elizabeth Collinson (rent) .....	poor widows & inhabitants	12 10 0
1676.	Matthew Bates (rent charge).....	poor .....	1 0 0
1679.	Sir W. Blackett (rent charge) .....	poor .....	2 0 0
1687.	Harrison and others (interest) .....	poor .....	13 10 0
1689.	John Bowman (rent).....	poor .....	5 0 0
1696.	Thomas Rawling (rent).....	poor .....	18 0 0
1700-1.	T. Pickering (interest) .....	Anchorage School.....	12 0 0
1703.	Jane Sutton (rent charge).....	poor .....	1 0 0
1728.	Thomas Powell (rent) .....	Almshouse.....	2 0 0
1743.	Hannah Thompson (rent charge) .....	poor .....	2 10 0
Total.....			£618 5 0

## GATESHEAD DISTRICT.

BARRINGTON PLACE is a hamlet in the parish of Gateshead, situated about three-fourths of a mile south of Tyne Bridge. BENSHAM is also a hamlet in the same parish, one mile and a half S.W. of Gateshead. ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH is situated at the angle formed by the road leading down to Bensham, with the Hexham Turnpike Road. It was erected in 1844, as a chapel of ease to St. Mary's, Gateshead, the service being performed by the clergymen of the mother church.

BILL QUAY is a village on the south side of the Tyne, in the township of Lower Heworth. It is situated about four miles east of Gateshead. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

BLAYDON, a village in the township of Winlaton, is situated on the Tyne, at the confluence of a small burn, five miles west of Gateshead. It contains a church dedicated to St. Cuthbert, a Primitive, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a National School, and a Mechanics' Institute. Here is also a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The BLAYDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE was erected by subscription in 1852, the cost being upwards of £600. It is a handsome and commodious structure, in a modern style of architecture, and comprises a reading-room, library, and a large lecture-hall; the latter is used as a school during the week, and as a place of worship by the Wesleyan Methodist Reformers on Sundays. The news-room is well supplied with the various metropolitan and provincial journals, periodicals, etc., and the library contains upwards of 400 volumes in general literature. Joseph Cowen, Esq., and Mr. James Eadie, secretaries; Mr. Joseph Elliott, librarian.

BLUE QUARRIES is a hamlet in the parish of Gateshead, situated near Sheriff Hill, about two and a half miles S. by E. of Tyne Bridge.

CARR'S HILL is a pleasantly situated village, in Upper Heworth and Gateshead townships, one mile and a half S. by E. of Gateshead.

DUNSTON, a populous village in Whickham parish, is situated on the river Team, two miles W.S.W. of Gateshead, where there are several coal staiths, belonging to different collieries. Here are chapels belonging to the Methodist New Connexion, and to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, as also a National School. At Dunston Hill, a little to the south of the village, is Carr Villa, the seat of Cuthbert Carr, Esq., commanding a fine view of Newcastle and the adjacent country.

FELLING (HIGH), a village in the township of Nether Heworth, and parish of Jarrow, is situated two miles S.E. of Gateshead. The Independents, Methodist New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have chapels here.

FELLING (LOW) is also a village in the same township and parish as High Felling. It is about two miles E. by S. of Newcastle, and possesses a Catholic church, a School, a Railway station, etc. Here are extensive chemical works and other manufactories.

FELLING SHORE is a populous district two and a half miles east of Gateshead, possessing quays for shipping grindstones, and several manufactories. There are two chapels here belonging to the Methodist New Connexion and Wesleyan Methodists.

GATESHEAD HIGH FELL is situated two and a half miles, and GATESHEAD LOW FELL two and a quarter miles, south of Tyne Bridge. At Low Fell there is a Methodist New Connexion Chapel, and one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. There is also a public School, Library, and Lecture rooms.

HEBBURN is a village in the parish of Jarrow and township of Monkton, situated four and a half miles E. by S. of Gateshead. It contains two chapels belonging respectively to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a school for the children of those who are employed in the collieries of this neighbourhood.

HEBBURN QUAY is situated a little to the north of Hebburn village—vast quantities of ballast are deposited here from the ships coming into the Tyne. Hebburn and the surrounding neighbourhood was formerly the property of the monastery of Jarrow.

HEWORTH (NETHER) is a chapelry township and village in the parish of Jarrow. The chapelry and township, which are coextensive, comprise an area of 2,853 acres, and the population in 1801, was 2,887; in 1811, 2,905; in 1821, 3,921; in 1831, 5,424; in 1841, 7,008; and in 1851, 8,869 souls. This increase of population is owing to the opening of a new colliery and the establishment of manufactories. THE VILLAGE of Heworth is situated about two miles and three-quarters E.S.E. of Newcastle. The Church is a handsome structure in the Gothic style, erected in 1822 at a cost of £2026, and in consequence of a grant having been received from the Society for Promoting the Enlargement of Churches, 620 sittings are free and unappropriated for ever. In the burial ground attached to this church is a monumental stone, commemorating a dreadful accident which occurred at Felling Colliery, in May,

1812, when ninety-one persons were killed by an explosion of fire-damp. This chapelry was erected into a District Parish in February, 1843. The living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Durham, and deanery of Chester, is in the patronage of T. Brown, Esq. and others. Incumbent, the Rev. John Henry Butt.

HEWORTH (HIGH) is a village situated about three-quarters of a mile S. of Heworth Nether. It contains a few scattered houses, and commands an extensive view of the river Tyne. HEWORTH SHORE is, as its name implies, on the banks of the river, two miles and a half E. by S. of Gateshead, adjoining Felling Shore on the east. Here are numerous manufactories of various kinds, which afford employment to a considerable number of persons.

MONKTON is a township and village in Jarrow parish, about one mile S. of Hebburn. Here is a Chapel of Ease to Jarrow, and a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

PELAW MAIN is a hamlet in the township of Heworth, four miles east of Gateshead, on the west of Hebburn Quay.

SHERIFF HILL, or GATESHEAD FELL, is situated about two miles south of Gateshead. Here is St John's District Parish church, which was erected in 1825, at a cost of £3339. It contains 1,000 sittings, half of which are free and unappropriated. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Durham and deanery of Chester, is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. William Atkinson, M.A.

STELLA is a township and village in Ryton Parish, comprising 319 acres, its population in 1801, was 314; in 1811, 385; in 1821, 421; in 1831, 482; in 1841, 563; in 1851, 565 souls. THE VILLAGE of Stella is situated on the Tyne, six miles west of Newcastle. Here is a neat Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas, attached to which are schools for both sexes.

SWALWELL is a township and village in Whickham parish. The population of the township in 1811, was 1,393; in 1821, 1,320; in 1831, 1,372; in 1841, 1,611; and in 1851, 1,429 souls. This decrease of population is ascribed to the closing of the large iron works which formerly existed here. Swalwel was formerly the property of a family which bore the local name, from whom it passed to the Thorntons, and subsequently was possessed by the Lumleys. THE VILLAGE of Swalwell is situated about four miles W. by S. of Gateshead. Here are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Wesleyan Reformers. There is also a Charity School and a Mechanics' Institute, and Library,—J. Armstrong, librarian.

TEAMS is a hamlet situated about two miles west of Gateshead. Here is a chapel belonging to the Methodist New Connexion.

WHICKHAM is a parish in the west division of Chester Ward, three miles W.S.W. of Gateshead, east of the river Derwent, and south of the river Tyne, and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. It contains the townships of Fellside, Lowside, Swalwell, and Whickham, whose united area is 5,993 acres. The population of the parish in 1801, was 3,659; in 1811, 3,746; in 1821,

3,713; in 1831, 3,848; in 1841, 4,319; and in 1851, 5,565 souls. The number of inhabitants in the township of Whickham in 1811, was 758; in 1821, 788; in 1831, 873; in 1841, 923; and in 1851, 910 souls. The manor is held by lease of the Bishop of Durham. THE VILLAGE of Whickham is well built, and some of the houses stand on the brink of a steep descent, which commands a beautiful prospect of the vale of Tyne from Newburn to Newcastle. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and beautiful building. The living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Durham and deanery of Chester, is valued in the Liber Regis at £20 8s. 11½d.; gross income £803. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. Rector, the Rev. Henry B. Carr, M.A. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. This parish possesses several day schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum, and another is partly supported by the Bishop of Durham. The Day and Sunday school is endowed for the instruction of thirty poor children. It was founded in 1711, by the Rev. Robert Tomlinson, D.D., sometime rector of this parish, and derives its income from sundry bequests left by him and others, partly from the rental of certain galleries and pews in the church, partly from subscriptions, and partly from small payments made by the children. The school-room was considerably enlarged by Archdeacon Bowyer. The endowments of this Charity, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report, yielded £14. per annum.

WINDY NOOK is a hamlet in the township of Upper Heworth, and parish of Jarrow, situated two and three quarter miles S.E. of Gateshead. Here is a Chapel of Ease dedicated to St. Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain, a Methodist New Connexion Chapel, and St Alban's Schools.

WINLATON is a parish, township, and village, in the western division of Chester Ward. The parish comprises the townships of Chopwell and Winlaton, which, previous to 1841, were returned as part of Ryton parish, and whose united area is 8,261 acres. Its population in 1801, was 3,367; in 1811, 3,354; in 1821, 3,532; in 1831, 3,951; in 1841, 5,326; and in 1851, 6,085 souls. The township of Winlaton contains 5,111 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 3,021; in 1811, 3,063; in 1821, 3,295; in 1831, 3,951; in 1841, 5,006; and in 1851, 5,627 souls. THE VILLAGE of Winlaton is situated on the west side of the Derwent, six miles west of Gateshead. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Paul, is an elegant Gothic structure, erected in 1828, from a design by Ignatius Bonomi, Esq. at a cost of £2,500. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Durham, and deanery of Chester, gross income £356. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. Rector, the Rev. Henry Wardle, M.A. There is an Independent church formed in 1831, and the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship here. The village also possesses a Mechanics' Institution, and a Subscription Library.

WREKENTON is a hamlet in Gateshead parish, situated about three and a quarter miles south of Gateshead. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. There are also the Barrington, and the National Schools.

## POST OFFICE, GATESHEAD,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Postmaster.

## STATEMENTS OF DELIVERIES AND DESPATCHES.

ARRIVALS.	Arrives at	Delivery commence about.
From London, the South generally, and Ireland .....	7 10 a.m.)	8 a.m.
„ Newcastle .....	7 10 a.m.)	
„ Hexham Line .....	8 25 p.m.)	
„ Scotland and Places North .....	11 0 p.m.)	
„ South Shields .....	10 0 p.m.)	
„ Sunderland .....	10 0 p.m.)	
From London, the South generally, and Ireland .....	5 5 p.m.)	6 15 p.m.
„ Scotland and Places North .....	5 35 p.m.)	
„ Carlisle Line .....	3 15 p.m.)	
„ South Shields .....	5 35 p.m.)	
„ North Shields .....	5 35 p.m.)	
„ Sunderland .....	4 35 p.m.)	
Local Posts .....	5 0 p.m.)	

## SUNDAYS.

There is no Delivery by Letter-carriers on Sundays. Letters are delivered from the Office Window between eight and ten, a.m.

DESPATCHES.	Box closes at	Letters received bearing one additional stamp.	Bags closed at
To Edinburgh and Places North .....	6 40 a.m.	6 50 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
„ Ditto, &c. (Second Despatch) .....	4 15 p.m.	4 35 p.m.	4 45 p.m.
„ Carlisle and Places West .....	9 30 a.m.	9 40 a.m.	10 0 a.m.
„ London, the South generally, and Ireland .....	5 20 p.m.	5 40 p.m.	5 50 p.m.
„ Ditto, &c. (Second Despatch) .....	10 0 p.m.	.. ..	10 0 p.m.
„ Newcastle 1st .....	6 40 a.m.	6 50 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
„ Ditto 2nd .....	5 20 p.m.	5 40 p.m.	5 50 p.m.
„ Sunderland 1st .....	10 0 p.m.	.. ..	10 0 p.m.
„ Ditto 2nd .....	3 30 p.m.	3 50 p.m.	3 55 p.m.
„ Ditto 3rd .....	5 30 p.m.	5 56 p.m.	5 55 p.m.
„ North Shields, 1st .....	6 40 a.m.	6 50 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
„ Ditto 2nd .....	5 20 p.m.	5 40 p.m.	5 50 p.m.
„ South Shields 1st .....	10 0 p.m.	.. ..	10 0 p.m.
„ Ditto 2nd .....	5 30 p.m.	5 50 p.m.	5 55 p.m.
„ Local Posts .....	7 30 a.m.	.. ..	7 30 a.m.

SUNDAYS.—The CARLISLE MAIL will leave at 8-30 a.m.

MONEY ORDERS will be granted and paid between the hours of nine a.m. and 4-45 p.m.

POST OFFICE, BLAYDON, J. P. Dalton, *postmaster*. Letters arrive about 10-30, and are despatched at 3 p.m.

POST OFFICE, HIGH FELLING, Elizabeth Swan, *postmistress*. Letters arrive at 10-15, a.m. and are despatched at 3-30 p.m.

POST OFFICE, HEBBURN, John Robson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive about 12-30 p.m. and are despatched at 1-30 p.m.

POST OFFICE, HEWORTH, G. F. A. Willshire, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 10-15 a.m. and are despatched at 3 p.m.

POST OFFICE, SHERIFF HILL, Jane Dawson, *postmistress*. Letters arrive at 11 a.m. and are despatched at 7-30 p.m.

POST OFFICE, SWALWELL, Robert Shield, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 12-30 p.m. and are despatched at 1-40 p.m.

POST OFFICE, WHICKHAM, John J. Robinson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 11 a.m. and are despatched at 8-30 p.m.

POST OFFICE, WINLATON, Isaac Aydon, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 12 at noon.

## GATESHEAD & DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

ABBOT John & Co. iron & brass founders, South-shore

Abbot John, iron and brass founder (J. Abbot and Co.); ho. 2, Ellison-place, Newcastle

Abbot John George, iron and brass founder (J. Abbot and Co.); ho. 2, Ellison-place, Newcastle

Adams David, schoolmaster, High Felling

Adamson Rev. Edward Hussey incumbent of St. Alban's, Windy Nook, Greencroft Villa, Blue Quarries

Adamson Robert, tailor, High Felling

Adamson Eleanor & Matilda, confectioners, Half Moon-lane

Adamson John Arkless, prov. dr. Swalwell

Adshead Charles L. druggist, Wrekenton

Aiston William, butcher, Blaydon

Akenhead Mr. A. 58, High-street

Alderson Ann, vict. *Bush Inn*, Oakwell-gate

Aldridge Saml. vict. *Board Inn*, Bill Quay

Allan Hannah, prov. dealer, Pipewell-gate

Allan Nicholas, prov. dealer, Grahamsley-st

Allen Robert and Co. grocers, Easton-court

Allhusen C. and Co. soap and alkali manufacturers, Mount Greenwich

Allhusen Christian, soap and alkali manufacturer (C. Allhusen and Co.); ho. Elswick-hall, Newcastle

Allison Richard, Gateshead, station master; ho. Grosvenor-street

Almond Mrs. Mary, midwife, 24, Ellison-st

Almond Thomas, painter, Carr's Hill

Alexander Wm. builder, Heworth Shore; ho. High Felling

Anderson George, provision dr. Chapel-st

Anderson John, 17, Molendine-terrace

Anderson & Miller, hat manufrs. Bridge-st  
Anderson Robert vict. *Blue Bell Inn* and  
butcher, High Felling

Anderson Robert, hat manufacturer (Anderson and Miller); ho. 11, Bloomfield-ter

Anderson Rev. Thos. Knox, (Presbyterian)  
Borough-field

Anderson Thomas cashier of North British  
Railway Company; ho. 5, King William-st

Anderson William, viewer, High Heworth

Anderson Wm. violin maker, Grahamsley-st

Angus Mrs. Elizabeth, Poplar Cottage,  
Union-lane

Angus & Reed, grocers and drprs. Winlaton

Angus Thomas, leather merchant, Union-pl

Andrews Nicholas & Son, ironmongers, &c.  
Sunderland Road-end

Andrews Nicholas, ironmonger (N. Andrews  
and Son); ho. 6, High West-street

Andrews Thomas, nail (cut and wrought)  
manufacturer (N. Andrews, and Son);  
6, High West-street

Apedaile Thomas H. solicitor (Kell and  
Apedaile); ho. Haydon Bridge

Appleby Thos. prov. dealer, Grosvenor-st

Archer Miss Margaret, 20, Ravensworth-ter

Archer Thos. smith, Dunston

Arkle E. vict. *William IV. Inn*, Low-Benshaw

- Arkle John, butcher, 188, High-street; ho. West-street
- Arkless Christiana, prov. dealer, Wickham
- Armstrong Charles, land agent, Axwell Park Lodge, near Swalwell
- Armstrong; George, paint and colour manfr. Felling-shore; ho. 18, Claremont-place
- Armstrong George, solicitor, 2, Bridge-st; ho. 9, Albion-place, Newcastle
- Armstrong Geo. blacksmith, Winlaton
- Armstrong Henry, butcher, Winlaton
- Armstrong John, grocer & farmer, Swalwell
- Armstrong John, railway engineer, Hutt st
- Armstrong John, shopkeeper, High Felling
- Armstrong Joseph, shovel handle manufacturer, Swalwell
- Armstrong Mat. beer retailer, Low Felling
- Armstrong Michael, provision dlr. Winlaton
- Armstrong Robert, prov. dealer, Wrekenton
- Armstrong Thomas, boot maker and provision dealer, Low Felling
- Arnott James, deputy clerk of County Court, Sandhill; ho. 3, Union-row
- Arthur Thos. vict. *Elephant Inn*, Swalwell
- Arthur William, teacher, Heworth
- Aspdin, Ord, and Co. mnfrs. of patent Portland cement, Blackwall and London
- Aspdin Wm. cement manufacturer, (A. Ord and Co.); ho. Strawberry-place, Newcastle
- Atchison Andrew, baker, 9, Bridge-street, and at Newcastle
- Atkin Walter, grocer, 181, High-street
- Atkinson Bartholow. weigh house, High-st
- Atkinson Geo. Thompson, dyer, 22, Church-street; ho. 2, Albert-terrace, Newcastle
- Atkinson Isabella, lodgings, 15, Melbourne-st
- Atkinson John, agent, 47, Melbourne-street
- Atkinson John, provision dlr. 29, High-st
- Atkinson John, smith, High-street; ho. Windmill-hills
- Atkinson John, farmer and carter, Winlaton
- Atkinson John, tailor, High Felling
- Atkinson Jonathan, butcher, Whickham
- Atkinson Joseph, house painter, 5, Grosvenor-street
- Atkinson Joseph, teacher, Dunston
- Atkinson Mrs. Margaret, Cramer-dykes
- Atkinson R. vict. *Glass House Tavern*, Blaydon
- Atkinson Richard, prov. dealer and draper, Dunston
- Atkinson Robert, cart propr. High-street
- Atkinson Sarah, vict. *Ellison Arms Inn*, Ellison-street
- Atkinson Thomas, bootmaker, Dunston
- Atkinson Thomas, grocer, 18, Bridge-street; ho. 6, Sedgewick-place
- Atkinson Wm. confectr, &c. 138, High-st.
- Atkinson Rev. William, incumbent of Saint John's, Sheriff Hill
- Atley Thomas, gentleman, Cramer-dykes
- Audas Joshua, clerk at Abbot's, High-street
- Audas William, tin-plate worker, Hill-street; ho. 1, Brunswick-terrace
- Aydon Edward, provision dealer, Blaydon
- Aydon Isaac, postmaster, Winlaton
- Ayre Jacob, tailor and draper, Wrekenton
- Ayre Mrs. Margaret, seminary, 1, Union-pl
- BACON Mary, provision dealer, Carr's-hill
- Bagnall Isaiah, draper, Winlaton
- Bagnall John, smith and butcher, Winlaton
- Bagnall R. S. Son and Co. chain, hinge, and nail manufacturer, Winlaton, and forge works, at Swalwell
- Bagnall Henry A. chain, &c. manufacturer (R. S. Bagnall, Son, & Co.); ho. Winlaton
- Bagnall Isaiah, chain, &c. manufacturer (R. S. Bagnall, Son, & Co.); ho. Winlaton
- Bagnall R. S. chain, &c. manuftr. (Bagnall Son & Co.); ho. Winlaton
- Bailes William, joiner and cartwright, Low Felling; ho. Holly-hill
- Bainbridge John, prov. dealer, Park-lane
- Bainbridge John, provision dlr. 184, High-st
- Bainbridge Thos. gentleman, Low Bensham
- Bainbridge Thos. whitesmith, 28, Bottle-bank
- Bainbridge Wm. vict. *Ravensworth Castle Inn*, Hutt-street
- Baliol John Thomas, medicine vendor, 5, Church-street
- Ball John, comrcial. traveller, The Crescent
- Baldson James, painter, &c. Pipewell-gate
- Banson Jane, teacher, Heworth
- Barclay James, provision dlr. High-Felling
- Barkas Miss Margaret, The Crescent
- Barkess Henry, provision dlr. Sedgewick-pl
- Barkus Benjamin, M.D. & surgeon, 2, High West-street
- Barkus William, viewer, Eighton Lodge
- Barkus William, viewer, Low Fell
- Barnes Elizabeth, vict. *Yarmouth Arms Inn*, Heworth Shore
- Barnes Henry, bootmaker, Bill Quay
- Barnes Robert and John, farmers, Monkton
- Barras George, provision dealer, Low Fell
- Barras John & Co. brewers, 204, High-st
- Barras John, brewer (J. Barras & Co.); ho. Farnaces
- Barras John D. painter, Low Fell
- Barras John Dixon, painter, Low Fell
- Barras Samuel, firebrick manufacturer; ho. 4, St. Edmund's-place
- Barrett Joseph, tobacconist, 6, Bridge-st; ho. Trafalgar-street, Newcastle

- Battensby Wm. joiner & grocer, Whickham  
 Battersby Wm. vict. *Hope and Anchor Inn*,  
 Windy-nook  
 Baty Isabella, beer retailer, Whickham  
 Beaumont W. B. lead wharf, Blaydon  
 Bell Catherine, vict. *Maggie Inn*, Teams  
 Bell Edward, smith, 16, High-street; ho.  
 West-street  
 Bell Edward, provision dealer, Wrekenton,  
 Bell George, provision dealer, Friar's Goose  
 Bell George, nail manufacturer, Winlton  
 Bell Jacob, provision dealer, Mulgrave-ter;  
 ho. Windmill-hills  
 Bell Jas. beerhouse, Sunderland Road-end  
 Bell James, provision dealer, Whickham  
 Bell John, beer retailer, corner of Cross-st  
 Bell John, beerhouse, Mount-pleasant  
 Bell John, vict. *Hawk's Arms Inn*, East-st  
 Bell John, land surveyor, High-street  
 Bell John, pig jobber, Sheriff Hill  
 Bell Joseph, chemist, 21, Bottle-bank; ho.  
 Railway-street, Newcastle  
 Bell Miss Margaret, 24, Ravensworth-ter  
 Bell Mrs. Low Fell  
 Bell Robt. vict. *Cross Keys Inn*, 35, Bridge-  
 street  
 Bell Thomas, land surveyor, Low Fell  
 Bell Thomas, beerhouse, Hillgate  
 Belt Robert, brewer and farmer, Winlton  
 Belt and Whitfield, prov. dealers, Winlton  
 Belton Mr. commercial traveller, Regent-st  
 Benden John, vict. *Coach and Horses Inn*,  
 Winlton  
 Bennett Mrs. Ann, Romulus-terrace  
 Bennett Eliza, teacher, Romulus-terrace  
 Bennett Francis, surgeon, 180, High-street  
 Bennett Richard, agent, Teams  
 Bennett Rev. William, chaplain of King  
 James's Hospital, and master of Anchor-  
 age school; ho. Brunswick-street  
 Bewick Miss Jane, 8, West-street  
 Bilton Mr. commercial traveller, Regent-st  
 Binns John, provision dealer, High Felling  
 Birkenshaw William, agent, Windmill-hills  
 Birkett Eleanor, vict. *Black Bull Inn*,  
 Blaydon  
 Birleson Wm. foreman at Abbott's, Crescent  
 Birtley John, builder, 9, William-street  
 Black Mary, provision dealer, Bill Quay  
 Blagburn John, butcher and watchmaker,  
 196, High-street; ho. Cross-street  
 Blair John, tailor, Nelson-street  
 Blakey John, bootmaker, 18, Bottle-bank,  
 and Newcastle  
 Blankley Jos. bootmaker, 14, Brunswick-ter  
 Blech H. F. gentleman, 4, Bloomfield-ter  
 Blenkinsop Robt. staitman, Felling Shore
- Blenkinsop John, grocer, 12, Bridge-street;  
 ho. Dunston  
 Boggon Isabella, vict. *Moulder's Arms Inn*,  
 Low Fell  
 Bone Jameson, hosier, 223, High-street;  
 ho. West Clayton-street, Newcastle  
 Boiston John, stone merchant, Heworth  
 Bolam Charles, joiner and builder, East-  
 street; ho. Victoria-street  
 Borries Christian, broker, 7, Walker-terrace  
 Bourn Miss Ann, 5, Hardwicke-terrace  
 Bourn Geo. and Co. chain and nail manu-  
 facturers, Winlton  
 Bourn Thos. chain, &c. manufr. (G. Bourn  
 & Co.); ho. Newcastle  
 Bourn William, innkeeper, Whickham  
 Boutland William, ship builder, Bill Quay  
 Bowdon John, nail maker, 30, Bottle Bank;  
 ho. Bankwell-stairs  
 Bowes John & Co. Norwood colliery owners,  
 Teams  
 Bowl Elizabeth, vict. *William IV. Inn*,  
 231, High street  
 Bowl Joseph, joiner, 2, Melbourne-street  
 Bowl William, cabinet maker; ho. 17, Ellison-st  
 Bowman Thomas, builder and slate mer-  
 chant, 53, High-street; ho. Regent-street  
 Bowron George, mason, Low Fell  
 Boyd Henry Patterson, nail and chain  
 manufacturer, Winlton  
 Boyd George, currier, &c. 12, West-street  
 Boyd John, butcher, Blaydon  
 Braban Thomas, farmer, Eighton  
 Brack Geo. manager; ho. Finney's-nursery  
 Brady Henry, surgeon, 203, High-street  
 Bramwell John, tobacconist, 218, High-st  
 Bramwell Thomas, farmer, Heworth  
 Bramwell Thomas and Co. chemical manu-  
 facturers, Heworth Shore  
 Bramwell Thomas, manufacturing chemist  
 (T. Bramwell & Co.); ho. Enfield-house  
 Brankston Archibald, vict. *Mulberry Tree  
 Inn*, Low Felling  
 Brecknell William Henry, auctioneer and  
 provision dealer, 3, Pipewell-gate; ho. 12,  
 Ellison-street  
 Brett John Frederick, tailor and draper, 22,  
 Church-street  
 Brice William, R.N. Fife-street  
 Brice Wm. S. draper's assistant, Cobden-st  
 Bridon William, vict. *Beehive Inn*, Low Fell  
 Bridge Thomas, vict. *Fox and Lamb Inn*,  
 Pipewell-gate  
 Briggs George, solicitor. Ocean-terrace  
 Briggs Mrs. Margaret, 4, Jackson-street  
 Brinsley James, china dealer, Half Moon-  
 lane; ho. Forth-street, Newcastle

- Brighton Jas. nail maker, 30, Bottle-bank; ho. Swan-street
- Brinton Charles, vict. *Gateshead Arms Inn*, Low Fell
- Brinton George (and stabling), vict. *Black Bull Inn*, 8, High-street
- Brockett Wm. Henry, clerk, Catherine-ter
- Brooks John, furniture broker, 168, High-st
- Brown Mrs. Ann, Brunswick-street
- Brown Elizabeth, milliner, 16, Church-st
- Brown Francis Sanderson, surgeon, Winlaton
- Brown Henry, cooper, &c. 200, High-street
- Brown Henry, railway station master, Low Felling
- Brown James, agent, Brunswick-street
- Brown Jno. bootmaker & grocer, Wrekenton
- Brown John, butcher, 190, High-street; ho. 8, Lambton terrace
- Brown John, glass mould maker, 131, High-street
- Brown John, bootmaker, 15, Charles-street
- Brown John, tailor, Winlaton
- Brown Josiah, cartwright & smith, Brandling-street; ho. Oakwell-gate
- Brown Philip, M.D. Blaydon.
- Brown Robert, prov. dealer, Rabbit-banks
- Brown Robert and Selby, sandmill, 23, Jackson-street
- Brown Robert Skinner, butcher, 1, Church-street; ho. Garden court
- Brown Sarah, confectioner, 3, High-street
- Brown Thomas, blacksmith, High Felling
- Brown Thos. cabinet maker, 8, Grosvenor-st
- Brown Rev. William, B.A. Blaydon
- Brown William, iron and brass founder (J. Abbott and Co.); ho. 4, Walker-terrace
- Brown William, stone merchant (Tate and Brown); ho. Heworth
- Brownless William, boot and shoemaker, Oakwell-gate
- Bruce Edward, builder, Ship-yard; ho. 10, Mulgrave-terrace
- Bruce Edward, butcher, Swalwell
- Bryson Thomas, provision dealer, Liddell-terrace
- Buggon Isabella, vict. *Moulders' Arms Inn*, Low Fell
- Bulcraig Thos. engine builder and smith, Hillgate; ho. 19, Claremont-place
- Bullock Henry, smith, Old Toll-bar; ho. Fenwick-terrace
- Bulmer Charles, Esq. Saltwell Hall
- Burden Josiah, naptha dr. 32, Church-st
- Burn Joseph M. teacher, National School, Winlaton
- Burn Mary, provision dealer, Blaydon
- Burn Richard, agent, Bloomfield-terrace
- Burn Ralph, cabinet maker (Hedley and Burn); ho. George-street, Newcastle
- Burn Thomas, marine store dealer, Pipewell-gate; ho. Hillgate
- Burn William, miller, Blaydon-burn
- Burnet Edwin W. butcher, Hebburn
- Burnett Miss Ellen, Dunston
- Burnett Jacob, manufacturing chemist (T. Burnett & Sons); ho. East-parade, Newcastle
- Burnett John, manufacturing chemist (T. Burnett and Sons); ho. Dunston
- Burnett Jonathan, manufacturing chemist (T. Burnett and Sons); ho. Ryehill, Newcastle
- Burnett Joseph, tailor, Bensham
- Burnett Thomas and Sons, chemical manufacturers, Bill Quay, and at Dunston; office, Side, Newcastle
- Burnett Thomas, manufacturing chemist (T. Burnett & Sons); ho. Elswick-dean, Villa, Newcastle
- Burney Mrs. Ann, 7, Ravensworth-terrace
- Burney Charles, jun. agent, Burney's-villas
- Burney Chas. sen. gentleman, Burney's-villas
- Burnup John and William, tile and brick manufacturers, Teams; and at Clayton-street, Newcastle
- Bushnell John, gentleman, Low Fell
- Buston Mary Ann, china dealer, 1, High-st
- Butler John, dealer in sundries, 89, High-st
- Butt Rev. Jno. Henry, incumbent, Heworth
- CAIL Richard, farmer, Claxton, Low Felling, and builder at Newcastle; ho. Durham
- Cail Septimus, optician, Claremont-place
- Cairns Isabella, prov. dealer, Pipewell-gate
- Caley Wm. copperas manufacturer, Felling Shore; ho. Catherine-terrace
- Calloway Barbara, vict. *Carlisle & Brandling Junction Hotel*, Redheugh
- Calloway John, smith, Redheugh
- Cameron John, clerk, Oakwell-gate
- Cameron Moses, 30, Melbourne-street
- Campbell Robert, shopkeeper, Pipewell-gate
- Campbell Wm. prov. dr. Mulgrave-terrace
- Candlish James, beerhouse, Mulgrave-ter
- Cargey Wm. dealer in sunds. Heworth-lane
- Carlisle Jane, provision dealer, 63, High-st
- Carlisle James Miller, Tyne Steam-mill; ho. 3, King William-street
- Carney Robert, vict. *Red Lion Inn*, Salt Meadows
- Carr Cuthbert, H. M. Customs, Carr-villa, Carr's Hill
- Carr George, coke trimmer, Burney's-villas
- Carr Rev. Hy. Byne, M.A. rector, Whickham

- Carr John Roddam, L. L. D. Carr-villa, Carr's Hill  
 Carr Joseph, clerk, 5, St. Edmund's-place  
 Carr Thomas, vict. *Flying Horse Inn*, Oakwell-gate  
 Carr Wm. Cochrane, fire brick and retort manufacturer, Blaydon  
 Carrick Barbara, dealer in sunds. William-st  
 Carrick Peter, beerhouse, Rabbit-banks  
 Carrott David, vict. *Ship Inn*, 73, High-st  
 Cass Audus, stenciller, 199, High-street  
 Casson Ann, provision dealer, Felling Shore  
 Chambers Jas. bookseller, 52, High-street, and at New Market, Newcastle  
 Chambers Robert, nail manufacturer, Winton  
 Clapham Anthony, manufacturing chemist; ho. Greenwich  
 Chapman John, provision dealer, Heworth  
 Chapman John, staitnman, Pelaw Main  
 Chapman Robert Robson, provision dealer, Oakwell-gate  
 Charlton Edward, attorney, 17, Melbourne-st  
 Charlton Edward, master mariner, 33, Ellison-street  
 Charlton John, butcher, Blaydon  
 Clendinning Elizabeth, prov. dlr. Blaydon  
 Chiken Thomas, mast and block maker, Hillgate and Quay; ho. Grosvenor-street  
 Churnside John, joiner and cabinet maker, High Felling  
 Circle Thomas, provision dealer, Hillgate  
 Clark Elizabeth, prov. dealer, Cannon-st  
 Clark Frederick, draper, 16, Bridge-street; ho. 4, John's-place  
 Clark George, carrier, West-street  
 Clark John, chimney sweeper, 30, Church-st  
 Clark John, gentleman, Bensham-terrace  
 Clark John, joiner and cartwright, Low Fell  
 Clark John, vict. *Royal Oak Inn*, Oakwell-gate  
 Clark Robert, farmer, Redheugh; ho. Craw-crook  
 Clark Robert, provision dealer, Swalwell  
 Clark Wm. agent, 12, Woodbine-terrace  
 Clark William, gentleman, High Felling  
 Clarke Wm. coal merchant, Half Moon-lane; ho. 1, Elysium-place  
 Clarke Wm. agent, 1, Elysium-place  
 Clarkson James, bootmaker, Woodbine-ter; ho. Union-lane  
 Clayton Wm. agent, 3, Sedgewick-place  
 Clelland Jane, provision dlr. Felling-Shore  
 Clement Robert, druggist, Low Fell  
 Clementson George, smith, Hillgate  
 Clementson Joseph, gentleman, Whickham  
 Clemison John, provision dealer, Dunston  
 Clephan James, editor and proprietor of "Gateshead Observer," 6, Catherine-ter  
 Clephan Joseph, manager, 6, Catherine-ter  
 Clifford Jane, teacher, Gateshead National School, 40, Ellison-street  
 Clifford Wm. teacher of Gateshead National School, 40, Ellison-street  
 Cockburn Thomas, vict. *High-level Bridge Inn*, Half-Moon-lane  
 Codling James, provision dealer and hosier, Richardson's-place  
 Colboun Hugh, smith, 34, Bottle-bank  
 Colling Miss Jane, 16, Molendine-terrace  
 Collins Fredrick, surgeon, Low Felling  
 Collins Isabella & Mary, farmers, Monkton  
 Collins John, staitnman, Pelaw Main  
 Colman John, chemist, 7, Bridge-street; ho. 2, Waterloo-terrace  
 Commons Thomas Henzell, hairdresser, 187, High-street  
 Colquhoun Wm. grocer, 12, Ravensworth-ter  
 Conolly John, vict. *Cross Keys Inn*, Pipewell-gate  
 Cook, Brothers, chemical manufacturers, Bill Quay  
 Cook Isaac B. manufacturing chemist (Cook, Brothers); ho. St. Anthony's West House  
 Cook Jas. *Masons Arms' Inn*, 2, Jackson-st  
 Cook John, manufacturing chemist, (Cook, Brothers); ho. Walker's-gate  
 Cook Mrs. Mary Ann, Low Felling  
 Cook William, manufacturing chemist, (Cook, Brothers); ho. St. Anthony's West House  
 Cook John, civil engineer, Whickham  
 Cook Robert, beer retailer, Quarry-field  
 Cook Wm. vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, 29, Bridge-st  
 Cook Wm. teacher, Low Fell  
 Cooke Richard, librarian, Mechanics' Institution, West-street  
 Cooke Rev. Robt. (Wesleyan) 16, Ellison st  
 Cookson, Cuthbert, & Co. colour manufacturers, New Chatham  
 Cooper William, ferryman, Redheugh-ferry  
 Copland Peter, provision dlr. Mulgrave-ter  
 Coulson Ann, milliner and dressmaker, 2, King William-street  
 Coulson Foster, butcher, 24, Bottle-bank  
 Coulson Geo. clerk, Felling Lodge, High Felling  
 Coulson George, gardener, Cramer-dykes  
 Coulson Robt. vict. *Mary Queen of Scots Inn*, Stewart's-place  
 Coulson William, pawnbroker, 15, East-st  
 Coulthard Ann, teacher, High Felling  
 Coulthard Geo. engineer, Nelson-street  
 Coulthard Mrs. Ann, 16, West-street  
 Coulthard Mrs. Elizabeth, Villa-place

- Coulson Ralph, engine builder, Quarry  
 Field Iron Works, ho. Peareth-place  
 Coulson Robt. engine bldr. ho. 2, Nelson-st  
 Counsellor Richard, M.D. and surgeon,  
 Dempster Villa, Low Felling  
 Coward Wm. smith, High Felling  
 Coward Wm. vict. *Duke of Cumberland Inn*,  
 High Heworth  
 Cowen Miss Ann, Winlton  
 Cowen John, nail & chain mnfr. Winlton  
 Cowen Joseph & Co. fire brick & patent clay  
 retort manfrs. Blaydon-burn  
 Cowen Joseph, fire brick mnfr. (J. Cowen  
 & Co.); ho. Blaydon-burn House  
 Cowens John Jas. clerk, Bank of England;  
 ho. 8, Catherine-terrace  
 Cox George Richard, cashier at Hawks and  
 Crawshays, 4, High West-street  
 Coxon Isaac, butcher, Cromwell-street;  
 ho. Felling  
 Cranston Martin, teacher, Hebburn  
 Crawford Charles, builder and prov. dealer,  
 the Crescent  
 Crawford Geo. provision dlr. High Felling  
 Crawford John, commisn. agent, Jackson-st  
 Crawshay Edmund, iron manufr. (Hawks  
 Crawshay & Sons); ho. Bensham  
 Crawshay Geo. iron manfr. (Hawks Craw-  
 shay & Sons); ho. Tynemouth  
 Crawshay Geo. sen. iron manufrs. (Hawks  
 Crawshay & Sons); ho. London  
 Crimson John, butcher, 41, High-street;  
 ho. 23, Grosvenor-street  
 Cropton Wm. smith, Bill Quay  
 Crosbie John, bootmaker, High Felling  
 Croudace Jas. provision dlr. Windy Nook  
 Crow Francis Jas. alkali manufr. (Gray &  
 Crow); ho. Usworth Hall  
 Crow James S. tailor & draper, 4, Hill-st;  
 ho. 1, Hutt-street  
 Crow John, bootmaker, 19, Church-street  
 Crow Ralph, smith, Brandling-street; ho.  
 Oakwell-gate  
 Crow Wm. provision dealer, 1, Hutt-street;  
 and printer, Side, Newcastle  
 Crowley Richard, tailor, 44, High-street  
 Cruddace Geo. dlr. in sundries, Ellison-st  
 Cummins Thomas, painter, High Level-st;  
 ho. 8, Sedgewick-place  
 Cummings Richd. butcher, 32, High-street;  
 ho. 9, Brunswick-terrace  
 Cunningham William, provision dealer,  
 Chapel-street  
 Curry John, comcial. trav. 22, Melbourne-st  
 Cushworth Mary Jane, straw-bonnet-maker,  
 7, Garden-court, High-street  
 Culbertson Edwd. vict. *Waggon Inn*, Teams
- DAFTER Wm. manager, Bill Quay  
 Daglish Jas. dlr. in sundries, Easton-place  
 Daglish John, agent, Blaydon  
 Daglish Isabella, provision dealer, 78, High-  
 street; ho. Ship-yard  
 Dale Charles, register office for servants,  
 28, Ellison-street  
 Dales Reuben, audit clerk to the Y. N. and  
 B. Railway, Heworth  
 Dalkin Margt. prov. dlr. 26, Church-street,  
 and hosier, Bottle-bank; ho. 31, Ellison-st  
 Dalton John Palmer, postmaster, & station-  
 master, Blaydon  
 Daniels Daniel, gentleman, Low Fell  
 Davidson Elizabeth, prov. dlr. 3, Church-st  
 Davidson Hannah, provision dlr. Low Fell  
 Davidson John, flour mills, Church-street;  
 ho. 8, Walker terrace  
 Davidson Mary, farmer, Pelaw Main  
 Davidson Matthew, vict. *Lord Collingwood  
 Inn*, Low Felling  
 Davidson Peter, mangr. Commercial Bank;  
 ho. 12, Catherine-terrace  
 Davidson Robert, Mount-pleasant  
 Davidson Saml. vict. *Bottle House Tavern*,  
 Bill Quay  
 Davie Joseph, whiting manfr. Pipewell-gate;  
 ho. 11, West-street  
 Davies Rev. John, D.D. rector of Gateshead,  
 rectory, Bensham  
 Davis Robert, surgeon, Wrekenton  
 Davis Wm. provision dealer, Friar's Goose  
 Davison George, butcher, Low Fell  
 Davison George, gentleman, 4, Hall-terrace  
 Davison Isabella, lodgings, 14, Ravens-  
 worth-terrace  
 Davison John, provision dlr. Low Bensham  
 Dawson Ann, milliner, Wrekenton  
 Dawson Jane, provision dealer, and post-  
 mistress, Sheriff Hill  
 Dawson John, provision dealer, Trinity-st  
 Dawson John, teacher, Wrekenton  
 Dawson William, butcher, Low Felling  
 Deans James, provision dealer, High-street  
 Debenham Alfred, grocer, 4, Bridge-street;  
 ho. Airey-terrace, Bensham  
 Denham John, provision dlr. Low Felling  
 Dexter Jesse, tailor, 140, High-street; ho.  
 Mount-pleasant  
 Dickson Alex. hair-dresser, 2, Church-st  
 Dickson Henry, hair-dresser, 28½, High-st  
 Dickinson Francis, com. trav. Hall-terrace  
 Dingwall Wm. confectioner, 27, Bottle-bank  
 Dinning S. C. agent, Winlton, and agent  
 for the Sovereign, life, insurance compy.  
 Dinning Geo. *Moulders' Arms Inn*, Oak-  
 well-gate

- Dixon Chas. draper, Bottle-bank; ho. 13, West-street  
 Dixon Charles S. vict. *Rose and Crown Inn*, Winlaton  
 Dixon George Seymour, M.D. surgery, 14, West-street  
 Dixon George, ropemaker, Teams  
 Dixon Mrs. Joyce, 7, St. Edmund's-place  
 Dixon Robt. vict. *Lamb Inn*, Bill Quay  
 Dixon Thos. *Crown and Thistle Inn*, Windy Nook  
 Dobinson Joseph, painter, vict. *Old Cannon Inn*, Sheriff Hill  
 Dobinson Wm. tailor & draper, Wrekenton  
 Dobson John, vict. *Barge Inn*, Hillgate  
 Dobson John, stonemason, Bensham-bank  
 Dobson John, boatbuilder, (Dobson and Thompson); ho. Hillgate  
 Dobson Robt. butcher, 27, Bridge-street; ho. 2, Swinburne-place  
 Dobson & Thompson, boatbuilders, South-sh  
 Dodd Nicholas, shoemaker, Winlaton  
 Dodd Mrs. Elizabeth, 6, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Dodd Thos. corn merchant, Clarendon-pl  
 Dodds George, provision dealer, Monkton  
 Douglas Edward, provi. dealer, Pollock-st  
 Douglas Francis, provision dealer, Blyndon  
 Douglas John, nail-maker, Church-walk  
 Douglas Margt. vict. *Borough Arms' Inn*, Windmill-hills  
 Douglas Wm. horse dealer, 38, High-street  
 Douglas William printer, High-street; ho. Millfield-terrace  
 Douglas Wm. postmaster, Half Moon-lane  
 Douglass John, agent, Hutt-terrace  
 Douglass John, gentleman, Sheriff Hill  
 Douglass Joseph, agent, Blyndon  
 Douglass Mary, innkeeper, Blyndon  
 Drummond Christopher, dealer in sundries, 24, Charles-street  
 Drummond Joseph, stone merchant, & vict. *Beeswing Inn*, High Felling  
 Duffy Wm. schoolmaster, Hillgate  
 Dunn Charles, wharfinger, John's-place  
 Dunn George, engraver, Romulus-terrace  
 Dunn Henry, grocer, 26, Bottle-bank; ho. 9, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Dunn John, land agent, Low Fell  
 Dunn Martin, jun. builder, Church-walk; ho. Bloomfield-terrace  
 Dunn Michael, farmer, Wrekenton  
 Durham Ann Margt. provi. dr. Whickham  
 EADIE James, secretary to Mechanics' Institute, Blyndon  
 Earle John, provision dealer, 38, Church-st  
 Easton Gideon, provision dr. Cromwell-st  
 Easton James, colliery owner (T. Easton & Co.); ho. West House, Heworth  
 Easton Thomas & Co. colliery owners, Hebburn and Oakwell-gate  
 Easton Thomas, colliery owner (J. Easton & Co.); ho. West House, Heworth  
 Eden John, vict. *William IV. Inn*, 130, High-street  
 Edgar John, fruiterer, 209, High-street  
 Edington Miss Elizabeth, Stella  
 Edward John, grocer & tailor, Sheriff Hill  
 Edwards Mary, provision dealer, Heworth  
 Eiston William, butcher, Blyndon  
 Ekless Robt. timber merchant, Bill Quay  
 Elliott Alexander & Co. glass manufacturers, Carr's Hill  
 Elliott Alexander, glass manufr. (A. Elliott & Co.); ho. Carr's Hill  
 Elliott Edward, stonemason & eating-house, Low Felling  
 Elliott George, plumber and brassfounder, 16, High-st; ho.2, Forth-banks, Newcastle  
 Elliott John, vict. *Neptune Tavern*, Salt Meadows  
 Elliott Joseph, librarian to the Mechanics' Institute, Blyndon  
 Elliott Robert, dairyman, Sheriff Hill  
 Elliott Thos. provision dealer, Swalwell  
 Elliott Wm. shoemaker, Low Felling  
 Elsdon John, pipe manufacturer, Pipewell-gate; ho. Windmill-hills  
 Elsdon Michael, pipe manufacturer, 6, Pipe-well-gate  
 Emmerson Geo. spade and shovel handle manufacturer and malster, Dunston  
 Emmerson J. vict. *Anchor Inn*, Felling Shr  
 English Elizb. butcher, Salt-meadows  
 English John, beerhouse, Mulgrave-terrace  
 Errington Roger, miller, Swalwell  
 Evans Joseph, beerhouse, Winlaton  
 FADDY John, iron and brassfounder, Heworth Shore  
 Fails John, messenger to the Bankruptcy Court, Low Bensham  
 Fairbairn Wm. A. agent, 3, Woodbine-ter  
 Fairclough James, bootmaker, Grosvenor-st  
 Fairless J. coalmercht. 4, Ravensworth-ter  
 Fairs Joseph, butcher, 185, High-street  
 Fairweather Jno. R.N. 134, Pleasant-row  
 Farbridge Mr. George, Wrekenton  
 Favell John M. coroner for northern division of Durham, Eighton Cottage, Wrekenton  
 Fawcett John, chemist, 214, High-street; house, Catherine-terrace  
 Fawcitt John, gro. & spirit merchant, Winlaton

- Fawdon Elizabeth & Sons, whiting manufacturers, 62, Pipewell-gate  
 Fawdon Elizab. whiting mnfr. (E. Fawdon & Sons); ho. 62, Pipewell-gate  
 Fawdon Geo. whiting mnfr. (E. Fawdon & Sons); ho. 62, Pipewell-gate  
 Fawdon Robt. whiting mnfr. (E. Fawdon & Sons); ho. 62, Pipewell-gate  
 Fawdon Wm. file manufacturer, 62, Pipewell-gate; ho. Charles-street  
 Feargrieve Henry, tailor, 5, Bridge-street  
 Fearnley Sam. smith, High-st; ho. Crescent  
 Fedden Geo. Henry, agent, Windmill-hills  
 Feltoe John Francis, supervisor of inland revenue, 3, Ardwick-terrace  
 Fenwick Barbara, prov. dealer, Winlaton  
 Fenwick John, railway-carriage maker (Y. N. & B. R.), 3, Fife-street  
 Fenwick Joseph, clerk in Newcastle Post-office, 12, Claremont-terrace  
 Fenwick Jos. m. mariner, 2, Mulgrave-ter  
 Fenwick Jos. teacher, Academy, 12, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Fenwick Mary Ann, pipemaker, Oakwell-gate-chare; ho. 4, Fenwick-terrace  
 Fenwick Thos. prov. dealer, Stewart's pl  
 Fenwick William, shipowner, Hebburn Qy  
 Ferguson Andrew, M.D. and surgeon, 3, Richardson's-place  
 Ferguson David, market gardener, Low Bensham  
 Ferguson Geo. thairn mnfr. Rabbit-banks  
 Ferry Mrs. Susan, seminary, Union-row  
 Ferry William, parish-clerk of Gateshead, 20, Jackson-street  
 Finlay Robert, clerk in Lambton's bank; ho. 17, Claremont-place  
 Finney Saml. & Co. nurserymen, High-st  
 Firbank John, saddler, High Level-street; ho. 4, Woodbine-terrace  
 Fittes Edwd. cabinet maker, Heworth-lane  
 Fittes Robert & Co. grocers, 10, High-street and Groat Market, Newcastle  
 Fittes John, grocer (R. Fittes & Co.); ho. Elswick-terrace, Newcastle  
 Fittes Robert, grocer (R. Fittes & Co.); ho. Seymour-terrace  
 Fleck Jas. J. provision dealer, William-st  
 Fletcher Edw. super. of locomotives on Y. N. & B. railway; ho. Greensfield-house  
 Fletcher Mary & Sarah, milliners, 9, Swinburne-place  
 Foreman George, vict. *New Inn*. Swalwell  
 Foreman Robt. superint. registrar of Gateshead Union; ho. 4, Woodbine-place  
 Forrest Wm. agent to North of England Bank, Cromwell-street  
 Forrest William, civil engineer, Winlaton  
 Forster Anthony, vict. *Nag's Head Inn*, Swalwell  
 Forster Miss Ann, High-street  
 Forster Ann, lodgings, Whickham  
 Forster Christopher G. vict. *Atlas Inn*, High-street  
 Forster Cuthbert, vict. *Ship Inn*, Felling Shore  
 Forster Elizab. provision dealer, Whickham  
 Forster Elizab. provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Forster Edward, vict. *Sun Inn*, Swalwell  
 Forster Geo. prov. dlr. 1, Collingwood-ter  
 Forster Mrs. Hannah, 10, Ravensworth-ter  
 Forster James S. land surveyor, High-st; ho. White House  
 Forster Jas. dealer in sundries, Jackson-st  
 Forster John, agent, Winlaton  
 Forster John, provision dealer, Bill Quay  
 Forster John, provision dlr. 1, Mulgrave-ter  
 Forster John, provision dealer, Low Fell  
 Forster John, provision dlr. Felling Shore  
 Forster Joseph, provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Forster Matthew, miller, Blaydon-burn  
 Forster Ralph, baker, Swalwell  
 Forster Stephen, anchor and chain maker, Redheugh; ho. Windmill-hills  
 Forster Thos. vict. *Three Tuns*, Swalwell  
 Forsyth Barbara, vict. *Black Bull Inn*, Heworth-lane  
 Freeman Jas. toll collector, Windmill-hills  
 Freeman Ralph, flour dealer, Windmill-hills  
 Freeman T. ironmonger, 17, Woodbine-ter  
 French John, agent, the Crescent  
 French John, beerhouse, High-street  
 French Margaret, vict. *Buck Inn*, Low Fell  
 French Mary, lodgings, 29, Melbourne-st  
 French Wm. grocer and draper, Blaydon  
 Fulthorp George, manager, Teams  
 Fulthorp John, vict. *Blacksmiths' Arms Inn*, Dunston  
 GADDES Jno. bootmaker, 5, Bottle-bank; ho. 11, Victoria-street  
 Gaddy David, shipblder. (Gaddy & Lamb); ho. Claremont-place  
 Gaddy & Lamb, shipbuilders, Tyne Main  
 Gallon Thomas & Co. paper manufacturers, Felling Shore  
 Gallon Thomas (T. Gallon & Co.); ho. Hollyhill House, High Felling  
 Garbutt C. & Son, chemists, and wine and spirit merchants, and proprietor of the Lunatic Asylum, Dunston, 22 and 23, Bridge-street  
 Garbutt Cornelius, senr. chemist (C. Garbutt & Son); ho. Cramer-dykes

- Garbutt Cornelius Durham, chemist (C. Garbutt & Son); ho. Cramer-dykes  
 Gardener Edwd. vict. *Sun Inn*, Low Fell  
 Gardener Michael, blacksmith, Winlaton  
 Gardener Thomas prov. dealer, Low Fell  
 Gardner Joseph, vict. *Queen's Head Inn*, Swalwell  
 Garlick Richard, cheesemonger, 3, Bridge-street; ho. Catherine-terrace  
 Garvey Felix, beerhouse, Pipewell-gate  
 Gatis Wm. vict. *Hawk Inn*, 31, Bottle-nook  
 Gaudes James, provision dr. Windy Nook  
 Gelderd George Carlton, vict. *New Cannon Inn*, Low Fell  
 Gelley Joseph & Co. anchor manfrs. and forgemen, Felling Shore  
 Gelley Mary, anchor, &c. manufacturer (J. Gelley and Co.); ho. Heworth Shore  
 Gelly Rowland, agent, Felling Shore  
 Gibbon Mrs. Maria, Windmill-hills  
 Gibbon Wm. miller, St. Cuthbert's-place  
 Gibbons Wm. clerk; ho. 22, Grosvenor-st  
 Gibbs John, bootmaker, Low Fell  
 Gibson Eleanor, vict. *Ship Inn*, Bill Quay  
 Gibson Emerson, agent, 27, Melbourne-street  
 Gibson Geo. surgeon to Birtley Iron Works; ho. Birtley-villa, near Gateshead  
 Gibson John, farmer, Swalwell  
 Gibson Joseph, prov. dealer, 171, High-st  
 Gibson Matthew, agent, Winlaton  
 Gibson Thos. butcher, 33, High-street  
 Gilhespie Henry, vict. *Rising Sun Inn*, Hillgate  
 Gilhespy Ralph, oyster dr. Pipewell-gate  
 Gilhespy Robert, tailor, Winlaton  
 Gill George, surgeon, Winlaton  
 Gill Robert, brazier, 16, High-street, and North-shore, Newcastle  
 Gillender Robt. prov. dealer, Oakwell-gate  
 Gillender Thomas, beerhouse, Hillgate  
 Gillender William, forge works, Swalwell; ho. Wickham  
 Givens Joseph, nailmaker, Winlaton  
 Glaholm Edward, prov. dealer, 13, Church-street and Pudding-chare, Newcastle  
 Glaholm Mrs. Eliza, 14, Mulgrave-terrace  
 Glenton Frederick, proprietor of Lunatic Asylum, Bensham; ho. 13, Mulgrave-ter  
 Glenton Mrs. Mary, Bensham  
 Glenton Paul, surgeon, Bensham Lunatic Asylum; ho. 13, Mulgrave-terrace  
 Golightly John, 3, Grosvenor-street  
 Goodall Alfred, cashier, Branch Bank of England; ho. Woodbine-cottage  
 Goodfellow John, vict. *Albion Inn*, 177, High-street  
 Goodfellow Joseph P. grocer & provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Gordon James, manager, 13, Summerhill-terrace  
 Gordon Mary, butcher, Low Fell  
 Gordon William, pawnbroker and provision dealer, Oakwell-gate  
 Goulstone Rev. Fabian Corry, curate of Gateshead; ho. 2, Union-row  
 Gowland Harriet, vict. *Ship Inn*, Wrekenton  
 Gowland Jno. proprietor of Lunatic Asylum, Wrekenton  
 Gowland Mary, prov. dealer, Oakwell-gate  
 Gowns Geo. beer retailer, Heworth Shore  
 Grace William, gentleman, Heworth  
 Graham John, lampblack manufacturer, Heworth Shore  
 Graham Thomas, 21, High-street  
 Graham John, boot & shoemaker, Winlaton  
 Graham Thomas, provision dr. Blackwall  
 Graham Robert, bootmaker, High Felling  
 Grant Alex. toll collector, Low Fell-road  
 Gray Alexander George, alkali manufacturer (Gray & Crow); ho. High Jesmond-terrace, Newcastle  
 Gray Robert, shoemaker, Low Fell  
 Gray Alexander George, junior, manager (Gray & Crow); ho. Teams  
 Gray Benjamin, shipbroker, High Teams  
 Gray & Crow, alkali mnfrs. Friar's Goose; offices, Close, Newcastle  
 Gray George, cabinet maker, Dunston  
 Gray George, tailor, Sheriff Hill  
 Gray John, vict. *Frame Inn*, Teams  
 Gray Jno. vict. *Union Tavern*, Pipewell-gate  
 Gray Joseph, agent, Y. N. and B. Ry.; ho. 2, St. Cuthbert's-terrace  
 Gray Robert, gentleman, Whickham  
 Gray Robert, bottle manfr. Pipewell-gate; ho. 21, Vine-row, Jackson street  
 Gray Thomas, beerhouse, Sheriff Hill  
 Gray Wm. vict. *Anchor Inn*, Dunston  
 Gray Wm. vict. *Beehive Inn*, Blaydon  
 Greaves John, beer retailer, 21, High-st  
 Greaves Walter, tailor, Bill Quay  
 Greene Geo. tanner, Half Moon-lane; ho. Prospect Cottage, Windmill-hills  
 Greene John and Sons, grocers, &c. 4, 5, and 6, High-street  
 Greene John, grocer (J. Greene and Sons); ho. Rodsley-house  
 Greene Joshua, sen. grocer (J. Greene and Sons); ho. 4, High-street  
 Greene Joshua, jun. grocer (J. Greene and Sons); ho. 7, Woodbine-place  
 Greene Michael, grocer (J. Greene & Sons); ho. 23, West-street

- Greener Edward, farmer, Hedley  
 Greenwell William Crozier, chemist, 185,  
 High-street; ho. Ellison-street  
 Grey James, tailor, Ellison-square  
 Grey James, tailor, Brunswick-street  
 Grey John, cartwright, High-street  
 Grieves John, beerhouse, 21, High street  
 Grieves Walter, vict. *Bottle House Inn*, Bill  
 Quay  
 Grigg James, provision dealer, 12, Park-st  
 Grundy John, joiner, Winlton  
 Guthrie Alexander, gentleman, 6, Fife-st  
 Guthrie Ralph, bootmaker, 5, Cannon-st
- HAGGIE, Brothers, rope and chain manu-  
 facturers, & timber merchants, South-sh  
 Haggie David, rope manufacturer, &c.  
 (Haggie, Brothers); ho. Claremont-house  
 Haggie Peter, rope manufacturer, &c.  
 (Haggie, Brothers); ho. West-street  
 Haikney Margt. dressmaker, Blue Quarries  
 Halbert John, cork cutter, Back-lane  
 Hall Alice, dealer in sundries, Felling Shore  
 Hall Ann, Windy Nook  
 Hall Charles, marine store dealer, Low Fell  
 Hall Edwd. chain manufacturer, and smith,  
 Blaydon  
 Hall Edwd. and Anthony, farmers, Monkton  
 Hall George, pawnbroker, 18, High-street  
 Hall Isaac, nail maker, 30, Bottle-bank; ho.  
 Old Turnpike-gate  
 Hall John, ship owner, Low Felling  
 Hall John, provision dealer, South-shore  
 Hall Jonathan, chain, &c. manufacturer  
 (R. Hall and Co.); ho. Wolsingham  
 Hall Robert and Co. chain and nail manu-  
 facturers, Blaydon  
 Hall Stephen, prov. dealer, Grahamsley-st  
 Hall Mrs. provision dealer, Sun-street  
 Hall Susannah, register office for male and  
 female servants, 25, Melbourne-street  
 Hall Miss Theodosia, 15, Claremont-place  
 Hall Thomas, butcher, 34, High-street  
 Hall Thomas, gentleman, Collingwood-ter  
 Hall Thomas, gentleman, Whickham  
 Hall Thomas, relieving officer, Winlton  
 Hall Thos. Jonas, chain, &c. manufacturer  
 (R. Hall & Co.); ho. Blaydon  
 Hall William, colliery under viewer, High  
 Heworth  
 Hall Wm. fishmonger, 188, High-street;  
 ho. 37, Collingwood-street, Newcastle  
 Hall Wm. schoolmaster, Windy Nook  
 HallidayThos. commission agent, Nelson-st  
 Hamilton Chas. hairdresser, 15, Church-st  
 Hannington George & Co. firebrick manu-  
 facturers, Swalwell
- Hannington George, firebrick manufacturer  
 (G. Hannington & Co.); ho. Swalwell  
 Bank  
 Hannington Henry, firebrick manufacturer  
 (G. Hannington & Co.); ho. Swalwell  
 Hannington Joseph, firebrick manufacturer  
 (G. Hannington & Co.); ho. Swalwell  
 Hannington Wm. prov. dealer, Oakwell-gt  
 Hanson Wm. wheelwright, Powell's-court;  
 ho. 191, High-street  
 Harbottle John, tailor, Swalwell  
 Hardy David, hairdresser, Half Moon-lane;  
 ho. Mulgrave-terrace  
 Hardy Margaret, grocer, &c. West-street;  
 ho. Young's buildings  
 Hardy Robert, tailor, Low Fell  
 Hardy Thos. pipemaker, 28, Bottle-bank  
 Harford George, sailcloth manufacturer  
 (Milvain & Harford); ho. 10, Regent-ter  
 Harle Wm. L. attorney, Crow Hall, Felling  
 Harper Luke, joiner, Cramer-dykes  
 Harper Wm. joiner, Cramer-dykes; ho.  
 Cross-house  
 Harries John, draper, 18, Melbourne-street  
 Harriman Wm. firebrick and sanitary pipe  
 manufacturer, Blaydon, and grocer, Bell's  
 close; depôt, 1, Carlisle Old Station,  
 Newcastle  
 Harris Rev. Geo. (Unitarian) 2, Woodbine-pl  
 HarrisThos. vict. *Vulcan Tavern*, Quarry-fild  
 Harrison George, tailor, Mulgrave-terrace  
 Harrison Henry, gentleman, 1, King Wm.-st  
 Harrison Henry, basketmaker (J. & H. Har-  
 rison); ho. Ridley-villas  
 Harrison Jane, farmer, Swalwell  
 Harrison J. & H. basketmakers, 15, High-st  
 and Dean-street, Newcastle  
 Harrison John, builder, 28, Charles-street  
 Harrison John, basketmaker, (J. & H. Har-  
 rison); ho. 7, Melbourne-street  
 Harrison John, prov. dealer, 71, High-st  
 Harrison John, prov. and whiting dealer,  
 Pipewell-gate  
 Harrison Martha, draper (Osborne & Har-  
 rison); ho. Windmill-hill  
 Harrison Robert, inland revenue office,  
 William-street  
 Harrison Robert, tailor, 4, Church-street  
 Harrison Wm. butcher, 72, High-street  
 Harvey William, grocer and stationer, 178,  
 High-street; ho. 1, Westgate Hill-terrace  
 Newcastle  
 Haswell John, clerk, High-street  
 Haswell John, draftsman, Ocean-terrace  
 Hawdon John Emmerson, engine builder  
 & iron founder (W. G. Hawdon & Sons);  
 ho. Blaydon

- Hawdon Mary, beer retailer and dealer in sundries, 16, Victoria-street
- Hawdon William George & Sons, engine builders and iron founders, Blaydon
- Hawdon W. G. jun. engine builder & iron founder (W. G. Hawdon & Sons); ho. Blaydon
- Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons, iron manufacturers, South-shore
- Hawks Elizabeth, lodgings, Whickham
- Hawks George, iron manufacturer (Hawks, Crawshay & Sons); ho. Redheugh
- Hawsta William, smith, Whickham
- Hay Michael, provision dr. High Felling
- Hedley and Burn, cabinet mkr's, 16, High-st
- Hedley Edward H. agent, 26, Melbourne-st
- Hedley George, butcher, 210, High-street
- Hedley George, gentleman, 6, Walker-ter
- Hedley Mrs. Jane, 18, Woodbine terrace
- Hedley John, cabinet maker (Hedley and Burn); ho. 16, High-street
- Hedley John, teacher, Windy Nook
- Hedley Joseph, printer, 23, and provision dealer, 62, High-street
- Hedley Michael, draper's assistant, St. Cuthbert's-place
- Hedley Ralph, brazier, 16, High-street
- Hedley Robert, bootmaker, 199, High-st
- Hedley Thos. vict. *The Plough Inn*, East-st
- Hedley William, saddler, 24, Bottle-bank; ho. 23, Church-street
- Hedley William, plumber, 4, Bottle-bank
- Hedley William S. butcher, Windy Nook
- Hedworth Anthony, spade handle manufacturer, Dunston
- Henderson J. vict. *Oak Tree Inn*, Wrekenton
- Henderson Bartholomew, engineer; ho. Salt-meadows, South-shore
- Henderson Thomas, butcher, 30, Bottle-bank; ho. Grosvenor-street
- Henderson Charles Douglas, surgeon, 31, Melbourne street
- Henderson George, clerk at Abbot's, High-street
- Heppell G. ironfounder; ho. Mount-pleasant
- Heppell Joseph, tailor, Winlaton
- Heppell Joseph E. gentleman, Low Bensham
- Heppell Robert, ironfounder, Pipewell-gate; ho. Mount-pleasant
- Heppell Wm. ironfounder; ho. Taylor-ter
- Herbert Rev. Samuel Asher, curate of Gateshead; ho. 6, Woodbine-place
- Heron George, foreman, Teams
- Heslop Margaret, milliner, 2, Easton-court High-street
- Hetherington Elizabeth, lodgings, 38, Melbourne-street
- Hetherington Isaac, cheese factor, High-st
- Hetherington John, provision dealer, 40, High-street
- Hetherington Robert, parish clerk, teacher of National School, and bookbinder, Sheriff Hill
- Hewison Mary Ann, prov. dr. Pipewell-gate
- Hewitt James, furniture broker, 45, High-st ho. 189, High-street
- Hills & Davidson, prov. dealers, 1, Mulgrave-terrace
- Hildreth John, flour dealer, Wrekenton
- Hillyard George, bootmaker, Heworth-lane
- Hillyard Benj. clerk, 16, Bloomfield-terrace
- Hillyard John, clerk, Nelson-street
- Hills Jane, lodgings, top of Walker-terrace, Windmill-hills
- Hind Mrs. Ann, Heworth
- Hind Blakestone, spade manufacturer (J. and B. Hind); Holly-hill
- Hind Jas. & B. spade manuf's. Heworth
- Hind James, spade manufacturer (J. & B. Hind); ho. Heworth
- Hindmarch Jane, vict. *Windmill Inn*, 4, Charles-street
- Hindmarch Joseph, teacher, Wrekenton
- Hindmarch Wm. innkeeper, Pelaw Main
- Hird Henry, gentleman, Whickham
- Hobson Michael, gentleman, Russell-ter
- Hockin Bartholomew, foreman, 133, Pleasant-row
- Hodgson Joseph, provision dealer, and beer retailer, 11, Brunswick-terrace
- Hodgson Richard, Wellington grindstone manufacturer, Felling Shore and at Quay; ho. Low Fell
- Hodgson Thos. butcher & farmer, Swalwell,
- Hodgson William, butcher, 6, Bottle-bank ho. High West-street
- Hogarth Thos. clerk, 5, Waterloo-terrace
- Hogg John, provision dealer, High Felling
- Hogg Robert, beer retailer, Blackwall
- Hogg Thos. vict. *Edinburgh Castle Inn*, 41, Bottle-bank
- Hogg Wm. teacher, High Felling
- Hoggett Elizabeth, furniture, broker, 169, High-street
- Holmes Henry, vict. *Deptford House Inn*, Blackwall
- Holmes Wm. R. grocer's assistant, Cross-st
- Honeyman J. insurance agent, The Crescent
- Hood Anthony & Co. timber merchants, Blackwall; office, Broad-chare, Quay, Newcastle
- Hood James, ropemaker, High-street
- Hood Simon, beer retailer, Blaydon
- Hope John, police inspector, Bridge-street

- Hope Joseph, joiner, Fife-street  
 Hopper John, miller, Trinity-street; ho. 102 & 103, High-street  
 Hopper Joseph, vict. and brewer, *Oakwell-gate Inn*, Oakwell-gate  
 Hopper Thos. provision dealer, Blaydon  
 Hopper Wm. shipscrew manufacturer, Foot of Hillgate; ho. 3, Melbourne-street  
 Hopwood Robert, hat manufacturer, 11, Bottle-bank  
 Hornsby, Wm. butcher, 66, High-street  
 Horsley John, draper's assistant, 9, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Horrocks Jas. prov. dealer, Easton-court  
 Howdon Thos. prov. dealer, Winlaton  
 Howdon Thos. tailor, & farmer, Winlaton  
 Howe Hannah, prov. dealer, Blue Quarries  
 Howe John Allgood, pawnbroker, 84, High-street; ho. 4, Barrington-place  
 Howie Captain, Saltwell Cottage  
 Howie William, brazier, 97, High-street  
 Howie Wm. furniture broker, 182, High-gt  
 Hoyle Richard, oil and lampblack manufacturer, (Hoyle, Robson, & Co.), Swalwell; ho. Denton Hall  
 Hoyle, Robson, & Co. oilmills, Felling Shore and colour manufacturers, Bill Quay  
 Huart John, quarryman, Blue Quarries  
 Hudson Jas. gentleman, Barrington-villa  
 Hudson John, prov. dr. Blaydon-burn  
 Hudspeth John, cabinet maker, 16, High-st  
 Hudspeth Thomas, cabinet maker, High-street; ho. Oakwell-gate  
 Hull Elizb. provision dealer, Pipewell-gate  
 Hull Luke, foreman with Abbott; ho. S, King William-street  
 Humble Chas. brewer (Smith & Co.); ho. 3, Trafalgar-street  
 Humble Edward, innkeeper, Blaydon  
 Humble John, painter, 31, Bridge-street; ho. 10, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle  
 Hume Jos, post office clerk, 8, Easton-court  
 Hume Peter, tailor, 20, Grosvenor-street  
 Humphrey Wm. butcher, Oakwell-gate, and at South-shore  
 Hunt John, tailor, Holly-hill, Felling  
 Huntley George, overman of Hoyle's works, Swalwell  
 Hunter Andrew, quarryman, Wrekenton  
 Hunter Collingwood, vict. *Joiners' Arms Inn*, Wrekenton  
 Hunter Esther, dressmaker, Lambton-st  
 Hunter George, coal merchant, Elmpark and Charlaw; coal depôts, Half Moon-lane; ho. Milfield-terrace  
 Hunter John, solicitor, 8, Bridge-street; ho. 21, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Hunter John, agent, 4, Cotfield-terrace  
 Hunter Saml. agent, 13, Ravensworth-ter  
 Hunter Samuel, foreman at Abbott's, Cramer-dykes  
 Hunter Wm. provision dealer, Wrekenton  
 Hunter Wm. vict. *The Swan Inn*, Park-st  
 Hurst Mary, lodgings, 3, Lambton-terrace  
 Hurst Mary, provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Hurst Mary, lodgings, 3, Lambton-terrace  
 Hurst William, smith, &c. Winlaton  
 Hurst William, provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Husband Anna, 36, Melbourne-street  
 Hutchinson Conyers, commercial traveller, 2, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Hutchinson James, cooper, Blaydon  
 Hutchinson Mary, teacher, Peareth-place  
 Hutchinson Wm. grocer, 9, High-street; ho. Peareth-place  
 Hutchinson William, joiner and cartwright, Low Felling; ho. Crow Hall Cottage  
 Hutchinson C. commercial travlr. 2, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Hutton Ann, dressmaker, Low Fell  
 Hutton Thomas, beer retailer, Low Fell  
 Hymers Jane, innkeeper, Blaydon  
 Hymers Joseph, gentleman, Borough-field  
 Hymers Jos. Abbot, iron founder and lime burner, Hymer's-court; ho. Ryton  
 Hymers Wm. gentleman, 2, Walker-terrace  
 IDLE Benjamin, cheesemonger, 27, High-st  
 Ilderton John, vict. *Goat Inn*, 19, Bottle-bk  
 Imeary Robert, alkali cris. soda, &c. manufacturer, Heworth Shore; ho. Jarrow Lodge  
 Ingham Joseph provision dealer, 85, High-street; ho. Jackson's-chare  
 Inglis Mary, toll collector, Low Team-gate  
 Inglis John, vict. *Glass Makers' Arms Inn*, Chatham  
 Inghram Jas. medicine vendor, Wrekenton  
 Ingram Rev. Wm. (Wesleyan), 15, Ellison-street  
 Inness Charles, butcher, 178, High-street  
 Ionn Frdk. Peter, draper, 213, High-street, and 1, Hill-street  
 Iredale Lancelot, forgeman, 46, Melbourne-street  
 Ismay John, provision dealer, Wickham  
 Irvine & Co. mustard mnfrs. Oakwell-gate  
 Irving Mary, lodgings, 11, Ellison-street  
 Irving William, bookbinder, Grosvenor-st  
 Irwin Surtezes, manager, Newc. & Car. Ry. Station, Redheugh; ho. Melbourne-st  
 Iveson Thomas, butcher, Heworth Shore  
 Ivison Philip, provision dr. Windmill-hills  
 Ivison Pruddah, provision dealer, Grosvenor-street

- JACKSON Henry, gentleman, 8, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Jackson John, draper, 1, Bridge-street  
 Jackson John, bootmaker, Ellison-square  
 Jackson Robert, printer, 31, Bridge-street; ho. 14, Grosvenor-street  
 Jackson Thomas, bookseller, Oakwell-gate  
 Jackson Thomas, farmer, Low Felling  
 Jamison John, butcher, 87, High-street  
 Jamison Robert, provision dealer, Union-In  
 Janson Chas. iron merchant (Mounsey, Janson, & Co. and S. Finney & Co.); ho. Shotley Bridge  
 Jardine G. manager of the Blaydon Chemical Works, Blaydon  
 Jevens Robert, butcher, Winlton  
 Jeffery John, provision dealer, Winlton  
 Jefferson Elizb. dressmaker, Wrekenton  
 Jobling George, turner, 16, High street  
 Jobling Lancelot, saw mill owner, Swalwell  
 Jobling Lancelot, vict. *Highlander Inn*, Swalwell  
 Jobling Wm. smith, Sheriff Hill  
 Jobling Wm. dealer in sundries, Hillgate  
 Jobson Robt. butcher, 26, Bridge-street  
 Joicey George, iron founder, 24, West-street  
 Joicey James, gentleman, Bensham Lodge  
 Johnson Clement, provision dealer, Monkton  
 Johnson Cornelius, gardener, Blaydon-burn  
 Johnson John, head viewier, Eriar's Goose, Willington  
 Johnson Maria, dealer in sundries, Oakwlg  
 Johnson Mrs. Patience, Cramer-dykes House  
 Johnson Robt. haircutter, 72, High-street; ho. St. John's place  
 Johnson Robert, vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, and butcher, Pipewell-gate  
 Johnson Thomas, currier, 3, Bottle-bank; ho. Grosvenor-street  
 Johnson Wm. beerhouse, Park-lane  
 Jollie Wm. M.D. & surgeon, 202, High-st  
 Jones Rev. Saml. (Meth. New Con.) 18, Molendine-terrace  
 Jordan John, agent, Windmill-hills  
 Joyce Isabella, Peareth-place
- KEELER Geo. bootmaker, & shopkeeper, Sheriff Hill  
 Keith George, agent, Burney's villas  
 Kane John, beerhouse, Hopper-street  
 Kell and Apedaile, solicitors, Town Hall  
 Kell George, provision dealer, Riddell-st  
 Kell Joseph, agent, 11, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Kell Wm. solicitor (Kell & Apedaile) and town clerk; ho. 17, West-street  
 Kelly Henry, printer, 227, High-street; ho. 4, Cross-street
- Kelly Rev. John, (Catholic), Felling Shore  
 Kelly Robt. leather seller, 77, High-street  
 Kelso David, provision dlr. Pipewell-gate  
 Kendal John H. chemist, 40, High-street; ho. Carr's Hill  
 Kendal Mattw. earthenware manufacturer, Carr's Hill  
 Kenmir Geo. Johnson, solicitor, clerk to the borougholders and freemen of Gateshead, 2, Bridge-st; ho. Carr's Hill House  
 Kennon Matt. cabinet maker, Wrekenton  
 Kent Sam. Beacon Lough Farm, and proprietor of Gateshead Fell Lunatic Asylum  
 Kent Silas, vict. *Victoria Inn*, 8, Church-st  
 Kimpster John, grocer, Walker-terrace  
 Kimpster Joseph, grocer, Claremont-place  
 King Robert, boot & shoemaker, Low Fell  
 Kirkly Jonathan, bootmaker, Riddle-street  
 Kirkly Steph. farmer, Green-villa, Sheriff Hill  
 Kirkup Thos. mar. store dlr. 18, William st  
 Kirtley Margt. provision dlr. Nelson-street  
 Knowles Ellen, provision dealer, 2, Park-st
- LAIDLER Barbara, dealer in sundries, Grosvenor-street  
 Laidler Wm. com. agent, 2, Cotfield-terrace  
 Laing Wm. surgeon, High Felling  
 Lamb Joseph, gentleman, Axwell Park, near Swalwell  
 Lamb Lewis, shipbuilder (Gaddy & Lamb) ho. Tyne Main  
 Lamb Dorothy, pawnbroker, Nelson-street  
 Lammas James, surgeon, 3, Woodbine-place  
 Lampton L. D. Esq. Stella Hall  
 Land Richard, ironfounder, Pipewell-gate; ho. High-street  
 Land Richard, prov. dlr. 94, High-street  
 Larke Augustus, clerk, Elysium-place  
 Larkin Edward Felix, mustard manufactr. (Irvine & Co.); ho. 37, Oakwell-gate  
 Latimer Thos. Alex. agent, 4, Hutt-street  
 Laverick John, forgerman, 7, Bloomfield-ter  
 Laverick Margt. vict. *Barley Mow Inn*, High Felling  
 Laverock Thos. dairyman, High-street  
 Lawrence Jos. vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, 7, High-st  
 Laws Mrs. Isabella, Whickbam  
 Laws Matthew, farmer, Burnheads & Blue House, Monkton  
 Lawson George, vict. *Coach and Horses Inn*, 197, High-st. and smith, Dun Cow-yard  
 Lawson Thos. gentleman, 34, Ellison-st  
 Laycock Jos. iron manufr. (R. J. & R. Laycock); ho. Hallgorth House  
 Laycock Robert, Joseph, & Richard, iron mnfrs. &c. and mnfrs. of chains, hinges, screw-bolts, &c. Winlton and Stella

- Laycock Richd. iron manufacr. (R. J. & R. Laycock); ho. Winlaton  
 Laycock Robt. iron manufacr. (R. J. & R. Laycock); ho. Winlaton  
 Lee Jno. joiner & cartwright, Windmill-hills  
 Lee Nicholas, tailor, Trinity-street  
 Leathhead Thos. vict. *Rose and Crown Inn*, and haircutter, Swalwell  
 Leeming John, provision dr. High Felling  
 Leighton Thos. nailmaker, 30, Bottle-bank; ho. Church-street  
 Leing Wm. surgeon, High Felling  
 Lennox James, beerhouse, Hill-gate  
 Lentell John, Fife-st. Mount-pleasant  
 Leslie Marion, 10, Mulgrave-terrace  
 Liddell Catherine, smith & farrier, Low Fell  
 Liddell Jas. cabinet maker, Dun Cow-yard; ho. 12, Cannon-street  
 Liddell Thomas, teacher, Blaydon  
 Liddell Wm. provision dealer, 8, Cannon-street  
 Little Thos. draughtsman, Durham-terrace  
 Lill Mrs. Elizabeth, 13, Ellison-street  
 Lilley William, tailor, Blaydon  
 Linn Robt. lamp-black manfetr. Blaydon  
 Lisson Geo. commission agent, 7, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Lister Elnr. furniture broker, 36, High-st  
 Lister Elizb. dealer in sundries, Sheriff Hill  
 Lister Mrs. Jane, 6, Melbourne-street  
 Lister John, builder, Park-street; ho. Millfield-terrace  
 Lister Matthew, sand miller, Sheriff Hill  
 Little George collector of taxes, 5, Union-row  
 Little Robt. vict. *Squires' Arms Inn*, Heworth-lane  
 Little Mrs. Sarah, Prospect-place  
 Little W. provision and marine store dealer, Low Felling  
 Longstaffe Marmaduke, gentleman, 22, Ravensworth-terrace  
 Longstaffe Wm. Hylton, clerk, Bensham  
 Losh Wm. coal proprietor (Wm. Losh & Co.); ho. Newcastle  
 Lothian John, provision dealer, 99, High-st  
 Loughlin Andrew, vict. *Ship Inn*, Heworth  
 Lewis Mary A. dressmkr. St. Edmund's-pl  
 Lewis Wm beer retailer. St. Edmunds-pl  
 Lowrey Stephen, anchor, &c. manufacturer, (J. Gelley & Co.); ho. Shieldfield House, Newcastle  
 Ludlow Miss Dorothy, 20, West-street  
 Lumley Joseph, grocer, &c. High-street  
 Lumley Robt. dealer in sundries, Swalwell  
 Lumley Robert, bootmaker, Windmill-hills  
 Lumsden Wm. provision dealer, Hillgate  
 MADDISON Robt. boat builder, Bill Quay  
 Magee James, boot maker, Grahamsley-st  
 Main Arthur, master of Gateshead Union Workhouse, Union-lane  
 Main Peter James, gentleman, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Main Robt. joiner, Dun Cow-yard; ho. West-street  
 Makepeace Jno. Brown, butcher, Wrekenton; ho. High Felling  
 Makepeace Joseph, news agent, Blaydon  
 March Joseph, butcher, Blaydon  
 Marshall Agnes, teacher, 3, Fenwick-ter  
 Marshall John, grocer & draper, Blaydon  
 Marshall Jos. drapers assistant, 10, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Marshall Richard, vict. and joiner, *Highlander Inn*, Winlaton  
 Marshall Robt. corn merchant, Sedgewick-place  
 Marshall Thomas, twine manufacturer, High-street  
 Marshall Wm. provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Martin David, Redheugh  
 Martinson Miss Mary, Blaydon  
 Masters Wm. pipemaker, 31, Bridge-street; ho. Cannon-street  
 Masterson Geo. Mitchell, actuary at Newcastle Saving Bank; ho. Woodbine-ter  
 Matchett Benjamin, gentleman, Low Fell  
 Mather Geo. ironmonger (Mather & Reed); ho. Regent-street  
 Mather Martha & Annabella, milliners, 39, Bottle-bank; ho. 109, Blenheim street, Newcastle  
 Mather & Reed, ironmongers, 19, Bridge-st  
 Matthew John, shipbroker, Hardwick-place  
 Mather Robt. upholsterer, 196, High-street  
 Matthewson Adam, commercial traveller, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Mattison Robert, joiner, High West-street; ho. Mulgrave-terrace  
 Maudling George, baker, Oakwell-gate  
 Maughan George, grocer, &c. and butcher, 52, Melbourne-street  
 Maughan John, prov. dealer, 34, Bottle-bk  
 Maughan Joseph, butcher, 7, Bottle-bank; ho. 9, Melbourne-street  
 Maughan Joseph Heppell, watchmaker, 20, Bottle-bank; ho. 43, Melbourne-street  
 Maughan Matthew, lampblack, manufacturer, Heworth-shore; ho. Garden-villa  
 Mawer John, bootmaker, Bill Quay  
 Maxwell Jas. B. beerhouse, Heworth  
 McAllum John, surgeon, Heworth-shore  
 McDonald William, vict. *Free Gardeners' Arms*, Carr's Hill

- Mc Gough Thomas, beerhouse, High Felling  
 McAvoy John, beerhouse, High Felling  
 McInnes Jas. lamp black and vitriol mnfr.  
 Pipewell-gate  
 McIntire James, vict. *Ellison Arms Inn*,  
 Rabbit-banks  
 McLawrin Jas. nailmaker, 30, Bottle-bank  
 McLean James, vict. *Robin Hood Inn*,  
 Church-walk  
 McNab Robert, butcher, High Felling  
 McNally James, vict. & tailor, *Union Inn*,  
 Hillgate  
 McNaught, Brothers, hardwaremen and  
 marine store dealers, High Felling  
 McNaught James, hardwareman, &c. (Mc  
 Naught & Brothers); ho. High Felling  
 McNaught John, hardwareman, &c. (Mc  
 Naught & Brothers); ho. High Felling  
 McNaught Robert, hardwareman, &c. (Mc  
 Naught & Brothers); ho. High Felling  
 Meggison Thos. Nthl. M.D. Whickham  
 Mercer Solomon, baker, Mulgrave-terrace  
 Nicholson Peter, prov. dr. Church-walk  
 Middleton Michael, agent, Collingwood-ter  
 Miller Ann, provision dealer, Wrekenton  
 Miller Frances, provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Miller George, provision dealer, 3, Hill-st;  
 ho. 10½ High-street  
 Miller George, hat manufacturer, (Anders-  
 son & Miller); ho. 18, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Miller Henry, master mariner & provision  
 dealer, High Felling  
 Miller Jas. nail & chain maker, Winlaton  
 Miller James, provision dealer, 12, High-st  
 Miller Mark, shopkeeper, Sheriff Hill  
 Miller Robert, joiner, 16, High-street  
 Miller Thos. nail & chain maker, Winlaton  
 Miller William, tinsmith, Oakwell-gate  
 Mills Thomas, provision dealer, Low Fell  
 Milne John, tailor, Bloomfield terrace; ho.  
 Stewart-place  
 Milner George, butcher, Windmill-hills; ho.  
 19, Woodbine-terrace  
 Milvain & Harford, sail cloth manufacturers,  
 Quarry-field  
 Milvain Henry, sail cloth manufacturer  
 (Milvain & Harford); ho. N. Elswick Hall  
 Mitchell William, vict. *White Bear Inn*,  
 Salt Meadows  
 Mitford James, cabinet-maker, Blaydon  
 Mitford Joseph, tailor, Wickham  
 Moffitt Joseph, agent, Mount Pleasant  
 Monkhouse Edward, provision dealer, 17,  
 Church-street  
 Monkhouse William, vict. *Brandling Arms  
 Inn*, Oakwell-gate  
 Monro Henry L. chemist, 20, High street  
 Moody R. E. agent, Hull-street  
 Moor Samuel, butcher, Bill Quay  
 Moore P. H.M. Customs, 9, Claremont-pl  
 Morelan Thos. cheesefactor, Walker-ter  
 Morgan James, vict. *Ferry Boat Inn*,  
 Friar's Goose  
 Morris David, boat builder (J. & D. Morris);  
 ho. Pelaw Main  
 Morris Jno. & David, boat bldrs. Pelaw Main  
 Morris John, boat builder, (J. & D. Morris);  
 ho. Pelaw Main  
 Morris Mrs. Margaret, 14, Melbourne-st  
 Morris William, butcher, Windy Nook  
 Morrison Charles, beerhouse, Sheriff Hill  
 Morrison Thos. M. prov. dr. Windy Nook  
 Morley Hannah, provision dr. pawnbroker,  
 and beer retailer, High Felling  
 Morton Ralph, gentleman, the Crescent  
 Moses Wm. drapers assist. Cromwell-st  
 Mould Wm. *Old Nag's Head Inn*, High-st  
 Mounsey, Janson, & Co. iron merchants,  
 South-shore, and Newcastle  
 Mowbray George, bootmaker, Wrekenton  
 Mowbray Thomas, farmer, Whickham  
 Mulcaster John Peter, barrister, Blaydon  
 House, Blaydon  
 Mulligan Jno. furniture brkr. 41, Church-st  
 Murdy John, smith, Wrekenton  
 Murphy Anthony, basket maker, Dunston  
 Murray Martha, *Queens Head Inn*, 229,  
 High-street  
 Murray John, *Waterloo Hotel*, Dunston  
 Murray Sarah Jane, 18, West street  
 Murray Thomas, vict. *Ship Inn*, Tyne Main  
 Murray W. vict. *Black Bull Inn*, Heworth-ln  
 Murray W. bootmaker, 15, Grosvenor-st  
 Murton Henry, agent, Gutta Percha Dépôt,  
 36, Grey-street, Newcastle; ho. 14, Clare-  
 mont-place  
 Muschamp Jno. (Tyne Paper Mill Com-  
 pany); ho. London  
 Muschamp William (Tyne Paper Mill  
 Company); ho. Windmill-hills  
 Myers Christopher, manufacturing chemist,  
 Dunston  
 Naylor George, gentleman, 6, Woodbine-  
 terrace  
 Naylor Jane, toydealer, 26, Bridge-street  
 Neilson Edward, vict. *Queen Inn*, Low Fell  
 Neilson Thomas, auctioneer & appraiser,  
 Bridge-end; ho. Ellison-street  
 Neilson Thomas, coalmerchant, Half Moon-  
 lane; ho. Low Fell  
 Neville Samuel & Co. Ellison Glass Works,  
 East-street  
 Neville Samuel glass manufacturer (S.  
 Neville and Co.); ho. 24, High street

- Newall R. S. & Co. wire-ropes manufacturers, Teams
- Newall Robert S. wire-ropes manufacturer (R. S. Newall & Co.); ho. Ferndene
- Newton John, pipe manufacturer, Hillgate
- Newton Surtees, manager, Swalwell
- Newton Thomas, cart proprietor, Hillgate
- Nichol Jas. marine store dlr. High Felling
- Nichol James, tailor, High Felling
- Nichol Jos. provision dealer, High Felling
- Nicholson Mrs. Ann, 15, Claremont-place
- Nicholson Alice, prov. dealer, Hopper-st
- Nicholson Jane, painter, Hillgate
- Nicholson James, 16, Woodbine terrace
- Nicholson John, sawmill owner, Blaydon
- Nicholson John, vict. *Steam Boat Inn*, 8, Hillgate
- Nicholson Jno. timber merchant & builder, Winlaton and Blaydon sawmills; ho. Winlaton
- Nicholson Jonathan, bootmaker, Whickham
- Nixon John, draper (J. Nixon & Son); ho. St. John's-lane
- Nixon John & Son, drapers &c. 80 and 81, High-street
- Nixon J. draper (J. Nixon & Son); ho. St. John's-lane
- Noble John, engine builder, Heworth Shore; ho. Low Felling
- Norborn Robert, inland revenue officer, 7, Ellison-street
- Norvell Forster, vict. *Wherry Inn*, Swalwell
- OLIVER Charles, bootmaker, Whickham
- Oliver Nicholas, vict. *Yarmouth Arms Inn*, Heworth Shore
- Oliver Ralph, wherry owner, Blaydon
- Oliver Robt. hinge manufacturer, Winlaton
- Ord Augustus W. cement manufacturer (Aspdin, Ord, & Co.); ho. London
- Ord Mary, ladies' boarding school, Hood's-villa, Windmill-hills
- Ormston Elizb. provision dlr. 46, High-st
- Ormston Nelson, painter, &c. 186, High-street; ho. 1, Nelson-street
- Orrick Benjamin, beerhouse, Sun-street
- Ort Robert, gentleman, 7, Claremont-place
- Osborne Robt. draper (Osborne & Harrison); ho. Windmill Hills
- Oswald Wm. relieving officer, and registrar of births and deaths, Whickham
- Oxford Mrs. Eleanor, Institution House, Windmill Hills
- Oxford Mrs. Elizabeth, Mulgrave-terrace
- Oxley John, vict. *Keel Inn*, Dunston
- Oxley Mary, postmistress, Bill Quay
- Oxley Samuel, provision dealer, Swalwell
- Ozwald William R. vict. *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, Sheriff Hill
- PACK Maria, lodgings, Durham-terrace
- Paley John, vict. *Queen's Arms Inn*, 24, Bridge-street
- Paley Mr. Thos. R. Collingwood-terrace
- Palmer G. & C. M. timber mrcchts. Dunston
- Palmer Robert Skinner, marine store dlr. Oakwell-gate and Hillgate
- Parker Mrs. Jane, Ellison-street
- Parker Jane, vict. and nail and chain mnfr. *Crown and Canon Inn*, Winlaton.
- Parker Henry John, grocer &c. Blaydon
- Parker John & Co. brewers, Stella
- Parker John, butcher, Blaydon
- Parker Mary, provision dealer, 188, High-st; ho. 1, Richmond-st. Newcastle
- Parker Samuel, gentleman, Dunston Hill
- Parkinson Mrs. Elizb. 6, Claremont-place
- Parkinson Robert, vict. *Lime Kiln Inn*, South Shore
- Parr John, agent, Blaydon-burn
- Patterson Cuthbert, butcher, Ravensworth-terrace; ho. 4, Liddle-street
- Patterson Daniel, marine store dealer, 69, High-street
- Patterson Ephraim, vict. *Queen's Head Inn*, Sheriff Hill
- Patterson George, builder, Bottle-bank; ho. 49, Melbourne-street
- Patterson Geo. vict. *Beehive Inn*, Low Fell
- Patterson George, earthenware manufacturer, Sheriff Hill
- Patterson Isabella, prov. dealer, Sheriff Hill
- Patterson John, agent, in Railway Goods Department, Oakwell-gate
- Patterson John, vict. *Crown Inn*, Low Fell
- Patterson Thomas, earthenware manufacturer, Sheriff Hill
- Patterson Wm. master mariner, Winlaton
- Patterson William, timber merchant and provision dealer, Oakwell-gate
- Pattinson, Hugh Lee & Co. chemical mnfrs. Felling; office, Grey-street, Newcastle
- Pattinson Hugh Lee, junior, manufacturing chemist (H. L. Pattinson & Co.); ho. Stott's-hall, Jesmond.
- Pattinson Hugh Lee, sen. manufacturing chemist (H. L. Pattinson & Co.); ho. Scot's House
- Pattinson Wm. Watson, manufacturing chem. (H. L. Pattinson & Co.); ho. New-house
- Pattinson James, smith, Low Fell
- Pattinson John, registrar of births and deaths, and relieving officer, West-street; ho. Windmill-hills

- Pattison John, joiner, Low Fell  
 Pattison Thos. stone merchant, Wrekenton  
 Paxton Andrew, rope, &c. manufacturer  
 (R. & A. Paxton); ho. 5, Easton court  
 Paxton R. & A. rope & twine manufacturers,  
 Paxton's-yard, High-street  
 Paxton Robert, rope, &c. manufacturer (R.  
 and A. Paxton); ho. Paxton's-yard  
 High-street  
 Payne William, agent, Dunston  
 Peacock Thomas, carrier, Wrekenton  
 Pearse Samuel, E. R.N. 5, Sedgewick-place  
 Pearson Chas. John, builder, 194, High-st;  
 ho. Bensham Tower  
 Pearson Mrs. Elizabeth, Whickham  
 Pearson J. B. and Partners, colliery owners,  
 High Heworth, and at Quay, Newcastle  
 Pearson John, builder, 1, John's-place  
 Pearson Mrs. Mary, Ellison-street  
 Pearson Wm. btchr. & prov. dr. Low Felling  
 Pearson William, dealer in sundries, East-st  
 Pearson William, senior, dealer in sundries,  
 Low Felling  
 Peirson George, teacher, Low Fell  
 Pemberton Mary, staymaker, Jackson-street  
 Penman John & Co. brewers, Dunston  
 Perkins James, butcher, 25, High-street;  
 ho. Windmill-hills  
 Pescod Eleanor, innkeeper, Dunston  
 Pescod Lancelot & Jos. farmers, Dunston  
 Petch Benjamin, vict. *Turk's Head Inn*,  
 201, High-street  
 Pilcher Felix, surveyor of taxes, Colling-  
 wood-terrace  
 Phillips John, coal owner, Seymour-terrace  
 Pickering Mrs. Jane, 2, Union-place  
 Pigg Thomas, tailor & draper, High Felling  
 Piper Henry, agent, 9, Bloomfield-terrace  
 Plummer Rev. Matthew, M.A. incumbent,  
 Heworth  
 Plummer Matthew, merchant (M. Plummer  
 and Co. 39, Quay, Newcastle); ho. Sheriff  
 Hill House  
 Plumpton Jas. paper hanger, painter, &c.  
 13, Cannon-street  
 Pollock James Esq. J.P. Bensham Cottage  
 Poole Henry, manager of bottle works,  
 Blaydon  
 Porter Ralph, cabinet maker, High Felling  
 Porter Robert, com. traveller, 6, Airey-ter  
 Porteus James, tailor, Oakwell-gate-chare;  
 ho. Carr's Hill  
 Potter Addison L. coke manufacturer, Blay-  
 don-heugh; ho. Heaton Hall  
 Potts John Cuthbert, wine and spirit mer-  
 chant, 14, High-street; ho. Windmill-hills  
 Potts Edward, shopkeeper, Oakwell-gate  
 Potts Robert, tailor and draper, Low Felling  
 Powell Jas. earthenware dr. 120, High-st  
 Preston David, tailor, 199, High-street  
 Price Joseph, (Executors of,) Durham Glass  
 Works, Pipewell-gate  
 Pringle Francis, beer retailer, Low Felling  
 Pringle Geo. gentleman, 3, Woodbine-ter  
 Prior Thomas, beerhouse, Pipewell-gate  
 Probert Henry, provision dealer, 198, High-  
 street; ho. 2, Fenwick terrace  
 Prockter Bryan John, glue mnfr. Pipewell-  
 gate; ho. 15, Regent-ter, Newcastle  
 Proctor Thomas, assistant clerk of County  
 Court, Town-hall; ho. Northumberland-  
 court, Newcastle  
 Proctor John, hardware dr; ho. Ellison-st  
 Proudlock John vict. *Black Horse Inn*, Low  
 Fell  
 Proud Mrs. Ann, Whicklam  
 Proud Eleanor, grocer & draper, Swalwell  
 Proud George, butcher, Richardson's place  
 Proud Joseph, prov. dr. and drap. Carr's Hill  
 Proud Sarah, provision dr. Windy Nook  
 Prudhoe Anthy. vict. *Long Boat Inn*, Blaydon  
 Punshon George, fruiterer and confectioner,  
 24, Bottle-bank; ho. Oakwell-gate  
 Punshon Wm. professor of music, Low Fell  
 Purvis Francis, prov. dealer, Sheriff Hill  
 Purvis John, tripe preparer, Pipewell-gate  
 Pyle Geo. provision dealer, 31, Charles-st
- RAILTON John, butcher, 208, High-street;  
 ho. Church-walk  
 Ramsay George Heppel, colliery owner,  
 Blaydon Main, coke manufacturer, Der-  
 wenthaugh, and fire brick manufacturer,  
 Swalwell; office, Newcastle; ho. Derwent-  
 villa  
 Ramsay John Taylor, engineer & manager,  
 Blaydon Main Colliery; ho. Whagg's  
 House, Whickham  
 Ramsay Thomas, general manager, Derwent-  
 haugh  
 Ramsay Thomas, agent, Blaydon  
 Ramsay William, viewer, Blaydon-burn  
 Ramsey Ann, marine store and provision  
 dealer, High Felling  
 Rand William, bootmaker, Lambton-street  
 Rankin Elizb. Cath. milliner, Lambton-st  
 Rankin James, house agent, Lambton-st  
 Rankin Robert, printer, 38, Bottle-bank;  
 ho. 1, Lambton-terrace  
 Ranson Ann, dressmaker, 2, Ellison-street  
 Rawling Robert, tinsmith, Felling Shore  
 Rawling Thomas, farmer, Borough White  
 House, Bensham  
 Rayne John, vict. *Black Boy Inn*, Winlaton

- Readhead John, farmer, Hebburn Quay  
 Readhead Rbt. cabinet mkr. Heworth Shore  
 Rea Elizabeth, provision dealer, 174,  
 High street; ho. 22, Ellison-street  
 Reay John, butcher and provision dealer,  
 Heworth-lane  
 Reay John, hairdresser, 27, Church-street  
 Redhead John, provision dr. Low Felling  
 Redhead Robert, shipbuilder, Hebburn Quay  
 Redshaw Emanuel, tailor (Redshaw & Son);  
 ho. 79, High-street  
 Redshaw John, vict. *Old Engine Inn*, Low Fell  
 Redshaw John, tailor (Redshaw & Son);  
 ho. 79, High-street  
 Redshaw Middleton, organist, 79, High-st  
 Redshaw & Son, tailors, 79, High-street  
 Reed — Miss, teacher, Heworth Grove  
 Reed Charles John, brewer (John Barras  
 and Co.); ho. 12, Carlton-ter. Newcastle  
 Reed Edward T. miller, Windmill-hills and  
 Newcastle  
 Reed Henry R. ironmonger (Mather & Reed);  
 ho. 14, Woodbine-terrace  
 Reed John, hinges & ringmaker, Winlaton  
 Reed John, prov. dr. and drpr. Winlaton  
 Reilly Edward, beerhouse, Hillgate  
 Reilly John, provision dealer, Oakwell-gate  
 Renwick James, shoe and clog-plate maker,  
 Winlaton  
 Renwick John, ironfounder and smith, 2,  
 Grahamsley-street  
 Renwick John & Son, chainmkr. Winlaton  
 Renwick Mary, vict. *Red Lion Inn*, Winlaton  
 Renwick Richard, provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Renwick Watson, shoe and clog-plate maker,  
 Winlaton  
 Renwick William, 21, Charles-street  
 Revell Richard, provision dealer, Wrekenton  
 Revely Catherine, vict. *Commercial Hotel*,  
 Half Moon-lane  
 Newcastle John, copperas manufacturer;  
 ho. Brunswick-street and at Hylton,  
 near Sunderland  
 Reynolds Joseph, marine store dealer, 90,  
 High-street  
 Richards James, & Co. glass bottle manuftr.  
 Bill Quay  
 Richards Elizabeth, bottle manufacturer  
 (James Richards & Co.); ho. The Hall  
 Richardson Amelia, milliner, 183, High-st  
 Richardson John, butcher, Mulgrave-ter;  
 ho. Victoria-street  
 Richardson J. H. & T. firebrick manufactur-  
 ers, Rabbit-bnks. office, Quay, Newcastle  
 Richardson Mary, vict. *Brunswick Hotel*,  
 Brunswick-street  
 Richardson Robert, vict. Blaydon-burn  
 Richardson Steph. bootmaker, Sheriff Hill  
 Richardson Thos. joiner and cabinet maker,  
 Winlaton  
 Richardson Peter, vict. *Jug Inn*, Carr's Hill  
 Richardson Thomas, market gardener, Low  
 Bensham  
 Richardson Thomas, vict. *Grey Horse Inn*,  
 42, High-street  
 Richardson Thos. vict. *New Inn*, Whickham  
 Richardson Wm. bootmaker, 185, High-st  
 Richardson William, prov. and toy dr. 183,  
 High-st  
 Richardson Wm. R. teacher, Hume Cottage,  
 Cobden-terrace  
 Rickaby William, manager, Sheriff Hill  
 Ridley Aaron, grocer, 34, Bridge-street  
 Ridley Thos. vict. *Railway Hotel*, Hill-st  
 Rippon Chas. Procter, butcher, 28, Bridge-st  
 Robertson John, miller and manufacturer  
 of patent malt, 13, Jackson-street, and at  
 Low Felling; ho. 13, Jackson-street  
 Robinson Dinah, teacher, Carr's Hill  
 Robinson Francis, vict. *Black Bull Inn*, Hill  
 Felling  
 Robinson George, vict. *Deptford House Inn*,  
 Blackwall  
 Robinson Jacob, hair dresser, 70, High-st  
 Robinson James, provision dealer, and beer  
 retailer, Trinity-street  
 Robinson John, butcher, 12, Bridge-street;  
 ho. Cannon-street  
 Robinson John, com. traveller, 3, Cotfield-ter  
 Robinson J. J. teacher, Whickham  
 Robinson John Johnstone, postmaster,  
 Whickham  
 Robinson John Herring, clerk, 3, Ravens-  
 worth-terrace  
 Robinson John Walton, cheesemonger, &c.  
 15, Bottle-bank; ho. Freeman's-terrace  
 Robinson Joseph, miller and farmer, Blay-  
 don-burn  
 Robinson Martin, mason, Taylor-terrace  
 Robinson Robert, provision dealer, Blaydon  
 Robinson William, surgeon, 9, West-street  
 Robson Adam, clerk, Friar's Goose  
 Robson Barron, vict. *Three Tuns Inn*,  
 Sheriff Hill  
 Robson Edwd. fruit mercht. Clarendon-place  
 Robson Geo. joiner and cartwright, Low Fell  
 Robson Bartholomew, butcher, Bill Quay  
 Robson Daniel, farmer & horse dr. Shipcote  
 Robson Easton, gentleman, Easton-court  
 Robson Edward and Co. chain and anchor  
 manufacturers, Swalwell  
 Robson George, chain, &c. manufacturer  
 (Edward Robson and Co.); ho. Swalwell  
 Robson George, provision dealer, Low Fell

- Robson George, painter, 2, Ellison-street; ho. Jackson-street
- Robson Henry, mason, Low Fell
- Robson Henry, vict. *Seven Stars Inn*, Wrekenton
- Robson Isab. schoolmistress, Melbourne-st
- Robson James Watson, provision dealer, Sheriff Hill
- Robson Jane, teacher, Wrekenton
- Robson John, chain, &c. manufacturer (Edward Robson and Co.); ho. Swalwell
- Robson Joseph, farmer, Back Field
- Robson J. engine builder, Blackwall; ho. Ellison-street
- Robson James, dairyman, Sheriff Hill
- Robson John, clerk, Winlaton
- Robson John, beerhouse, 60, High-street
- Robson John, hat manufacturer, Pipewell-gate; ho. High-street
- Robson John, provision dealer, Swalwell
- Robson John, draper (J. and W. Robson); ho. Windmill-hills
- Robson John, farmer, Heworth
- Robson John S. vict. *Half Moon Inn*, Wrekenton
- Robson Jonathan, engine builder, Blackwall; ho. 1, Ellison-street
- Robson Jonathan, tallow-chandler, 19, High-street; ho. Windmill-hills
- Robson Joseph, clerk, 1, Ravensworth-ter
- Robson Joseph, farmer, Backfield House
- Robson J. and W. drapers, 13, High-street
- Robson Mrs. Margaret, 56, High-street
- Robson Mary, vict. *Sun Inn*, High-street
- Robson Ralph, manager, Bill Quay
- Robson Robert, dyer, 16, Mulgrave-terrace; ho. Manor Cottage
- Robson Samuel, clerk, 8, Melbourne-street
- Robson Thomas, bootmaker, Windmill-hills
- Robson Thomas, saddler, Court-place; ho. 23, Melbourne-street
- Robson Thomas, tailor, High Felling
- Robson Thomas Shafto, coal merchant, Half Moon-lane, and provision dealer, Wrekenton
- Robson Wm. clerk, 1, Ravensworth-terrace
- Robson William, draper (J. & W. Robson); ho. Sheriff Hill
- Rockett Wilson, fishmonger, 38, Bottle-bank
- Roddam Ann, straw bonnet maker, Low Felling
- Roberson George, vict. *Gray Mare Inn*, Wrekenton
- Rogerson Philip, builder, Wrekenton
- Rosenbohan Cath. pawnbroker, Church-st
- Routledge Robert, prov. dealer, and butcher, 3, Mulgrave-terrace
- Rowe Jeremiah, hosier, 212, High-street
- Rowe Thomas, cheesemonger, &c. 219, High-street; ho. Victoria-street
- Rowland William, provision dealer, Rabbit-banks
- Rudd Rev. Richard, B.A. curate, Winlaton
- Rutherford John, bootmaker, Blaydon
- Rutherford Robert, prov. dealer, Quarry Field
- Rutherford Thomas John, academy, Mulgrave-terrace; ho. 22, Ellison-street
- Rutter Mark, vict. *Brandy Vaults Inn*, 14, Church-street
- SADLER Matthew, prov. dr. Pipewell-gate
- Sanderson Edward, landing waiter; ho. 8, Union-row
- Sanderson Henry, farmer, Swalwell
- Sanderson Ralph, cabinet maker, 28, Bottle-bank; ho. 3, Nelson-street
- Sanderson Thomas, dealer in sundries, Sheriff Hill
- Sandwith Sarah, prov. dealer, 95, High-street
- Schorey William Henry, superintendent of borough police, Town Hall
- Scott Mrs. David, 8, Claremont-terrace
- Scott Miss Hannah, High-street
- Scott the Misses, Hood's-buildings, Windmill-hills
- Scott Henry, Com. Bank, 4, Claremont-place
- Scott James, vict. *Half Moon Inn*, 13, Bridge-street
- Scott James & Son, brewers, 13, Bridge-st
- Scott Jno. agent for the sale of the Governor and London lead Co's. lead and litharage, Blaydon
- Scott John, agent to the Hemitune Iron Co. Blaydon
- Scott John, butcher, Sheriff Hill
- Scott Joseph, butcher, Felling Shore
- Scott Robert, railway-engine driver and grocer, Musgrave-terrace
- Scott Robert, butcher, Bill Quay
- Scott Robert, brewer (J. Scott & Son); ho. 13, Bridge-street
- Scott Thos. H.M. customs, 16, Claremont-pl
- Selkirk Dorothy, Wrekenton
- Selkirk Mrs. Martha, Windmill-hills
- Shafto Thos. H. flour dr. 223, High-street
- Shannon Michael, beer retailer, Cannon-st
- Sharp Mary, milliner, 223, High-street; ho. 21, Bottle-bank
- Shaw Joshua, provision dr. Felling Shore
- Shaw Thomas, gentleman, Wickham
- Shepherd William, smith, Brandling-street; ho. Garden-court

- Shield Robert, provision dealer and postmaster, Swalwell  
 Shield Thomas, spade and shovel manufacturer, Swalwell  
 Shivers George, bookseller, 64, High-st; ho. 4, Scott's-yard  
 Shotton Ann, confectr. 172, High-street  
 Shotton Mary, dealer in sund. Low Felling  
 Sill George, assistant overseer, surveyor of highways, rates collector, and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, for the Heworth district, High Felling  
 Sill Mrs. Jane, Low Felling  
 Sill Thos. flour dealer, 194, High-street  
 Simm John, bone crusher & charcoal dust manufacturer, Nun's-lane  
 Simm Jon. dlr. in earthenware, Pelaw Main  
 Simm John, vict. *George & Dragon Inn* 28, Bridge-street  
 Simm Mary, provision dealer, Heworth Shore  
 Simm Thomas, butcher, 141, High-street; ho. 28, Bridge street  
 Simon Miss, teacher, Wickham  
 Simpson John, vict. *Half-way House Inn*, High Felling  
 Simpson John, beerhouse, High Felling  
 Simpson Stephen, grocer and flour dealer, Wrekenton  
 Simpson William, clerk in District Bank, 3, Hall-terrace  
 Simpson Wm. provision dlr. Felling Shore  
 Singers Archibald, vinegar, &c. mnfr. (H. Singers & Co.); ho. 8, Leazes-terrace, Newcastle  
 Singers Hew & Co. vinegar manufacturers and spirit merchants, Hillgate  
 Singers Hew, vinegar, &c. manufacturer (H. Singers & Co.); ho. 8, Leazes-terrace, Newcastle  
 Slater John, miller, Swalwell  
 Small David, cabinet maker, Dun Cow-yard, High-street  
 Smart Mrs. Elizabeth, High Heworth  
 Smith Anthony, beer retailer and brewer, Winlaton  
 Smith Charles, butcher, 2, Bottle Bank; ho. Ocean-terrace  
 Smith Eleanor, dressmaker, 5, Lambton-ter  
 Smith Ellen, dealer in sundries, Bensham  
 Smith Mr. Henry, 22, West-street  
 Smith Henry, tailor and draper, Low Fell  
 Smith Jane, dlr in sundries, Felling Shore  
 Smith Jane, lodging-house, Ellison-street  
 Smith John, brewer, farmer, and malster, Winlaton  
 Smith John, vict. *Dun Cow Inn*, 31, High-st  
 Smith John & Co. brewers, Ellison-street  
 Smith John, brewer (J. Smith and Co.); ho. 5, Trafalgar-street, Newcastle  
 Smith John Ford, academy, Melbourne-st; ho. 1, Jackson-street  
 Smith Mary, vict. *Vulcan Arms Inn*, Winlaton  
 Smith Mary Ann, prov. dlr. Pipewell-gate  
 Smith Phillip, butcher and spade manufacturer, 22, Bottle Bank  
 Smith Thomas, builder, High-street, and provision dealer, High Felling  
 Smith Thomas, vict. *Coach and Horses Inn*, Wrekenton  
 Smith Thomas, agent, St. Cuthbert's-place  
 Smith Thomas, bootmaker, Ellison-square  
 Smith Thomas, lemonade manufacturer, &c. 16, High-street; ho. 7, Swinburne-place  
 Smith William, vict. *Five Wand Mill Inn*, Bensham-bank  
 Smith William, saddler, 26, High-street  
 Smith William, painter, &c. Blydon  
 Snaith Joseph, boot maker, and vict. *Plough Inn*, Sheriff Hill  
 Snowball James, butcher and provision dlr. Hill-street  
 Snowball John, joiner, Swalwell  
 Snowball Mary, prov. dealer, Melbourne-st  
 Snowball William, draper, Bottle-bank; ho. 11, Mulgrave terrace  
 Snowdon John, tailor, 33, High-street  
 Snowdon John, grocer, Hood's-villa, Windmill-hills  
 Snowdon Thomas, miller and farmer, Blue Quarries  
 Sobers William, joiner, &c. High-street  
 Softley John, vict. *Staitth Inn*, Stella  
 Softley Samuel, marble mason, 1, Oakwell-gate  
 Soulsby Thomas, manager of Hoyle, Robson & Co.'s oil mills, Felling Shore  
 Soursbie Rev. Robert, curate, Wickham  
 Southern Geo. firebrick mnfr. (Southern & Watson); ho. Kibblesworth  
 Southern Geo. Wm. firebrick mnfr. (Southern & Watson); ho. Kibblesworth  
 Southern John Michael, fire brick manfr. (Southern & Watson); ho. Springwell  
 Southern & Watson, firebrick manufacturers, Dunston  
 Sowerby John, flintglass mnfr. New Stour-bridge, Rabbit-banks; ho. Shipcote  
 Sowerby Thomas, farmer, Low Fell  
 Spark Joseph, dlr. in sundries, Sheriff Hill  
 Speck Rev. Thomas, curate of Gateshead, 1, Catherine-terrace  
 Spedding David, innkeeper, Brunswick-st  
 Spence Henry, draper, 17, Bloomfield-ter  
 Spence Thomas, bootmaker, Victoria-street

- Spencer John & Son, forge works, Blaydon-burn; ho. Newburn
- Spencer Michael, manfr. of forgework, &c. (J. & M. Spencer); ho. Swalwell
- Spencer Joseph & Michael, manufacturers of forgework, &c.; Swalwell
- Spencer Philip, iron founder, Swalwell
- Spencer Thomas, tailor, Sheriff Hill
- Spencer Wm. ropemaker (Dixon, Corbitt & Co.); ho. 15, Ravensworth-terrace
- Spooner Joseph, provision dealer, 1, Bloomfield-terrace
- Spreggon Robert, baker, High Felling
- Springman Charles F. schoolmaster
- Springmann Frederic, agent, 4, Union-row
- Stark Ann, provision dealer, Felling Shore
- Stark John, tailor and sexton, Wickham
- Steel Mary Ann, grocer, Low Fell
- Steel William, provision dealer, 10, Hillgate
- Stephenson Clement, vict. & butcher, 101-2, High-st. & the *Waggon Inn*, High-street
- Stephenson Elizabeth, lodgings, Nelson-st
- Stephenson Foster, vict. *Bay Horse Inn*, Windy Nook
- Stephenson Geo. provision dealer, Low Fell
- Stephenson Geo. quarryman, Sheriff Hill
- Stephenson George, butcher, Low Fell
- Stephenson James, builder & contractor, Sheriff Hill
- Stephenson John, butcher, High Felling
- Stephenson Mrs. Mary, 53, High-street
- Stephenson Robt. engineer, 4, Hardwicke-ter
- Stephenson Wm. butcher, Sheriff Hill
- Stephenson James, toll collector, Low Felling-gate
- Sterling Jane, fruiterer, 211, High-street; ho. Young's-buildings
- Steven John, painter, &c. Collingwood-ter
- Stevenson Henry Richmond, surgeon, Wickham Hall
- Stevenson John Henry, surgeon, Wickham Hall
- Stewart Andrew, agent, Cromwell-terrace, Bensham
- Stewart Josph. hairdresser, 187, High-st
- Stewart Robert provision dr. Sheriff Hill
- Stewart Thos. W. Stewart-place
- Stewart Thomas, vict. *Ellison Arms Inn*, Hebburn
- Stobbs & Co. grocers, &c. 224, High-street
- Stobbs John, grocer and brewer (Stobbs & Co.); ho. 224, High-street
- Stobbs Margaret, butcher, 100, High-street
- Stobbs Josph. boot and shoemkr. Winlaton
- Stokes John B. plumber and painter, Low Fell
- Stokoe Bartholomew, skinner, Blaydon
- Storey Joseph, master mariner, Liddell-terrace
- Story Jane lodgings, Brunswick-street
- Story Mich. provision dealer, Wrekenton
- Stothard Edwd. Hewison, overseer, Hebburn
- Stott, Frederick Geo. saddler, Wrekenton
- Straker Geo. shipowner, Catherine-place
- Stratmore Ralph, tailor, Low Fell
- Struthers —, master of Union School Workhouse, Union-lane
- Strong Jonathan, sand mill, Sheriff Hill
- Stubbs Josph. provision dealer, High-street
- Summerbell Parmella, butcher, High-street
- Surtees Robert, smith, Teams
- Surtees Robert, beer retailer & smith, Teams
- Sutherland Robt. R.N. Collingwood-terrace
- Swaby Richd. general merchant, and paint manufacturer; paint and colour works, New Chatham; ho. 1, Cotfield-terrace, Bensham
- Swalwell Benjamin, bootmaker, Sheriff Hill
- Swan Elizb. post mistress, High Felling
- Swan Geo. eating house keeper, Bottle-bank
- Swan James, farmer, Lamesley
- Swan Richd. vict. *Swan Inn*, Winlaton
- Swinburne Joseph Willis, solicitor, clerk to Commissioners of Taxes for Chester, Ward, clerk to Trustees of Durham and Tyne Bridge Road, High Level-street; ho. West-street
- TALBOT Wm. cabinet maker, Windmill-hls
- Tate & Brown, stone mrehts. Heworth-lane
- Tate Geo. vict. *Ship Inn*, South Shore
- Tate James, road contractor, Cobden-ter
- Tate Robert, stone merchant, (Tate and Brown); ho. Heworth-lane
- Tate Thos. road contractor, Cobden-terrace
- Taylor Alexr. provision dealer, Teams
- Taylor Daniel, vict. *Masons' Arms Inn*, Bill Quay
- Taylor Josph. vict. *Blaydon New Inn*, Blaydon
- Taylor Joseph, cart proprietor, Nuns'-lane
- Taylor Joseph, millwright, Windmill-hills; ho. 1, Prospect-terrace
- Taylor Joseph, quarryman, 22, Jackson-st
- Taylor Matthew, brewer and malster, Swalwell and Dunstou; ho. Wickham
- Taylor Thomas, farmer, Dockendale Hall, Wickham
- Taylor William, miller, Hood's Mill, Windmill-hills
- Teasdale John, cooper, 11, Bridge street ho. Church-street
- Teasley Margaret, dressmaker, Ocean-terr
- Tempest Elizabeth, provision dealer, St. Edmund's-place

- Temple Joseph, teacher, Dun Cow-yard, High-street; ho. Walker-terrace
- Tench John, provision dealer and draper, Winlaton
- Tench Wm. grocer and draper, Blaydon
- Thatcher Anthony, glass manufr. Blaydon
- Thew Roger, colliery viewer, Friar's Goose
- Thirlaway John, farmer and vict. Lamesley
- Thirlaway Robert, agent to Leith Steam Packet Co. 4, King William-street
- Thompson Andrew, butcher and farmer, High Felling
- Thompson Andrew, farmer, Carr's Hill
- Thompson Andrew, engine &c. manufr. (G. C. & A. Thompson); ho. Winlaton
- Thompson Ben. J. agent, Mount Greenwich
- Thompson Brothers, iron manufacturers, &c. Dunston and Winlaton
- Thompson Christopher, provision dealer and beer retailer, Nun's-lane
- Thompson Cuthbert, engine &c. manufr. (G. C. & A. Thompson); ho. Winlaton
- Thompson G. C. & A. engine, nail, chain, patent ring, hinge, &c. manufacturers, Winlaton & Dunston
- Thompson Geo. jun. manager, ho. Winlaton
- Thompson Geo. beer retailer, Low Benscham
- Thompson Geo. jun. agent, Dunston
- Thompson John, engineer, Marley-hill
- Thompson John, agent, Melbourne-street
- Thompson John, vict. *Dun Cow Inn*, Cow-hill
- Thompson John, provision dealer, Blaydon
- Thompson John, bootmaker, Windmill-hills
- Thompson John, butcher, Sheriff-hill
- Thompson John, gentleman, 13, Bloomfield-terrace
- Thompson John, provision dlr. Bottle-bank
- Thompson John, superintendent of Chester division Durham County Police, and inspector of weights & measures, County Police Station, Gateshead
- Thompson Joseph, prov. dlr. High Felling
- Thompson Mark, mas. mar. Freeman's-ter
- Thompson Mary, provision dlr. Hebburn
- Thompson Matthew, architect, West-street
- Thompson Mrs. provision dealer, Sun-st
- Thompson Thos. spirit merchant, Mount-pleasant
- Thompson Thomas, bootmaker, and beer retailer, Ravensworth-terrace
- Thompson Wm. pipe manufr. 22, Bottle-bk
- Thompson Wm. watchmaker, 74, High-st; ho. 12, Nun's-lane
- Thompson Wm. L. currier, 16, Bottle-bank; ho. 17, Charles-street
- Thompson William, commercial traveller Mount-pleasant
- Thompson Wm. boatbuilder (Dobson and Thompson); ho. South Shore
- Thornhill John, librarian to Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society, 5, Mulgrave-terrace
- Thynn Ann, provision dealer, Oakwell-gate
- Timney Charles, beer retailer, High Felling
- Tindale John, agent, 12, Jackson-street
- Tinkler Geo. beer retailer, 40, Melbourne-st
- Tinn Mr. John, Benscham
- Tite Ann, dealer in sundries, Low Fell
- Todd Joseph, lemonade and soda water manufacturer, Smith's-yard, Bottle-bank
- Train Elias, provision dealer, Low Felling
- Trotter Edward, vict. *Cock and Anchor Inn*, 11, Cannon-street
- Tucker Isaac, vict. *Fountain Inn*, Pipewell-gate
- Tucker Thomas and Son, brass founders, Pipewell-gate
- Tucker Thos. brass founder and pipe maker (T. Tucker and Son); ho. Pipewell-gate
- Tully Henry, *William IV*. Low Fell
- Turnbull Adam, Low Felling
- Turnbull Dennis, surgeon-dentist and medical-botanist, 92, High-street
- Turnbull Isaac, butcher, Low Felling
- Turnbull John, tailor, 17, High-street
- Turnbull Mary, milliner, 17, High-street
- Turnbull Wm. cheese factor, 3, High-street
- Turnbull Wm. cowkeeper, High-street
- Tyson James, provision dealer, 20, Victoria-st
- UNSWORTH J. N. clerk, 32, High-street
- Urwin Robt. butcher, 226, High-street, and Collingwood-ter; ho. Collingwood-terrace
- Urwin Thomas, provision dealer, Blaydon
- Usher John, agent, 13, Woodbine-terrace
- Usher John, registrar of marriages for the Gateshead district, assistant overseer, and rate collector; office, West-street; ho. 7, Woodhine-terrace
- Usher Miles, coal merchant, Half Moon-lane; ho. Whickham
- VALENTINE Benjamin, master mariner, 9, Ellison-street
- Veitch Anthony M. vict. *Three Tuns Inn*, Pipewell-gate
- Vickers John, grocer, Newcastle; ho. 26, West-street
- Vint James (Tyne Paper Mill); ho. London
- WADE Edward, brick and tile manufacturer, Heworth Shore; ho. Low Felling
- Wade Thomas, marine store dealer, Heworth Shore
- Wailes Anthony, butcher, Winlaton

- Wakefield Edwin, watchmaker, 78, High-street; ho. Park-street  
 Wakefield Eleanor, vict. *Nags' Head Inn*, 93, High-street  
 Waldie Robt. beerhouse, Rabbit Banks  
 Wales George, agent; ho. Norwood  
 Walker Forster, builder, West-street; ho. Walker-villa, Low Fell  
 Walker George, builder & timber merchant, Blaydon  
 Walker Henry, gentleman, 13, Claremont-pl  
 Walker James, gentleman, Low Fell  
 Walker R. tailor, Winlaton  
 Walker Robert, manager to T. Burnett & Sons, Bill Quay  
 Walker Robert, tailor, Winlaton  
 Walker & Snowball, brick and tile manufacturers, Pipewell-gate  
 Walker Thos. agent, Blaydon-burn  
 Walker Wm. manager to Commercial Bank, 5, Walker-terrace  
 Wallace William, clerk, St. Edmund's-place  
 Walmsley Eliza, school, Melbourne-street  
 Walmsley Emanuel, gentleman, 45, Melbourne-street  
 Walters Miss Catherine, Wickham  
 Walters Ralph, Esq. Saltwell-villa  
 Walton Thos. draper, 1, St. Cuthbert's-ter  
 Wann Wm. hairdresser, Low Felling  
 Ward Thos. importer of German goods, 170, High-st; ho. Jackson-street  
 Ward Wm. vict. *Green Tree Inn*, Felling Shore  
 Wardell Rev. Henry, M.A. rector, Winlaton  
 Warden Robt. register office for servants, 193, High-street  
 Wardle George, farmer, Wickham  
 Wardman Thos. glue manufacturer, Pipewell-gate; ho. Windmill-hills  
 Waters Edward, gentlemen, Windmill-hills  
 Waters Richard, teacher, Blaydon  
 Watson George, bookseller, 35, Bottle-bank  
 Watson Henry, prov. dealer, Low Felling  
 Watson Mrs. Isabella, Heworth  
 Watson James, pipemaker, Pipewell-gate  
 Watson John, gentleman, Low Felling  
 Watson Joseph, tailor, Heworth-lane  
 Watson the Misses, Rachel and Maria, High Felling  
 Watson R. L. fire brick manuftr. (Southern & Watson); ho. Leazes-terrace, Newcastle  
 Watson Thos. gentlemen, 8, Ravensworth-ter  
 Watson Thomas Carrick, agent for H. L. Pattinson & Co. Heworth Lodge  
 Watson Wm. gunpowder agent, 1, High West-street  
 Watson Wm. junr. grocer, 32, Bridge-street; ho. High West-street  
 Watson Wm. vict. *Nags' Head Inn*, and master mariner, Swalwell  
 Watson Wm. chain & nail maker, Winlaton  
 Watson Wm. provision dealer, Bensham  
 Watson Wm. bookseller, 17, Swinburne-pl  
 Weatherley Martha, provision dr. Low Fell  
 Weatherley Thos. butcher, Low Fell  
 Weatherston Andw. prov. dr. Trinity-street  
 Webster George, clerk at Central Station; ho. Liddell-terrace  
 Webster George, gentleman, Liddle-terrace  
 Wedle John, butcher &c. 1, Bottle-bank  
 Welch Elizb. dressmaker, 5, Lambton-ter  
 Welch Miss Jane, 1, Lambton-terrace  
 Welch Robt. market gardnr. Low Bensham  
 Welford Mrs. Hannah, 3, Mulgrave-ter  
 Welton Mrs. Ann, Ellison-street  
 Wheatley Parmella, butcher, 30, Bridge-st. and 44, Quayside, Newcastle  
 White John, teacher, 5, Mulgrave-terrace  
 White Wm. provision dealer, Town-street  
 Whitfield Belt, miller, Blaydon Burn  
 Whitfield Jas. A. shipsmith, Pelaw Main  
 Whitfield J. clog plate maker, Winlaton  
 Whitfield John, provision dealer, Winlaton  
 Whitfield Joseph, cutler, West-street; ho. Windmill hills  
 Whitfield William, shipsmith, &c. South Shore; ho. Garden-street  
 Whitworth Wm. marine store dealer, High-street; ho. Mount Pleasant  
 Whitworth William, tailor, Burney-villas  
 Wigham Alice, hosier, 176, High-street  
 Wilkie Robert, vict. *Grindstone Tavern*, Felling Shore  
 Wilkin Mrs. Isabella, 7, High West-street  
 Wilkin Joseph, farmer, Low Fell  
 Wilkins William, agent, Brunswick-street  
 Wilkinson Geo. prov. dr. Salt Meadows  
 Wilkinson Henry, vict. *Honeysuckle Hotel*, Woodbine-terrace  
 Wilkinson Henry A. agent, 11, Claremont-pl  
 Wilkinson Jas. gentleman, Duston Cottage  
 Wilkinson John, provision dealer and cart proprietor, Easton-street  
 Wilkinson Robson, clerk, Burney-villas  
 Wilkinson Wm. hairdresser, 7, Church-st  
 Wilkinson William, joiner and provision dealer, Low Felling  
 Williamson Mary, dressmkr. Cramer-dykes  
 Williamson William, clerk, Cramer-dykes  
 Willis Robert, boarding-house, 40, High-st  
 Willshire George F. A. vict. & postmaster, *Wheat Sheaf Inn*, Heworth  
 Wilmot William, bootmaker, Hill-street; ho. 2, Victoria-street  
 Wilson Elizb. prov. dr. Low Bensham

- Wilson Bates, blacksmith, 231, High-st; ho. Windmill-hills
- Wilson Charles, coach proprietor, 19, Melbourne-street
- Wilson Geo. coal tar mnfr. Heworth Shore
- Wilson Hugh, academy, Romulus-terrace
- Wilson Isab. dealer in sundries, Jackson-street
- Wilson James, jun. worsted &c. manufactr. (J. Wilson & Sons); ho. Hood's-buildings, Windmill-hills
- Wilson James, sen. worsted &c. manufactr. (J. Wilson & Sons); ho. Cramer-dykes
- Wilson James & Sons, worsted mnfrs. and fellmongers, 11 and 12, Hillgate
- Wilson James, beerhouse and provision dealer, Blaydon
- Wilson Jeremiah, watchmaker, 221, High-st; ho. 37, Melbourne-street
- Wilson John, bootmaker, Felling Shore
- Wilson John, builder, 26, West-street
- Wilson John, dealer in sundries, Bill Quay
- Wilson John, worsted &c. mnfr. (J. Wilson & Sons); ho. Hillgate
- Wilson Robert H. surgeon, 4, Melbourne-st
- Wilson Thos. iron manufacturer, Fell House
- Wilson William, boatbuilder, Dunston
- Wilson Wm. leather cutter, 192, High-st
- Wind Henry S. chemist, &c. 186, High-st
- Wind George, prov. dr. 51, High-street
- Winder Wm. W. cabinet-maker, Wrekenton
- Wingaard Mrs. Carr's Hill
- Winn Jane, vict. *Board Inn*, Bill Quay
- Winship Lionel, custom-house officer, 17, Ravensworth-terrace
- Winter Joseph, provision dealer, 35, High-street; ho. Nelson-street
- Winter Margaret, vict. *Ship Inn*, Bill Quay
- Wintrip John, vict. *Sea Lion Inn*, Blaydon
- Wintrip W. & J. flint millers, Blaydon-burn
- Wood Chas. boot & shoe mkr. High Felling
- Wood Geo. bootmaker, Mulgrave-terrace
- Wood Gilpatrick, veterinary surgeon and horseshoer, West-street; ho. 11, High-st
- Wood Rev. J. (Independent), High Felling
- Wood Lucy, provision dealer, 225, High-st; ho. 26, Melbourne-street
- Wood Robt. shoemaker, High Felling
- Wood & Palmer, colliery owners, Wrekenton, and at Quay, Newcastle
- Woof George Leighton, fire brick manufacturers, Felling Shore
- Woof P. saddlers' ironmng. 22, Bottle-bank
- Woolston John, provision dealer, 39, High-street, and at Church-walk
- Woolston Joseph, butcher & provision dr. 40, High-street, and at Trinity-street
- Wright Ann, vict. *Crown and Thistle Inn*, Pipewell-gate
- Wright George, agent, Blaydon
- Wright James, tailor, Hebburn
- Wright Thomas, butcher, High-street
- Wright Thomas, gardener, Heworth
- Wrixon Wm. comrel. traveller, Regent-st
- Wyatt John, clerk, Bank of England, 2, Claremont-place
- Wylam Ralph, wine and spirit merchant, 21, West-street
- WYLAM STEAM FUEL COMPANY (Lessees of), Salt Meadows; Jas. Gordon, manager
- Wylam William, Claremont-place
- YARROW William, farmer, Low Fell
- Young John, butcher, Fow Fell
- Young John, prov. dealer. 2, Grosvenor-st
- Young John, vict. *Railway Inn*, Blaydon
- Young Mrs. Martha, 39, Ellison-street
- Young Richard, builder, 200, High-street
- Young Richard, flour and seed dealer, 22, High-street; ho. 5, Woodbine-terrace
- Young Thomas, bootmaker, Park-street
- Young Thomas, hairdresser, High-street
- Young Thomas, provision dealer, Winlaton
- Younger Ann, lodgings, Whickham

# CLASSIFICATION

OF

## TRADES, PROFESSIONS, &c.

### Academies and Schools

ANCHORAGE SCHOOL, Saint Mary's Church-yard; Rev. William Bennett, master  
Ayre Margt. 1, Union-place  
Bennett Eliza, Romulus-ter  
Burn Joseph, Winlaton  
CHURCH SCHOOL, Dunston; Joseph Atkinson, master  
CHURCH SCHOOL, Heworth; William Arthur, master  
ELLISON INFANT SCHOOL, High-street; Martha Carr, teacher  
Fenwick J. 12, Bloomfield-ter  
Ferry Susan, Union-row  
Hall William, Windy Nook  
Henderson Jno. Windy Nook  
Hutchinson Mary, Peareth-place  
INFANT SCHOOL, Bethesda Chapel; Miss J. Radcliffe, teacher  
Marshall Agnes, 3, Fenwick-tr  
Martin Joseph, Dunston  
NATIONAL SCHOOL, Blaydon; Mr. Moses, teacher  
NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Ellison-terrace; W. Clifford & Miss Clifford, teachers  
Ord Mary, ladies', Hood's vil  
PRIMITIVE METHODIST SCHOOL, Blaydon; R. Waters, master  
PUBLIC SCHOOL, Low Fell, George Peirson, teacher  
Richardson W. R. Cobden-ter

Rutherford T. J. Mulgrave-ter  
Snaith Joseph, Winlaton  
Smith J. F. Melbourne-st  
Temple J. Dun Cow-yard, High-street  
Thompson Jno. Bottle-bank  
Thompson Miss, ladies, Winlaton  
UPPER ELLISON SCHOOL, High-st; J. Cranston, tchr  
Walmsley E. Melbourne-pl  
WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOL, Church-walk; J. Thompson, master  
WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOL, Ellison-sq.; Elizabeth A. Sankey, teacher  
White J. 5, Mulgrave-terrace  
Wilson H. 4, Romulus-ter

### Agents—Commision, &c

Bertram Charles, 10, West-st  
Crawford J. Jackson-street  
Halliday T. Nelson-street  
Murray Robt. 18, West-street  
Rankin J. house, 11, Lambton-terrace  
Watson W. senr. gunpowder, High West-street

### Anchor Manufacturers

Abbot J. & Co. Gateshead Park Works  
Crowley, Millington, & Co. Teams Iron Works & Winlaton Mill  
Forster S. Redheugh  
Gelley J. & Co. Felling Shore

Hall R. & Co. Blaydon  
Hawks, Crawshay, & Sons, South Shore  
Robson E. & Co. Swalwell  
Spencer J. & M. Swalwell  
Whitfield Wm. South Shore

### Auctioneers

Becknell W. H. 3, Pipewell-gate  
Neilson T. Bridge-end

### Bakers

Atchison A. 9, Bridge-street  
Hopper J. 103, High-street  
Kelly Edward, Hillgate  
Linsley W. Pipewellgate  
Maudling Geo. Oakwell-gate  
Mercer S. Mulgrave-terrace  
Young Richard, 22, High-st

### Basket Makers

Harrison J. & H. 15, High-street and at Newcastle  
Murphy A. Dunston

### Boat Builders

Dobson & Thompson, S. Shore  
Maddison Robert, Bill Quay  
Morris J. & D. Pelaw Main  
Wilson W. Dunston

### Bone Manure Manufacturers

BLAYDON CHEMICAL Co.; G. Richardson, mang. partner  
Simms J. and charcoal and coal dust manufacturer, Nun's-lane

**Booksellers and Stationers**

Chambers J. 52, High-street,  
and at Newcastle  
Jackson T. Oakwell-gate  
Kelly H. 227, High-street  
Shivers, George 64, High-  
street  
Watson G. and circulating  
library, 37, Bottle-bank  
Wilkinson W. 7, Church-st

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Arnison J. 6, Jackson-street  
Barnes H. Bill Quay  
Blakey J. Bottle-bank, and at  
Newcastle  
Blankley J. 14, Brunswick-ter  
Brown J. 15, Charles-street  
Brown John, Wrekenton  
Brownless W. Oakwell-gate  
Clarkson J. Union-lane  
Crow J. 19, Church-street  
Dodd N. Winlaton  
Elliott William, Low Felling  
Fairclough J. Grosvenor-st  
Gaddes J. 5, Bottle-bank  
Graham Robt. High Felling  
Graham John, Winlaton  
Guthrie R. 5, Cannon-street  
Hedley R. 199, High-street  
Jackson J. Ellison-square  
Keeler Geo. Sheriff Hill  
King Robert, Low Fell  
Kirkley J. Riddell-street  
Lumley R. Windmill-hills  
Magee J. Grahamsley-street  
Mowbray Geo. Wrekenton  
Nelson John, Ridley-street  
Rand W. Lambton-street  
Richardson W. 185, High-st  
Richardson S. Sheriff Hill  
Robson T. Borough Mill-yd.  
Windmill-hills  
Rutherford J. Blaydon  
Scaiff John, Mount Pleasant  
Smith T. Ellison-square  
Spence T. Victoria-street  
Stephenson R. Low Fell  
Swalwell B. Sheriff Hill  
Thompson T. Ravensworth-  
terrace  
Wilmot W. Hill-street  
Wood Charles, High Felling  
Wood G. Mulgrave-terrace  
Wood R. High Felling  
Young T. Park-street

**Brass Founders**

Abbott J. & Co. Gateshead  
Park works  
Elliott George, 16, High street  
Faddy J. and fitter, Heworth  
Shore  
Hawdon W. G. Blaydon  
Tucker T. & Son, & finishers,  
Pipewell-gate

**Brewers**

Barras J. & Co. 204, High-st  
Belt R. Winlaton  
Brinton George, *Black Bull  
Commercial Inn*, 8, High-  
street  
Cook W. 29, Bridge-street  
Humble & Cox, Ellison-st  
Parker J. & Co. Stella  
Penman J. & Co. Dunston  
Scott J. & Son, 13, Bridge-st  
Smith A. Winlaton  
Smith J. & malster, Winlaton  
Stobbs & Go. 224, High-st  
Taylor M. Swalwell and  
Dunston

**Brick & Tile Manufacturers**

Burnup J. & W. Teams  
Lucas Abner, Dunston; house,  
Egerton-banks  
Pearson C. J. Bensham  
Southern & Watson, Tyne  
Firebrick Works  
Wade E. Heworth Shore  
Walker & Snowball, Pipe-  
well-gate

**Builders**

Alexander William, Heworth  
Shore  
Birtley J. 9, William-street  
Bolam Charles, East-street  
Bowman T. and agent for  
the Eulwell Lime Co.;  
ho. 53, High-street  
Bruce E. Ship-yard, 74, High-  
street  
Dawson Wm. Low Felling  
Dobson J. Bensham-bank  
Dunn M. Church-walk  
Dunn M. sen. Ellison-terrace  
Hutchinson William, Low  
Felling  
Lister J. Park-street  
Mattison R. West-street  
Patterson G. Bottle-bank

Pearson C. J. 194, High-st  
Pearson J. John's-place  
Robinson M. Mount-pleasant  
Rogerson Philip, Wrekenton  
Stephenson Jas. Sheriff Hill  
Smith T. High-street  
Walker F. West-street  
Walker W. St. Edmund's-pl  
Wilson J. 26, West-street  
Young R. 200, High street

**Butchers**

Anderson R. High Felling  
Arkle J. 186, High-street  
Armstrong H. Winlaton  
Bagnal John, Winlaton  
Boyd John, Blaydon  
Blagburn J. 196, High-street  
Brown J. 196, High-street  
Brown R. S. 1, Church-street  
Bruce E. Swalwell  
Charleton J. Blaydon  
Coulson F. Bottle-bank  
Coxon J. Cromwell-street  
Crimson J. 41, High-street  
Cummings R. 32, High-st  
Davidson George, Low F ll  
Dobson R. 27, Bridge-street  
Eiston William, Blaydon  
English Elizb. Salt-meadows  
Fairs J. 185, High-street  
Gibson Thos. 34, High-street  
Gordon M. Low Fell  
Hall Thomas, 34, High-st  
Harrison W. 72, High-street  
Hedley G. 210, High-street  
Henderson Thos. 30, Bottle-  
bank  
Hodgson W. 6, Bottle-bank  
Hornsby W. 66, High-street  
Humphrey W. Salt-meadows  
Innes C. 178, High-street  
Iveson T. Heworth Shore  
Jamison Jno. 87, High-street  
Jamison Robert, 86, High-st  
Jeavens Robert, Winlaton  
Jobson Robert, 26, Bridge-st  
Johnson R. Pipewell-gate  
Johnson R. Pipewell-gate  
Maughan G. 52, Melbourne-st  
Maughan J. 7, Bottle-bank  
March J. Blaydon  
Milner G. Windmill-hills  
Morris Wm. Windy Nook  
Patterson C. Ravensworth-  
terrace  
Parker J. Blaydon

**Eutchers—Continued.**

Perkins J. 25, High-street,  
 Pearson Wm. Low Felling  
 Proud G. Richmond's-place  
 Railton J. 208, High-street  
 Richardson J. Mulgrave-ter  
 Rippon C. P. 28, Bridge-st  
 Robinson J. 12, Bridge-street  
 Routledge R. 3, Mulgrave-  
 terrace  
 Scott John, Sheriff Hill  
 Scott J. Felling Shore  
 Scott R. Bill Quay  
 Simm T. 141, High-street  
 Smith C. 2, Bottle-bank  
 Smith P. 22, Bottle-bank  
 Snowball J. Hill-street  
 Stephenson C. 101-2, High-st  
 Stephenson George, Low Fell  
 Stephenson Jno. High Felling  
 Stepenson Wm. Sheriff Hill  
 Stobbs Margt. 100, High-st  
 Summerhill P. Brunswick-st  
 Thompson A. High Felling  
 Thompson John, Sheriff Hill  
 Turnbull Isaac, Low Felling  
 Urwin R. 226, High-street,  
 and at Collingwood-terrace  
 Weddle J. 1, Bottle-bank  
 Wheatley P. 30, Bridge-street,  
 and at Newcastle  
 Weatherley Thos. Low Fell  
 Woolston J. 40, High-street,  
 and at Trinity-street  
 Young J. Low Fell

**Cabinet Makers**

Brown T. 8, Grosvenor-st  
 Fittes Edward, Heworth-Jane  
 Hedley and Burn, 16, High-  
 street  
 Hewitt J. 45, High-street  
 Henderson J. Mount-pleasant  
 Hudspeth J. 16, High-street  
 Kennon M. Wrekenton  
 Porter Ralph, High Felling  
 Redhead R. Heworth Shore  
 Richardson T. Winlaton  
 Sanderson R. Bottle-bank  
 Small D. Dun Cow-yard,  
 High-street  
 Talbot W. Windmill-hills  
 Walker F. West-street  
 Walker George, Blaydon-burn  
 Winder William, Wrekenton  
 Young R. West-street

**Cart Proprietors**

Atkinson R. High-street  
 Newton T. Hillgate  
 Taylor J. Nuns'-lane

**Cartwrights**

Bailes William, Low Felling  
 Brown J. coachwheel maker,  
 Brandling-street  
 Grey J. Durham Road end,  
 High-street  
 Handsome Wm. Oakwell-gate  
 Hutchinson William, Low  
 Felling  
 Lee John, Hood's-buildings,  
 Windmill-hill  
 Sobers W. High-street  
 Richenson T. Winlaton

**Chain and Chain Cable  
Manufacturers**

Abbot J. & Co. Gateshead  
 Park Works  
 Bagnall R. S. Son & Co.  
 Winlaton  
 Bourn G. & Co. Winlaton  
 Boyd H. P. Winlaton  
 Chambers R. Winlaton  
 Clementson G. Hillgate  
 Cowan J. Winlaton  
 Forster S. Redheugh  
 Gellay J. & Co. Felling Shore  
 Haggie, Bros. South Shore  
 Hall E. Blaydon  
 Hall R. & Co. Blaydon  
 Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons,  
 South Shore  
 Laycock R. J. & R. Winlaton  
 and at Stella  
 Miller James, Winlaton  
 Miller Thomas, Winlaton  
 Parker Jane, Winlaton  
 Renwick J. & Sons, Winlaton  
 Robson E. & Co. Swalwell  
 Spencer P. & M. Swalwell  
 Thompson G. C. and A.  
 Winlaton  
 Whitfield J. A. ship's wenches  
 &c. Pelaw-staith  
 Whitfield William, South  
 Shore  
 Woof P. Bottle-bank

**Charcoal Manufacturers**

Murray T. Swalwell  
 Sims J. Nun's-lane

**Cheesomongers**

Idle B. 27, High-street  
 Probert H. 198, High-street  
 Robinson J. W. 15, Bottle-bank  
 Ridley Aaron, 34, Bridge-st  
 Rowe T. 219, High-street  
 Turnbull William, 3, High-st

**Chemists and Druggists**

Adshead C. L. Wrekenton  
 Bell J. 21, Bottle-bank  
 Clement R. Low Fell  
 Clement W. 173, High-street  
 Coleman J. 7, Bridge-street  
 Fawcett J. 214, High-street  
 Garbutt C. & Son, 20, and 21,  
 Bridge-street  
 Greenwell W. C. 185, High-st  
 Kendall J. 40, High-street  
 Monro H. L. importer of  
 Dutch and German yeast,  
 20, High-street  
 Wind H. S. 186, High-street

**Chemists, Manufacturing**

Allhusen C. & Co. alkali,  
 South Shore  
 Anderson John & Co. Pipe-  
 well-gate  
 Armstrong G. Heworth Shore  
 BLAYDON CHEMICAL Co. super-  
 phosphate of lime, Blay-  
 don-staith  
 Bramwell T. & Co. prussiate  
 of potass, blues, &c. He-  
 worth Shore  
 Burnett T. & Sons, alkali,  
 Dunston and Bill Quay  
 Cook, Brothers, soda, alkali,  
 &c. Union Chemical Works,  
 Bill Quay,  
 Cookson W. J. & Co. Pipewell-gt  
 Gray & Crow, alkali, Friar's  
 Goose  
 Hoyle, Robson, & Co. dis-  
 tillers of tar & turpentine,  
 Bill Quay  
 Imeary, R. alkali, Heworth  
 Shore  
 Murray N. naptha, Swalwell  
 Pattinson H. L. & Co. soda,  
 alum, &c. Felling Chemi-  
 cal Works  
 Ramsay G. H. manure,  
 Derwenthaugh  
 Myers & Co. Dunston

**Chemists—Continued.**

Wilson G. coal tar, Heworth Shore

**Coach Proprietors**

Snowdon Jos. Sun Inn Yard  
Wilson C. 19, Melbourne-st

**Coal Owners and Merchants**

Andrew W. High-street  
Bowes J. and Co. Norwood Colliery

Carr & Co. Low Felling  
Clark William, Half Moon-lane  
Cowan J. & Co. Blaydon-burn  
Easton T. & Co. Oakwell-gt and Hebburn collieries

Hunter G. Elm-park; coal depôt, Half Moon-lane

Lamb J. Axwell-park  
Losh, William, & Co. Friar's Goose Colliery

Neilson T. Half Moon-lane  
Pearson J. B. and Partners, Heworth-coliery

Ramsay G. H. & cannel coal, Blaydon-main

Robson T. S. Half Moon-lane  
Usher M. Half Moon-lane

Wood and Palmer, Springwell-coliery, Geo. Wales, agent,

**Coke Manufacturers**

Allhusen C. and Co. Salt Meadows

Hoyle R. Friar's Goose  
Potter A. L. Blaydon-heugh  
Ramsay G. H. Dunston

**Colour Manufacturers**

Cookson W. I. and Co. New Chatham; office, Close, Newcastle

Hoyle, Robson & Co. Bill Quay  
Swaby Richard, and paints; works, New Chatham

**Confectioners**

Adamson Eleanor & Matilda, Half Moon-lane

Atchison A. 9, Bridge-street  
Atkinson W. 138, High-street

Dingwall W. 27, Bottle-bank  
Howe W. 97, High-street

Ormston Elizb. 46, High-st  
Turnbull Denis, 72, High-st

**Coopers**

Brown H. and brush dealer, Railway-bridge, 200, High-street

Gray William, Dunston  
Harrison J. and H. 15, High-street, and at Newcastle

Redley Joseph, Dunston  
Teasdale J. 11, Bridge-street

**Curriers and Leather Cutters**

Boyd George, 12, West street  
Johnson T. 3, Bottle-bank

Kelly R. 77, High-street  
Thompson William L. 16, Bottle-bank

Wilson W. 192, High-street

**Drapers—Linen and Woollen**

Clark F. 16, Bridge-street  
Dixon Charles, 27 and 28, Bottle-bank

French William, Blaydon  
Ionn F. P. 213, High-street, and 1, Hill-street

Jackson John, 1, Bridge-st  
Nixon J. and Son, 80 and 81, High-street

Osborne and Harrison, 10, Bridge-street

Robson J. and W. 13, High-st  
Snowball W. 17, Bottle-bank

**Dressmakers**

Henderson Margt. 16, High-st  
Hunter Esther, Lambton-st

Lewis Mary Ann, St. Edmund's-place

Ranson A. A. 2, Ellison-st  
Richardson Amelia, High-st

Smith Elnr. 5, Lambton-ter  
Welsh Elizb. 5, Lambton-ter

Williamson My. Cramerdykes

**Dyers**

Atkinson T. G. 22, Church-st  
Robson R. 16, Mulgrave-ter

**Earthenware Manufacturers and Dealers**

Atkinson and Buston, dealers in china & glass, 1, High-st

Gibson Alexander, High-st  
Kendal M. Carr's Hill

Patterson G. Sheriff Hill

Powell J. dlr. 120-1, High-st  
Shivers George, High-street

**Eating-House Keepers**

Swan G. Bottle-bank  
Ward Dorothy, Pipewell-gate

**Engine and Boiler Builders**

Buleraig T. Hillgate  
Coulthard R. Quarry-field

Hawdon W. G. Blaydon  
Noble J. Heworth-shore

Robson J. Blackwall  
Thompson G. C. and A. Winlaton

**Fire and Life Offices**

ALBION, LIFE, W. Clifford, 40, Ellison-street

ATLAS, FIRE AND LIFE, John Hunter, Bridge-street

CITY OF GLASGOW, LIFE, Geo. Armstrong, Bridge-street

LAW, FIRE, Geo. Armstrong, Bridge-street

MUTUAL, LIFE, Geo. Watson, Bottle-bank

SOVEREIGN, LIFE, S. C. Dining, Newcastle; ho. Winlaton

YORKSHIRE, FIRE AND LIFE, J. Clephan, 6, Catherine-terrace

**Fire Brick Manufacturers**

Cair R. South Shore  
Carr W. C. Blaydon

Cowan J. and Co. Blaydon-burn

Hannington G. and Co. Axwell Park fire brick works, Swalwell

Harriman W. Blaydon-heugh and Bell's-close

Ramsay G. H. gas retorts and sanitary pipe, Swalwell

Richardson J. H. Rabbit-bks  
Southern & Watson, Dunston

Snowball James, Stourbridge; ho. Collingwood-terrace

Wade E. and crucible, Heworth Shore

Woof G. L. Felling Shore

**Fishmongers**

Hall W. 188, High-street

**Fishmongers—Continued.**

Rockett W. and game dealer,  
38, Bottle-bank

**Flour Dealers**

Carlisle Jane, 68, High-street  
Davison R. 37, High-street  
Freeman R. Windmill-hills  
Hopper J. 103, High-street  
Ormston Elizb. 46, High-st  
Reay Elizb. Foot of Ellison-st  
Robertson J. 13, Jackson-st  
Shafto Thos. H. 223, High-st  
Sill T. 194, High-street  
Simpson S. Wrekenton  
Young R. 22, High-street

**Fruiterers**

Brown Sarah, 3, High-street  
Edgar J. 209, High-street  
Garth G. 61, High-street  
Hedley J. and confectioner,  
62, High-street  
Maughan J. & confectioner,  
34, Bottle-bank  
Punshon G. & confectioner,  
24, Bottle-bank  
Stirling Jane, 211, High-st  
Wilson J. 74, High-street

**Furniture Brokers**

Brooks J. 168, High-street  
Hewitt J. 45, High-street  
Hoggett E. 169, High-street  
Howie W. 182, High-street  
Lister Eleanor, 36, High-st  
Mulligan J. 41, Church-st

**Gardeners**

Coulson G. Cramer-dykes  
Ferguson D. Bensham  
Renwick R. Bensham  
Richardson T. Bensham  
Welch R. Bensham

**Gas Retort Manufacturer**

Ramsay G. H. Swalwell

**Glass Manufacturers**

Elliott A. Co. Carr's Hill  
Executors of J. Price (Dur-  
ham Glass works), Pipe-  
well-gate, Thomas Gibson,  
manager  
Gray R. bottle, Pipewell-gate

Neville S. & Co. Ellison  
Glass Works, East-street  
Richards James, bottle, Bill  
Quay  
Sowerby J. flint, New Stour-  
bridge  
Thatcher A. bottle, Blaydon

**Glue Manufacturers**

Prockter B. J. Pipewell-gate  
Wardman T. Pipewell-gate

**Grease & Oil Manufacturer**

Swaby Richard, & paints &  
colours; works, New Chat-  
ham

**Grocers and Tea Dealers**

Atkin W. 181, High-street  
Atkinson T. 18, Bridge-street  
Blenkinsop J. 12, Bridge-st  
Debenham Alfred, 4, Bridge-  
street  
Dunn H. 26, Bottle-bank  
Fittes R. & Co. 10, High-st  
and at Newcastle  
Greene J. & Sons, 4, 5, and  
6, High-street  
Harvey W. 178, High-street  
Hopper J. 103, High-street  
Howe W. 97, High-street  
Hutchinson W. 9, High-st  
Probert H. 198, High-street  
Simpson S. Wrekenton  
Stobbs & Co. 224, High-st  
Watson W. jun. 32, Bridge-  
street

**Grocery & Provision Dealers**

Allan Hannah, Pipewell-gate  
Allan H. Grahamsley-street  
Allen R. & Co. Easton's-ct  
Anderson G. Chapel-street  
Appleby T. Grosvenor-street  
Armstrong J. Swalwell  
Armstrong J. High Felling  
Armstrong M. Winlaton  
Atkinson J. 29, High-street  
Atkinson Richard William,  
Dunston  
Bacon M. Carr's Hill  
Bainbridge J. Park-lane  
Bainbridge J. 184, High-street  
Barclay Jas. High Felling  
Barkess H. Sedgewick place  
Barras George, Low Fell

Bell E. Wrekenton  
Bell J. Mulgrave-terrace  
Brecknell W. H. 3, Pipewell-  
gate  
Brown R. Rabbit-banks  
Brown John Wrekenton  
Bryson T, Liddell-terrace  
Burn M. Blaydon  
Butler J. 89, High-street  
Cairns R. Pipewell-gate  
Campbell Robt. Pipewell-gate  
Carlisle Jane, 68, High street  
Carrick Barbara, William-st  
Carruthers Geo. Blackwall  
Casson A. Felling Shore  
Chapman J. Heworth  
Chapman R. R. Oakwell-gate  
Circle T. Hillgate  
Clark Elizabeth, Cannon-st  
Clark E. Swalwell  
Clemison John, Dunston  
Codling J. Richardson's-place  
Copland T. Mulgrave-terrace  
Crawford C. The Crescent  
Croudice J. Windy Nook  
Crow William, 1, Hutt-street  
Crudace G. Ellison-street  
Cunningham W. Chapel-st  
Daglish Isab. 78, High-street  
Daglish J. Easton-place  
Dalkin M. 26, Church-street  
Davidson Eliz. 3, Church-st  
Davidson H. Low Fell  
Davidson R. Cross-street,  
Mount-pleasant  
Davison J. Low Bensham  
Dawson J. Trinity-street  
Deans J. High-street  
Douglas E. Pollock-street  
Douglas F. Blaydon  
Drummond C. 24, Charles-st  
Earle John, 38, Church-st  
Easton G. Cromwell-street  
Edwards J. Sheriff Hill  
Edwards M. Lower Heworth  
Elliott G. Town Half  
Elliott T. Swalwell  
Fawcitt John, Winlaton  
Fenwick T. Stewart's-place  
Fleck J. J. William-street  
Forster E. Winlaton  
Forster G. 1, Collingwood-ter  
Forster J. 1, Mulgrave-ter  
Forster John, Bill Quay  
Forster J. Winlaton  
French William, Blaydon  
Gibson J. 171, High-street

**Grocery & Provision Dealers**  
*Continued.*

Gillender R. Oakwell-gate  
 Glaholm E. 13, Church-st  
 Goodfellow Joseph P. Winlaton  
 Gordon W. Oakwell-gate  
 Gowland Mary, Oakwell-gate  
 Graham Thos. Blackwall  
 Graham T. 21, High-street  
 Grigg J. Park-street  
 Hall Ann, Windy Nook  
 Hall J. South Shore  
 Hall Mrs. Grahamsley-street  
 Hall Mrs. Sun-street  
 Hannington W. Oakwell-gate  
 Hardy Margaret, West-st  
 Harrison J. 71, High-street  
 Harrison J. Pipewell-gate  
 Hawdon Mary, 16, Victoria-st  
 Hay Michael, High Felling  
 Hedley J. 62, High-street  
 Henderson W. 4, Bottle-bank  
 Hetherington J. High-street  
 Hewison Mary A. Pipewell-gt  
 Hills & Davidson, 1, Mulgrave-terrace  
 Hodgson J. 11, Brunswick-ter  
 Hogg John, High Felling  
 Hopper T. Blaydon  
 Horrocks James, High-st  
 Horrocks Jas. Easton-court  
 Howe J. A. 8½, High-street  
 Howe W. 97, High-street  
 Howden T. Winlaton  
 Hull Eliz. 5, Pipewell-gate  
 Hunter Wm. Wrekenton  
 Hurst M. Winlaton  
 Hurst William, Winlaton  
 Ingham J. 85, High-street  
 Ivison P. Windmill-hills  
 Ivison P. Grosvenor-street  
 Jefferey John, Winlaton  
 Jobling W. Hillgate  
 Johnson Maria, Oakwell-gate  
 Keeler George, Sheriff Hill  
 Kell Geo. Riddell-street  
 Kelly Edward, Hillgate  
 Kelso D. Pipewell-gate  
 Knowles Ellen, Pipewell-gate  
 Laidler Barbara, Grosvenor-st  
 Land R. 94, High-street  
 Leeming J. High Felling  
 Lentell John, Fife-street,  
 Mount-pleasant  
 Liddell W. 8, Cannon-street  
 Lothian John, 99, High-st

Lumley J. High-street  
 Lumsden W. Hillgate  
 Marshall J. Blaydon  
 Maughan G. 52, Melbourne-st  
 Maughan J. 34, Bottle-bank  
 Mercer S. Hillgate  
 Miller F. Winlaton  
 Miller G. 3, Hill-street  
 Miller J. 12, High-street  
 Mills G. Low Fell  
 Monkhouse E. 17, Church-st  
 Morley Hannah, High Felling  
 Natty Ann, 40, Bottle-bank  
 Nicholson A. Hopper-street  
 Nicholson P. Church-walk  
 Ormton Eliz. 174, High-st  
 Oxley S. Swalwell  
 Parker H. Blaydon  
 Parker Mary, 188, High-st  
 Patterson J. Sheriff Hill  
 Patterson Wm. Oakwell-gate  
 Pearson W. East-street  
 Pearson William, Low Felling  
 Proud Eleanor, Swalwell  
 Proud Sarah, Winlaton  
 Pyle G. 31, Charles-street  
 Reay Eliz. 174, High-street  
 Reay J. Heworth Shore  
 Reed J. Winlaton  
 Reilly J. Oakwell-gate  
 Richardson W. 183, High-st  
 Robinson J. Trinity-street  
 Robinson R. Blaydon  
 Robson George, Low Fell  
 Robson J. Sheriff Hill  
 Routledge R. 3, Mulgrave-ter  
 Rowland W. Rabbit-banks  
 Rutherford R. Quarry-field  
 Sadler M. Pipewell-gate  
 Sandwith Sarah, 95, High-st  
 Scott Robt. & railway-engine  
 driver, Musgrove-terrace  
 Shaw J. Felling Shore  
 Shield R. Swalwell  
 Simpson Stephen, Wrekenton  
 Simpson Wm. Heworth Shore  
 Smith Ellen, Bensham  
 Smith Mary A. Pipewell-gate  
 Snowball James, Hill-street  
 Spooner J. 1, Bloomfield-ter  
 Squire Thos. Blackwall  
 Start Ann, Felling Shore  
 Steel W. 10, Hillgate  
 Stephenson C. 101 and 102,  
 High-street  
 Stewart R. Sheriff Hill  
 Stubbs Hen. Mount Pleasant

Stubbs Joseph, Blaydon  
 Taylor Alex. Teams  
 Tempest Elizabeth, St. Edmund's-place  
 Tench J. Winlaton  
 Thompson C. Nuns-lane  
 Thompson Joseph, High Felling  
 Thompson J. Blaydon-burn  
 Thompson J. Bottle-bank  
 Thynn Ann, Oakwell-gate  
 Train Elias, butcher, Low Felling  
 Tucker F. Pipewell-gate  
 Turnbull A. Low Felling  
 Tyson J. 20, Victoria-street.  
 Urwin Thomas, Blaydon  
 Walker George, Pipewell-gate  
 Watson H. Low Felling  
 Watson Wm. Bensham  
 Watson Wm. Swalwell  
 Weatherston A. Trinity-street  
 Weatherley M. Low Fell  
 Weddle J. 1, Bottle-bank  
 Whitfield John, Winlaton  
 White William, Town-street  
 Wilkinson G. Salt-meadows  
 Wilkinson J. Easton-street  
 Wilson Elizb. Low Bensham  
 Wilson Isab. Jackson-street  
 Wind Geo. 49, High-street  
 Winter J. 35, High-street  
 Wood Lucy, 225, High-street  
 Woolston J. Church walk and High-street  
 Woolston J. Trinity-street  
 Young J. 2, Grosvenor-street

**Haberdashers and Hosiers**

Bone J. 223, High-street  
 Codling J. Richardson's-pl  
 Dalkin J. 23, Bottle-bank  
 Gustard W. 23, Bridge street  
 Ionn F. P. 213, High-street  
 and 1, Hill-street  
 Lumley J. High-street  
 Rowe J. 212, High-street  
 Snowball W. 17, Bottle-bank  
 Wigham Alice, 176, High-st

**Hair Dressers**

Commons T. H. 187, High-st  
 Dickson A. 2, Church-street  
 Dickson H. 28½ High-street  
 Hamilton C. 15, Church-st  
 Hardy D. Half Moon-lane  
 Johnson Robt. High-street

**Hair Dressers—Continued.**  
 Reay J. 27, Church-street  
 Robinson J. 70, High-street  
 Stewart Joseph, 187, High-st  
 Turnbull John, High-street  
 Wilkinson W. 7, Church-st  
 Young T. High-street

**Hatters**  
 Anderson & Miller, 15,  
 Bridge-street

Hopwood R. 11, Bottle-bank  
 Ionn F. P. 213, High-street  
 and J, Hill-street  
 Robson J. Pipewell-gate

**Hinge Manufacturers**  
 Bagnall R. S. Son, & Co.  
 Winlaton  
 Bell G. Winlaton

Hall R. & Co. Blaydon  
 Laycock R. J. & R. Winlaton  
 Oliver Robt. Winlaton  
 Reed John, Winlaton  
 Renwick J. & Son, Winlaton

**Horse Dealers**  
 Douglas William, 38, High-  
 street  
 Robson D. Low Fell-road

## INNS, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC HOUSES.

*See also Beer Retailers.*

*Albion*, J. Goodfellow, 177, High-street  
*Anchor*, Joseph Emmerson, Felling Shore  
*Anchor Inn*, William Grey, Dunston  
*Atlas*, C. G. Foster, High-street  
*Barge*, J. Dobson, Hillgate  
*Bay Horse*, T. Stephenson, Windy Nook  
*Bee Hive*, Wm. Bridon, Low Fell  
*Bee Hive*, Wm. Gray, Blaydon  
*Bee's Wing*, Josph. Drummond, High Felling  
*Black Bull*, commercial, G. Brinton, 8,  
 High-street  
*Black Bull*, B. Forsyth, Heworth-lane  
*Black Bull*, E. Birkett, Blaydon  
*Black Boy*, J. Rayne, Winlaton  
*Black Horse*, J. Proudlock, Low Fell  
*Blacksmith's Arms*, John Fulthrop, Dunston  
*Blue Bell*, Francis Robinson, High Felling  
*Blue Bell*, R. Johnson, Pipewell-gate  
*Blue Bell*, W. Cook, 29, Bridge-street  
*Boat*, C. Forster, Town Half  
*Board*, Saml. Aldridge, Bill Quay  
*Borough Arms*, Margaret Douglas, Wind-  
 mill-hills  
*Bottle House Inn*, W. Grieve, Bill Quay  
*Bottle House*, S. Davidson, Bill Quay  
*Brandling Arms*, William Monkhouse,  
 Oakwell-gate  
*Brandling Junction Hotel*, Barbara Callo-  
 way, Redhugh  
*Brandy Vaults*, M. Rutter, 14, Church-st  
*Brewery Inn*, J. Hopper, Oakwell-gate  
*Brown Jug*, P. Richardson, Carr's-hill  
*Brunswick Arms*, David Fielding, Bruns-  
 wick-street  
*Buck*, M. French, Low Fell  
*Bush*, Ann Alderson, Oakwell-gate  
*Castle Inn*, T. W. Bainbridge, Hutt-street  
*Coach and Horses*, G. Lawrence, 197,  
 High-street

*Coach and Horses*, J. Benden, Winlaton  
*Coach and Horses*, Thos. Smith, Wrekenton  
*Cock and Anchor*, E. Trotter, 10, Can-  
 non-street  
*Commercial Hotel*, Catherine Revely, Half  
 Moon-lane  
*Crown*, J. Patterson, Low Fell  
*Crown and Cannon*, J. Parker, Winlaton  
*Crown & Thistle*, Thos. Dixon, Windy Nook  
*Crown & Thistle*, Ann Wright, Pipewell-gate  
*Cross Keys*, J. Conolly, Pipewell-gate  
*Cross Keys*, R. Bell, 35, Bridge-street  
*Deptford House*, Henry Holmes, Blackwall  
*Dun Cow*, J. Smith, High-street  
*Dun Cow*, J. Thompson, Cow's Hill  
*Duke of Cumberland*, Wm. Coward, High  
 Heworth  
*Edinburgh Castle*, T. Hogg, 41, Bottle-bank  
*Elephant*, Thos. Arthur, Swalwell  
*Ellison Arms*, J. McIntyre, Rabbit-banks  
*Ellison Arms*, Sarah Atkinson, 18, Ellison-st  
*Ferry Boat House*, J. Morgan, Friar's Goose  
*Five Wand Mill*, W. Smith, Bensham-bank  
*Flying Horse*, T. Carr, Oakwell-gate  
*Fountain*, I. Tucker, Pipewell-gate  
*Fox and Lamb*, T. Bridge, Pipewell-gate  
*Frame Inn*, J. Gray, Teams  
*Free Gardeners' Arms*, M. McDonald,  
 Carr's Hill  
*Gateshead Arms Inn*, Charles Brinton,  
 Gateshead Low Fell  
*George and Dragon*, J. Simm, 28, Bridge-st  
*Glass House Tavern*, R. Atkinson, Blaydon  
*Glass Makers' Arms*, John Inglis, New  
 Chatham, Pipewell-gate  
*Goat*, J. Ilderton, 19, Bottle-bank  
*Grey Horse*, T. Richardson, 42, High-st  
*Grey Mare*, George Rogerson, Wrekenton  
*Greyhound*, E. Swalwell, Windy Nook

- Grindstone*, Robt. Wilkie, Felling Shore  
*Half Moon*, Peter J. Main, 220, High-st  
*Half Moon*, J. Robson, Wrekenton  
*Half Moon*, James Scott, 13, Bridge-street  
*Half Moon*, William Watson, Swalwell  
*Half-way House*, J. Simpson, High Felling  
*Hawk*, W. Gatis, 31, Bottle-bank  
*Hawks' Arms*, J. Bell, East-street  
*High Level Bridge*, Thomas Cockburn,  
 Half Moon-lane  
*Highlander*, L. Jobling, Swalwell  
*Highlander*, R. Marshall, Winlaton  
*Hindmarch Wm. innkeeper*, Pelaw Main  
*Honeysuckle Hotel*, H. Wilkinson, Woodbine-  
 terrace  
*Hope and Anchor*, Wm. Battersby, Windy  
 Nook  
*Joiners' Arms*, C. Hunter, Wrekenton  
*Keel*, John Oxley, Dunston  
*Lamb*, R. Dixon, Bill Quay  
*Lime Kiln*, R. Parkinson, South Shore  
*Long Boat*, A. Prudhoe, Blaydon  
*Lord Collingwood*, Eleanor Pescott, Dunston  
*Lord Collingwood*, M. Davidson, Low  
 Felling  
*Maggie*, Catherine Bell, Teams  
*Mary Queen of Scots*, R. Coulson, Stewart's-  
 place  
*Masons' Arms*, D. Taylor, Bill Quay  
 — Miller Ann, Wrekenton  
*Masons' Arms*, J. Cook, Jackson-street  
*Moulders' Arms*, J. Boggon, Low Fell  
*Moulders' Arms*, G. Dinning, Oakwellgate  
*Mulberry Tree*, A. Brankston, Low Felling  
*Nags' Head*, A. Forster, Swalwell  
*Nag's Head*, Elnr. Wakefield, 93, High-st  
*Neptune Tavern*, J. Elliott, Salt-meadows  
*New Cannon*, G. C. Geldard, Low Fell  
*New Inn*, T. Richenson, Winlaton  
*New Inn*, G. Foreman, Swalwell  
*New Inn*, J. Taylor, Blaydon  
*Oakwellgate Brewery*, J. Hopper, Oakwell-  
 gate  
*Old Cannon*, Josh. Dobinson, Sheriff Hill  
*Old Cannon*, J. Redshaw, Low Fell  
*Old Nag's Head*, W. Mould, High-street  
*Plough*, Joseph Snaithe, Sheriff-hill  
*Plough*, T. Henderson, East-street  
*Queen's Arms*, J. Paley, 24, Bridge-street  
*Queen's Head*, E. Neilson, Low Fell  
*Queen's Head*, J. Gardner, Swalwell  
*Queen's Head*, E. Patterson, Sheriff Hill  
*Queen's Head*, M. Murray, 229, High-street  
*Railway Hotel*, T. Ridley, Hill-street  
*Railway Inn*, John Young, Blaydon  
*Ravensworth Castle*, W. Bainbridge, Hutt-st  
*Red Lion*, R. Carney, Salt-meadows  
*Red Lion*, J. Wintrip, Blaydon  
*Red Lion*, M. Renwick, Winlaton  
 — Revell Richard, Wrekenton  
*Rose and Crown*, C. Dixon, Winlaton  
*Royal Oak*, J. Clark Oakwell-gate  
*Robin Hood*, James McLean, Church-walk  
*Rose and Crown*, T. Leathead, Swalwell  
*Rising Sun*, H. Gilhespie, Hillgate  
*Sea Lion*, John Wintrip, Blaydon  
*Seven Stars*, H. Robson, Wrekenton  
*Ship*, C. Foster, Felling Shore  
*Ship*, George Scott, Heworth Shore  
*Ship*, A. Loughlin, Heworth  
*Ship*, D. Carrot, 73, High-street  
*Ship*, G. Tate, South Shore  
*Ship*, H. Gowland, Wrekenton  
*Ship*, T. Murray, Tyne Main  
*Staith Inn*, John Softling, Stella  
*Steam Boat*, J. Nicholson, 8, Hillgate  
*Squire's Arms*, R. Little, Heworth Shore  
*Sun*, Mary Robson, High-street  
*Sun*, E. Forster, Swalwell  
*Sun*, E. Gardner, Low Fell  
*Swan*, R. Swan, Winlaton  
*Swan*, W. Hunter, Park street  
*Three Tuns*, A. M. Veitch, Pipewell-gate  
*Three Tuns*, T. Forster, Swalwell  
*Three Tuns*, B. Robson, Sheriff Hill  
*Turk's Head*, B. Petch, 201, High-street  
*Union Inn*, J. McNally, Hillgate  
*Union Tavern*, G. Grey, Pipewell-gate  
*Victoria Hotel*, S. Kent, Church-street  
*Vulcan*, M. Smith, Winlaton  
*Vulcan Tavern*, T. Harris, Quarry-field  
*Waggon*, C. Stephenson, High-street  
*Waggon*, Edward Cuthbertson, Teams  
*Waterloo Hotel*, John Murray, Dunston  
*Wheat Sheaf*, William Oswald, Sheriff Hill  
*Wheat Sheaf*, T. A. Wilshire, Heworth  
*Wheat Sheaf*, J. Lawrence, 7, High-street  
*Wherry*, F. Norvill, Swalwell  
*White Bear*, W. Mitchel, Salt-meadows  
*White Swan*, William Hunter, Park-street  
*William IV.*, H. Tully, Low Fell  
*William IV.*, E. Arkle, Bensham  
*William IV.*, J. Eden, 130, High-street  
*William IV.*, Elizabeth Bowlth, 231, High-st  
*Windmill*, Jane Hindmarch, Charles-street  
*Yarmouth Arms*, E. Barnes, Heworth Shore

**Beer Retailers**

Bell John, Sunderland-road-  
 end

Bell J. Mount-pleasant  
 Bell J. corner of Cross-street  
 Bell T, Hillgate

Candlish J. Mulgrave-terrace  
 Carrick P. Rabbit-banks  
 Cook R. Quarry-field

**Beer Retailers—Continued.**

Douglas Robt. Old Toll-gate  
 English J. Mulgrave-terrace  
 Evans J. Winlaton  
 Foster Edward, South Shore  
 French J. H gh-street  
 Garvey Felix, Pipewell-gate  
 Gillender T. Hillgate  
 Gray T. Sheriff Hill  
 Greaves J. 21, High-street  
 Hawdon Mary, 16, Victoria-st  
 Hood S. Blaydon  
 Hogg R. Blackwall  
 Johnson W. Park-lane  
 Kane John, Hopper-street  
 Lenox James, Hillgate  
 Lewis W. St. Edmund's-pl  
 Martin David, Redheugh  
 Maxwell J. B. Heworth  
 Morley Hannah, High Felling  
 Orrick B. Sun-street  
 Prior P. Pipewell-gate  
 Reilly Bernard, Pipewell-gate  
 Reilly E. Hillgate  
 Robinson J. Trinity-street  
 Robson J. 60, High-street  
 Sculleon John, Rabbit-banks  
 Shannon M. Cannon-street  
 Simpson John, High Felling  
 Telford John, Hillgate  
 Thompson G. Nun's-lane  
 Thompson G. Bensham  
 Thompson R. Ravensworth-terrace  
 Tinkler G. 40, Melbourne-street  
 Tymney Chas. High Felling  
 Waldie R. Rabbit-banks  
 Wilson James, Blaydon

**Iron Founders**

Abbot J. and Co. Gateshead  
 Park Works  
 Faddy J. Heworth Shore  
 Forster S. Redheugh  
 Hall R. & Co. Blaydon  
 Hawdon W. G. Blaydon  
 Heppell R. and stove grate  
 manufacturer, Pipewell-  
 gate  
 Hymers J. A. 23, High-st  
 Land R. Pipewell-gate  
 Laycock R. J. and R. Stella  
 and Winlaton  
 Millington Crowley and Co.  
 Team Iron Works, and  
 Winlaton Mills

Renwick J. Grahamsley-st  
 Robson E. and Co. Swalwell  
 Spencer P. Swalwell

**Iron Manufacturers**

Gelley Mary, Heworth-shore  
 Hawks, Crawshay, and Sons,  
 South Shore  
 Millington, Crowley, and Co.  
 Team Iron Works, &c.  
 Spencer W. Blaydon-burn  
 Thompson Brothrs. Dunston  
 Thompson G., C., and Co.  
 Winlaton

**Iron Merchants**

Boyd H. P. Winlaton  
 Mounsey, Janson, and Co.  
 South Shore

**Ironmongers & Hardwaremen**

Andrews N. and Son, Sun-  
 derland Road-end  
 Mather & Reed, 19, Bridge-st  
 Wool P. saddler's, 22, Bot-  
 tle-bank

**Joiners**

Bailes W. Low Felling  
 Bowl J, Melbourne-street  
 Churnside Jno. High Felling  
 Clark John, Low Fell  
 Grey J. Durham Road-end,  
 High-street  
 Harper L. Cramer-dykes  
 Harper W. Cramer-dykes  
 Hope J. Fife-street  
 Hutchinson William, Low  
 Felling  
 Lee John, Hood's-buildings,  
 Windmill-hills  
 Liddell J. 30, High-street  
 Main R. Dun Cow-yard,  
 High-street  
 Mattison R. High West-st  
 Miller, R. 16, High-street  
 Pattinson John, Low Fell  
 Robson George, Low Fell  
 Sanderson R. 28, Bottle-bank  
 Sobers W. High-street  
 Talbot W. Windmill-hills  
 Wilkinson William, High  
 Felling  
 Young R. West-street

**Lamp Black Manufacturers**

Graham J. Heworth Shore  
 Hoyle R. Swalwell

Lynn R. Blaydon  
 Maughan M. Heworth Shore  
 McInnes J. and vitriol, Pipe-  
 well-gate  
 Potter A. L. Blaydon-heugh

**Lead Manufacturer**

Beaumont W. B. Blaydon

**Lime Burners**

Hymers J. A. 23, High-street  
 Pearson C. J. Pipewell-gate

**Lodging House Keepers**

Atkinson Isab. 15, Melbourne-  
 street  
 Braid Elizb. 24, Melbourne-st  
 Davison Isabella 14, Ravens-  
 worth-terrace  
 French My. 29, Melbourne-st  
 Hall Eleanor, Cramer-dykes-  
 cottage  
 Hetherington Elizabeth, 38,  
 Melbourne-street  
 Hills Jane, top of Walker-  
 terrace  
 Hurst Mary, 3, Lambton-ter  
 Irving Mary, 11, Ellison-st  
 Pack Maria, Durham-terrace  
 Stephenson Elizb. Nelson-st  
 Story Jane, Brunswick-street  
 Wallis R. commercial board-  
 ing, 40, High-street

**Lunatic Asylum Proprietors**

Garbutt Cornelius, Dunston  
 Glenton J. Bensham  
 Gowland J. Wrekenton  
 Kent S. B. Gateshead Fell

**Machine Makers**

Pooley & Sons, Willington-st

**Marine Store Dealers**

Burden J. Nelson-street  
 Burn T. Pipewell-gate  
 Clementson George, Hillgate  
 Kirkup T. 18, William-street  
 Hasby Ralph, Pipewell-gate  
 Humphrey Wm. Oakwell-gt  
 McNaught, Brothers, High  
 Felling  
 Palmer R. Hillgate  
 Patterson D. 69, High-street  
 Renwick W. 21, Charles-st  
 Reynolds J. 90, High-street

**Marine Store Dealers***Continued.*

Richardson J. Pipewell-gate  
Wade Thos. Heworth Shore  
Whitworth W. High-street

**Master Mariners**

Charlton E. 33, Ellison-st  
Fenwick J. 3, Mulgrave-ter  
Storey J. Liddell-terrace  
Thompson M. Freeman's-ter  
Valentine B. 9, Ellison-street

**Millers**

Belt and Whitfield, Blaydon-  
burn  
Brown W. 79, High-street  
Burn William, Blaydon-burn  
Davidson J. Church-street  
Edwards My. Lower Heworth  
Errington R. Swalwell  
Forster M. Blaydon-burn  
Fenwick Miss B. Blaydon-brn  
Hopper J. Trinity-street and  
High street  
Reed E. T. Windmill-hills  
Robertson J. 13, Jackson-st  
Robinson J. Blaydon-burn  
Slater J. Swalwell  
Snowdon T. Blue Quarries  
Snowdon Thomas, Heworth,  
Windmill. Blue Quarries  
Taylor W. Windmill-hills

**Milliners**

Marked \* are also Dressmakers.  
Brown E. 16, Bridge-street  
Clark J. and M. 200, High-st  
\*Coulson Ann, 2, King Win-st  
\*Fletcher Mary and Sarah,  
9, Swinburne-place  
Heslop Margaret, 2, Easton-ct  
Lowes My. Ann, St. Edward's-  
place  
Mather Martha & Annabella,  
39, Bottle-bank  
Rankin Eliz. Cath. Lambton-  
street  
Richardson Amelia, 183,  
High-street  
Sharp Mary, 223, High-street  
Smith Eleanor, 5, Lambton-ter  
Teasley Margaret, Ocean-ter  
Turnbull Mary, High-street

**Nail Makers**

Andrews T. Sunderland-  
road-end

Ayre G. Winlton  
Bagnall J. Winlton  
Bagnall R. S. Son and Co.  
Winlton  
Bell G. Winlton  
Bowdon J. 30, Bottle-bank  
Boyd H. P. Winlton  
Boyd & Crawford, 30, Bottle-bk  
Brighton J. 30, Bottle-bank  
Chambers R. Winlton  
Colhoun Hugh, 30, Bottle-bk  
Cowen J. and Co. Winlton  
Dougherty Geo. 30, Bottle-bk  
Douglas Jehn, Church-walk  
Givens J. Winlton  
Hall I. 30, Bottle-bank  
Hall R. and Co. Blaydon  
Laycock R. J. and R. Winlton  
Leighton T. 30, Bottle-bank  
Mather and Reed, 19 and 20,  
Bridge-street  
McLaurin J. 30, Bottle-bank  
Miller James, Winlton  
Miller Thomas, Winlton  
Parker Jane, Winlton  
Renwick J. & Son, Winlton  
Thompson G. C. & A. Win-  
lton  
Watson William, Winlton

**Newspaper**

GATESHEAD OBSERVER,  
Saturday, James Clephan,  
14, High-street

**News Agents**

Chambers J. 51, High-street  
Jackson T. Oakwell-gate

**Paint Manufacturer**

Swaby Richard, and colours ;  
works, New Chatham

**Painters and Glaziers**

Atkinson J. 5, Grosvenor-st  
Balsdon James, Pipewell-gate  
Barras John, Low Fell  
Cass A. 199, High-street  
Cummins T. High Level-st  
Humble J. 31, Bridge-street  
Nicholson Jane, Hillgate  
Ormston N. 186, High-street  
Plumpton J. 13, Cannon-st  
Robson G. Ellison-street  
Steven J. Collingwood-ter

**Paper Hangers.**

*See also Upholsterers and  
Paper Hangers.*

Cass A. 199, High-street  
Cummins T. High Level-st  
Firbank John, High Level-  
street  
Ormston N. 186, High-street  
Plumpton J. 13, Cannon-st  
Steven J. Collingwood-ter

**Paper Makers**

Gallon T. & Co. Felling Shore  
THE TYNE PAPER MILL Co.  
Redheugh

**Patten-ring Makers**

Bagnall J. Winlton  
Bagnall R. S. Son. & Co.  
Winlton  
Renwick J. & Son, Winlton  
Thompson G. C. & A. Winlton

**Pawnbrokers**

Coulson W. 15, East-street  
Gordon W. 41, Oakwell-gate  
Hall G. 18, High-street  
Howe J. A. 84, High-street  
Lamb Dorothy, Nelson-st  
Morley Hannah, High Felling  
Rosenbohan Catha, Church-st

**Pipe Makers**

Elsdon J. Pipewell-gate  
Elsdon M. Pipewell-gate  
Elsdon M. Bank-top  
Fenwick Mary Ann, Oakwell-  
gate-chare  
Hardy T. 38, Bottle-bank  
Masters W. 31, Bridge-street  
Newton J. Hillgate  
Thompson W. 22, Bottle-bank  
Tucker T. Pipewell-gate  
Watson James, Pipewell-gate

**Plumbers**

Abbot J. & Co. Gateshead  
Park Works  
Elliott G. 16, High-street  
Henderson W. 4, Bottle-bank

**Printers, Letter-press**

Douglas W. 14, High-street  
Hedley J. 23, High-street  
Jackson R. 31, Bridge-street

**Printers—Continued.**

Kelly H. 227, High-street  
Rankin R. 38, Bottle-bank

**Register Office Keepers**

Dale C. 28, Ellison-street  
Hall Susannah, 25, Mel-  
bourne-street  
Warden Robert, 193, High-st

**Road Contractors**

Tate J. Cobden-terrace  
Tate T. Cobden-terrace

**Rope and Twine Makers**

Dixon, Corbitt, & Co. Dunston  
Griffin & Hood, 55, High-st  
Haggie, Bros. South Shore  
Hood James, High-street  
Marshall T. High-street  
Newall R. S. & Co. wire, Teams  
Paxton R. & A. High-street

**Saddlers**

Hedley W. Bottle-bank  
Robson T. Court-place  
Smith W. 26, High-street  
Stott F. G. Wrekenton

**Saw Mill Owners**

Haggie, Bros. and planing,  
South Shore  
Jobling L. Swalwell  
Nicholson J. Blaydon and  
Winlaton  
Palmer G. & C. M. Dunston

**Sand Millers**

Brown R. & S. 22, Jackson-st  
Lister W. Sheriff Hill  
Strong J. Sheriff Hill  
Wintrip W. & J. flint, Blay-  
don-burn

**Ship Builders**

Barnfather W. Hebburn Quay  
Boutland W. Bill Quay  
Gaddy & Lamb, and patent  
slipway, Tyne Main  
Irwin & Fairs, Friar's Goose  
Morris J. & D. Pelaw Main  
Redhead R. Hebburn Quay  
Robson J. iron, Blackwall

**Ship Owners**

Hall John, Low Felling  
Little G. 5, Union-row  
Walker H. 13, Claremont-pl

Straker G. Catherine-place

**Smiths**

Archer Thomas, Dunston  
Armstrong George, Winlaton  
Atkinson J. High-street  
Bagnal John, Winlaton  
Bainbridge T. whitesm. & bell-  
hanger, 28, Bottle-bank  
Bell E. whitesmith and bell-  
hanger, 16, High-street  
Brown J. Brandling-street  
Brown Thomas, and general  
jobber, High Felling  
Bulleraig T. Hillgate  
Bullock H. Old Toll-gate  
Calloway John, Redheugh  
Clementson G. shipsmith &  
chainmaker, Hillgate  
Colhoun H. 30, Bottle-bank  
Coward Wm. High Felling  
Crow R. and farrier, Brand-  
ling-street  
Crowley, Millington, & Co.  
Team Iron works, and at  
Winlaton Mill  
Fearnley S. High-street  
Galloway J. & shackle maker,  
Redheugh  
Gardener M. Winlaton  
Gillinder Wm. Swalwell  
Hopper W. shipsmith and  
crampmkr. Foot of Hillgate  
Hurst W. Winlaton  
Jobling William, Sheriff Hill  
Lawson G. Dun Cow-yard,  
High-street  
Liddell C. Low Fell  
Murdy John, Wrekenton  
Noble J. Felling Shore  
Pattinson J. Low Fell  
Renwick J. Grahamsley-st  
Scott Wm. whitesmith, High-  
street, Hillgate  
Shepherd W. farrier, Brand-  
ling-street  
Spencer J. & M. Swalwell  
Stringer James, Church-walk  
Surtees R. Teams  
Whitfield J. A. shipsmith,  
Pelaw Staith  
Whitfield William, shipsmith,  
South Shore  
Wilson B. 231, High-street  
Wood G. and veterinary sur-  
geon, West-street  
Wool P. Bottle-bank

**Solicitors**

Armstrong G. 2, Bridge-st  
Briggs G. Ocean-terrace  
Charlton E. 17, Melbourne-st  
Hunter J. 8, Bridge-street  
Kell & Apedaile, Town Hall  
Kenmir G. J. 2, Bridge-st  
Swinburne J. W. Hill-street

**Spade & Shovel Manufacturers**

Hedworth A. Dunston  
Hind J. & B. Heworth Forge  
Smith P. 22, Bottle-bank  
Shield Thos. Swalwell  
Thompson, Brothrs. Dunston

**Stone Merchants**

Boiston John, Heworth  
Bowman T. slate, 53, High-st  
Dobson John, Bensham-bnk  
Drummond J. High Felling  
Eadie James, Blaydon  
Softley Saml. Oakwell-gate  
Tate & Brown, Heworth Shore  
Pattinson Thos. Wrekenton  
Taylor J. 22, Jackson-street

**Straw Hat Makers**

Cusworth Mary Jane, 7,  
Garden-court  
Mather Martha & Annabella,  
39, Bottle-bank  
Roddam Ann, Low Felling  
Sharp Mary, 223, High-st  
Turnbull Mary, 17, High-st

**Surgeons**

Barkus B. and physician,  
High West-street  
Bennett F. 180, High-street  
Brady H. 203, High-street  
Brown Francis, S. Winlaton  
Brown Philip, Blaydon  
Collins Fred. Low Felling  
Counsellor Richd. and M.D.  
Low Felling  
Davis R. Wrekenton  
Dixon G. S. and physician,  
14, West-street  
Ferguson A. and physician,  
3, Richardson's-place  
Gibson G. Birtley Villa, near  
Gateshead  
Gill George, Winlaton  
Glenton P. Bensham Lunatic  
Asylum; ho. 13, Mul-  
grave-terrace

**Surgeons—Continued.**

Henderson C. D. 31, Mel-  
bourne-street  
Jollie W. and physician, 202,  
High-street  
Lammas J. 3, Woodbine-pl  
Leing Wm. High Felling  
McAllam J. Heworth Shore  
Robinson W. 9, West street  
Roland Henry, to Dispensary,  
High-street  
Stevenson H. R. Whick-  
ham Hall  
Wilson H. R. 4, Melbourne-st

**Tailors**

Adamson R. High Felling  
Blair J. Nelson-street  
Brett J. F. and draper, 22,  
Church-street  
Brown John, Winlaton  
Crow J. S. & draper, 4, Hill-st  
Crowley R. 44, High-street  
Dexter J. 140, High-st; ho.  
Mount Pleasant  
Dixon C. 27 & 28, Bottle-  
bank  
Dobinson Wm. and draper,  
Wrekenton  
Edwards J. Sheriff Hill  
Feargrieve Henry, 5, Bridge-st  
Gillespy R. Winlaton  
Graham H. Trinity-street  
Grey George, Sheriff Hill  
Grey J. Brunswick-street  
Grey J. Ellison-square  
Hardy R. Low Fell  
Harrison G. Mulgrave-ter  
Harrison R. 4, Church-st  
Hume P. 20, Grosvenor-st  
Lee Nicholas, Trinity-street  
Lilley Wm. Blaydon  
McNally J. Hillgate  
Milne J. Bloomfield-terrace  
Milrose James, Hillgate

Nixon J. & Son, and drapers,  
80-81, High-street  
Pigg Thomas, and draper,  
Low Felling  
Porteus J. Oakwell-gate-chr  
Potts Robert, and draper,  
Low Felling  
Preston D. 199, High-street  
Redshaw & Son, and drapers,  
79, High-street  
Robson T. High Felling  
Snowdon J. 33, High-street  
Spencer T. Sheriff Hill  
Turnbull J. and draper, 17,  
High-street  
Watson Joseph, Heworth-In  
Walker Robt. Winlaton  
Smith Henry, Low Fell  
Whitworth W. Burney-villas

**Tallow Chandlers**

Bell G. 24, Church-street  
Greene J. and Sons, 4, 5,  
and 6, High-street  
Robson J. 19, High-street  
Smith H. 34, Bridge-street  
Stobbs and Co. 224, High-st.  
and Half Moon-lane

**Timber Merchants**

Ekless C. Bill Quay  
Haggie, Brothers, South Shre  
Hood A & Co. Blackwall  
Nicholson J. Winlaton  
Patterson Wm. Oakwell-gate  
Palmer G. & C. M. Dunston  
Walker G. Blaydon-burn  
Wilson John, 26, West-street

**Tinners and Brazers**

Audas W. Hill-street  
Gill R. 16, High-street and  
North Shore  
Henderson R. 16, High-street  
Howe W. 97, High-street  
Miller W. Oakwell-gate

Rawling Robert, Felling Shore

**Tobacconists**

Barrett Joseph, 6, Bridge-st  
Blenkinsop Jno. 12, Bridge-st  
Bramwell I. 218, High-street

**Toy Dealers**

Naylor Jane, 26, Bridge-st  
Richardson W. 183, High-st

**Upholsterers & Paper Hangers**

Brown T. 8, Grosvenor-st  
Hewitt J. 45, High-street  
Mather R. 196, High-street  
Young R. West-street

**Varnish Manufacturer**

Swaby Richard, & paints &  
colours; works, New Chat-  
ham

**Watch and Clock Makers**

Blagburn J. 196, High-street  
Maughan J. H. 20, Bottle-bk  
Thompson W. 74, High-st  
Wakefield Edwin, 78, High-st  
Wilson J. 221, High-street

**Whiting Manufacturers**

Davie J. Pipewell-gate  
Fawdon Elizabeth & Sons,  
62, Pipewell-gate

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Fawcett J. Winlaton  
Garbut C. & Son, 21, 22, and  
23, Bridge-street  
Greene J. & Sons, 4, 5, & 6,  
High-street  
Potts J. C. 14, High-street  
Singers H. & Co. spirit, Hill-  
gate  
Stobbs & Co. 224, High-st  
Wylam Ralph, West-street  
Wylam William. Claremont-  
place

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES,**

PLACES OF WORSHIP AND THEIR MINISTERS.

**Churches of the Establishment.**

ST. CUTHBERT'S, Bensham.—Served by  
the clergy of St. Mary's, Gateshead.

ST. CUTHBERT'S, Blaydon.—Rev. William  
Brown, incumbent.

ST. JOHN'S, Gateshead Fell.—Rev. Wm.  
Atkinson, incumbent.

ST. MARY'S, Church-street.—Rev. John  
Davies, D.D. rector; Rev. A. L. Herbert,  
B.A. and Rev. F. G. Holmes, B.A. curates;  
Rev. William Bennett, assistant curate,

ST. MARY'S, Whickham.—Rev. H. B. Carr, M.A. rector.

ST. PAUL'S, Winlaton.—Rev. Henry Wardell, M.A. rector; Rev. Richard Rudd, B.A. curate

ST. EDMUND'S CHAPEL, High-street.—Rev. W. Bennett, curate.

TRINITY CHAPEL, High-street.—Rev. J. Speck, B.A. curate.

CHAPEL OF EASE, Monkton.—Rev. John M. Mason, curate.

CHAPEL OF EASE, Windy Nook.—Rev. Edward H. Adamson, incumbent.

#### Catholic Churches

ST. MARY'S AND ST. THOMAS'S, Stella.—Very Rev. Canon Ralph Platt.

ST. PATRICK'S, Low Felling.—Rev. John Kelly.

#### Dissenting Chapels

INDEPENDENT, High Felling, & Winlaton.

METHODIST (NEW CONNEXION), Melbourne-street, Dunston, High Felling, Felling Shore, Low Fell, Gateshead Fell, Windy Nook, Teams, and Winlaton.

METHODIST (PRIMITIVE), West-street, Nelson-street, Blue Quarries, Dunston, High Felling, Hebburn, Heworth Lane, Swalwell, Whickham, Wrekenton, and Ship Lane, Wrekenton.

METHODIST (WESLEYAN), High-street, Pipewell-gate, Bill Quay, Blaydon, Dunston, High Felling, Felling Shore, Low Fell, Monkton, Gateshead Fell, Swalwell, Whickham, Winlaton, and Black Fell Road, Wrekenton.

PRESBYTERIAN, Head of Melbourne-st. and Swalwell.

WESLEYAN METHODIST REFORMERS, Hebburn and Swalwell.

#### Miscellaneous Public Buildings

COUNTY COURT, Town Hall.—Jas. Losh, Esq. judge; John Clayton, clerk; Robert Pybus, high bailiff.

DISPENSARY, High-street.—T. W. Crester, house surgeon.

KING JAMES'S HOSPITAL, High-street.—Rev. William Bennett, chaplain.

LITERARY SOCIETY, West-street.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, West-street.—Richard Cook, librarian.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Blaydon.—Jos. Elliott, librarian.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND LIBRARY, Swalwell.—J. Armstrong, librarian.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, Winlaton.

POLICE STATION (Borough No. 1), Town Hall.—W. H. Schorey, superintendent.

POLICE STATION (Borough No. 2), Bridge End.—John Hope, inspector.

POLICE STATION (County), West-street.—John Thompson, superintendent.

POLICE STATION, Holly Hill, Low Felling.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, LIBRARY, AND LECTURE ROOM, Low Fell.—George Peirson, teacher and librarian.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, Winlaton.—Geo. Ayre, librarian.

STAMP OFFICE, 35, Bottle Bank.—G. Watson, distributor.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, Town Hall.—Geo. Johnston Kinmer, town clerk.

TOWN HALL, Half Moon Lane.

UNION REGISTER OFFICE, West-street.—Robert Foreman, clerk and superintendent registrar; John Pattison, registrar of births and deaths; John Usher, registrar of marriages, assistant overseer, and rate collector.

UNION WORKHOUSE, Union-lane.—Arthur Main, master; Eliza Main, matron; R. H. Wilson, surgeon; — Struthers, teacher.

WEIGH HOUSE, High-st.—Bartholomew, Atkinson, keeper.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Half Moon-lane.—E. Fletcher, manager.

\*.\* Having now sketched with a hasty, but we hope faithful hand, all that is interesting in the general features of the county of Northumberland, the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the borough of Gateshead, we shall commence our topographical survey with Castle Ward, and proceed thence *seriatim* through the six wards of the county, describing the parishes, townships, towns, and villages, as we advance through each ward.

Those parishes which extend into two Wards, will be found described in the Wards in which their parish churches are situated.

## CASTLE WARD.

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THIS Ward, occupying the south-eastern corner of the county, is bounded on the north by Morpeth Ward, on the west by Tindale Ward, on the south by the river Tyne, which separates it from Durham, and on the east by the German Ocean. Its length, from east to west, is about fifteen miles, its breadth, from north to south, about fourteen miles, and it comprises an area of 100,895 statute acres. The population in 1801, was 36,645; in 1841, 68,692; and in 1851, it had increased to 76,413 souls. Castle Ward is highly cultivated, productive, and populous, and is well watered by the rivers Tyne, Blyth, and Pont, with their numerous tributary streams. The romantic banks of the Blyth command general admiration, and few places afford more agreeable scenery than the picturesque vale of Tyne. Numerous and extensive manufactories, collieries, ship-yards, coal-staiths, &c., are situated here, and afford employment to great numbers of the inhabitants. This ward is divided into two divisions, East and West, and comprehends fourteen parishes, two parochial chapelries, and one extra-parochial place, of which the following is an enumeration, showing the number of acres and houses, together with the population, in 1851, of each place:—

Parishes, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
All Saints	2,201	5,142	16,522	17,070	33,592
Cramlington	3,492	651	1,810	1,557	3,367
Dinnington	5,538	155	335	333	668
Earsdon	11,646	2,152	5,694	5,288	10,982
Gosforth	6,355	622	1,138	1,181	2,319
Horton	5,550	692	2,313	2,136	4,449
Long Benton	9,040	1,809	4,816	4,389	9,205
Meldon	993	29	71	73	144
Newburn	11,566	890	2,220	2,096	4,316
Ponteland	10,073	234	547	590	1,137
River Green	480	7	20	14	34
St. Andrew's	6,035	3,145	9,848	11,351	21,199
St. John's	2,358	3,650	15,166	15,980	31,146
Stannington	10,093	209	488	512	1,000
Tynemouth	7,222	4,814	14,453	16,071	30,524
Wallsend	2,787	878	2,883	2,838	5,721
Whalton	5,918	114	244	217	461

## THE CHARITIES OF CASTLE WARD.

With the date of nearly each bequest, the name of the donor, the amount, appropriation, and annual value, as abstracted from the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring respecting Charities, printed by order of the House of Commons. See also the histories of the parishes, etc.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value.
1666.	Robert Delaval (rent charge).....	Newburn parish—poor.....	£5 0 0
	Sir Mark Milbank (rent).....	Tynemouth parish—vicar & poor	75 0 0
1703.	Eleanor Wilson (£25).....	Tynemouth parish—poor.....	1 5 0
	William Raper (rent charge).....	Tynemouth parish—poor.....	1 10 0
1707.	John Blackett (rent charge).....	Newburn parish—poor.....	4 0 0
1709.	M. Grey (rent charge).....	Stannington parish—school....	12 0 0
1719.	Richard Coates (rent).....	Ponteland parish—school ....	137 8 3
1720.	Margaret Moore (rent).....	Whalton parish—school ... ..	2 0 0
1721.	Nathaniel Blackiston (rent charge)....	Black Callerton—school .....	9 10 0
1736.	Cuthbert Alder (rent) .....	Long Benton Parish—poor.....	12 0 0
1741.	Gawen Stoker (rent charge).....	Newburn parish—poor.....	1 0 0
1746.	Utrick Whitfield (dividends) .....	Newburn parish—poor.....	1 15 0
	William Alder (rent charge).....	Newburn parish—apprenticing	3 0 0
1788.	Mary Richardson (dividends) .....	North Shields—poor .....	11 17 2
1790.	Winifred Lawson (dividends) .....	Tynemouth parish—poor ....	6 0 0
1811.	George Crawford (dividends) .....	Tynemouth township—poor ..	17 12 9
1813.	George Moore .....	Stannington parish—school ..	2 0 0
1822.	George Storey (£124 4s. 6d).....	Cramlington chapelry — five poorest inhabitants .....	3 14 6
1824.	Thomas Kettlewell (dividends) .....	Tynemouth school .....	111 12 0
	George Milburn (rent charge).....	Township of Chirton—poor at Easter .....	0 10 0
Total.....			£418 14 8

## CASTLE WARD—EAST DIVISION.

## ALL SAINTS' PARISH.

This parish comprises the townships of All Saints', Byker, and Heaton, the former of which constitutes the eastern portion of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and its history will be found incorporated with the history, &c. of that place. The total area of the parish is 2,201 acres, and its population in 1801, was 17,833; in 1811, 17,697; in 1821, 20,877; in 1831, 22,740; in 1841, 27,948; and in 1851, 33,592 souls.

BYKER is a township and village formerly held by the tenure of grand serjeantry, by a family who bore the local name, but is now the property of several proprietors. The township contains 687 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 3,254; in 1811, 3,029; in 1821, 3,852; in 1831, 5,176; in 1841, 6,024; and in 1851, 7,040 souls. THE VILLAGE of Byker is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the town of Newcastle, the river Tyne, and the northern part of the county of Durham. It is said to be a place of great antiquity, but

we have little more than tradition to warrant the assertion. Edward II. dates letters from Byker, and on the next day from Newcastle. The Blue Bell Inn in this village bears every mark of antiquity, and formerly possessed in its quaint old rooms some fine specimens of oak carving, but one of the occupants broke them up for firewood, and not a vestige of them now remains.

BYKER HILL is a hamlet in this township, situated one mile and three quarters east of Newcastle. DENT'S HOLE is also a small village in Byker township, about the same distance east by south of Newcastle. OUSEBURN, ST. ANTHONY'S, and ST. PETER'S, are likewise villages in this township.

HEATON, a township and village in this parish, comprises an area of 911 acres. The population of the township in 1801, was 183; in 1811, 497; in 1821, 470; in 1831, 501; in 1841, 450; and in 1851, 435 souls. This manor was formerly the property of the Babingtons of Harnham, and in 1628 was the residence and property of Sir Henry Babington, one of whose female descendants named Atkinson, a scullion at an inn, received a share of Heaton Colliery in 1796. THE VILLAGE of Heaton is situated about one mile and three quarters E.N.E. of Newcastle, and is said to have served as a place of retreat to King John during his contests with his barons. In Bourne's time there were still to be seen here the ruins of an ancient building, and the remains of a fortification.

HEATON HALL is delightfully situated upon the steep and woody banks of the Ouseburn, and is the seat of A. L. Potter, Esq., but formerly of the Ridley family, who now reside at Blaydon. It was erected in 1713, when the family had several extensive collieries in this neighbourhood, but it was afterwards faced with stone and otherwise improved.

"Heaton Colliery," says a local writer, "is memorable in the history of mining catastrophes. The workings were held at a very great depth, and having a dip or inclination from one side to the other, the shafts of course occupied a position most convenient to the then present workings. The upper and neighbouring seams had formerly been wrought as a colliery under the name of Heaton Banks, and when the coal was wholly worked out, the shafts were covered over with boards and earth, and planted with clumps of trees. In the course of time, the old workings became entirely filled with water, and bursting out with enormous violence, rushed down into the new mine, and enclosed in a living tomb seventy-five human beings—the water rising to the height of thirty-five fathoms, in the shaft or perpendicular entrance to the mine; and as the greater number of persons who were below at the time were at work about a mile and a half to the west of the pit mouth, they were above the level of the water, and thus deprived of any means of escape. This melancholy accident happened on the 3rd May, 1815, and though every effort was made to gain access to them by the old workings, which when found unsuccessful, was applied to the pumping of the water out of the pit, yet it continued to gain upon them, and it was not till February in the ensuing year that the water was sufficiently got under to allow of the bodies being obtained. Owing to the water being strongly impregnated with pyrites, the blade of a knife which was in the pocket of one of the drowned men was

entirely corroded, though the horn haft remained entire. Such of his clothes as were of woollen fabric were entirely destroyed, while those that were of linen were uninjured. Many of the bodies were nearly naked, and all in a state of great decay, appearing one and all to have died of hunger. They had got into a part of the pit where the water did not reach them, and had been many weeks employed in endeavouring to work their way into an old pit, by which they fondly hoped to have escaped. They are supposed to have failed in the attempt, through hunger and consequent emaciation, as every horse in the pit was eaten to the bone! The unfortunate men had a water mark fixed, that they might observe if it fell, and one man who is supposed to have been set to watch it, was found dead at his post."

BUSY COTTAGE is a village in this township, one mile and a half from Newcastle.—(*For Directory, &c. of this parish, see Newcastle.*)

### CRAMLINGTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This chapelry, forming a portion of the parish of St. Andrew, Newcastle, is bounded on the north by Horton, on the west by Stannington, on the south by Long Benton, and on the east by Earsdon, and comprises an area of 3,492 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 271; in 1811, 303; in 1821, 330; in 1831, 931; in 1841, 2,634; and in 1851, it had increased to 3,367 souls. Its rateable value is £9,018. 10s. The great and rapid increase of population observable in this chapelry, is owing to the opening of coal mines, which are worked by Humble, Lamb, and Co., and Joseph Lamb and Co., the former working those on the property of the late Thomas Taylor, Esq. and the latter the East Cramlington Colliery. The principal landowners are Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., H. S. Storey, Esq., and Hugh Taylor, Esq. Cramlington was formerly held under the barony of Gaugy, by a family who bore the local name, but on the failure of the male line, in the latter part of the reign of Henry V. it was transferred by marriage to the Lawsons, and subsequently to the Cholmleys, and Radcliffes, becoming ultimately the property of the present proprietors.

THE VILLAGE of Cramlington is pleasantly situated on a fertile and gentle elevation, commanding beautiful and extensive views of the surrounding country, and the German Ocean. It is distant about eight and a half miles north-east from Newcastle. THE CHAPEL is a neat edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, gross income, £75. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of the Bishop of Carlisle's, £266. 13s. 4d.; of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle's, £266. 13s. 4d.; and of the impropiator, £102. Patron, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.; incumbent, the Rev. Robert Greenwood. This village possesses two day schools, one of which, the "Cramlington National School for Girls," with the teacher's house adjoining, was erected at the sole expense of Mrs. Storey, of Arcot Hall, who, also, endowed the school with an income of £30 per annum. It was opened in 1853. Margaret McKenzie, teacher.

Here is CRAMLINGTON HALL, the seat of Hugh Taylor, Esq., and ARCOY HALL, the residence of Henry Shum Storey, Esq.

CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY, or, as some call it, East Cramlington Colliery, is a considerable collection of cottages, inhabited principally by the workmen employed in and about the colliery from which the place derives its name. It is situated contiguous to the boundary of Seaton Delaval, and possesses two small chapels, belonging, respectively, to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. There is also a day school, conducted by Mr. David Stokoe.

CRAMLINGTON HIGH PIT is a colliery hamlet, situated about a mile east of the village of Cramlington. WEST CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY is another hamlet similar to the one just mentioned. In 1850, two small chapels were erected here by the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. A school for the education of the colliery children was opened here in 1849. The present building not being sufficiently commodious for the number of pupils in attendance, it is purposed, by John Walker, Esq. of Seaton Burn, and the other owners of the colliery, to erect a more suitable school-room during the present year. William Hornsby and Jane Robson, teachers.

CHARITY.—Robert Storey, who died in August, 1822, left £100 to be laid out on government security, on trust that the dividends should be paid to the chaplain and churchwardens of the chapelry, for the benefit and relief of the poorest or least able to work, of the necessitous inhabitants of the village of Cramlington or precincts thereof, male and female, belonging to the chapelry of Cramlington.

POST OFFICE, CRAMLINGTON, Thomas Bell, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from Seaton Delaval, at noon, and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m

Atthey Thomas, grocer and flour dealer, West Cramlington	Dinning Thomas, blacksmith and agricul- tural implement maker, Cramlington
Barras James, butcher and grocer, West Cramlington	Edgar Thomas P. grocer and flour dealer, West Cramlington
Bell John W. grocer, East Cramlington	Ellison John, boot and shoemaker, Cram- lington
Bell Thomas, grocer, flour dealer, and far- mer, Cramlington	Fairmann Robt. mercht. tailor, Cramlington
Bell Wilham, brick and tile manufacturer, and land agent, West Cramlington	Foster Mary, schoolmistress, East Cram- lington Colliery
Bell William, grocer, East Cramlington	Graham Thomas, smith, West Cramlington Colliery
Bird Wm. shoemaker, West Cramlington	Gray Anthony, boot and shoemaker, Cram- lington
Burlinson Jno. foreman smith, Cramlington Colliery	Gray Edward, coal inspector, West Cram- lington Colliery
Carr Thomas, grocer and flour dealer, Cramlington High Pit	Gray William, leather cutter, and boot and shoemaker, Cramlington
Carr William, farm manager, East Cram- lington Colliery	Hagan Edward, linen and woollen draper, Cramlington
Carter Thomas, coal inspector, East Cram- lington Colliery.	Halifax Rev. Joseph, curate of St. Nicholas's Chapel, Cramlington
Clough Robt. grocer, &c. West Cramlington Colliery	Hardy John, butcher, Cramlington
Craig Robert, surgeon, Cramlington	Henderson Joseph, vict. <i>Blue Bell Inn</i> , West Cramlington
Dawson Thomas, foreman engineer, Cram- lington Colliery	

Hornsby William, schoolmaster, Colliery School, West Cramlington  
 Hughes William, draper, West Cramlington  
 Jobling Elizabeth, vict. *Doctor Syntax Inn*, South Cramlington  
 Lawson Mark, vict. *Blue Bell Inn*, Cramlington  
 Liddle H. joiner and builder, Cramlington  
 Maddison William, under viewer, West Cramlington Colliery  
 McKenzie Margaret, schoolmistress, Cramlington Girls'-school  
 Milburn Robert, tailor, Cramlington  
 Moore William butcher, Cramlington  
 Morris Thomas, beerseller and shopkeeper, Cramlington  
 Mundy Joseph, station master, Cramlington Railway-station  
 Paine John, butcher, Cramlington  
 Percy Joseph, vict. & carrier, *Fox & Hounds Inn*, Cramlington  
 Potter Mr. Edward, colliery viewer, Cramlington House  
 Potts Michael, carrier from Cramlington to Newcastle on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays  
 Potts Wm. joiner & cartwright, Cramlington  
 Ramsay John, coal inspector, West Cramlington Colliery  
 Richardson John, butcher, West Cramlington  
 Robinson Thomas, mason, Cramlington  
 Robinson William, vict. *Railway Tavern*  
 Robson Jane, schoolmistress, West Cramlington Colliery school

Robson George, smith, West Cramlington  
 Simmons George, gardener and seedsman, Cramlington  
 Stephenson Josiah Wheatley, tailor, Cramlington  
 Stokoe Edward, schoolmaster, East Cramlington Colliery  
 Storey Henry Shum, Esq. Arcot Hall  
 Taylor Hugh, Esq. Cramlington Hall  
 Tate Wm. overman, Cramlington Colliery  
 Telford William, under-viewer, Cramlington Colliery  
 Thompson Wm. grocer and draper, *Albion House*, Cramlington  
 Vint Thomas, shopkeeper, Cramlington  
 Weddell John schoolmaster, Cramlington  
 Young Mrs. Ralph, Crow Hall

#### Farmers

Bell Thomas, Cramlington  
 Boutflower John, Bassington  
 Hood Edward, and Hood Edward, jun. Cramlington Moor House  
 Lowes John, Cramlington Beacon  
 Millburn Ralph and John, Dam Dykes  
 Riddle Geo. sen. and Riddle Geo. jun. and Edwd. Riddle, Cramlington White Hall  
 Sisterson Thomas, South Cramlington  
 Smith John, Shank House  
 Smith Robert, and overseer, Cramlington  
 Wardle Thomas, Cramlington

*Carrier*, Joseph Percy, from *Fox & Hounds Inn*, Cramlington

### EARS DON PARISH.

EARS DON, a parish comprising the townships of Backworth, Blyth and Newsham, Burradon, Earsdon, Hartley, Holywell, Seaton Delaval, and Sighill, is bounded on the north by Bedlingtonshire, on the west by Long Benton, Cramlington, and Horton, on the south by Tynemouth, and on the east by the German Ocean. It is a rich and fertile district abounding with excellent stone and coal, of which great quantities are annually exported from Blyth and Hartley. The surface of the parish consists of gentle undulations, and is well suited for various kinds of agricultural produce. It is about seven and a half miles in length by six in breadth, and comprises an area of 11,646 acres. The population in 1801, was 3,651; in 1811, 4,388; in 1821, 4,644; in 1831, 6,460; in 1841, 9,429; and in 1851, it had increased to 10,982 souls.

BLYTH (SOUTH) is a chapelry, township, and seaport, in Earsdon parish, situated on the southern bank of the river Blyth at its junction with the German Ocean, nine miles south-east of Morpeth, and thirteen miles north-

east of Newcastle. Blyth and Newsham lordship from one township whose area is 1,180 acres; and its population in 1801, was 1,170; in 1811, 1,522; in 1821, 1,805; in 1831, 1,769; in 1841, 1,921; and in 1851, it had increased to 2,584, souls. The principal landowner is Sir Matthew White, Ridley, Bart. Steam coal of excellent quality is raised in this neighbourhood, three of the principal mines being calculated to produce from 1,700 to 2,000 tons per diem, and affording, with the other collieries of the district, abundant employment for shipping. From the neighbourhood of Gloucester Lodge, and Link Houses, beautiful views of the beach, Bath-row, and Camboise water, may be obtained. Warm, cold, and shower baths have been recently established at Bath Row, and Crofton Mills, and families can be comfortably accommodated at the various inns in the neighbourhood.

Blyth, like many other places, has risen rapidly, and is mainly indebted for its present prosperous condition, to the energetic and industrious character of its inhabitants. A considerable portion of the town has extended into the adjoining township of Cowpen—and Cowpen Square, Cowpen Quay, Crofton, Crofton Mills, and Waterloo, now form part of the town and port of Blyth. Formerly the streets were small and irregular, and the general arrangement of the buildings inconvenient, but now the town contains several spacious streets, and the aspect of the different buildings is much improved. The houses are chiefly constructed of brick and are generally two stories high. Water works have been recently constructed in the lordship of Newsham, by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and there is no doubt that the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the place will thereby be much improved. House property continues to increase, and ample accommodation for visitors is now to be met with. Gas works have been erected by a joint-stock company, who have a large gasometer in a central situation between Blyth and Cowpen Quay, and the lighting of the town with gas has much improved its general appearance. The harbour of Blyth, situated within a short distance of the German Ocean is very safe, and there are few instances upon record of vessels suffering damage upon entering it, even in the most tempestuous weather. It has a south-easterly outlet, and with the wind in any point from N. N. E., to W. S. W., can be entered by vessels under canvass. The depth of water on the bar ranges from eight feet at the lowest neap tide to sixteen at the highest spring tide. If a pier and water were constructed, it is supposed that the depth of water would be increased about two feet. An act of parliament was obtained and received the royal assent in 1854, for the construction of docks, and it is expected that the works will commence immediately. When the docks are constructed, ships of large tonnage will have easy access to deep water, by passing into the sea under sail, or by safe towing, and vessels can leave the port by all the leading southerly winds. The trade of the port is principally carried on between ports in France, the Baltic and Russia, and there are frequently more French than English sailors to be seen on the quays. From its position in the centre of an almost boundless coalfield, Blyth carries on a great trade in the exportation of coal, as the following return of the number of ships, their tonnage, and the number of tons annually exported from 1847 to 1852, inclusive will sufficiently prove:—

1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
No. of ships 1,417	No. of ships 1,318	No. of ships 1,471	No. of ships 1,354	No. of ships 1,247	No. of ships. 1,148
Tonnage 155,176	Tonnage 155,599	Tonnage 172,492	Tonnage 166,374	Tonnage 144,784	Tonnage 123,139
Tons of coal 230,056	Tons of coal 232,257	Tons of coal 252,222	Tons of coal 246,751	Tons of coal 209,057	Tons of coal 177,458

Upwards of 1,200 vessels clear this port annually, and about fourteen keels, and four steam-boats, are constantly employed on the river.

The ship-building yards of Blyth are very commodious, possessing ample accommodation for the repair of ships, and there is a first-rate dry dock capable of receiving vessels of any size up to 800 tons register. There are also two patent slip-ways and a floating dock, the latter of which will admit vessels of 300 tons burden, without having to be removed from their moorings. Ship-building is extensively carried on, and the superior manner in which the work is executed has caused a great increase in that branch of industry. The vessels constructed here, are remarkable for the substantial manner in which they are built, for the superiority of their finish, and for their fast sailing qualities. The following return shows the number and tonnage of the vessels built here in each year from 1847 to 1853 inclusive:—

1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Ships. 4	Ships. 4	Ships. 4	Ships. 4	Ships. 4	Ships. 3	Ships. 5
Tons 645	Tons 821	Tons 1,055	Tons 769	Tons 1,085	Tons 1,201	Tons 1,980

THE CHAPEL situated in Northumberland-street is a neat building, erected in 1751, by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. for the use of the inhabitants. It is surrounded by a burial ground and has a Sunday school attached. Rev. Robert Greenwood, chaplain.—THE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is situated in Church-street; it is a commodious brick edifice, possessing accommodation for about 500 hearers. Rev. John Reid, minister.—THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION, or ZION CHAPEL, erected in 1818, is situated at Waterloo; it is an octagonal building, and has sittings for about 700 persons. Rev. Joseph Simon, minister.—THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Waterloo Place, was erected in 1825, at a cost of £600. It is a small handsome stone building seated for 450 persons. The Rev. Daniel Carmichael, the present minister, has officiated here for the last 26 years.—THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Ballast Hills, erected in 1815, is a neat brick building, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 600 hearers. There is also a PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL at Cowpen Quay.

The Catholics of this town and neighbourhood go to Cowpen, where there is a very beautiful Catholic Church, erected and endowed by Marlow John

Francis Sidney, Esq. The above-mentioned places of worship have Day and Sunday schools attached, which are well attended.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE is situated at the north bank of the river Blyth, and is under the control of the establishment at North Shields. It is superintended by Mr. James Irwin, sub-collector, and Mr. James Scott, sub-comptroller. The district of coast under the Custom House here extends from Lynn Burn in the north, to Brierdean Burn in the south, a distance of twelve miles. THE COAST GUARD OFFICE is situated at the Low Quay. J. T. Sullivan, R.N. commanding officer; and the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE is on the High Quay, George Harrison, master. A circular stone lighthouse was erected here in the year 1788, by Sir M. W. Ridley; William Morrison is the present keeper. There is also a beacon light called the "Basket Rock Light," or more commonly "Jack in the Basket." During the French wars a detachment of soldiers from Tynemouth did duty at a small fort which had been erected here.

There is a MECHANICS INSTITUTION in Northumberland-street, Mr. John Robert Forster, secretary—and a NEWS ROOM in the same street, which is well supplied with London and local papers. Mr. John Dent, secretary. The PILOT OFFICE is situated at the Ferry Boat Landing, Robert Oliver, master; and the SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY has its offices in Northumberland-street, Mr. James Darling, honorary secretary. Here are also two Ship Insurance Clubs, the "Marine," and "Friendly," which are held at the Star and Garter Inn. Mr. William Marshall is the secretary of the former, and Mr. James Darling of the latter. Besides these there are building, friendly, and other societies. Petty Sessions are held at the Ridley Arms Inn once a month, and a kind of market for the sale of vegetables is held every Saturday.

A LIFE BOAT is stationed here and a second is in contemplation. A melancholy disaster attended the use of the life boat on the 3rd of April, 1810, when it was manned by sixteen persons, who went to the assistance of the Hartley and Cullercoats fishermen, who had been overtaken by a violent gale. Twelve fishermen were taken on board the boat, which immediately made for the shore at Hartley Bates, but on its approaching the land it was struck by a heavy sea and twenty-six poor fellows found a watery grave. A second accident, which is still fresh in the memories of the inhabitants, occurred on the 28th October, 1841. The Sibsons from Archangel, appeared off Blyth. Mr. Hodgson the owner of the vessel had charge of the life boat, and it being customary to try its capabilities when the sea ran high, advantage was taken of the opportunity which then offered. Mr. Hodgson and the crew embarked, but scarcely had they crossed the bar, when the boat was upset and its inmates thrown into the sea. The men clung to the bottom of the boat, from which they were successively washed away by the violence of the waves. Mr. Hodgson, being a cripple and unable to make much exertion, tied an oar to his wrist, and by that means was enabled to keep afloat until he was rescued. Another man, Henry Kinch, escaped by his superior swimming, the others were lost.

NEWSHAM is a lordship and joint township with Blyth, held formerly in capite of Henry III. by the Deleval family, from whom it passed to the Cramlingtons, and Radcliffes, becoming ultimately the property of the Ridleys. It is situated one mile and three-quarters south by west of Blyth, to which it united about sixty years ago, having been previously a separate township. The Blyth and Tyne Railway Company have a station here.

LINK HOUSE is a hamlet in this lordship, one mile south of Blyth.

BIOGRAPHY.—Mr. William Carr, of this town, was, when in his prime, a prodigy of strength. He was born at Hartley Old Engine, on the 3rd of April, 1766, and at the early age of eleven years was apprenticed to his father who carried on business as a blacksmith, at that place. When he had attained his seventeenth year, he was upwards of six feet three inches in height, weighed 16 stones, and could raise from the ground seven or eight hundred weight with the greatest ease. At thirty he measured six feet four inches, and weighed 24 stones. We are told that, at this period, he carried an anchor weighing ten hundred weight, from the sands to his father's shop, for repairs. By his frequent and violent exertions of this nature, he became, at a period of life when most men are in their prime, quite enfeebled, and unable to sustain his immense body. For some time he was enabled to walk by the aid of sticks, but nature at length refused this kind of assistance, and he finally took to his bed, where he lay for several years. Distressed in mind, and weakened in body, he died at Blyth on the 6th of September, 1825, in the sixtieth year of his age.

## BLYTH (SOUTH) DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, Northumberland-street, Thomas Gray, post-master.—Letters arrive from North Shields at 10-30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 2-30 p.m. and to Morpeth at 1-30 p.m.

### Miscellany

Appleby Henry, shipwright and sea captain,  
2, Camden-street, Cowpen Quay  
Baron Mr. George, Crofton Cottage  
Bell Robert, salt manufacturer, Low Quay  
Briggs Robert Ray, brewer, &c. Bridge-st  
Campbell James, iron and tin plate worker,  
Market-place  
Carmichael Rev. Daniel, (Presbyterian)  
Waterloo  
Carr John, colliery owner, Bath-row  
Charlton William, deputy registrar of births  
and deaths, &c Northumberland-street  
Coxon George, ship building manager for  
Mrs. Stoveld, Blyth Dock  
Colven Andrew, green grocer, Cowpen Quay  
Crawford Mr. Ralph, Ridley-place  
Darling Jas. insurance agent, &c. Bath-row  
Dent Mr. John, ship owner, Ridley-place  
Dixon John, butcher, Waterloo

Dodds Philip, ship and general smith (Wm.  
Dodds & Sons) ; ho. 1, York-street  
Farrow Sarah, public baths, Bath-row  
Forster John, secretary to the Blyth  
Mechanics' Institution  
Gair George, smith and farrier (manager  
for Mrs. Jane Gair), Church-street  
Gilbert Jane, earthenware dealer, Market-pl  
Gilbert Thomas, French interpreter, Blag-  
don-street  
Goldie Mr. James, classical and mathema-  
tical teacher, &c. Waterloo  
Gray William, agent, Cowpen Colliery  
Greenwood Rev. Robert, incumbent of  
Cramlington, Link House  
Gregory Ralph, grocer, and Yarmouth flour  
dealer, Cowpen Quay  
Hanson Rev. J. Bridge-street  
Harrison George, harbour master, Waterloo  
Hodgson Richard, corn miller, Crofton Mills

Heppell William, block, mast, and pump maker, Nelson-place	Redhead Geo. boat builder, Cowpen Quay
Hodgson Joseph, general agent, & receiver of droits of Admiralty, Waterloo	Scott J. comptroller of customs, Crofton
Inness Thomas, staitman, High Quay	Smith Mrs. Mary, Northumberland street
Mackenzie Wm. ship owner and corn miller, Cowpen Mill; ho. Cowpen Quay	Smith Stephen, millwright, Northumberland-street
Marshall George, joiner, builder, and cartwright, Waggon Hill	Sidney Marlow John Francis, Esq. J.P. Cowpen
Irwin Jas. collector of customs, Waterloo	Sidney M. W. J. solicitor, Blagdon-street; ho. Cowpen
Kinch Henry, ship chandler, High Quay	Simon Rev. Joseph, Waterloo
Lawson Mrs. E. Waterloo	Turnbull James, cooper, Sussex-street
Lawson Mr. George, Crofton	Turner David, excise officer, Waterloo
Marshall George, joiner, builder, and cartwright, near Waggon Hill	Ward Gilbert, Esq. M.C.S.L.H. medical officer for the Blyth district of Tyne-mouth Union, public vaccinator, registrar of births and deaths, and ship owner, Bridge-street
Middlemiss John, vict. <i>Ridley Arms Inn</i> , Northumberland-street; and iron and brass founder, Low Quay	Watts Mr. John, Crofton
Morriss Robert M. agent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; and land & colliery agent, Northumberland-street	Watts Edmund H. jun. rope and sail maker, ship and insurance broker, Swedish and Norwegian vice consulate, and secretary to the Morning Star Insurance Association, Low Quay; ho. Cowpen House
Morrison Edward, steam-boat master; ho. near the Harbour	Wilson Mr. John, Bath-row
Morrison William, lighthouse keeper; ho. near the Harbour	Wright Mrs. Ann, timber and slate merchant, Bridge-street
Pape J. collector of poor rates, Market-pl	Wright Mr. Joseph Edmund, Bridge-street
Reed Robert, viewer, Cowpen Quay	

## TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

<b>Academies and Schools</b>	Johnston Joseph, Crofton	<b>Boat and Shoe Makers</b>
Charlton William, Blyth Chapel School	Maxwell Wm. Blagdon-street	Alder John Charlton, Market-place
Dryden Jane, Waterloo	Ruddock Wm. Northumberland-street	Cummins Geo. Cowpen Quay
Duxfield Jane, Sussex-street	<b>Bakers</b>	Darling Barkas, Northumberland-street
Duxfield Timothy, Church-st	Clark Wm. Cowpen Quay	Davison Wm. High Quay
Goldie James, boarding and day, and teacher of languages, Waterloo	Davison John; Blagdon-st	Dodds John, High Quay
Reed Thomas, Cowpen	Elder Thomas, and grocer, Sussex-street	Doulgas Edward, Sussex-st
Scott Benjamin, Crofton Mills; ho. Blyth Links	Jags William, Ridley-terrace	Forster William, Northumberland-street
Storey Mary, Northumberland-street	Newman John, Market-place	Hand Thomas, Waterloo
Temple Edward, Crofton	<b>Banks</b>	Hunter George, Church-st
WESLEYAN SCHOOL, Ballast-hill; Wm. Andrew, teacher	NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT, Brewery-office; Robt. R. Briggs, agent	Lynn Joseph, & innkeeper, <i>Ship Inn</i> , Albert-street; Cowper Quay
<b>Agents</b>	NEWCASTLE, SHIELDS, AND SUNDERLAND UNION JOINT STOCK, Sussex-street; M. Gray, agent	Manners George, Low Quay
Arkless John G. Bridge-st	<b>Block and Mast Makers</b>	Moffit John, dealer, Sussex-st
Coppin Wm. jun. ship and custom house, Ridley-ter	Bowman and Drummond, Cowpen Quay	Smith Wm. Watt, Church-st
Hodgson Joseph, general, & to Lloyds; Waterloo	Heppell Thomas, High Quay	Soulsby George, Northumberland-street
<b>Auctioneers and Appraisers</b>	Smith Wm. Ranson, Blyth	Suthern Philip, Bridge-street
Cockerill Wm. Northumberland-street	Stevenson Wm, High Quay	Tynemouth John, Back Ridley-terrace
		Wallace John, Sussex-street
		Wilson Robert, Nelson-street
		Wrightson Geo. Low Quay

**Butchers**

Bennett Timothy, Ridley-ter  
 Cowans William, High Pans  
 Dixon John, Waterloo  
 Davis Robert, Cowpen Quay  
 Dobson John, Sussex-street  
 Dolmohay John, Low Quay  
 Gledstone Gilbert, Ridley-ter  
 Heron Edward, Sussex-st.  
 and Low Quay  
 Reavely Thos. Ridley-terrace  
 Soulsby John, Cowpen Quay  
 Towns John, Blagdon-street

**Cabinet Makers and Joiners**

Davison Jno. Northumbld-st  
 Kelsey Emanuel, Cowpen  
 Quay  
 Maxwell William, junior,  
 Blagdon-street  
 Maxwell Wm. Blagdon-st  
 Tulley David, Cowpen Quay  
 Winship Wm. Cowpen Quay

**Coal Fitters**

Dryden Benjamin, Waterloo  
 Gibson Thomas, Ridley-ter  
 Stafford Francis, Cowpen  
 Quay

**Confectioners**

Davidson Ann, Northumbld-st  
 Jaggs William, Ridley-ter  
 Mills Hannah, Blaydon-st  
 Towns Margaretta, Blagdon-  
 street

**Consuls**

FRENCH.—Gilbert Ward,  
 Bridge-street  
 SWEDEN, AND NORWAY.—  
 Edmund H. Watts, junior,  
 Blyth

**Drapers and Tailors**

Marked \* are Drapers only.  
 Anderson Nathaniel, High  
 Quay  
 \* Clough Wm. Market-place  
 \* Crisp Jas. Blagdon-street  
 Davison Jas. Market-place  
 Detchton Robert, Sussex-st  
 \* Elliott Robt. Blagdon-st  
 Gray Robt. & Co. Sussex-st  
 \* Guthrie Aaron Robert,  
 Cowpen Quay  
 Joblin Joseph, Market-place  
 Johnston Joseph, Sussex-st  
 Newsome Saml, Sussex-st

Nicholson Edw. Sussex-st  
 \* Wallace Jno. Blagdon-st

**Dressmakers and Milliners**

Alder Ann, Northumberld-st  
 Broadie Isabella, Crofton  
 Butcher Ann, Back Ridley-ter  
 Crisp Elizabeth, Blagdon-st  
 Dumble Jane, Northumbld-st  
 Foreman Margaret, North-  
 umberland-street  
 Forster Ann, Ridley-terrace  
 Forth Jane, Low Quay  
 Heppell Isabella, Waterloo  
 Patterson Jane, Cowpen-sq  
 Soulsby Mary, Northumbld-st

**Druggists and Grocers**

Forster John Robert, and  
 chemist, Market-place  
 Tompson Jas. Market-place  
 Wilkinson Thomas, Bridge-st

**Farmers**

Bennett Joseph, Low News-  
 ham  
 Greig John, Barras Farm,  
 Newsham  
 Hogg Fawcus, Blyth Link  
 Hogg Thomas Link House  
 Lamb Stephen, vict. and  
 gardener and seedsman,  
*Half Moon Inn*, Blyth Link  
 House  
 Milburn G. High Newsham  
 Wilson John, Low Newsham  
 Wright Ann, Crofton

**Gardeners (Market)**

Bell John, near Waggon Hill  
 Lamb Stephen, and seedsman  
 and farmer, Blyth Link  
 House  
 Shanks Robert, Cowpen Quay

**Grocery, Tea, Flour, and  
 General Dealers**

Anderson Barbara, Northum-  
 berland-street  
 Anderson Nathel. High Quay  
 Bell William, Blagdon-street  
 Best Walter, Market-place  
 Brown Jane, Queen's-lane  
 Brown Mary, Waterloo  
 Campbell Margt. Ridley-ter  
 Charlton William, Northum-  
 berland-street

Clinton Jas. Northumbld-st  
 Davison John, Blagdon-street  
 Davison Philip, & shipwright,  
 Cowpen Quay  
 Ditchburn Thos. Newsham  
 Dixon Matthew, Cowpen Quay  
 Dodds Eleanor, Waterloo  
 Duxfield Ann, Sussex-street  
 Elder Thomas, and baker,  
 Sussex-street  
 Garrett John, Cowpen Quay  
 Gleghorn Mary, Cowpen Quay  
 Grey Robert & Co. Sussex-st  
 Gray Betsy Ann, Ridley-ter  
 Gregory Ralph, & Yarmouth  
 flour dealer, Cowpen Quay  
 Guthrie A. R. Cowpen Quay  
 Hindmarch Sarah, Cowpen  
 Quay

Hindmarch Thos. Ridley-ter  
 Hossick John, Crofton  
 Jacks Rodger, Blyth  
 Jamison Jane, Cowpen Quay  
 Leech Robert, Cowpen Quay  
 Lynn Joseph, & vict. Albert-st.  
 Cowpen Quay  
 Marshall Cecily, Waterloo  
 Morton Hannah, Northum-  
 berland-street  
 Newman John, Market-place  
 Short Hannah, Cowpen Quay  
 Simpson John, Cowpen Quay  
 Snowdon John, Cowpen Quay  
 Sivan Charles, Blagdon-st  
 Thompson M. Cowpen Quay  
 Towns Edward, Cowpen Quay  
 Towns Margaretta, Blagdon-  
 street

Wann Margaret, Sussex-st  
 Wealands Lancelot, Waterloo  
 Welch Mary, Blagdon-street  
 Wilkie Jas. Saltpan-square  
 Wilkinson Thos. Bridge-st  
 Wood John Job, Cowpen Quay  
 Wood George, Cowpen Quay

**Hair Dressers**

Ruddock Wm. Northumber-  
 land-street  
 Scott Robert, Cowpen Quay  
 Shanks Robert, Church-street

**Hosiers and Haberdashers**

Crisp James, Blagdon-street  
 Davison John, Blagdon-street  
 Temple Nathaniel, North-  
 umberland-street

**Inns, Hotels, and Taverns**

*Bath Hotel*, Matthew Forster, Crofton Mills  
*Black Bull Inn*, Robt. Grunson, Sussex-street  
*Buffalo*, Lionel Aynsley, Cowpen Quay  
*Commercial*, James Shipley, Waterloo  
*Dun Cow Inn*, Mary Moffet, Low Quay  
*Fox and Hounds*, James Sample, Cowpen Quay  
*Globe*, Margaret Jobling, Waterloo  
*Grey Horse*, George Cook, Cowpen Quay  
*Half Moon Inn*, Stephen Lamb, Blyth Link House  
*King's Arms*, Joseph Brown, Cowpen Quay  
*King's Head*, Thomas Norman, Northumberland-street  
*Lord Nelson*, William Davison, High Quay  
*Masons' Arms*, John Hossick, Crofton  
*Nag's Head*, Wm. Cockerill, Northumbld.-st  
*Northumberland Arms*, James Brydon, Cowpen Quay

*Odd-Fellows' Arms*, John Richardson, Northumberland-street  
*Queen's Head*, Phillip Tully, Cowpen Quay  
*Ridley Arms' Inn*, and posting house, John Middlemiss, Northumberland-street  
*Ship Inn*, Joseph Lynn, Albert-street, Cowpen Quay  
*Ship*, John Cummins, Crofton  
*Star and Garter Inn*, and posting house, William Ward, Northumberland-street  
*Sun*, Ann Gremson, Low Quay  
*Sun*, Ann Bowman, Cowpen Quay  
*Victoria*, John Dodds, Cowpen Quay  
*Waggon*, Thomas Young, Crofton  
*Waterloo*, William Dick, Waterloo  
*White Swan*, Catherine Wallace, Waterloo  
*Willow Tree*, Jane Frost, Newsham

**Berhouses**

Weatherby Thomas, Cowpen Quay  
 Wood John, Cowpen Quay

**Insurance Companies' Agents**

**BLYTH FREIGHT AND CARGO**, James Darling, Bath-row  
**BLYTH FRIENDLY, MARINE**, James Darling, Bath-row  
**MANCHESTER, FIRE**, William Clough, Market-place  
**METROPOLITAN, LIFE**, Wm. Ruddock, Northumbld.-st  
**NEWCASTLE, COMMERCIAL**, James Darling, Bath-row  
**NEWCASTLE, FIRE**, John H. Carins, Northumbld.-st  
**NORWICH UNION, FIRE & LIFE**, M. W. J. Sidney, Blagdon-st  
**STAR, LIFE**, William Clough, Market-place  
**TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT AND GENERAL LIFE**, W. G. Patterson, Low Quay  
**YORKSHIRE, FIRE & LIFE**, John Robinson, Sussex-st

**Ironmongers**

Brewis William, Sussex-st  
 Carins John H. Northumberland-street  
 Whitehead Wm. Blagdon-st  
**Joiners and House Carpenters**  
*See also Cabinet-makers and Joiners.*  
 Dixon Joseph, Cowpen Quay  
 Dixon Matt. Cowpen Quay

Elliott John, and ship, Low Quay; ho. Sidney-st. Cowpen Quay  
 Fenwick John, Waterloo  
 Fenwick Thomas, Wapping  
 Gatis Edward, Northumberland-street  
 Harbottle Robert, Waterloo  
 Heppell Tristram, High Quay  
 Kelsey Emanuel, Cowpen Qy  
 Marshall Geo. & builder & cartwright, Waggon-hill  
 Tully David, Cowpen Quay  
 Tully Philip, Cowpen Quay  
 Wealands Lancelot, Waterloo  
 Winship Wm. Cowpen Quay

**Masons**

Bullock Thos. Crofton mills  
 Fullbeck Richd. Cowpen Quay  
 Hossick John, Crofton  
 Hunter Wm. Northumbld-st  
 Mills John, Blagdon-street  
 Richardson John, Crofton

**Master Mariners**

Appleby Henry, 2, Cobden-street, Cowpen Quay  
 Appleby John, Cowpen Quay  
 Bell Robert, Cowpen Quay  
 Bergin Richd. Cowpen Quay  
 Bergin Stephen, Waterloo  
 Blacklock Thos. Cowpen Quay  
 Brown Geo. Cowpen Quay

Burn William, Ridley-ter  
 Carr Lancelot, Cowpen Quay  
 Cole John, Cowpen Quay  
 Cooper Jas. Northumbld.-st  
 Cowans Thos. Ridley-terrace  
 Curry Robt. Cowpen Quay  
 Darling Jas. jun. Bath-row  
 Dawson Geo. Cowpen Quay  
 Dent William, Nelson-place  
 Dixon George Hindhaugh, Bridge street  
 Dobson Geo. Cowpen Quay  
 Dunn Thos. Cowpen Quay  
 Duxfield Henry, Church-st  
 Elliott Ninian, Cowpen Quay  
 Farrow Wm. Cowpen Quay  
 Foreman Jno. Cowpen Quay  
 Freeman George, High Quay  
 Gibson John, Cowpen Quay  
 Gibson Thos. Cowpen Quay  
 Gibson Thos. Waterloo  
 Gray John, Bridge-street  
 Hall Robert, Cowpen Quay  
 Hayes William, Waterloo  
 Heathley Jas. Cowpen Quay  
 Hedley James, Waterloo  
 Innes Chas. near the Harbour  
 Jobling Thos. Market-place  
 Kinch Henry, Ridley-terrace  
 Lough Jas. Cowpen Quay  
 Mackenzie Edward, Cowpen Quay  
 Manners Jas. Cowpen Quay

**Master Mariners—Continued.**

Manners Jno. Cowpen Quay  
Marr James, Cowpen Quay  
Mitchell George, Waterloo  
Morrison Edward, steamboat  
master; house near the  
Harbour

Newman Henry, Waterloo  
Norman Jno. Cowpen Quay  
Pill Richard, Cowpen Quay  
Potts John, Cowpen Quay  
Potts Thos. Cowpen Quay  
Potts William, Crofton  
Quack William, Waterloo  
Ramsay Thos. Cowpen Quay  
Redford Jno. Cowpen Quay  
Sample Jno. Cowpen Quay  
Seetur Robert, High Pans  
Smith John, Church-street  
Smith Thos. Nelson-place  
Stavers John, Waterloo  
Steel John, Blagdon-street  
Tate James, Cowpen Quay  
Totherick Henry, Waterloo  
Turner Edward, Waterloo  
Wallace James, Waterloo  
Weightman Robert, Crofton  
Wheatley Joshua, Cowpen  
Quay

Wheatley Walker, Nelson-pl  
Wilkie Archibald, Waterloo  
Wilson Matthew, Church-st  
Winship Jno. Cowpen Quay  
Wood George, Waterloo  
Wood James, Cowpen Quay

**Millers**

Davison John, Blagdon-st  
Hodgson Richd. Crofton mills  
Mackenzie William, Cowpen  
Mill, Cowpen Quay

**News Agents**

Ruddock Wm. Northbrld-st  
Young Henry, Cowpen Quay

**Painters and Glaziers**

Aynsley John, Blyth  
Elliott James, Cowpen Quay  
Patterson W. G. Low Quay

**Pilots**

Armstrong Wm Low Quay  
Brown John, Low Quay  
Burn John, Northbrld-st  
Burn Matthew, Northbrld-st  
Chambers Wm. Ridley-ter  
Davis Marshall, Ridley-ter  
Dolmohay Thos. Low Quay

Redford James, Low Quay  
Stephenson John, Low Quay  
Twizell John, Church-street

**Rope and Sail Makers**

Smith Wm. Ranson, North-  
umberland-street  
Watts Edmund H. junior, &  
secretary to the Morning  
Star Insurance Association,  
&c. Blyth

**Ship Brokers**

Heron James, Bath-row  
Watts Edmund H. junior, &  
insurance, Blyth

**Ship Builders**

Bowman & Drummond, Cow-  
pen Quay  
Robinson Geo. Cowpen Quay  
Stoveld Mrs. Margaret Jane,  
Blyth Dock, George Coxon,  
manager

**Ship Chandlers**

Brewis William, Sussex-st  
Nicholson Robert, Wapping  
Taylor Edward, Low Quay

**Ship Owners**

Appleby John, Cowpen Quay  
Barron Thos. Bridge-street  
Bell John, near Waggon-hill  
Bell Robert, Cowpen Quay  
Blakey Jas. Northbrld-st  
Bowman George, Bridge-st  
Brown Isaac, Bebside  
Brown James, Waterloo  
Crawford Mary, Waterloo  
Villa

Davis Edward, Waterloo  
Davison John, Blagdon-st.  
Dawson George R. Blyth  
Dent John, Ridley place  
Dent William, Nelson-place  
Dobson John, Sussex-street  
Drummond Thomas, Cowpen  
Quay

Dunn Thos. Cowpen Quay  
Gibson Jno. Cowpen Quay  
Gray Robert & Co. Sussex-st  
Gray Matthew, Bridge-street  
Heppell Thos. Nelson-place  
Heron James, Bath-row  
Hindmarsh Thos. Ridley-ter  
Hodgson Joseph, Waterloo  
Jobling Joseph, Market-place  
Kell Robert, Bath-row

Knight Thomas, Crofton  
Lawson George, Crofton  
Lawson Henry D. Blyth  
Lough Richard, Waterloo  
Mackenzie Wm. Cowpen Quay  
Milburn William, Bridge-st  
Murray Thomas, Market-pl  
Newman John, Market-place  
Newton Edwd. F. Waterloo  
Parsons John, Ballast Hill  
Ramsay Thomas, Blyth  
Robinson Geo. Wellington-  
street, Cowpen Quay  
Shepherd Wm. Cowpen Quay  
Sidney M. W. J. Blagdon-st  
Smith George, Church-street  
Smith John, Waggon Hill  
House

Smith Wm. Ranson, North-  
thumberland-street  
Soulsby Robt. Cowpen Quay  
Stafford Francis, Cowpen Quay  
Steel John. Blyth

Taylor Henry, Waterloo  
Taylor Joseph, Bridge-street  
Towns John, Blagdon-street  
Turnbull James, Sussex-st  
Turner William, Waterloo  
Twizell John, Church-street  
Tynemouth Robert, Blyth  
Wallace Catherine, Waterloo  
Wallace James, Waterloo  
Ward Gilbert, and corn mer-  
chant, &c. Bridge-street  
Wilkie Archbold, Waterloo  
Wilson John, Bath-row  
Wilson Matthew, Church-st  
Winship Wm. Cowpen Quay  
Wood Geo. Cowpen Quay

**Shipwrights**

Brown David, near the Cus-  
tom House  
Davison Philip, and grocer,  
Cowpen Quay

**Smiths**

Bowman and Drummond,  
Cowpen Quay  
Dodds William, ship and  
general smith. 1, York-st  
Gair George, smith and  
farrier manager  
Gair Jane, Bridge-street  
Sample Jas. Cowpen Quay  
Smoult James, High Quay  
Wilson Thomas, Ferry Boat  
Landing

<b>Solicitor</b> Sidney Marlow William John Blagdon-street	Ward Gilbert, and public vaccinator, &c. Bridge-st	<b>Conveyances by Railway</b> BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY STATION, Cowpen Quay, Geo. Turner, station master
<b>Stationers and Bookbinders</b> Alder Wm. Ridley-terrace Robinson John, and chart seller, &c. Sussex-steet	<b>Tallow Chandler</b> Parsons John, & ship owner, Ballast Hill	<b>Carriers</b> <i>To Elsdon, Otterburn, Roches- ter, and Morpeth, Walter Best, from the Market- place, on Mondays</i> <i>To Rothbury, William Bell, from Blagdon-street, on Mondays</i> <i>To Shields, David Davidson, from Cowpen Quay, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays</i> <i>To Shields, William Bell, from Blagdon-street, on Thursdays</i> William Smart, and John Southern, are also carriers
<b>Steam Boat Owners</b> Burn John, Bridge-street Morrison Edward, steamboat master; ho. near the Harbour Redhead Geo. Cowpen Quay Sidney M. W. J. Blagdon-st	<b>Tailors</b> Anderson Nathl. High Quay Clarkson J. Cowpen Quay Newsome Saml. Sussex-st Richardson John, and inn- keeper, Northumberland-st Snowdon John, Cowpen Quay Taylor Nicholas, Waterloo Temple Nathl. Northumber- land-street Turner Edward, Sussex-st Willis Thomas, Cowpen Quay	
<b>Surgeons</b> Cockburn Thos. Waterloo Mann Joseph, Bridge-street Murray Thos. Market-place Smith John. Waggon Hill House	<b>Watch and Clock Makers</b> Alder C. G. Northumbld.-st Heron John, Cowpen Quay Pape John, Market-place	

BACKWORTH is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The township contains 1,360 acres, and its rateable value is £4,961 7s. 7d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 163; in 1811, 157; in 1821, 243; in 1831, 412; in 1841, 413; and in 1851, 404 souls. There is a colliery in this township, worked by Humble, Lamb, & Co., which employs upwards of 300 persons. In ancient times Backworth was the property of the priors of Tynemouth, with whom it remained till the Dissolution, when it was granted to the Grey family, from whom it was purchased by the Duke of Northumberland, for the sum of £95,000. THE VILLAGE of Backworth is situated seven miles north-east of Newcastle. Here is a school towards the erection of which the Duke of Northumberland was a large contributor. BACKWORTH HOUSE, in this township, the temporary residence of the Rev. H. Bunbury, incumbent of Sighill Church, is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fine plantation. BACKWORTH ACADEMY is conducted by Mr. Thomas Ramsay.

Barron, John & William, farmers Brown John, innkeeper, <i>Wheat Sheaf Inn</i> Bunbury Rev. T. H. incumbent of Sighill Church Darling Henry, butcher Dawson Joseph, joiner and cartwright Embleton, John & Robert, farmers, Back- worth Lane Farm Embleton Robert, overseer, Backworth Lane Farm Hunter James, banking agent, Backworth Colliery Hunter William, under viewer, Backworth Colliery	Hurst Mr. Thomas G. head colliery viewer, Backworth Colliery Morpeth Anthony, shopkeeper Patterson John, foreman engineer, Back- worth Colliery Ramsay Mr. Thomas, Backworth Academy, Backworth, Newcastle Robson Henry, farmer Thompson James, blacksmith Turner, Jas. & Thos. farmers, Holystone Urwin James, farmer Urwin John, farmer Urwin Ralph, farmer Younger, John & Wm. farmers, Burradon
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BURRADON, OR BRIERDEAN township is situated six and a half miles N.N.E. of Newcastle, and comprises an area of 535 acres. Its rateable value is £600, and the tithes amount to about £115 per annum. The population in 1801 was 29; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 52; in 1831, 67; in 1841, 97; and in 1851, 87 souls. Here are excellent freestone quarries and a colliery, the former is worked by Mr. Tate, and the latter by the proprietors of Sighill Colliery. This estate was formerly the property of the late W. W. Ogle, Esq. of Causey Park, but it is at present in chancery. Here is a fine old tower, which, in 1552, was the residence of a member of the Anderson family. It is a large square edifice, built upon a rocky eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and originally consisted of three storeys, with an entrance on the eastern side. An arched vault, of twenty-one feet by eighteen, constitutes the ground floor, from which a circular stone staircase leads to the upper apartments. The original covering of the building is gone, and the battlements, with the whole of the upper portion of the building, are in a state of great dilapidation. By means of a tile roof a part of this ancient pile has been rendered habitable, forming a portion of the adjoining farmstead, which is attached to two sides of the tower.

DIRECTORY,—John and William Younger, farmers.

EARS DON is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Hugh Taylor, Esq. and others. The township embraces an area of 1,769 acres, and its rateable value is £2,279. 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 206; in 1811, 215; in 1821, 261; in 1831, 628; in 1841, 683; and in 1851, 551 souls. The manor of Earsdon was formerly the property of the priors of Tynemouth, as was also the parish tithes, with the exception of six shillings paid to the Abbey of St. Alban. The Duke of Northumberland is the present possessor of the manorial rights and privileges.

THE VILLAGE of Eardon is pleasantly situated on a rocky eminence, two and a half miles W. from the sea, and four miles N.W. by N. from North Shields. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain, is a neat structure in the early English style of architecture, erected in 1836, at a cost of £2,200. It is situated at the east end of the site of the former church which was pulled down after the erection of the present structure. It contains 600 sittings, 200 of which are free, and being situated on an eminence, its tower can be discerned at a considerable distance by both sea and land. It was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Durham on the 12th of October, 1837. The parish register commences in 1589. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Newcastle, is valued in the Liber Regis at £11; gross income, £119. Rev. Henry Warkman, incumbent. The patronage is vested in the proprietors of the various estates throughout the parish.

The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here.

POST OFFICE, EARS DON, Michael Coleman, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here from Newcastle at 10 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 5-30 p.m.

Aynsley Stephen, relieving officer	Horsley George, grocer and flour dealer,
Barras Alexander, butcher, Earsdon Colliery	Bertram-place
Bertram Thomas, joiner	Lowes John, blacksmith
Bell Robert, colliery agent	Patterson John, master mariner
Blackburn John, shoemaker	Pyle Thos. H. surgeon & public vaccinator
Blackburn Robert, vict. <i>Phoenix Inn</i>	Redhead Ann, dressmaker
Blackett William, parish clerk	Robinson George, vict. <i>Cannon Inn</i>
Bolton Thomas, farmer	Short Maria, grocer and flour dealer
Bowman Ralph, saddler	Storey Peter and George, farmers, Earsdon
Brown William blacksmith	Grange
Cooper Thomas, shopkeeper	Stewart John, farmer
Curry Mary, dressmaker	Taylor Hugh, commissioner to the Duke of
Davison Alexander, tailor	Northumberland
Davison Francis, superintendent of police	Taylor John stonemason
for the East Division of Castle Ward	Taylor Thomas John, colliery viewer
Dunn Edward, boot and shoemaker	Turnbull John, vict. <i>Red Lion Inn</i>
Edwards Mary and Son, grocers and provi-	Warkman Rev. Henry, incumbent of Saint
sion dealers, and dealers in garden	Alban's-church
seeds	Watson Gawin, farmer, poor law guardian,
Edwards John Richard, seedsman, &c	overseer of highways, and overseer of the
Elliott Edward, stonemason and engraver	poor, Earsdon North West Farm
Hislop George, schoolmaster	Weatherburn Jas. mole catcher & seedsman

HARTLEY is a township and village in this parish, comprising, along with Seaton Delaval, 4,219 acres. Population in 1801, 1,639; in 1811, 1,872; in 1821, 1,795; in 1831, 1,850; in 1841, 1,911; and in 1851, 1,627 souls. The manor of Hartley was held of the barony of Gaugy, by knight's service in the reign of King John, by Adam de Jesmont, and a mediety of it by Henry Delaval, in the reign of Richard II. The Delaval family afterwards acquired possession of the entire manor, and it is now the property of Lord Hastings. On Bate's Island, nearly opposite Hartley, there was formerly a chapel and hermitage dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. THE VILLAGE of Hartley is situated five miles and a half north of North Shields, and is principally inhabited by colliers, sailors, and fishermen. There is a Primitive Methodist Chapel here, and one belonging to the Wesleyans at Seaton Grove, a hamlet in this township, four and a half miles south of Blyth,

SEATON SLUCE, OR HARTLEY PANS, is a village in the above township, containing in 1851, a population of 802 souls. It is situated about half a mile north of Hartley village, and four miles south of Blyth. It was formerly the property of the priors of Tynemouth, and afterwards of the Delaval family, from whom it passed to Lord Hastings, and subsequently to the Marquis of Waterford. Here are extensive bottle-works, in which many persons are employed. A Reading Room was established in this village by the operatives of the place, in April, 1853. The proprietors of the bottle-works gave them a suitable building, rent free, and encouraged, by every means in their power, the workmen in their praiseworthy efforts at self-improvement. Mr. W. Marshall, secretary, and Mr. John Taylor, treasurer.

The harbour here is one of great curiosity, having been cut through a solid rock. Its entrance is nine hundred feet long, thirty feet broad, and fifty-two feet deep, and it is well worthy the attention of the stranger. The haven was

formed by Sir Ralph Delaval, and was originally a short distance to the north, of small extent, dry at low water, and difficult of access. The river also made its course due east, until it was within a little way of the sea, and then by a sudden turn discharged itself due north. At the point of this angle the haven was made, and in its construction Sir Ralph found plenty to exercise his skill and patience. The stone pier which protected it from the north-east wind, was several times carried away by the sea, and when this difficulty was overcome, a new inconvenience arose, by the port becoming filled with mud and sand, though a pretty sharp rill ran through it. In order that this mischief might be removed, he placed a strong sluice, with flood-gates upon the brook, and these being closed by the coming in of the tide, the back water collected into a body and forcing a passage at the ebb, carried all before it, which, twice in twenty-four hours, scoured the bed of the haven. The cut through the solid freestone rock above-mentioned, and forming the present entrance to the harbour, was effected by the late Lord Delaval, from the plans of Thomas Delaval, Esq. The word Sluice was added to the name of this place, from the sluice and flood-gates at the entrance of the port. The harbour here was in great danger of being destroyed by the dreadful hurricane which took place on the 2nd of February, 1825. The wind blew a heavy gale from the northward, and the sea was tremendously high, which, with the tide, threatened the entire demolition of the harbour. A breach was made by the sea through one of the piers, but, by very great exertions, it was repaired before the next tide. The whole of the east side of the stone pier was destroyed, and the entrance to the old harbour blocked up. The vessels in the port, did not, however, sustain any damage. The Seaton Burn rivulet which falls into the sea at Seaton Sluice, rises near the Six Mile Bridge, on the Newcastle and Morpeth road, and flows in an eastern direction to the sea at this place

POST OFFICE, SEATON SLUICE, James Chrisp, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive from North Shields at 10-20 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 3 p.m.

Danson Jesse, teacher, Seaton Sluice Dryden Thomas, shipowner, Seaton Sluice HARTLEY BOTTLE WORKS, Timothy Linds- ley, chief clerk, John Barnsley and David Marshall, operative managers Jobing George, shipowner MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—Wm. Marshall, secretary	Patterson Mark, painter, Seaton Sluice READING ROOM, Seaton Sluice—William Marshall, secretary; Jno. Taylor, treasurer Reavely George, schoolmaster, Hartley Wandless Anthony, downwright or coalpit sinker, Hartley Colliery Watson Jno. corn miller, Hartley Water Mill
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<b>Boot and Shoe Makers</b> Cuthbertson George, Hartley Davison Wm. Seaton Sluice <sup>e</sup> Fraser William, Seaton Sluice Hasson Patrick, Hartley Johnson William, Hartley Strangham William, Hartley  <b>Butchers</b> Dixon Taylor, Seaton Sluice	Gillespie John, and farmer, Seaton Sluice Maddison William, Hartley  <b>Farmers</b> Bowers James, Hartley Water Mill Gillespie John, and butcher, Seaton Sluice Patterson Robert, Hartley	Pattison Joseph, Hartley Potts Henry and Richard, Brierdon Taylor Robert, Crow Hall  <b>Grocery &amp; Provision Dealers</b> Carins Robert, Seaton Sluice Douglas Isabella, Seaton Sluice Fleck Maria Eleanor, Hartley
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Gibson Charlotte, & draper, Seaton Sluice	<i>Melton Constable</i> , William Mordue	<b>Tailors</b> Marked thus * are Merchant Tailors.
Grant-Ann, Seaton Sluice	<i>Ship</i> , James Chrisp, Seaton Sluice	* Carins Robt. Seaton Sluice
Grieves John, Seaton Sluice	<i>Three Horse Shoes Inn</i> , Mrs. Eliz. Harrison, Hartley	Cowens Robt. Seaton Sluice
Murray Alice, Hartley	<i>Waterford Arms</i> , Isabella Patterson, Seaton Sluice	Harrison Peter, Hartley
Pattinson Jno. Seaton Sluice		Harper John, Hartley
Smith John, Seaton Sluice		Ledman William, Hartley
Thompson Margaret, Seaton Sluice		* Smith Neil, Seaton Sluice
<b>Inns and Taverns</b>	<b>Joiner &amp; Cabinet Maker</b>	<b>Carriers</b>
<i>Bee Hive</i> , Thomas Finley; Clark's Houses	Gibson Robert, Landing House, Seaton Sluice	Edward Bradley, to North Shields, on Thursdays & Saturdays
<i>Black Bull</i> , Matthew Lynn, Hartley	<b>Smiths</b>	Thomas Bradley, to New- castle, on Thursdays and Saturdays
<i>Delaval Arms</i> , M. Chapman, Hartley	Brown William, Hartley	John Smith, to Shields
<i>Kings Arms</i> , W. Watson, Seaton Sluice	Winter George, Hartley, Bottle Works	

HOLYWELL is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and the executors of the late R. Bates, Esq. of Milburn Hall. The township comprises an area of 1,180 acres, and its rateable value is £3,701. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 107; in 1811, 124; in 1821, 100; in 1831, 478; in 1841, 1,164; and in 1851, 1,134 souls. The rapid increase of the population observable in this township is attributed to the opening of collieries. The manor was formerly held in soccage of the Baliols by the Delavals who had property here in 1435. At present the manorial rights and privileges are possessed by the Duke of Northumberland. THE VILLAGE of Holywell is situated five and a half miles N.N.W. of North Shields, and derives its name from Our Lady's Well, which is in the immediate vicinity; the medicinal properties of the water of this well were formerly much esteemed. It possesses the singular property of becoming of a puce colour when galls are infused into it. The village consists of two inns, two shops, and several farm houses and cottages.

EAST HOLYWELL COLLIERY is, as its name implies, a colliery hamlet, consisting of four or five rows of cottages inhabited by the pitmen in the employment of Hugh Taylor, & Co., the owners of the colliery here, of which Mr. Robert Bell is cashier, and Mr. Robert Hann, under viewer.

WEST HOLYWELL COLLIERY is another hamlet in this township, and is inhabited by about 150 persons, who are employed in and about the colliery which gives name to the hamlet. This colliery is now worked by the executors of William Clarke, Thomas Taylor, John Buddle, and others. Here is a small Methodist Chapel, erected in 1829. The Blyth and Tyne Railway Company have a station here, George Horsley, station master.

SEATON TERRACE is also a hamlet in this township, situated on the Shields and Morpeth Turnpike Road, one mile north of Holywell. It consists of a row of neat and substantial stone cottages two stories high, and possesses two inns, besides two or three grocers' shops. It is chiefly inhabited by the working classes.

POST OFFICE, WEST HOLYWELL, James Thompson, postmaster.—Letters arrive from Newcastle at 9.45 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 6.25 p.m.

Brown Ralph, under-viewer, West Holywell	Hann Robert, under-viewer, East Holywell,
Dixon Thomas, gardener, Holywell	Colliery; ho. Blue House Farm
Hedley John, cashier, West Holywell	Stevenson Jas. schoolmaster, West Holywell

<b>Boot and Shoe Makers</b>	Smith John, Fenwick's Close	<i>Prince Albert Inn</i> , Sarah Elliott, Seaton Terrace
Charlton William, Holywell	Smith William, Bank Top	<i>Victoria New Inn</i> , Cuthbert Barras, Seaton Terrace
Clark Henry, Seaton Terrace		
<b>Butchers</b>	<b>Grocers and Flour Dealers</b>	<b>Joiner and Cartwright</b>
Barras Cuthbert, vict. <i>Victoria New Inn</i> , Seaton Terrace	English Edward, Seaton Ter	Pringle Eleanor, Holywell
Carr J. Seaton Terrace	Jeffrey W. Holywell	<b>Smith &amp; Agricultural Imple-</b>
Dixon Thos. Hunter, Holywell	Smith Geo. Seaton Terrace	<b>ment Maker</b>
Marshall R, Holywell	Tait William, Seaton Terrace	Rogers James, Holywell
	Temperley John, Holywell	
	Thompson Jas. West Holywell	<b>Tailors</b>
<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Inns and Taverns</b>	Bodger Matthew, Seaton Ter
Meek R. Holywell	<i>Fat Ox Inn</i> , John Ellerington, Holywell	Bryce John, Seaton Terrace
Sankey Stephen, Holywell	<i>Half Moon</i> , R. Marshall, Holywell	Dawson James, merchant tailor, Holywell
Grange		Harrison James, Seaton Ter
Smith Hannah, Fenwick's Close		

SEATON DELAVAL is a township and village in the above parish, the property of Lord Hastings. The area of the township is included with that of Hartley, and its rateable value is £6,084. 12s. The population in 1801, inclusive of the hamlet of Whitridge, was 240; in 1811, 322; in 1821, 240; in 1831, 271; in 1841, it had increased to 1,568; and in 1851, in consequence of the opening of a colliery it had attained to 2,726 souls. The ancient family of Delaval existed in this township from the time of the Norman Conquest, until the year 1818. This family was related to the Conqueror, by the marriage of Guy Delaval to Dionesia, niece of William. Sir Hendrick Delaval, second son of the above-mentioned Guy, was one of the principal standard bearers at Hastings. It appears that this family soon afterwards acquired extensive possessions in the north, for we find, that in 1121, Hubert Delaval, gave the tithes of Seaton, Callerton, and Dissington, to the priors of Tynemouth, and other members of the family were equally generous to the abbey of Hexham. According to Dugdale, some of this family held estates also in Yorkshire, and we discover the name of Gilbert Delaval among the twenty-four barons, sworn to see the Magna Charta, and the Charta de Foresta confirmed by the Pope. Eustace Delaval held Black Callerton, Seaton, Newsham, and Dissington in *capite* of Henry III. for two knights' fees. Subsequently a great portion of the family estates was vested in William Delaval, of Benwell, but in 1450 one of the Whitcheater family appears as the proprietor of a third part of the Manor of Seaton Delaval. Sir John Delaval married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Whitcheater, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who was espoused by

John Horsley de Ulchester, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Delaval, and his son James succeeded to the Delaval estate. One of his descendants, Robert Delaval, represented Northumberland in parliament during the reign of Charles II., and was created a baronet in 1660, but after three successions, the title became extinct by the failure of the male line, and the estate passed to George Delaval, of South Dissington. He was succeeded by his son Edward, who married Mary, the daughter of Sir Francis Blake, of Ford Castle, by whom he had one son, Francis Blake Delaval, Esq., who died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son Sir Francis Blake Delaval, one of the gayest and most accomplished men of the age in which he lived. Dying without legitimate issue, in 1771, he was succeeded by his brother Sir John Hussey Delaval, who was created a baronet in 1761, and raised to the peerage, as Baron Delaval, in 1783. His lordship died without male issue, in 1808, at the advanced age of eighty years, when his entailed estates were inherited by his brother, Edward Hussey Delaval, of Doddington. Edward Hussey Delaval was an excellent scholar, well versed in the classics, and conversant in most languages, both ancient and modern, but chemistry and experimental philosophy were his favourite pursuits. He was a member of several royal and learned societies, and many of his discoveries and observations were translated into the French and German languages, and received the approbation of scientific men both at home and abroad. He died without issue, in August, 1818, aged eighty-five years, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. On his demise the valuable estate of Seaton Delaval became the property of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. of Melton Constable, Norfolk, who was raised to the peerage in 1841, by the style and title of Baron Hastings.

THE VILLAGE of Seaton Delaval is situated about six and half miles north by west of North Shields. It consists of eight rows of cottages connected with the Seaton Delaval Colliery, which is worked by Joseph Lamb and Co. These cottages have all been erected since the commencement of the mining operations in 1837. Here is a Presbyterian Church erected in 1845. It is a handsome building of freestone, and will accommodate about 580 persons. Rev. Robert Henderson, minister. There is a day school attached to this church, Alexander Anderson, teacher. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have also neat chapels here, both of which were erected in 1845. The Catholics have a temporary place of worship in this neighbourhood, but it is in contemplation to erect a suitable church as soon as possible. Rev. John Bradley, O.S.B., priest

The noble mansion of SEATON DELAVAL HALL was destroyed by fire on the 3rd of January, 1822; the two wings only were saved by destroying the corridor which united them to the main body of the edifice. Previous to its destruction it was considered to be one of the most elegant mansions in the north of England. It was built by Admiral Delaval, from a design by the celebrated architect Sir John Vanburgh. The north front consisted of five stories of excellent masonry, ornamented with six Doric columns, surmounted by richly embellished entablatures, above which were elegant vases placed on pedestals, whence the attic story rose, having a grand pediment with a

triangular tympanum, in which were carved the arms of the family and various trophies. The apartments were all ornamented and finished in the most superb manner. The hall was paved with black and white marble, and the walls were decorated with arches, niches, recesses, and statues, the productions of the best Italian artists. Adjacent to this hall was a splendid saloon, which contained eight beautifully fluted Corinthian columns, besides numerous pilasters. This apartment opened into a beautiful Ionic portico. Indeed the whole pile appeared more like a royal palace than the country seat of a subject. The pleasure grounds are extensive, and great attention appears to have been bestowed upon them. Although so near the sea, the trees in the lawn are healthy, and have attained a considerable size, but in the sea-walk and where the plantations are narrow, they are stunted and poor. A fine obelisk, about half a mile south of the house, has been happily placed in the dead flat towards Tynemouth. These grounds are now used as a pleasure garden, and are much frequented by parties from Newcastle during the summer months. Mr. George Bell, lessee.

The old castle of Seaton Delaval occupied a site a little to the south-west of the modern mansion. Of this ancient structure the only vestige now remaining is the chapel, one of the purest and most perfect specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom, the roof being the only part that has undergone any alteration. The western door is surmounted by six shields, charged with the arms of the Delavals. The arches at the entrance of the chancel are supported by "ponderous columns short and low," with plain heavy capitals, and wrought with double tiers of zig-zag ornaments. Here are two ancient tombs surmounted by recumbent figures of a crusader and his lady. The walls are decorated with pieces of old armour, tattered banners, and escutcheons. Service is performed here every Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Henry Warkman. Adjacent to this chapel is a fine Mausoleum, erected by Lord Delaval in memory of his son, who died in his twentieth year. This monument is much admired for the simplicity and elegance displayed in its construction.

NEW HARTLEY, a hamlet in this township, is situated about one mile east of Seaton Delaval. Here is a small chapel, erected in 1852, the property of the Methodist New Connexion.

WHITRIDGE is another hamlet in this township, six and a half miles W.N.W. of North Shields, and two and a half miles west of Seaton Sluice.

POST OFFICE, DOUBLE ROW, George Patterson, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive from Newcastle at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5-25 p.m.

Anderson Alexander, schoolmaster, Presbyterian Church School, Seaton Delaval  
 Banks John, grocer, New Hartley  
 Barrass Robert, butcher, New Hartley  
 Bell George, market gardener, Seaton Delaval Hall  
 Bell Joseph, shoemkr. & saddler, Whitridge  
 Bell J. gardener, Seaton Delaval Colliery  
 Blenkinsop Thos. foreman smith, Quality-row, Seaton Delaval Colliery

Brown James, coal inspector, Quality-row, Seaton Delaval Colliery  
 Brown John, Esq. Seaton Delaval Hall  
 Crawford Mr. George, Seaton Red House  
 Davison Anthony, surgeon, Whitridge  
 Dawson Jesse, teacher at Seaton Sluice; ho. Seaton Lodge  
 Fenwick Barnabas, agent & cashier, Seaton Delaval Colliery; ho. Whitridge Farm

Henderson Rev. Robert, Delaval Manse  
 Jobling, the Misses —, Seaton Lodge  
 Lamb Robert, resident colliery viewer,  
 South-row, Seaton Delaval Colliery  
 Lamb T. C. agent, Seaton Delaval Colliery  
 Pringle James, drain tile maker, Whitridge  
 Tile Works  
 Pybourn John (late Thos. Straker), grocer  
 and draper, Seaton Delaval Colliery

Quarrie Andrew, overseer of the poor,  
 Gloucester Lodge  
 Quarrie Walter, schoolmaster, New Hartley;  
 ho. Seaton Sluice  
 Smith Charles, plate layer on the Blyth and  
 Tyne Railway; ho. Stable-row  
 Stephenson Robert, station master, Hartley  
 Railway Station  
 Storey James, butcher, Whitridge

Farmers			Inns
Bower William, Avenue Head	Crawford John, Look Out	Crawford Ralph, Seaton Red House	<i>Ashley Arms</i> , Ann Naisbit
		Rigg John, Lisdon Farm	<i>Hastings' Arms Inn</i> , Thomas Bell, near the Railway Station
		Thompson John, Seaton Lodge	

SIGHILL, SEGHILL, or SEDGEHILL, is a township and village in the parish of Earsdon, the property of Sir Francis Blake. The area of the township is 1,403 acres, and its rateable value £5,886. 10s. Population in 1801, 97; in 1811, 128; in 1821, 138; in 1831, 985; in 1841, 1,672; and in 1851, 1,869 souls. Sighill was created a district parish for ecclesiastical purposes in 1846, but for other purposes, not ecclesiastical, it still forms part of Earsdon parish. Sighill Colliery, in this township, is the property of Messrs. Carr and Co. It was opened in the year 1836, and gives employment to about 700 persons. The Sighill shaft is 600 feet deep, at the bottom of which there is an engine of 170 horse power, which draws the coal from the workings under ground. The mine ramifies in almost every direction, some of the passages reaching as far as Burradon, where there is another shaft by which visitors to the mine may ascend. The distance under ground is three miles, and over ground two miles.

THE VILLAGE of Sighill is situated on the north side of the Seaton Burn, seven miles N.N.E. from Newcastle. THE CHURCH is a handsome stone structure, in the Gothic style, erected in 1848, and capable of accommodating 530 persons. A grant of £220, in aid of its erection was made by the "Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement and building of Churches," on condition that seats for 426 persons should be set apart, and declared free and unappropriated for ever. The interior arrangements of this edifice are very neat, and the softened light which streams through its beautifully stained eastern window, adds materially to the general impressiveness of the structure. The church is surrounded by a burial ground of two acres, inclusive of the site occupied by the sacred edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy, the patronage of which is vested in the Crown, and the Bishop of Durham, who present alternately. Rev. H. Bunbury, incumbent. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here.

The Blyth and Tyne Railway Company have a station at the village.

POST OFFICE, SIGHILL, William Arthur, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive here from Newcastle at 10-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 5-5 p.m.

Anderson James, schoolmaster  
 Arthur Wm. grocer, flour, and provision dlr  
 Barras Edward, tailor, Blaketown  
 Barras James, vict. and butcher, *Blake's Arms Inn*,  
 Carr Charles, Esq. Sighill House  
 Colville William, tailor  
 Elliott Joseph, grocer, flour, and prov. dlr  
 Embleton John, miller, Sighill Mill  
 Forster John, foreman smith, Sighill Colliery; ho. Sighill  
 Fryer John, under viewer, Sighill Colliery  
 Hogg Ralph, joiner and cartwright  
 Hordon John, day school  
 Horsley William, engineer on the Blyth and Tyne Railway; ho. Sighill

Hudson William, tailor  
 Martin John H. colliery agent, Middle Farm  
 Oliver Wm. grocer, flour, and provision dlr  
 Patterson Thomas, butcher  
 Ramshaw Luke, foreman engineer, and grocer, flour, and provision dealer  
 Reed James, farmer  
 Rutter Henry, smith  
 Stephenson Wm. shoemaker, Blaketown  
 Temperley Edward, farmer  
 Temperly —, farmer and overseer  
 Thompson Gavin, land agent, Middle Farm  
 Turner Isabella, vict. *Rope and Anchor Inn*  
 Wallace Henry, grocer, flour, and provision dealer  
 Wilkin James, farmer, Sighill Mill

### GOSFORTH PARISH.

GOSFORTH parish comprises the townships of East Brunton, West Brunton, Coxlodge, Fawdon, North Gosforth, South Gosforth, and East and West Kenton. It is bounded on the north-west by Dinnington parish, on the west by Newburn parish, on the south by the parishes of All Saints, St. Andrew, and St. John, and on the east and north-east by Long Benton parish. It is about two miles from north to south, about three miles from east to west, and comprises an area of 6,355 statute acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1,385; in 1811, 1,988; in 1821, 3,295; in 1831, 3,546; in 1841, 3,020; and in 1851, 2,319 souls. There are several excellent coal mines in this parish, in which great numbers of the inhabitants are employed.

EAST BRUNTON, a township and hamlet in this parish, but locally situated in the west division of Castle Ward, is the property of Thomas Smith, Esq., R. B. Sanderson, Esq., Rev. J. Robson, and Messrs. Hutchinson. The township contains 953 acres, and its rateable value is £1,255. Population in 1801, 69; in 1811, 79; in 1821, 270; in 1831, 268; in 1841, 268; and in 1851, in consequence of the cessation of work at the collieries, it had decreased to 90 souls. East and West Brunton, Fawdon, Dinnington, Weetslade, and Wide Open, formed the manor and estate of the Hazlerigge family, and were sold in 1768, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery, reserving only the coal-mines of Fawdon and Brunton, which were leased by the representatives of John du Ponthieu, Esq. The mines have not been worked for some years. The HAMLET of East Brunton is situated about four miles N.N.W. from Newcastle.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. James Robson; William Race, John Younger, and Joseph Younger, farmers.

WEST BRUNTON is a township and hamlet in the above parish, the property of Matthew Bell, Esq. of Woolsington, and is locally situated in the west division of Castle Ward. The area of the township is 1,134 acres, and its rateable value £1,414. The population in 1801, was 101; in 1811, 138;

in 1821, 126; in 1831, 118; in 1841, 109; and in 1851, 105 souls. A small portion of this township containing four houses, and eighteen persons, is said to belong to the parish of Dinnington. The HAMLET of West Brunton is four miles N.N.W. of Newcastle.

DIRECTORY.—Lionel Bolton, miller and farmer; Mary Brown, blacksmith, Kenton Bank-top; Andrew Common, cartwright and joiner, Kenton Bank-top; John Robson, Esq. farmer, and land agent, Sunnyside; John Rogerson, farmer, Bullock Stead; and Wright Younger, farmer.

COXLIDGE is a township and village in this parish, but locally situated in the west division of Castle Ward. The principal landowners are W. Dunn, Esq. R. Robson, Esq. and J. J. Bulman, Esq. The township contains 808 acres, and the rateable value is £3,557. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 108; in 1811, 356; in 1821, 633; in 1831, 965; in 1841, 924; and in 1851, 970 souls. Here is a colliery worked by Matthew Bell, & Co., and in which many of the inhabitants are employed. The Grand Stand on the north side of the Newcastle Race Course, is in this township. It was built in 1800, and is very well adapted for the purposes for which it was erected. THE VILLAGE OF COXLIDGE is situated two and a half miles north of Newcastle. It contains several handsome stone houses, and many others are in process of erection. There is a Methodist Chapel and Sunday School here, which were erected in 1819.

CAUSEWAY END is a hamlet in this township, two miles north of Newcastle.

POST OFFICE, COXLIDGE, Elizabeth Robson, *postmistress*. Letters arrive at 10-30 a.m. and are despatched at 3-45 p.m.

Anderson John, Esq. Coxlodge Hall	Pigg James, grocer, Bulman's Village
Armstrong George, joiner and builder, Bulman's Village	Reddy George, tailor, Bulman's Village
Armstrong William, boot and shoemaker, Bulman's Village	Robinson John, merchant, Roseworth Cottage
Bailes Joseph, leather merchant, Rose Villa	Robson Elizabeth, grocer and postmistress, Bulman's Village
Bell Matthew, & Co. colliery owners, Cox- lodge Colliery	Robson Miss Hannah
Carr John, Esq. Roseworth	Simpson George, vict. <i>Duke of Wellington</i>
Charlton M.A. Rev. James, curate of Gos- forth Church	Stephenson Elizab. farmer and innkeeper, <i>Turf Hotel</i>
Crozier William, cattle dealer,	Stevens Wm. Davies, agent, Rose-villas
Davidson Mr. Andrew, Rose-villas	Stewart Charles, under-viewer, Coxlodge Colliery
Dickinson Joseph, butcher	Stewart Cuthbert, vict. <i>Brandling Arms</i> , Bulman's Village
Duxfield John and Thomas, farmers	Stewart John, beerhouse, Bulman's Village
Fenwick Wm. beerhouse, Bulman's Village	Vasey William, farmer
Hart Geo. and John, grocers and gardeners	Wiley Mrs. Jane, Bulman's Village
Hall Henry, farmer, Gosforth Cottage	Wilson Frederick, W. N. surgeon, Bulman's Village
Marston Joseph, bookseller, Mosley Cottage	Windlow Wm. blacksmith, Bulman's Village
Mills Jacob, butcher	

FAWDON is a township and village in the above parish, but locally situated in the west division of Castle Ward, the property of Matthew Bell, Esq., and Mr. Charlton. The township comprises an area of 522 acres, and the rateable value is £1,320. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 26; in

1811, 100; in 1821, 747; in 1831, 707; in 1841, 544; and in 1851, in consequence of the cessation of work at the collieries, it had decreased to 254 souls. The VILLAGE of Fawdon is three miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. HADDRIK'S MILL, a hamlet in this township, occupies a romantic situation in the Ouseburn Dean, two and half miles north by east of Newcastle. There are several neat cottages here, and the place is said to have acquired its name from its serving as a haunt to a band of robbers bearing the name of Haddrick, who possessed it for a considerable period. Whether this tradition be true or false, we possess, at present, no means to prove or disprove its authenticity.

DIRECTORY—Ann Anderson, schoolmistress, Fawdon Villa; Thos Charlton, miller, Haddrick's Mill; Mrs. Lydia Robson, Fawdon House; William Wrighton, vict. and brewer, *Millstone Inn*, Haddrick's Mill; and the farmers are Thomas Charlton & Son, and Thomas Lionel Winship.

GOSFORTH (NORTH) is a township in the parish of the same name, situated four miles north from Newcastle. It contains 1,066 acres, and its rateable value is £3,005. The population in 1801, was 133; in 1811, 127; in 1821, 141; in 1831, 145; in 1841, 132; and 1851, 123 souls. The principal landowners are Thomas Smith, Esq., and the Messrs Laycock. This township and that of South Gosforth, are locally situated in the eastern division of Castle Ward, the remainder of the parish being in the western division. North Gosforth Chapel now almost levelled with the ground, began to be disused in the early part of the eighteenth century. Its remains are situated upwards of a mile north of the present church, and consists of the church or chapel, a grave-yard, with monumental and other stones. In the summer of 1826, R. H. Brandling, Esq. caused the place to be cleared of the weeds and long deposited rubbish, by which it was covered, and brought to light many more of these mementoes. This estate from the year 1100 to 1509, was the property of the ancient family of Surtees, from whom it was transferred by marriage to the Brandlings, one of whom Charles Brandling, Esq., was High Sheriff of Northumberland, in 1781, and M.P. for Newcastle in 1784, 1790, and 1796, but he resigned his seat in 1797, and was succeeded by his son, Charles John Brandling, Esq., who subsequently represented the county in parliament from 1820, to his decease in 1826.

GOSFORTH HOUSE is the seat and property of Thomas Smith, Esq., by whom it was purchased in 1852. It is a large and elegant freestone edifice, erected in 1760, and occupies a beautiful situation in an extensive lawn, enclosed with fine plantations. The adjoining lands have been greatly improved, and formed into pleasure grounds. At the south-east corner of the lawn there is a miniature lake, covering nearly fifty acres; it is much resorted to by numerous flocks of water fowl. LOW GOSFORTH HOUSE is situated about a mile south of the above, in a low, but pleasant situation. It is the residence of George Fenwick, Esq. In the Ouseburn, north of Slater's Bridge, on the south side of this township, in Long Benton parish, is a ridgy piece of land, containing about seven acres, and is alternately the property of Wm, Mather, Esq., and Baliol College, Oxford.

**THREE MILE BRIDGE** is a hamlet in this township, situated three and a half miles north of Newcastle, where the Ouseburn crosses the Morpeth road, and separates the township of Coxlodge and North Gosforth, the former being on the south, and the latter on the north of the bridge and rivulet. Here is a school which was endowed with £10 per annum by the late Rev. R. H. Brandling.

**DIRECTORY.**—George Fenwick, Esq., Low Gosforth House; Thos. Smith, Esq., High Gosforth House; John Magnay, blacksmith, Three Mile Bridge; Mark Mullin, brick and tile manufacturer, Gosforth Tile Works; Robert Oliver, joiner and cartwright, Three Mile Bridge; James Simpson, deputy road surveyor; and the farmers are George Dodds, Moor House; William Simpson, and Joseph Stoker.

**GOSFORTH (SOUTH)** is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of William Dunn, Esq., and the Messrs. Laycock. The township contains 436 acres, and its rateable value is £2,033. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 63; in 1811, 136; in 1821, 174; in 1831, 237; in 1841, 224; and in 1851, 246 souls. Robert Lisle, of Gosforth, gave to his son Otwell Lisle, with Isabel his wife, in frank marriage, South Gosforth, with the advowson of the church and mill, &c. This Robert Lisle espoused the daughter of Richard Canville, with whom he received South Gosforth as a dowry. In the year 1377, the advowson of the church of South Gosforth was a subject of dispute between the King, the Bishop and Prior of Carlisle, and the Vicar of Newcastle. In 1391, the lordship of Gosforth was given to Sir Robert Lisle, by his elder brother, Thomas Lisle, and it continued in the possession of his family for many generations. By an agreement made between Humphrey Lisle, Esq., and the Vicar of Newcastle, in 1494, the latter became possessor of the advowson of the curacy of Gosforth, and it has been since retained by his successors. There is a colliery in this township, worked, at present, by the executors of the late Rev. R. H. Brandling.

**THE VILLAGE** of South Gosforth is situated two and a half miles north-east by north of Newcastle. Here it was that the English army retreated when on its way to the siege of Berwick, in 1319, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, the leader of the armament, in contemplation of sudden death in the field, ordered the disposition of his worldly goods. **THE CHURCH** dedicated to St. Nicholas is a small structure with an octagonal spire rising from a square tower. It was rebuilt in 1798, and considerably enlarged in 1819. The parish register commences in 1669. The living is a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Newcastle. Rev. James A. Charlton, curate. Here is a school for the education of children of both sexes. The teachers, John Thompson and Sarah Thornton, have the school and two cottages rent free, in accordance with the will of the late Rev. R. H. Brandling.

A short notice of the winning of Gosforth Colliery in this township, and of the subsequent proceedings, may interest the reader. The colliery lies about three miles north from Newcastle, on the west bank of a romantic "dean," or little valley, through which the Ouseburn winds its way to the Tyne. The sinking was commenced in 1825, and the coal was won on Saturday, January

31st, 1829. Great expense was incurred in the undertaking, from the intersection of the great ninety fathom dyke. The High Main coal was reached at twenty-five fathoms below the surface, but near its first appearance the seam was thrown down in an inclined direction by the dyke, to the depth of 1,100 or 1,200 feet. The quality of the coal was so deteriorated by the proximity of the dyke, that it became necessary to sink the shaft perpendicularly to the depth of 181 fathoms, in order to come at the level of the lower range of the seam of coal. In this work many of the succeeding seams of coal were passed through, and found to be all more or less shattered by the dyke, and singularly placed at a higher level than the High Main which, in a geological point of view, they underlie. On reaching the requisite depth a horizontal drift, 700 yards long, was worked through the face of the dyke to the seam of coal a little above its junction with the dyke. A great portion of the excavation was made through solid rock.

So remarkable a winning deserved a celebration of its attainment. Some persons would have had the workmen out in a field and made them spectacles of inebriety to the open eye of day. But the proprietors adopted a more suitable plan, that of a *grand subterranean ball*, at the very place of triumph. The *ball-room* was situated at a depth of nearly 1,100 feet below the earth's surface, and was in the shape of the letter L, the width being fifteen feet, the base twenty-two feet, and the perpendicular height forty-eight feet. Seats were placed round the sides of the said ball-room, the floor was dried and flagged, and the whole place brilliantly illuminated with candles and lamps. The company began to assemble and descend in appropriate dresses about half-past nine in the morning, and continued to arrive till one in the afternoon. The men engaged in the work, their wives and daughters, and sweethearts, several neighbours with their wives, the proprietors and agents with their wives, and sundry friends of both sexes who had courage to avail themselves of the privilege; all these gradually found their way to the bottom of the shaft. Immediately on their arrival there, they proceeded to the extremity of the drift, to the face of the coal, where each person hewed a piece of coal as a memento of the visit, and then returned to the ball-room. As soon as a sufficient number of guests had assembled, dancing commenced, and was continued without intermission till three o'clock in the afternoon. No distinction was made among the guests, and born and bred ladies joined in a general dance with born and bred pitmen's daughters. All now returned in safety, and in nice, clean, and well-lined baskets, to the upper regions, delighted with the manner in which they had spent the day. A local band of miners' musicians was in attendance, and the pit was filled with music and merriment. The genii of the caverns were startled, and the young dandified pitmen never looked so happy, so clean, and so gay. Refreshments were not forgotten, and cold punch, malt liquor, and biscuits of all kinds, were dispensed in abundance. It was estimated that between two-hundred and three-hundred persons were present, and nearly one half of them were *females!*

DIRECTORY.—George Douglas, overman, Gosforth Colliery; Michael Ford, vict. *Bay Horse*; Joseph Hindmarsh, agent; John Menham, under-viewer,

Gosforth Colliery; John Thompson, schoolmaster; Sarah Thornton, schoolmistress; and the farmers are Mark Moore, and George and Joseph Stoker.

KENTON (EAST AND WEST), a township and village in the parish of Gosforth, but locally situated in the west division of Castle Ward, is the property of Lord Rokeby and E. Montague, Esq. The area of the township is 1,436 acres, and its rateable value, £3,033. Population in 1801, 885; in 1811, 1,052; in 1821, 1,204; in 1831, 1,106; in 1841, 819; and in 1851, in consequence of the discontinuance of the colliery works it had decreased to 549 souls. In the reign of Edward II. it was the property of a family who bore the local name, and in 1313, Sir John Kenton of this family was High Sheriff of Northumberland. It was subsequently possessed by the Fenwicks, from whom it was transferred to the present proprietors. There is an excellent quarry in this township from which grindstones of a superior quality are obtained. It is worked by Mr. Robert Robson of Newcastle. THE VILLAGE of Kenton is situated on an eminence about three miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. It contains a National School which is used as a place of worship on Sundays. This school was erected in 1845 at an expense of £470 which was principally contributed by Lord Rokeby, Matthew Bell, Esq., Mr. Wilson, and the National School Society. It possesses sufficient accommodation for 150 children.

BANK TOP and BLAKELAW are hamlets in this township, the former situated three miles, and the latter two and a half miles north-west of Newcastle. KENTON BAR is also in this township, on the Ponteland Road, three miles north-west of Newcastle.

POST OFFICE, KENTON.—Letters arrive at 10 a.m. and are despatched at 8-45 p.m.

Baillie Mrs. Anne	Frazer Mrs. Margt. Blakelaw	Hunter William, Blakelaw
Barrett Captain Saml. Kenton Hall	Henderson William. blacksmith, Blakelaw	Pickering William, & grocer
Baty John, butcher	Pickering William, grocer	Reay John, West Kenton
Davidson John and Robert, grocers	Farmers	Rogerson Jno. & parish clerk
Fairlamb Jonathan, inn-keeper, Kenton Bar	Brown Wm. Kenton Lodge	Rogerson Robert
	Colbeck John	Thirlwell George, Kenton, Bank Top
		Watson Robt. Hen's Harbour

### HORTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

HORTON is a parochial chapelry comprising the townships of Bebside, Cowpen, Hartford East, Hartford West, and Horton, whose united area is 5,550 acres. It is bounded on the north by the river Blyth, on the west by the parish of Stannington, on the south by Earsdon parish and Cramlington chapelry, and on the east by the parish of Earsdon and the port of Blyth. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 1,197; in 1811, 1,449; in 1821, 2,099; in 1831, 2,423; in 1841, 2,838; and in 1851, 4,449 souls. This chapelry abounds in coal and stone, and the soil is a strong clay, which produces excellent crops. Until 1768, it formed a portion of the parish of

Woodhorn, but at that period it was made into a parochial chapelry, and obtained all the privileges of a distinct parish.

BEBSIDE is a township and hamlet, the property of William Ward, Esq., of London. The township contains 464 acres, and its population in 1801, was 126; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 123; in 1831, 100; in 1841, 91; and in 1851, 127 souls. The rateable value is £760. This manor was anciently the property of the priors of Tynemouth, but after the dissolution of the religious houses and the confiscation of their property, it was possessed by John Ogle, Esq., and afterwards by Edward Delaval, Esq., from whom it passed in succession to John Johnson, Esq., Mrs. Mary Fielding, and Robert Ward, Esq., of London, coming ultimately into the possession of the present proprietor. THE HAMLET of Bebside is situated on the river Blyth, six miles south-east by south of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—Isaac Brown, farmer, Bebside North Farm; Thomas Dunn, farmer, Bebside South Farm; and George Gardner, miller and farmer, Bebside Mill.

COWPEN is a township and village the principal landowners of which are Marlow John F. Sidney, Esq., Archdeacon Croft, and others. The township comprises an area of 1,707 acres, and its rateable value is £8,152. The population in 1801, was 853; in 1811, 1,095; in 1821, 1,765; in 1831, 2,081; in 1841, 2,464; and in 1851, 4,045 souls. The eastern portion of this township, including Cowpen Quay, Cowpen Square, Crofton, Crofton Mills, and Waterloo, forms part of the town and part of Blyth, under which head the directories, &c. will be found. THE VILLAGE of Cowpen is situated on the southern bank of the river Blyth, about seven miles S.S.E. of Morpeth. Here is a beautiful Catholic Church dedicated to St. Cuthbert, which was erected and endowed by M. J. F. Sidney, Esq. in 1840. It is in the early English style of architecture, and the cost of its erection is said to have exceeded £4,000. The entrance is by a porch of very superior workmanship, and the interior is not more admired for its chaste simplicity and just proportions, than for the beautiful carving of its massive pulpit, altar-screen, rood-loft, and splendid altar, on the decoration of which neither labour nor expense seems to have been spared. The Rev. James W. Burchall, O.S.B. and the Rev. J. Bradley, O.S.B. are the priests. The School attached to this church is a neat and substantial edifice built in 1843. The late Mrs. Sidney contributed £200 towards its erection. Mary Ann Nolan, teacher.

Armstrong Adam boiler builder, Cowpen  
 Bell Jane, shopkeeper  
 Bell Thomas, tailor  
 Bradley Rev. J. B. O.S.B. (Catholic)  
 Burchall Rev. James W. O.S.B. (Catholic)  
 Marshall John, smith  
 Moffitt Ralph, assistant overseer  
 Percy John, gardener

Reed Thomas, teacher, Church School  
 Robinson Edward, grocer  
 Sidney Marlow John Francis, Esq. J. P.  
 Cowpen Hall  
 Sidney M. W. J. solicitor, office, Blyth  
 Sidney W. H. M. Esq. Cowpen House  
 Swan Dorothy, shopkeeper

Boot and Shoe Makers	Farmers	
Davison John	Bell William	Pattison Edward, High House
Dixon Mary—Thos. Watson, manager	Brown Henry	Smith Thomas M. Cowpen South Farm
	Darling William, Cowpen	<b>Inns</b>
	Red House	<i>Duke of York</i> , Elizb. Bolam
<b>Butcher</b>	Grimson Jos. Kitty Brewster	<i>King's Arms</i> , James How
Thompson Neveison	Moffitt Edward	<i>Windmill</i> , John Storey

HARTFORD (EAST) is a township situated five and a half miles S.S.E. of Morpeth. It comprises an area of 303 acres, and its rateable value is £150. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 18; in 1811, 13; in 1821, 15; in 1831, 12; in 1841, 26; and in 1851, 10 souls. It is the property of Nathaniel Bates, Esq. of Melbourne Hall, and consists of one farm which is in the occupation of Mrs Hannah Potts.

DIRECTORY.—Mrs. Hannah Potts, farmer; and John Potts, farm-manager for Mrs. Potts.

HARTFORD (WEST) is a township and hamlet, the property of Robert Hedley, Esq. The township contains 521 acres, and its rateable value is £328. Population in 1801, 87; in 1811, 97; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 55; in 1841, 39; and in 1851, 57 souls. THE HAMLET of west Hartford is situated in a beautiful and picturesque valley, south of the river Blyth, whose banks, in this neighbourhood, are thickly covered with trees. It is five miles S.S.E. of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—Samuel Elstob, farmer, West Hartford Hall; Jane Davison, vict. *Hartford Bridge Inn*; and John Rowell, farmer.

HORTON is a township and scattered village giving name to the chapelry in which it is situated. The area of the township is 2,555 acres, and the rateable value is £4,376. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 113; in 1811, 142; in 1821, 139; in 1831, 175; in 1841, 218; and in 1851, 210 souls. In the time of Henry III. Horton belonged to a family who assumed the local name, but in the latter part of the same reign, it had fallen into the hands of Guiscard de Charron, who obtained leave, in 1293, to fortify his manor house of Horton. This was the fortalice to which the adherents of Gilbert de Middleton, after his capture in Mitford Castle, in 1317, retreated under the banner of his friend and ally Walter de Selby. After this time, the castle and manor house seem to have been held under the Mombouchers and their successors, for a considerable period by the Delaval family, and in the beginning of the last century two maiden sisters of Admiral George Delaval resided here. The castle is stated to have been defended by a double moat and rampart of earth, but the greater part of its foundations were razed and the rampart levelled in 1809.

The VILLAGE of HORTON is situated three miles west by south of Blyth. The CHAPEL is a modern erection, the old one having been taken down in 1827, and the present neat structure erected upon its site in 1828. The cost of the present edifice was upwards of £500. The register of this chapelry commences in 1648. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, is valued in the Liber

Regis at £16; returned at £80; gross income £91. Patron the Vicar of Woodhorn; incumbent, the Rev. Nathaniel Atkinson, M.A.

LAVERICK HALL, in this township, is now in the occupation of George and Gilbert Wigham, farmers

Bower John, merchant tailor, North Moor Edge, near Seaton Delaval	Mood Matthew, schoolmaster, North Moor Edge, near Seaton Delaval
Cairns Thomas, boot and shoemaker	Robinson Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Hornsby William, brick & drain-tile manufacturer, North Moor Tile Works	Smith Henry, farm-manager, Stickleby
McPherson George, tailor, North Moor Edge	Wood George, blacksmith

**Farmers**

Herdman Ann  
Robson George  
Stephenson Thomas

Wigham Gilbert and George, Laverick Hall

**Inns**

*Folly*, William Simm

*Astley Arms*, Paul Jamieson, North Moor Edge, near Seaton Delaval

CARRIER.—Joseph Percy, from the Three Horse Shoes Inn, Horton; and from Seaton Delaval, and East Cramlington, to Newcastle, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

### LONG BENTON PARISH.

LONG BENTON parish comprises the townships of Killingworth, Long Benton, Walker, and Weetslade, whose united area is 9,040 acres. Its population in 1801, was 3,355; in 1811, 4,358; in 1821, 5,547; in 1831, 6,613; in 1841, 8,711; and in 1851, 9,205 souls. The parish is bounded on the north by Earsdon, Cramlington, and Stannington, on the west by All Saints' and Gosforth parishes, on the south by the Tyne, and on the east by the parishes of Tynewmouth and Wallsend. It contains extensive collieries, foundries, quarries, gunpowder-works, &c.—upwards of 1,300 persons are employed in the collieries alone. The soil in this district is very fertile, and the parish is intersected by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway.

KILLINGWORTH is a township and village, the property of J. R. Pugh, Esq., General Airey, Matthew Bell, Esq., and William Punshon, Esq. The area of the township is returned with that of the parish, and the rateable value is £4,676. The population was returned with the parish till 1841, when it amounted to 1,787; and in 1851, it was 1,651 souls. A portion of the village of Hazlerigge is included in this township. THE VILLAGE of Killingworth is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, in the midst of a fine and fertile country, five and three-quarter miles north-east by north of Newcastle, and contains several good houses. It was the scene of the early labours of George Stephenson, who, for some time, was breaksman at Killingworth Colliery. It was here he made his improvements in the steam-engine, and a sun-dial, a relic of his early ingenuity, is still fixed over the door of the house he lived in while at Killingworth. To the last day of his life he

took a pride in this sun-dial, and, not long before his death, when about to survey the line of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, he drove a professional friend out of his way to have a last look at the dial, which had now indicated many days of prosperity since he made it in adversity and obscurity.

**KILLINGWORTH HOUSE**, a fine stone edifice, occupying a beautiful situation, is the seat of Nathaniel G. Lambert, Esq.

**WESTMOOR**, a hamlet in this township, is principally inhabited by colliers, and contains two chapels, belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The late proprietors of Killingworth Colliery, erected a school here, which is attended, at present, by about ninety children of both sexes. The colliery is very extensive, and gives employment to several hundred persons. John Bowes, Esq. and Partners are the proprietors. There is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, about one mile west of Killingworth, at which trains for Newcastle and Berwick stop three times daily.

Avery John, vict. and butcher, <i>Railway Inn</i>	Mallaburn George, vict. <i>Killingworth Arms</i>
Bell Mary Ann, grocer, <i>Hazlerigge</i>	Marshall George, joiner and cartwright, <i>Hazlerigge</i>
Blakey Elizabeth, beer retailer, <i>Hazlerigge</i>	Oxley Stephen, farmer
Bowes John, Esq. and Partners, <i>Killingworth Colliery</i>	Punshon Henry, vict. <i>Plough Inn</i>
Carr George, vict. <i>Collier Lad</i> , <i>Hazlerigge</i>	Purvis Thomas, grocer, <i>Hazlerigge</i>
Carr Richard, vict. <i>Half Way House</i> , <i>Hazlerigge</i>	Riddle Thomas, tailor
Clark Mr. Henry, <i>White House</i>	Ritchie John, vict. <i>Holy Stone</i>
Coulston John, agent, <i>West Farm</i>	Robinson Robert, station master
Chicken Robert, tile manufacturer	Robson Thomas, farmer
Cousins William, schoolmaster	Scott James, surgeon
Cowel Bartholomew, joiner and cartwright	Smith Edward, farmer
Dixon Stephen, farmer	Tate Robert, vict. and brewer, <i>Closing Hill</i> <i>House</i>
Dixon Thomas, farmer, <i>White House</i>	Stoppard Cuthbert, farmer
Gibson Launcelot, colliery engineer	Tindle George, boot and shoemaker
Hardy Henry, shopkeeper	Wanless Christopher, vict. <i>Grey Horse</i>
Laidler John, overman, <i>Killingworth Colliery</i>	Wardle John, blacksmith
Lambert Nathl. G. Esq., <i>Killingworth House</i>	Wilson Frederick W. surgeon; ho. <i>Forest</i> <i>Hall</i>
Leighton Robert, agent	Wilson Richard, surgeon
Liddell John R. viewer	

**LONG BENTON** is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Dixon Dixon, Esq., William Mather, Esq., the Master and Scholars of Baliol College, Oxford, Robert Hedley, Esq., and Messrs. Craster and Askew. The area of the township is returned with that of the parish, and the rateable value is £8,510. The number of inhabitants in 1841, was 2,451, and in 1851, 2,238 souls. The collieries here are very extensive, and one of the worked out collieries having sunk considerably in 1765, much damage was done to the houses in the neighbourhood. It was a custom at that time in working the pits, to leave as much coal as they had dug away, but the coal being in great request in the London market, they had worked the pillars away, and put wooden ones in their stead, which, not being sufficiently strong to support the great superincumbent weight, the whole sunk together.

THE VILLAGE of Long Benton is situated about three miles north-east by north from Newcastle. The bridge spanning the rivulet a short distance to the north of the church, on the road to Killingworth, was erected in 1801, at the expense of Admiral Roddam, of Roddam, which event is recorded on the key stone of the arch. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is situated in a secluded valley, a short distance north-east of the village, and was almost entirely rebuilt in 1791. It is now a neat plain edifice, containing several mural monuments, and is surrounded by a spacious churchyard. A local tradition states that the church was actually commenced at Long Benton village, but that the masonry of each day was invariably transported every night, to the site at present occupied by the sacred edifice. The only ancient part of the present structure is the chancel, which, when the church was rebuilt at the period above mentioned, was left in its original condition, in consequence of the lessees of the great tithes being unwilling to undertake the cost of rebuilding it. The floor of the chancel was three steps lower than the nave until 1838, when it was raised to the same level as the rest of the building, at the expense of the Master and Scholars of Baliol College, Oxford. In October, 1835, while sinking a grave in the vicinity of the old chancel door, a stone coffin, of rude workmanship, was discovered, at about two feet below the surface, and in 1838, in the course of draining the churchyard, an ancient sepulchral slab of small size, bearing a cross, was found turned over on an old water channel. The cross was preserved by being inserted in the stone work on building up the chancel door, in the autumn of the same year. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, we find this benefice returned as a rectory. In the year 1340, the church of Long Benton, together with some lands in the parish, were granted to Baliol College, Oxford, by Sir Philip Somervyll, of Wykenore, in the county of Stafford, and a severance of the great tithes was effected by an ordinance of Richard Bury, Bishop of Durham. In the chancel are several ancient grave stones. The living is now a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, valued in the Liber Regis at £3. 1s. 3d.; gross income, £353. The patronage is vested in the Master and Fellows of Baliol College, Oxford. Incumbent, Rev. John Besley, D.C.L., for whom the Rev. Joseph Smithard, M.A., officiates as curate. The parish register commences in 1669.

A school-room, with a residence for the master, was built by the parishioners, on the Waste at the east end of the village of Long Benton, for which they pay a ground rent of one shilling to the lords of the manor. The rent is first entered as paid in 1814. The school cost the sum of £250. Thomas Shaw, schoolmaster and parish clerk.

CHARITIES.—Cuthbert Alder, by his will, bearing date 23rd May, 1736, devised a close of land called Dacre's Close, in the township of Murton, in the parish of Tynemouth, to the minister and churchwardens of Long Benton, in trust for the use of the poorest inhabitants of that part of the parish of Long Benton called Weetslade Quarter. The close above mentioned consists of about four acres of land, and produces an annual rent of £12, which is distributed in accordance with the intentions of the donor.

BENTON HOUSE is a fine mansion, the seat of Mrs. Ann Atkinson. BENTON LODGE is a pretty ivy covered cottage, the residence of William Smith, Esq. FOREST HALL, in this township, is a fine edifice, the seat of F. W. Wilson, Esq., and John Hodgson, Esq.

BENTON SQUARE is a colliery hamlet in this township, situated five and a half miles N.N.E. of Newcastle. WAPPING is another hamlet, of the same kind, two and a half miles north east of Newcastle.

POST OFFICE, LONG BENTON, George Bold, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Newcastle at 11-30, a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3-20 p.m.

Allison Henry W. veterinary surgeon  
 Allison Watson, veterinary surgeon  
 Atkinson Mrs. Ann, Benton House  
 Atkinson James, farmer, Forest Hall  
 Barras Matthew, vict. and butcher, *Wheat Sheaf*, Benton-square  
 Besley Rev. John, D.C.L. vicar, Vicarage  
 Boggon William S. vict. and butcher, *Black Bull Inn*  
 Bold George, grocer and postmaster  
 Bowman Robert, farmer, Scaffold Hill  
 Brown Francis, blacksmith  
 Charlton Peter, vict. *Sun Inn*  
 Dawson Thomas, grocer  
 Freeman Thomas, tailor  
 Hall Ann, vict. *Ship Inn*  
 Hall Edward, overman, Benton colliery  
 Hodgson John, Esq., Forest Hall

Hood John, joiner and cartwright  
 Jameison Thomas, farmer  
 Liddell Mr. Henry, North House  
 Liddell Matthew, mining engineer, Benton Grange  
 Mann James, boot and shoemaker  
 MICKLEY COAL COMPANY, Benton Colliery  
 Moore Mark, farmer, Forest Hall  
 Morrow Thomas, joiner  
 Nicholson Richard, butcher  
 Pattison William, farmer  
 Potts Timothy, farmer  
 Pringle Mary, farmer  
 Robson William, farmer  
 Shaw Thos. schoolmaster and parish clerk  
 Smith William, Esq., Benton Lodge  
 Wilson Frederick W. surgeon, Forest Hall  
 Young Thomas, yeoman, Scaffold Hill

WALKER is a township and village, the property of the corporation of Newcastle. The area of the township is included in the parish returns, and its rateable value is £9,650. Population in 1841, 3,470; in 1851, 3,963 souls. Here are numerous manufactories of almost every kind. The Walker Iron Works on the north bank of the Tyne are very extensive, and afford employment to several hundred persons. Alkalies and other chemicals are manufactured in considerable quantities, and iron ship building is carried on to a great extent. In fact, the whole side of the Tyne, in this township, is crowded with factories of various kinds, copperas works, saw mills, seed crushing mills, ballast wharfs, coal staiths, &c., &c. There is also an extensive colliery here worked by Messrs. Nathaniel Lambert and Co. Walker was erected into a distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes in 1836, in conformity with the provisions of Sir Robert Peel's Act, but for every other purpose it is considered as a portion of Long Benton parish.

THE VILLAGE of Walker is situated three miles east by north of Newcastle. THE CHURCH, (CHRIST'S CHURCH), is a neat stone edifice, erected in 1847-8, at a cost of £1,450. The "Corporate Church Building Society" gave £200, Her Majesty's Commissioners for the building of new churches £150, and the corporation of Newcastle not being able to give the ground upon which the church was to be erected, gave its value in money for the purchase of the

site. It was endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is in the early English style of architecture, and consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch, but possesses neither tower nor spire. It contains several handsome stained glass windows, whose beauty of colour and excellence of design, command general admiration. The two windows at the west end represent our Saviour and the Blessed Virgin, that at the east, the symbolical Lamb. The window on the south side of the chancel is emblazoned with the arms of the Bell family, by whom it was presented to the church. The two western ones were the gifts of James Archbold, Esq., and Stephen Lowrey, Esq. The living, a perpetual curacy, valued at £180. per annum, is in the patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Durham, who present alternately. Rev. Christopher Thompson, incumbent. THE PARSONAGE HOUSE, a good stone building, is situated near the Church.

Here are two chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

The New School, Walker, is a large brick structure, erected in 1852, by the Walker Iron and Alkali Companies. It possesses ample accommodation for three-hundred pupils, and is regularly attended by about two-hundred and thirty children of both sexes. James Hewitt and Ann Gaskin, teachers. There are also several private schools in this township, which are respectably conducted, and numerous attended.

WALKER QUAY is an extensive village in this township, situated on the Tyne, three and a half miles east of Newcastle.

LOW WALKER, formerly called Wincolmllee, is another village in this township, situated on the Tyne, three miles east of Newcastle. It contains several handsome residences, and its manufactories are both numerous and extensive. In 1774, the gunpowder magazine, duly licensed, was erected here by the corporation of Newcastle. This building was deemed requisite, in consequence of the great quantities of gunpowder brought into the Tyne for blasting and other purposes.

POST OFFICE WALKER, Thomas Gray, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Newcastle, at 11-30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 3-20 p.m.

BALLAST ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Low Walker, Jacob Danson, inspector	Carr Matthew, tailor and beerseller Low Walker
Barnes Thomas, brick & tile manufacturer	Clark Mrs. Elizabeth, Low Walker
Barnes, Forster & Co. copperas manufacturers, Low Walker	Cook John, alkali &c. manufacturer
Bolton George & Samuel, farmers, Scrogg House	Cooper Charles, colliery engineer
Brown William, butcher, Low Walker	Danson Mr. Richard, Low Walker
Brown James, farmer, Stott's House	Davison Thomas, farmer
Bulman F.W. (Executors of) Roman cement manufacturers, St. Anthony's Quay	Dove George, engineer, Walker Iron Works
Brown John farmer, Sharper House Farm, Walker Station	Dove John, agent, Bill Point
Carr & Co. timber merchants, saw mill, &c. Low Walker; office, 25, Broad-chare, Newcastle	Dove Robert, agent, Low Walker
Carr William, junior, joiner, Walker Station	Duxfield Mary, shopkeeper, Walker Station
	Etherington John, grocer
	Falcus John, relieving officer for Long Benton and Wallsend, Walker Mill
	Forster, Dale & Co. brick & tile manufacturers, Low Walker
	Fothergill Mrs. Ann, Low Walker

Fothergill Miss Ann, day & boarding school,  
 Low Walker  
 Hall Joseph, shopkeeper, Low Walker  
 Heron Edward, miller, Byker Hill Mills  
 Hewitt James, teacher  
 Hunter Cuthbert & Co. brick & tile manu-  
 facturers, Low Walker  
 Hunter William G. grocer, Low Walker  
 Jobling William, colliery agent, Low Walker  
 Johnson Mrs. Isabella, Walker Grove  
 Lambert Nathaniel & Co. colliery owners,  
 Walker Colliery  
 Losh Wilson & Bell, iron manufacturers,  
 Walker Iron Works  
 Mather Ann, grocer, Low Walker  
 Miller, Ravenhill, & Salkeld, iron ship  
 builders, Low Walker  
 Mitchell Chas. & Co. iron shipbuilders,  
 Low Walker  
 Mitchell Charles, iron ship builder (C.  
 Mitchell & Co.); ho. Low Walker  
 Potts Cuthbert, grocer and shipbuilder,  
 Walker Iron Works  
 Rayne C. and J. & Co. seed crushers and  
 turpentine distillers, Walker Oil Mills!  
 Redhead John, farmer, Low Walker  
 Rennoldson Mrs. Mary, Walker Mill  
 Rennoldson William, miller, Walker Mill  
 Scott Robert, butcher, Walker Iron Works,  
 St. Anthony's and Bill Quay  
 Sewell Jos. & Co. copperas manufacturers,  
 Low Walker  
 Smith William B. surgeon, Walker Iron  
 Works

Swan William, farmer  
 Tate William, grocer and draper, Walker  
 Iron Works  
 THE WALKER, ALKALI COMPANY, manu-  
 facturers of crystals of soda, alkalies, &  
 bleaching powders  
 Thompson Joseph, agent, Walker Station  
 Thompson Rev. Christopher, incumbent of  
 Walker, Parsonage House  
 Tweddell Robert, butcher, Walker Iron  
 Works  
 Tweddell John, grocer & spirit merchant,  
 Walker Iron Works  
 Tweddell Thomas, vict. *Stack Inn*, farmer  
 and brewer, Stack Brewery  
 Vernon John, agent for Miller, Ravenhill,  
 and Salkeld, Low Walker

#### Inns

*Crown and Anchor*, Joseph Middleton, Low  
 Walker  
*Engine*, Christopher Crawford, Walker  
 Station  
*Hope and Anchor*, William Hicks, Bill Point  
*Scrogg House*, George and Samuel Bolton  
*Ship*, John Matthews, Bill Point  
*Stack*, Thomas Tweddell, & brewer, Stack  
 Brewery  
*White House*, Thomas Harrison, Low  
 Walker  
*Woolsington House*, William Carr, Walker  
 Station  
*Waggon*, Thomas Gray, Low Walker

LITTLE BENTON is a small village and joint township with Walker, with which its population and acreage are returned. Its rateable value is £3,122. Here are extensive collieries carried on by the proprietors of Heaton Colliery. Eustace de Benton held this manor, under the barony of Gaugy, in the reign of Henry III. It afterwards became the property of the Scroope family, from whom it passed to the Greystocks. We find it possessed by the Fitzhughs, in the reign of Henry VI., and it subsequently passed to the Hindmarsh, and Bigge families. The present proprietors are Captain Bigge, and Captain Potts, of Benton Park. THE VILLAGE of Little Benton is situated about one mile south of Long Benton. There is a school at Bigg's Main, which is attended by about ninety children, and is used as a place of worship, on Sundays, by the Wesleyan Methodist Reformers.

BENTON HOUSE is a fine structure, the residence of Captain Potts and Edward Potts, Esq. BENTON WHITE HOUSE.—This estate has been converted into a Botanical Gardens, which were first opened to the public on Whit-Monday, 1854. They are the property of a joint-stock company, whose capital is £10,000, in a thousand shares of £10 each. The grounds, which comprises thirty-one acres, are beautifully situated and

tastefully laid out, and it is intended, at some future period, to add to their attractions, by making them zoological, as well as botanical gardens, for the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

Bell Edward, farmer, Benton Park  
 Gordon James, schoolmaster, Bigg's Main  
 Jobling John, overman, Bigg's Main  
 Laws John, under viewer, Bigg's Main  
 Nisbitt Wm. registrar of births and deaths  
 Parker John, farmer, Benton Park  
 Potts Captain John, county magistrate,  
 Benton Park

Potts Edward H. Esq. Benton Park  
 Russell George C. farmer  
 Smithard Rev. Joseph, M.A. curate of Long  
 Benton; ho. Benton Park  
 Steele George, agent, Bigg's Main  
 The Owners of Heaton Colliery, Bigg's  
 Main  
 Wigham Hannah, farmer

WEETSLADE is a township in this parish, situated three miles N. N. W. of Long Benton, and six miles north by east of Newcastle. The area is returned with the parish; population in 1841, 1,003; and in 1851, 1,353 souls. The rateable value of the township is £4,790, and Thomas Smith, Esq., of Gosforth House, Captain Bray, John Walker, Esq., of Seaton Burn House, J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq., John Clayton, Esq., and Messrs Rapiet and Lorraine are the principal landowners. There is an extensive colliery and stone quarry in this neighbourhood, the former, worked by Messrs John Bowes, Esq. and Partners, gives employment to a considerable number of persons. A portion of the village of Hazlerigge, is included in this township, the other portion is in that of Killingworth.

SEATON BURN is a hamlet in Weetslade township. SEATON BURN HOUSE is a commodious building, the seat of John Walker, Esq. The Wesleyans have a temporary chapel here in the school of Mr. Nicholas Whitfield. SIX MILE BRIDGE is also a hamlet in this township; it is situated six miles north of Newcastle. WIDE OPEN is another hamlet in this township, on the Morpeth-road, five and a quarter miles north of Newcastle.

POST OFFICE, WEETSLADE, Jane Brown, *Postmistress*. Letters arrive from Newcastle at 12 noon, and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Bowes John, Esq. and Partners, colliery  
 owners, Seaton Burn Colliery  
 Brown Francis, publican and blacksmith,  
 Six Mile Bridge  
 Charlton John, overman, Seaton Burn  
 Colbeck Henry, farmer, High Weetslade  
 Davidson Edwd. schoolmaster, Hazlerigge  
 Davidson Henry, farmer, Wide Open  
 Fenwick Thomas, farmer, Wide Open  
 Gallon John, farmer, Green's Houses  
 Gilhespy Robert, farmer, Low Weetslade  
 Hall John, farmer, Annetsford  
 Lenox William, blacksmith and agricultural  
 implement maker, Six Mile Bridge

Palmer Alfred S. viewer, Seaton Burn  
 Palmer George, grocer, Hazlerigge  
 Robson John, vict. *Traveller's Rest*, Wide  
 Open  
 Robson John, farmer, Wide Open  
 Robson Robert, builder, and quarry owner,  
 Wide Open  
 Simpson James, farmer, Six Mile Bridge  
 Smith William, farmer, High Barns  
 Walker John, Esq. Seaton Burn House  
 Whitfield Nichol. schoolmaster, Seaton Burn  
 Wright Rbt. engineer, Seaton Burn Colliery  
 Watson Robert, coal inspector, Seaton  
 Burn Colliery

### ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

ST. ANDREW'S parish comprises the townships of Fenham, Jesmond, and St. Andrew, and the parochial chapelry of Cramlington. Its area is 6,035

acres, and its population in 1801, was 5,099; in 1811, 5,490; in 1821, 8,115; in 1831, 13,860; in 1841, 17,753; and in 1851, it had attained to 21,190 souls. Cramlington being a parochial chapelry, will be found noticed separately in its alphabetical order, and the township of St. Andrew forming a portion of Newcastle, a separate notice is not required, so all that is necessary here is to describe the other two townships belonging to this parish.

FENHAM is a township and hamlet, the property, in ancient times, of the famous military order of Knights Templars, on whose suppression it was transferred to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The township comprises an area of 420 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 93; in 1811, 86; in 1821, 87; in 1831, 100; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 100 souls. THE HAMLET of Fenham is about one mile and a half north west of Newcastle. FENHAM HALL is most delightfully situated amidst rich gardens and extensive pleasure grounds, and commands particularly interesting views of the fine vale of the Tyne.

COWGATE, a hamlet in this township, is situated on the Ponteland road, two miles north west of Newcastle.

JESMOND township is situated about one mile and a half north east of Newcastle. It contains 654 acres, and its population in 1801, was 275; in 1811, 317; in 1821, 467; in 1831, 1,393; in 1841, 1,725; and in 1851 it had increased to 2,089 souls. Jesmond is included within the parliamentary and municipal boundaries of Newcastle. Of late years a considerable number of good houses have been erected here, and the scenery and walks in the vicinity are exceedingly picturesque and agreeable. At the southern extremity of the township the Sandyford Dean is crossed by a stone bridge where the rivulet falls precipitately over a rocky descent into a narrow ravine of great depth, called Lambert's leap, in consequence of the providential escape of Mr. Cuthbert Lambert, whose mare taking fright as he was riding along Sandyford Lane, instead of pursuing the road, leaped over the battlement of this bridge into the rocky dean below. Mr. Lambert having kept his seat soon recovered from the shock but the mare died almost immediately, having dislocated nearly every joint in her back. Mr. Nicholson, a surgeon's apprentice, repeated this awful leap in 1827, but this time the unfortunate rider was killed, while the horse was scarcely injured. At Jesmond Grove on the north bank of the Ouse Burn, are the ruins of St. Mary's Chapel and Hospital, which were formerly much resorted to by pilgrims. The following seats are in this township, viz. ;—Jesmond House, Jesmond Cottage, Jesmond Dean House, Goldspink Hall, Villa Real, and Sandyford House.

BRANDLING is a village in this township, pleasantly situated on the east side of the Town Moor, about one mile and a quarter from Newcastle. (*For Directory, &c. of these townships, see Newcastle.*)

#### TYNEMOUTH PARISH.

TYNEMOUTH parish is bounded on the north and west by the parishes of Earsdon, Long Benton, and Wallsend, on the south by the river Tyne, and on the east by the German Ocean. It comprises the townships of Chirton,

Cullercoats, Murton or Moortown, North Shields, Preston, Tynemouth, and Whitley, whose united area is 7,222 statute acres. The population in 1801, was 14,345; in 1811, 19,042; in 1821, 24,820; in 1831, 24,778; in 1841, 27,249; and in 1851, it had increased to 30,524 souls. The surface is generally level, consisting of a strong soil, well suited for the growth of beans and wheat. Coal and ironstone are abundant, and the only magnesian limestone in the county is found in this parish. Three moors, known respectively by the names of Tynemouth Moor, Shire Moor, and Billy Mill Moor, and containing together an area of 1,300 acres, were divided and enclosed, under the authority of acts of parliament, obtained in the reign of George III.

## BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

TYNEMOUTH and NORTH SHIELDS form a corporate and parliamentary borough and seaport, at the mouth of the river Tyne, on its northern bank, eight miles east north-east from Newcastle. The area of the township of North Shields, inclusive of Cullercoats and Philadelphia village, amounts to 1,018 acres; its population in 1801, was 7,280; in 1811, 7,699; in 1821, 8,205; in 1831, 6,744; in 1841, 7,509; and in 1851, 8,882 souls. Tynemouth township contains 1,871 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 3,856; in 1811, 5,843; in 1821, 9,454; in 1831, 10,182; in 1841, 11,854; and in 1851, it had increased to 14,493 souls. As a great portion of the town stretches into the adjoining townships of Tynemouth, Preston, and Chirton, the two latter of which will be found noticed separately, we will here describe the townships of North Shields and Tynemouth as one undivided town, extending eastward from Milburn-place, to the Low Lights, and northward from the river to the Newcastle and Tynemouth turnpike-road, the whole including an area containing upwards of 4,000 houses. The old part of it is in the township of North Shields. Within less than a century this was "a poor miserable place," containing scarcely a single house roofed with tiles, and none slated. It has, nevertheless, sprung up into a large, populous, and flourishing town, with many handsome streets, squares, and public buildings, a commodious market-place, and a harbour capable of containing 2,000 vessels, many of those arriving at Shields, both north and south, being destined for the Newcastle trade, but being of such burden as to prevent their proceeding up the river to Newcastle. The Tyne mouth forms a safe haven of sufficient depth to suit vessels of any tonnage except on the bar of sand which crosses it, where there is little more than seven feet depth of water at the ebb. On the west side of this barrier there are many dangerous rocks, rendering three lighthouses necessary for the safety of the harbour. That called the Low Light is situated near Clifford's Fort, a battery which effectually commands the entrance to the river. There are two other lights, one on the bank opposite Dockwray-square, and the other on the cliff on the north-east side of Tynemouth Castle. North Shields possesses a spacious quay, and is provided with everything essential to the expeditious discharge and loading of the vessels. The coal trade has contributed greatly to the wealth,

importance, and population of the town, which, having been created a distinct port some five years ago, bids fair to become one of the most thriving places in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are those connected with the supply of the shipping in the port and in the ship-building yards, but there are considerable manufactories of chemical substances, tobacco, hats, gloves, &c. The market is held on Saturday, and there are annual fairs on the last Friday in April, and the first Friday in November.

Tynemouth village is situated on a kind of promontory, jutting out into the sea, and forms a sort of overhanging boundary to the mouth of the Tyne. It consists principally of one good street, leading east and west, crossed by some smaller streets at right angles to the principal one. The chief source of its present importance is the Prior's Haven, which, being sheltered by an amphitheatre of rocks, forms one of the best bathing places on the eastern coast. The houses are for the most part well built, and during the bathing season we have all the usual finery, and pleasantry, and liveliness of a fashionable watering place.

Tynemouth owes its origin to the religious spirit of our ancestors, and can boast of a far more ancient history than its neighbour North Shields. Tradition informs us that a priory was erected here by St. Oswald, King of Northumbria—although some authorities mention its foundation in connexion with the name of King Egfrid. It is known, however, that St. Herebald was abbot here in the beginning of the eighth century. The priory was plundered by the Danes three several times, before and during the reign of Athelstan. Shortly after the Norman conquest, the priory was restored by Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, whose successor, Waltheof, about 1074, gave it with all its possessions, to the monks of Jarrow, and it shortly afterwards became a cell to the Church of Durham, but was subsequently transferred to St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. During the rebellion of Earl Mowbray, in 1095, the priory was besieged by Rufus, who reduced it to a ruin, but it was rebuilt in 1110, and in 1121, the monks of Durham made a fruitless attempt to recover it from St. Alban's abbey. In subsequent ages the priory enjoyed considerable wealth, no fewer than twenty-seven manors in Northumberland, with their royalties, and other valuable lands and tenements, having belonged to it. The small monastery on Coquet Island was a cell to this house. The annual revenue of the priory, at the time of the suppression of the religious houses, was £396 10s. 6d., or according to Speed £511 4s. 1d. The possessions of this venerable establishment were granted by Edward VI, in 1550, to the Earl of Warwick, but, on the attainder of that nobleman, they reverted to the Crown. The church continued to be parochial until 1657, when, in consequence of its dilapidated state, it was considered requisite to erect a new church at North Shields, and since the period just mentioned, the ancient structure has suffered considerably from the corroding hand of time. The lofty position which the priory occupies, renders its ruins visible far out at sea. The fine old windows of the Priory Church present graceful examples of the early English style of pointed architecture, and the crumbling ruins around it show that the priory must have been a place of vast extent. It must be confessed, however, that the appropriation of the partially-restored

ruin as a magazine for military stores, and of the old tower as a barrack—for the site of the priory belongs to the crown, although the Duke of Northumberland is lord of the Manor of Tynemouth—somewhat diminishes the antiquarian and picturesque interest attached to the ruins.

North Shields is scarcely mentioned in our early history, and is indebted for its origin to the priors of Tynemouth, who endeavoured, by every means in their power, to raise a town upon the northern bank of the Tyne. In this undertaking they were most strenuously opposed by the burgesses of Newcastle, who, in 1280, summoned the prior of Tynemouth before John Delaval, the King's justice itinerant, to show cause why he had raised a town at Shields, consisting of twenty-six houses, inhabited by fishermen, bakers, and brewers, from whom he received a considerable income. He was also charged with allowing ships to load and unload, and that he encouraged several branches of trade, with many other charges of a similar nature. The prior made an able defence, but the jury found that he had built a town upon the northern shore of the Tyne, where no town ought to stand, but only huts for fishermen. The prior's four ovens at Shields were fined five marks, and both Shields and Tynemouth were forbidden to hold fair or market, or to expose for sale, meat, drink, or other articles. Previous to this trial the prior had sixteen "great fishing busses," and his town of Shields was rich enough to send to sea two hundred vessels. Shortly after the above trial the prior had to remove, at his own expense, the quay which he had caused to be erected. The spirit of monopoly was long cherished by Newcastle, and it was not till 1804 that the inhabitants of Shields and Tynemouth obtained the privilege of a public market.

### CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

THE PARISH, OR CHRIST'S CHURCH, Preston Lane, was erected about the middle of the seventeenth century. It was originally constructed of brick, but, in 1792, it was almost entirely re-built of stone, and a steeple was also erected. At present it is a plain commodious structure, capable of accommodating about 2,000 persons. The parish register commences in 1607. The living, a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, is valued in the *Liber Regis* at £24. 19s. 4d.; gross income, £298. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Vicar, the Rev. Christopher Reed; curates, the Revs. John W. Taft, John H. Blunt, and Matthew Atkinson.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Collingwood-street, is attended by the clergymen of Christ's Church.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, Bedford-street, is an elegant stone edifice in the Gothic style. It was erected in 1820-21, and was opened on the 21st of June of the latter year, by the Right Rev. Thomas Smith, Bishop of Bolina, and Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, assisted by a large number of clergymen. The Presbytery adjoining the church is a handsome stone building. The Rev. Thomas Gillow, is the present priest.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH, Howard-street, is a handsome stone structure in the Grecian Doric style of architecture, erected in 1811, at a cost of £2,275. Rev. W. Reive, minister. THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Howard-street, is a spacious brick building, possessing accommodation for about 2,000 persons. It was erected in 1807, at a cost of £2,500. THE WESLEYAN (NEW CONNEXION) CHAPEL, Linskill-street, is a good stone edifice, erected in 1836, at a cost of £1,200. This denomination possesses another chapel in South-street. THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Camden-street, was erected in 1817, by a body of seceders from the Scotch Church, Howard-street. It is a fine stone structure, and will accommodate about 800 persons. Rev. Archibald Jack, minister. THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, Howard-street, is a neat stone building in the Norman style, erected in 1846, at an expense of £1,200. It possesses sittings for 700 persons. Rev. John D. Carrick, minister. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Norfolk-street, is a plain brick edifice, capable of accommodating about 450 persons. A piece of ground, in Norfolk-street, has been purchased by this congregation, who purpose erecting a new and more commodious place of worship. Rev. H. E. Fraser, minister. In addition to the above, the Wesleyan Reformers have a place of worship in Norfolk-street, the Primitive Methodists possess one in Union-street, the Friends have a meeting house in Ropery Banks, and there is a French Chapel in Stephenson-street.

ROYAL JUBILEE SCHOOL.—This establishment is situated in Albion-street, and is a large brick edifice, with residences for the teachers attached. It was erected by subscription in 1810, under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. It is attended by about three hundred children of both sexes. Thomas Haswell, Judith Murray, and Rosamond Harrison, teachers.

KETTLEWELL'S SCHOOL is situated in George-street, and is a handsome stone building in the Egyptian style of architecture. It was founded in 1824, by the will of Mr. Thomas Kettlewell, who directed that the government should be vested in eight trustees, with the right of appointing and removing the master. By the deed of foundation the instruction to be imparted, is described as "such useful knowledge and learning as the trustees should deem prudent," and the establishment is to be free to poor children belonging to, or residing in the parish, with preference to orphans. The income is derived from dividends, which produced, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report £111 12s. per annum. About two-hundred boys are taught reading, writing and accounts, and some of them Latin. Henry Johnson, teacher.

HOLY TRINITY SCHOOL is a good stone building, situated in Collingwood-street, near the church, and has an average daily attendance of three-hundred pupils. Robert Bone and Margaret Dunn, teachers.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Nelson-street, was erected in 1840. It is a neat stone edifice, and is attended by about one hundred and thirty children. Thomas McKenzie, teacher.

In addition to these schools there are the Girls' Union School, Norfolk-street, Jane Hall, teacher; the Industry and Infant School, Norfolk-street,

Mary Hobson, teacher; the Scotch Church National Schools, Howard-street, John Mavor and D. Sharp, teachers; besides numerous private schools, for which see Directory.

The public buildings and institutions of this borough are as numerous and as elegant as those of any other town of the same class. Among its many institutions the first place is due to the DISPENSARY, which was established, in 1802, "for the relief of the lame and the sick poor of North Shields and Tynemouth," and is entirely supported by bequests, donations, and subscriptions. Since the institution of this meritorious establishment, at the period above mentioned, it has rendered incalculable benefits to the poor of the town and neighbourhood. The Duke of Northumberland is patron, Wm. Linskill, Esq., and the Rev. Christopher Reed, presidents; Joseph Laing, Esq., Thos. Fenwick, Esq., and E. J. Collingwood, Esq., vice-presidents; Mr. Mayson, honorary secretary. For surgeons, &c., see Directory.

THE MASTER MARINERS' ASYLUM is pleasantly situated on Tynemouth Road. It is a stone structure in the Elizabethian style, and was erected in 1837-8, at a cost of £5,100. The Duke of Northumberland gave the site, and a large quantity of the materials employed in the construction of the edifice. It will accommodate eighteen men and their wives, as also fourteen widows, and at present (1854) is fully occupied. A full length statue of the Duke of Northumberland, occupies a niche in the front of the building. Mr. Robert Popplewell, secretary.

The town possesses several well conducted benefit societies, among which the following deserve particular notice, viz.;—"The Good Design Association" for the relief of shipwrecked mariners, &c.; the "Loyal Standard Association," for the mutual relief of sailors, &c., in case of shipwreck or other disasters; and the "Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Society." The offices, &c., of the above, and other societies, will be found in the Directory.

THE SAVINGS' BANK, Saville-street, is a provident institution, which affords a safe and profitable investment for the savings of the industrious classes. Samuel J. Tibbs, actuary.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION is a plain stone building situated in Tynemouth Road, and serves as a place of temporary confinement for prisoners previous to their removal to the county jail at Morpeth. John Wood, keeper.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE is situated on the New Quay. R. S. Kilgour, collector; James Turner, comptroller and landing surveyor.

THE TOWN HALL, Saville-street, is a fine stone edifice, erected in 1844, at an expense of £800, and comprises the usual corporate offices, as also the county court, police station, &c. Robert Mitchell, superintendent of police.

THE BATHS AND WASH HOUSES are situated in Saville-street and Church Way, on a piece of ground belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. They were erected during the present year (1854), from a design by Messrs. Ashpitel and Whichcord, of London. The south end of the building comprises the two principal entrances, an office, and apartments above for the residence of the superintendent. The whole of the baths and wash-houses are upon

one floor. The furnaces, boilers, and hot air apparatus are below the ground level, and the requisite conducting pipes are carried from these to all parts of the building. The largest room in the place is the wash-house department, which contains twenty distinct recesses, ten being ranged along each side wall, all open in front, but separated from each other, by a partition six and half feet high, the floor area of each being five feet by four, and the space above the partitions open up to the roof. Every washing apartment is furnished with three wooden troughs, all framed together, one for boiling the clothes, a second for washing, and a third for rinsing them. Against the wall, extending through the whole range, are three pipes, from which are taps to supply hot and cold water and steam, the boiling process in one of the tubs being kept up by a jet from the steam pipe passing constantly into it. Down the middle of the room there is a double range of drying closets, back to back, corresponding in number with the washing apartments. The closets are furnished with galvanized iron rods to hang clothes on, which will be dried by heated air coming up through iron gratings in the floor. On a line with the wash-house, in a separate apartment, there are four second-class baths for women, one of which can be used as a shower bath. The east entrance from the front leads to an apartment with two first-class baths for women, one of which is also a shower bath. The other front entrance leads to two separate apartments, one containing seven second-class baths for men; the other containing three first-class. There is a vapour bath in one of these apartments, which can be used as a shower bath also. On the whole, the arrangements are most admirable, and the manner in which the work has been executed reflects great credit on the contractors, Messrs. Rutter and Towns, of North Shields, for the builders' work; and Mr. Thomas Potter, of London, who had the engineers' work. David Matthew, superintendent.

There are also extensive baths at the Prior's Haven, Tynemouth, and an old establishment, for slipper and shower baths, at the Low Lights.

**BANKS.**—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND is situated in Howard-street. P. A. Dodds, manager. This establishment draws upon the London Joint Stock Bank, Princess-street, London. THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK is in Camden-street. Robert Milburn, manager. This house draws upon Barclay, Bevin, & Co., Lombard-street, London. THE UNION BANK is situated in Howard-street. Robert Foster, manager. It draws upon the Union Bank, Princess-street, London. The business hours of the above establishments are from ten a.m. to three p.m., except on Fridays when they close at one p.m.

THE BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH GAS COMPANY possess works at the Low Lights, and Northumberland-street, the former of which were established in 1802, at an expense of £5,000, since which time their efficiency has been much increased. The offices of the company are situated in Bedford-street, W. H. Atkinson, secretary.

THE POST OFFICE is situated in Camden-street, John Hume, postmaster. There are receiving houses at the Bull Ring, Tyne-street, and Russell-street.

THE RAILWAY STATION is in Little Bedford-street. Trains pass ten or

twelve times daily for Newcastle and Tynemouth. The Blyth and Tyne Railway Company, have a station at Percy Main. Robert Snowdon, station master. The York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, have also a separate station at the same place. James Doherty, station master.

THE TEMPERANCE HALL, OR ATHENÆUM, Norfolk-street, was erected in 1845, at a cost of £1,200. It is a fine commodious edifice, containing a museum, meeting-room, and various offices.

THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE is situated in Saville-street, and is a fine stone building in the Gothic style, erected in 1837, at a cost of £800. It contains the Savings' Bank, and Guardians' Meeting-room. S. J. Tibbs, clerk, and superintendent registrar. There are in Shields many other offices, &c. which our space will not permit us to particularise, they will be found in their proper places in the Directory.

THE TYNEMOUTH LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Howard-street, was established in November 1835. In consequence of the North Shields Subscription Library having been for some time in a declining state, through a deficiency of adequate support, it was resolved to alter its mode of operation, and to form the above society, which now possesses a good library of 6,000 volumes, and a museum, in addition to which lectures are delivered, from time to time, on literary and scientific subjects. It is open every day (Sundays excepted) from ten a.m. to one p.m. and again from six to ten p.m. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; Vice Patrons, Matthew Bell, Esq. and Samuel Ogle, Esq.; Secretary, J. P. Dodd, L.L.D.; Librarian, John Robson. There is another Library in Tyne-street, called the "Tradesmen's and Mechanics' Library." The town also possesses two news-rooms, the "Commercial News-room," Tyne-street, G. L. Dobinson, secretary; and the "Tyne News-room," in Dockwray-street, G. Robson, secretary.

THE THEATRE ROYAL is situated in Union-street. It is a fine commodious building, well adapted for the purposes to which it is applied. The internal arrangements and decorations, are in good taste, and are scarcely surpassed by any provincial theatre. Samuel Roxby, lessee and manager.

THE OLD ASSEMBLY ROOMS are at the George Tavern, King-street.

THE ALBION ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Norfolk-street, North Shields, form a handsome structure of polished ashlar, in a very ornamental style of architecture, consisting of an addition to the Albion Hotel, in the above street, and three shops with extensive cellars underneath. The fronts of these shops are very ornate, with arched tops, carved caps, consols, &c., and each window is filled with one square of plate glass, which adds much to the general appearance. Above the shops, and extending the entire length of the building, is a large hall eighty-four feet six inches in length, by thirty-six feet in breadth, and nearly thirty feet in height. The interior is finished in a bold, ornamental style, the walls are pannelled with wood to the height of six feet, and behind this panneling a current of fresh air is allowed to pass, which can be regulated to any extent, thus making adequate provision for the requisite ventilation. The windows are lofty and circular, and between them are pilasters with carved caps, having a truss running up to meet the moulded beams which divide the

ceiling into compartments. These are divided into pannels, and give to the ceiling a very rich appearance. In each compartment of the ceiling, a ventilator is placed, filled in with a neat ornamental centre flower. The cornice is very bold having cantilevers, and the frieze a running flower or scroll. There are three very handsome stone fire places, ornamented with pilasters, carved caps, and trusses. The jambs are arched, the keystone being a finely executed lion's head, and the spandrils are filled in with a carved device of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The staircase is very spacious, and above it is a gallery or orchestra, capable of accommodating upwards of one hundred persons. The hall is lighted with four circular chandeliers, designed expressly for the purpose by the architect, and constructed by Messrs. Glaholm, of Newcastle. These chandeliers have each sixty jets, and when lighted must present a magnificent appearance. The whole of the works are well executed and reflect the highest credit upon the several parties who have been employed in their execution. The building is the property of Messrs. Carr, Ormston, and Carr, of the Low Lights. The mason work and carving were done by Mr. J. Ridley Robson, and the joiner work by Mr. Thomas Dawson, both of North Shields, the plastering by Mr. James Aitken, and the wood-carving by Mr. Jobson of Newcastle. The whole has been executed from designs furnished by Mr. J. E. Watson, architect, of Newcastle.

THE NORTH SHIELDS AND TYNEMOUTH CRICKET CLUB, for the practice of the manly, invigorating, and truly English game of cricket, is under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. The cricket ground is situated in Preston Lane.

THE TYNEMOUTH POOR LAW UNION comprises 30 parishes and townships including an area of 39,737 statute acres, and a population in 1851 of 64,248 souls. The parishes and townships are Backworth, Bebside, Blyth (South) and Newsham, Burradon, Chirton, Cowpen, Cramlington, Cullercoats, Earsdon, Hartford (East), Hartford (West), Hartley, Holywell, Horton, Howden Pans, Killingworth, Long Benton, Monkseaton, Murton, North Shields, Philadelphia, Preston, Seaton Delaval, Sighill, Tynemouth, Walker, Wallsend, Weetslade, Willington, and Whitley.—THE UNION WORKHOUSE is situated in Preston Lane. John Tinley, Esq., chairman; Cuthbert Hunter, Esq., vice-chairman; J. R. Owen, surgeon; Samuel James Tibbs, clerk; John Johnson, master; Hannah Johnson, matron.

THE COUNTY COURT, for the recovery of debts under £50. is held once a month, at the Town Hall, Saville Street. James Losh, Esq., judge. Office, Tyne Street, Henry Ingledeu, Esq., clerk.

GOVERNMENT AND FRANCHISE.—Tynemouth and North Shields were enfranchised by the Reform Act, and now return one member to the Imperial Parliament. The borough consists of the townships of Chirton, North Shields, Preston, Tynemouth, and Cullercoats. The area of the borough is 5,161 statute acres, and its population, in 1851, was 29,170 souls. Courts Leet, Baron and Customary of the lord of the manor, are held here by prescription, and are of very ancient date. Jurisdiction is held in all actions of a personal nature of debt, trespass, and replevin, where the sum claimed is under forty

shillings The court may be held from three weeks to three weeks, but has only been held twice a year, at Easter and Michaelmas. A charter of incorporation has been granted to Tynemouth, which is now for municipal purposes, divided into *three wards*, called respectively North Shields, Tynemouth, and Percy Wards. Six aldermen and eighteen councillors have been appointed for its government, and a commission of the peace has also been granted. The parliamentary and municipal boroughs are coextensive. William Shaw Lindsay, Esq. is the present member.

## BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

CORPORATION IN 1854-5.

JOHN W. MAYSON, Mayor.

THOMAS C. LIETCH, Town Clerk. | ROBERT SPENCE, Treasurer.

THOMAS FENWICK, Surveyor.

## ALDERMEN.

WILLIAM LINSKILL.  
ROBERT POW.  
SOLOMON MEASE.ALEXANDER BARTLEMAN.  
MATTHEW POPPLEWELL.  
JOHN TWIZEL.

## COUNCILLORS.

NORTH SHIELDS WARD.  
George Hall.  
Robert Laing.  
G. S. Tyzack.  
James Leslie.  
George Wascoe.  
John Rennison.TYNEMOUTH WARD.  
John Tinley.  
John Owen.  
J. R. Proctor.  
John Carr.  
John F. Spence.  
George Johnson.PERCY WARD.  
William Walker.  
George Rippon.  
J. W. Mayson.  
William Richmond.  
Thomas Barker.  
John Fenwick, jun.

## BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor.  
Thomas Barker.  
John Dall.  
John Coppen.William Linskill.  
Solomon Mease.  
Joseph Straker.

HENRY CLARK, High Constable.

CHARITIES.—Besides the charity schools, this parish possesses the following bequests and donations. A rent charge of £20 per annum, left by Sir Mark Milbank, who directed that £2 thereof should be paid to the vicar, and the residue to the poor of the parish. Eleanor Wilson, in 1703, left £25 for the poor of the same place. William Raper left the sum of £30, the interest of which was to be devoted to the poor of the parish. George Crawford, in 1811, bequeathed the dividends on £700, three per cent. consols, for the

poor of the village of Tynemouth. George Milburn left ten shillings a year to be paid to the poor of the township of Chirton, at Easter, and Margaret Richardson, by her will, bearing the date 3rd April, 1788, bequeathed £466 13s. 4d. East India annuities, to the poor of the township of North Shields.

### POST OFFICE, NORTH SHIELDS.

JOHN HUME, Postmaster.

DELIVERIES.		Delivery Commences
1st—From London and all parts.....		8 30 a.m.
2nd— „ London, Scotland, Northumberland, Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, South Shields, and Blyth Road .....	}	7 0 p.m.
„ Tynemouth .....		8 30 p.m.
„ „ .....		7 0 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS		
London and all parts.....		9 0 a.m.
Attendance at the Office from 9 to 10 30 a.m. only.		

DESPATCHES.	Letter-box Closes.	Additional Stamp.
* To the North generally.....	3 20 p.m.	3 40 p.m.
1st—London, Bye-road, Ireland, Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, and South Shields .....	}	4 40 p.m.
2nd—London, South generally, Scotland, and Ireland .....		
Blyth, Cullercoats, Seaton-sluiice, Hartley, Percy-main, and Chirton ..	}	8 25 a.m.
Tynemouth .....		
	7 0 p.m.	

Town Receiving Houses close at 3-50 p.m. and 7-50 p.m.

\* Letters for first despatch, north, must be posted at chief-office.

MONEY ORDERS granted and paid from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., and from 4-50 till 6 p.m. Letters registered until within half-an-hour of the closing of the letter-box for each despatch.

# BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH

## DIRECTORY.

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ABRAM Thomas, cheese, flour, and bacon merchant, Bedford-street; ho. Cecil-street  
 Abraham Joseph, clothier, Clive-street  
 Adams George, cabinet maker and joiner, Library Bank, Foot of Howard street; ho. 8, Nelson-street  
 Adams George, outfitter, New Quay  
 Adams John, vict. *Raffled Anchor*, Swan's Quay  
 Adams George, master mariner, Preston  
 Adams Thomas, master mariner, Preston  
 Adamson Mary Isab. teacher, 97, Church-way  
 Affleck William, grocer and provision merchant, North-street; ho. Bedford-street  
 Adamson William, solicitor, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Ainsley George, butcher, 30, Duke-street  
 Aird John, bootmaker, Beacon-street  
 Aisbitt T. O. ship and insurance agent, Dockwray-square  
 Aird Thos. bootmaker, 25, Linskill-street  
 Alderson Rev. Wm. 58, Norfolk-street  
 Alendale Charles, agent, Huntingdon-place, Tynemouth  
 Alexander Alexander, gardener, Albion-st  
 Alexander Mr. John, East Percy-street  
 Alexander John, tallow chandler, Knott's-lane; ho. 38, Norfolk-street  
 Alexander William, vict. *Brewers' Arms*, Beacon-street  
 Allen Mrs. Ellen, midwife, 9, Saville-street  
 Allen Alice, vict. *Corporation Arms Tavern*, Wellington-street  
 Allen William, master mariner, Church-st  
 Allison W. H. and Co. brewers, malsters, and wine and spirit merchants, High Brewery, Duke-street  
 Allon James C. builder, Upper Linskill-st  
 Allon John, builder (Wright and Allon); ho. King-street

Allon John C. builder, Linskill-street  
 Almond John P. engineer & engine builder, King street and Union Quay, Low Lights; ho. George-street  
 Anderson Joseph, registrar of births and deaths for the districts of Tynemouth, Cullercoats, Whitley, and Monkseaton, 18, King-street  
 Anderson Francis E. draper and outfitter, Clive-street; ho. 34, Church-street  
 Anderson Jas. turner & carver, Camden-In  
 Anderson Geo. ship builder and surveyor, &c. (Pickering & Anderson); ho. Bell-st  
 Anderson Henry, agent, Low Lights  
 Anderson James, vict. *Royal Hotel*, Tynemouth  
 Anderson Jon. dealer in sundries, Charlotte-st  
 Anderson Jno. painter & glazier, Charlotte-st  
 Anderson John, master mariner, George-st  
 Anderson Robt. master mariner 23, King-st  
 Anderson Joseph, registrar of births and deaths for Tynemouth district, 18, King-st  
 Angus Thomas, boot and shoemaker, 50, Church-way  
 Angus William, tailor. 3, Camden-street  
 Anstice Mrs. Ellen, Tynemouth  
 Anthony Ann, marine store dealer, Grey Horse Quay  
 Appleby Sarah, milliner and dress maker, Norfolk-street  
 Appleby Thomas, bookseller, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Appleton Horatia, btchr. Lower Pearson-st  
 Archer George, tailor, Russell-street  
 Arkell Elizabeth, vict. and grocer, *Wheat Sheaf*, Middle-street  
 Arkley John, master mariner, 4, Smith's-pl  
 Toll-square  
 Arkley John, dealer in groceries, 2, Dotwick-street; ho. Ropery-bank

- Armer Robert, grocer, Percy-st. Tynemouth  
 Armstrong George, butcher and shipowner,  
 Clive-street; ho. Sidney-street  
 Armstrong Isabella, milliner & dressmaker  
 67, Stephenson-street  
 Armstrong Isabella, vict. *Oak Tavern*,  
 Charlotte-street  
 Armstrong John, L. grocer, Union-street  
 Armstrong John, ship & insurance broker,  
 12, Tyne-st; ho. 68, Church-street  
 Armstrong John, vict. *Hope and Anchor*,  
 Bell-street  
 Armstrong John, master mariner, 59,  
 Howard-street  
 Armstrong Joseph, master mariner, Lins-  
 kill-street  
 Armstrong Robert B. *Temperance Hotel*,  
 Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Armstrong Robert, tailor, 67, Church-way  
 Armstrong William, baker and flour dealer,  
 Church-way  
 Armstrong Wm. butcher and vict. *Norfolk*  
*Arms*, Norfolk-street  
 Arras John, draper, Albion-street  
 Arthur Edward R. ship surveyor, and ship  
 owner, Bedford-street  
 Arthur William Baker, Cullercoats  
 Ascough George, tin and iron plate worker  
 and brazier, 86, Stephenson-street  
 Atkin Ralph, cabinet maker and joiner,  
 Queen-street; ho. 23, Church-street  
 Atkins William, master mariner, Church-st  
 Atkinson George, agent, Sidney-street  
 Atkinson John, shipowner and vict. *Steam*  
*Ferry House*, New Quay  
 Atkinson John M. com. agent, 17, Walker-pl  
 Atkinson John, wine and spirit merchant,  
 Clive-street: ho. Albion-street  
 Atkinson John W. plumber, brazier, gas-  
 fitter, and iron and tinsplate worker,  
 Union-street  
 Atkinson Matthew H. secretary to the  
 Equitable Insurance Association, 35,  
 Tyne-street; ho. Rosella place  
 Atkinson Rev. Matthew, Bedford-street  
 Atkinson Michael, linen and woollen draper  
 and mercer, Howard-street  
 Atkinson Robert, shipowner, 10, East  
 Percy-street  
 Atkinson William H. secretary to gas com-  
 pany and insurance agent, Bedford-street;  
 ho. Tynemouth-terrace  
 Austin Joseph, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Avery George, shipowner, Stephenson-st  
 Avrillaud Jules, agent for the French Consul  
 at Newcastle; ho. Cobourg-place  
 Aynsley G. butcher, 30, Duke-st. & Middle-st  
 Aynsley Fenwick, farmer, Seaton Villa,  
 Monkseaton  
 Aynsley Henry, vict. and wholesale agent  
 for Elliot and Watney's London porter,  
*Uncle Tom's Vaults*, 51, Bedford-street  
 Aynsley, Thos. master mariner, 57, Norfolk-st
- BAILEY John, chemist and druggist and  
 grocer, 56, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Baine George, master mariner, 27, North-st  
 Bainbridge William, shipowner and master  
 mariner, 40, Sidney-street  
 Baird Joshua, dealer in sundries, Bell-st  
 Baird John, inland revenue officer, 79,  
 Linskill-street  
 Baker Jacob, pork butcher, Clive-street  
 Baker R. tailor & draper, 72, Church-way  
 Ballard Frederick, tripe preparer, Duke-st  
 Balls Wm. master mariner, 65, Howard-st  
 Banks Benjamin, acting tide surveyor,  
 Hudson-street  
 Barker & Fenwick, clerks to the magistrates  
 for the east division of Castle Ward,  
 Norfolk-street  
 Barker Henry, commission agent, Norfolk-  
 street; ho. 59, Camden-street  
 Barker Richard, solicitor, Norfolk-street;  
 ho. Preston  
 Barker Thomas, Esq. J. P. shipowner,  
 Rosella Cottage  
 Barlow Mrs. Hannah, 22, Norfolk-street  
 Barnsley John, master mariner, 69, Cam-  
 den-street  
 Barras Charles, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Bartleman & Crighton, brewers, malsters,  
 and wine and spirit merchants, Bull-ring  
 and Clive-street  
 Bartleman Alexander, brewer and wine and  
 spirit merchant (Bartleman & Crighton);  
 ho. Tynemouth  
 Bartlett Joshua, hairdresser, Dotwick-st  
 Baty Mrs. Isabella, East Percy-street  
 Bavidge Wm. A. shipowner, 62, Howard-st  
 Baxter Anthony, fishmonger, W. Percy-st  
 Baxter William, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Baylie William, vict. and insurance agent,  
*Union Hotel*, Liddell-street  
 Baynes George & Co. grocers and tallow  
 chandlers, 5, Bedford-street  
 Baynes George, grocer and tallow chandler  
 (G. Baynes & Co.); ho. South Preston  
 Villa  
 Beagle John, vict. *Steam Mill Inn*, Mount  
 Pleasant  
 Beaumont Wm. vict. *Bath Hotel*, Tynemouth  
 Bell Edward, tailor, Camden-street  
 Bell Eliz. vict. *Bull Ring Inn*, Bull-ring

- Bell G. master mariner, Howard-street  
 Bell G. master mariner, 6, Middle-street  
 Bell James, vict. *Ship Launch*, Low Lights  
 Bell, Jane and Dorothy, boarding school, 9, East Percy-street  
 Bell John, dealer in sundries, Bell-street  
 Bell Matthew, vict. *Gibraltar Rock*, Tyne-mouth  
 Bell Richard, vict. *Globe Inn*, Clive-street  
 Bell Susannah, dressmaker, 77, Hudson-st  
 Bell Thomas, green grocer, Duke-street  
 Bell Thos. R. W. ship owner, Field House  
 Bell Wm. vict. *Greyhound*, Church-street  
 Bell William, dealer in sundries, Union-st  
 Bell William, publican, painter, glazier, & paper hanger, Bedford-street, Union-st. and Tynemouh  
 Bengall John, butcher, 17, Bull-ring; ho. Nelson-street  
 Bengall William, vict. & ship owner, *Percy Arms*, Whitehill Point  
 Bergen Richard, master mariner, Sidney-st  
 Berkeley Mr. William, Dawson-square, Tynemouth  
 Bethune Wm. mstr. mariner, 64, Camden-st  
 Bevidge Jas. master mariner, Church-street  
 Bilton Geo. mstr. mariner, Little Bedford-st  
 Birkett John, vict. *John Bull*, Church-st  
 Black Elizabeth, straw-bonnet maker, Church-street  
 Black George, master mariner, George st  
 Black Mr. John, 6, Walker-place  
 Black John, ship smith, and chain and cable manufacturer, Union-road; ho. Beacon-street  
 Black John, boot and shoemaker, Pearson's-row  
 Black Joseph, smith, Upper Toll-street  
 Black Theodore, master mariner, 55, Camden-street  
 Blacklock Isabella, vict. *Phoenix Inn*, Duke-street  
 Blackwood John T. watch and clock maker, &c. (W. & J. T. Blackwood); ho. 80, King-street, South Shields  
 Blackwood Wm. watch and clock maker, &c. (W. & J. T. Blackwood); ho. Tyne-st  
 Blackwood W. & J. T. watch and clock makers, &c. Tyne-street  
 Blagdon & Son ship chandlers, Anchor Quay, Clive-street  
 Blagdon Jno. ship chandler, and shipowner (Blagdon & Son); ho. Church-street  
 Blagdon Wm. ship chandler (Blagdon and Son); ho. Church-street  
 Blunt Rev. John Henry, 2, Dockway-square  
 Blyton John, confectioner and seedsman, Tyne-street  
 Boag Wm. master mariner, East-street Milburn-place  
 Bolam Elizb. milliner, Bedford-street  
 Borries Theodore, shipbroker, &c. (Bolde-man, Borries & Co.); ho Tynemouth  
 Bolde-mann, Borries & Co. shipbrokers, and Sweden and Norwegian vice-consuls, Bell-street  
 Bolton James, baker and flour dealer, 34, Stephenson-street  
 Bolton Robert, dealer in groceries and baker, 4, Bird-street  
 Bone Jane, teacher of the piano-forte, 4, Nelson-street  
 Bone Robert, teacher, 4, Nelson-street  
 Bonhomme Francis, interpreter, East Percy-street  
 Boorn Thos. butcher and shipowner, Clive-street; ho. Spring-terrace  
 Boswell Mr. Wm. Stephenson-street  
 Bourne Wm. M.D. & surgeon, Howard-st  
 Bourley Robt. shipowner, 7, Spring-terrace  
 Bowes Mr. Adam R. Dawson-sq. Tynemouth  
 Bowie Jane, shipowner, 27, King-st  
 Bowman Margaret A. fruiterer & dealer in game, 38, Tyne-street  
 Bowman Thomas, vict. *Percy Arms Percy Main*  
 Bowman Stewart, hairdresser, Clive-street,  
 Brack John, vict. and whip-gut manufacturer, *Three Tuns*, Wooden Bridge  
 Bradford Joseph, vict. *English and French Flag*, Bell-street  
 Bramwell John B. M.D. and surgeon, 38, Dockway-square  
 Bramwell Wm. surgeon, 5, Dockway-sq  
 Brand Joseph, builder and contractor (Brand and Mouat); ho. George-street  
 Brand and Mouat, builders and contractors, George-street  
 Brewster George R. hairdresser, Church-st  
 Briggs Thomas, grocer, tea dealer, and tobacconist, 15, Tyne-street  
 Brightman Henry A. ship and insurance broker, Austrian vice-consul, New Quay; ho. 26, Spring terrace  
 Briggs William P. master mariner, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Brock John, master mariner, Howard-st  
 Broderick John H. master mariner, Linskill-street  
 Brodie Alexr. master mariner, Ropery-bank  
 Brodie John, master mariner, Sidney-street  
 Brown Adam, boot & shoemaker, Bedford-st  
 Brown Mrs. Ann, shipowner, Nrthmbrld-sq

- Brown Andrew, tailor & outfitter, Duke-street & Collingwood-st; ho. Sidney-st
- Brown Charles, corn miller (W. Brown & Sons); ho. West Percy-street
- Brown Miss Dorothy, 7, Upper Norfolk-st
- Brown Mrs. Frances, King-street
- Brown George, vict. *Ship & Whale*, Bell-st
- Brown George, insurance agent and steam-boat proprietor, New Quay; ho. South Shields
- Brown Jas. beerhouse, Northumberland-st
- Brown James D. commission agent, Linskill-street
- Brown James, grocer, Church-way
- Brown James, baker, Church-street
- Brown John, boot & shoemaker, Tyne-street; ho. Queen-street
- Brown John, grocer & flour dealer, Clive-street; ho. Bedford-street
- Brown & Butterley, plumbers, braziers, &c. 6, Norfolk-street
- Brown Robert, master mariner, 74, Camden-street
- Brown Robert, master mariner, Sidney-st
- Brown Thos. vict. *Rising Sun*, Brunswick-pl
- Brown Thomas, master mariner, 5, Smith's-place, Toll-square
- Brown William, plumber, brazier, & gas fitter, 2, Church-way
- Brown William, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Brown Wm. & Sons, millers, New Quay
- Brown Wm. corn miller (W. Brown & Sons); ho. Dockwray-square
- Brown Wm. junr. corn miller (W. Brown & Sons); ho. Preston
- Brown William, canvas manufacturer, New Quay; ho. Dockwray-square
- Brown William, watch and clock maker, 47, Liddell-street
- Brown Wm. tinner & brazier, 16, Saville-st
- Brown William, farmer, Preston
- Browne Mrs. Margaret, 13, Walker-place
- Bruce Thos. master mariner, Church-way
- Bryan Wm. hairdresser, Front-street, Tynemouth
- Buck Francis, master mariner, 45, Howard-street
- Buck John, master mariner, Norfolk-street
- Buckham, John, cabinet maker & joiner, Saville-street; ho. Camden-street
- Buckham Robert, master mariner, Linskill-street
- Bulcraig Miss Hannah, 4, George-street
- Bulcraig Jane, dealer in sundries, Bell-st
- Bulcraig Saml. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Bullock Thos. butcher, Camden street
- Bullman Thos. vict. *Salmon Inn*, North-st
- Bulmer Jos. commission & insurance agnt. & accountant, 1, Howard-street; ho. Ivy House, Preston
- Burdon Thos. master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Burgeon Geo. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Burn James, master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Burn Robt. butcher, North st. & Duke-st
- Burn Robert, junr. butcher, Clive-street; ho. Milburn-place
- Burn Thos. chemist, druggist, & grocer; North-street
- Burn Thomas, butcher, Hudson-street
- Burns George, butcher, Upper Pearson-st
- Burrell Mrs. Elizabeth, Dockwray-square
- Burrell Mrs. Eleanor, Bedford-street
- Burrell William, china, glass, &c. dealer, Clive-street
- Burton Jno. master mariner, 64, Howard-st
- Burton Wm. shipowner, 117, Bedford-street
- Butler Charles, dealer in sundries, Clive-st
- Byram Ralph, *Earl Grey Inn*, Linskill-st
- Byron Edmund, vict., *Waterloo Inn*, Clive-st
- CALL Geo. vict. and brewer, *Northumberland Arms*, The Allotment
- Cameron Peter, teacher, Stephenson-st
- Campbell Andrew, baker, Little Bedford-st; ho. Church-way
- Campbell Bernard, boot and shoemaker, Liddell-street
- Campbell Colin, Her Majesty's Customs, 11, Walker-place
- Campbell John, shipowner, 43, Church-st
- Campbell Robert & Sons, hat manufacturers, merchant tailors and general outfitters, and wine and spirit merchants, Market-place, South Shields
- Campbell Robert, hat manufacturer, wine and spirit merchant, etc. (R. Campbell & Sons); ho. Waterville-terrace
- Campbell Wm. master mariner, 17, Toll-sq
- Campbell William, *Northumberland Hotel*, Bedford-street
- Campbell William, tailor, 26, Camden-st
- Carnaby Wm. dealer in groceries, beerhouse keeper, and master mariner, Nelson-st
- Carr, Ormston, & Carr, brewers, and wine and spirit merchants, Low Lights
- Carr Edward, grocer, Percy-st. Tynemouth
- Carr Charles, brassfounder (Charlton & Carr); ho. Low Lights
- Carr John, brewer, and wine and spirit merchant (Carr, Ormston, & Carr); ho. 1, Walker-place
- Carr John, junr. brewer, and wine and spirit merchant (Carr, Ormston, & Carr); ho. 1, Walker-place

- Carr John & Son, earthenware manufacturers, Low Lights
- Carr John, pawnbroker, Northumberland-st
- Carr Robt. master mariner, Mount Pleasant
- Carr Thos. F. boot and shoemaker, Water-village-terrace
- Carr Wm. vict. *Half Moon*, Low Lights
- Carr William, provision dealer & butcher, Low Lights
- Carr William, master mariner, Camden-st
- Carrick Rev. John D. Dockway-square
- Carrick Rev. Thomas, 15, Sidney-street
- Carrs Thos. dealer in sundries, Norfolk-st
- Case Daniel, fruiterer, New Quay
- Caslow James, vict. *Hylton Castle*, Dotwick-street
- Cay Barbara, hosier, Camden-street
- Chambers William, steamboat proprietor, 22, Camden-street
- Chapman Hedley, cabinet maker & joiner, Dotwick-street
- Charlton Ann, grocer, 37, Tyne-street
- Charlton Ann, dealer in sundries, Linskill-st
- Charlton Ann, dealer in sundries, Charlotte-st
- Charlton James, butcher, Dotwick street
- Charlton Humble, vict. *Victoria*, Clive-st
- Charlton Jered, furniture broker, 22, Bedford-street
- Charlton John, block & mast maker, Bell-street; ho. Queen-street
- Charlton J. dealer in sundries, Linskill-st
- Charlton Wm. Geo. brassfounder (Charlton & Carr); ho. Beacon-street
- Charlton & Baker, clothiers and outfitters, Clive-street
- Charlton & Carr, brassfounders, Tyne-st
- Chater Edward, china, glass, etc. dealer, Clive-street
- Chater George, master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Chater Jno. master mariner, 69, Norfolk-st
- Christie John, vict. *Crown and Thistle*, Duke-street
- Christie Thomas, master mariner, 23, Wellington-street
- Christie Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Clark Ann, milliner, Stephenson-street
- Clark Cuthbert, painter, glazier, and paper hanger, Dockway-st; ho. 42, Dockway-sq
- Clark George Henry & Co. shipbrokers and insurance agents, Tyne-street
- Clark George Henry, shipbroker, etc. (G. H. Clark & Co.); ho. Dockway-square
- Clark Jas. master mariner, Stephenson-st
- Clark John, agent, Dales-terrace
- Clark John, master mariner, Norfolk-street
- Clark Margaret, milliner, Wellington-st
- Clark Robt. U. vict. *William IV.* Hudson-st
- Clark Thos. master mariner, 10, Saville-st
- Clark Thos. master mariner, Hudson-st
- Clark William N. vict. *Seven Stars Inn*, 1, Wooden Bridge
- Clarke Henry, secretary to the water company, and commission agent, 24, Dockway-square
- Cleugh George, master mariner, Russell-st
- Cleugh Robt. biscuit baker & flour dealer, Clive-st; ho. Northumberland-square
- Cleugh R. shipowner, Northumberland-sq
- Close Richard, shipowner, 36, George-st
- Clouston Joseph M. ship, engine, & boiler smith, Limekiln Shore; ho. South-st. Milburn-place
- Clow Margaret, milliner and dressmaker, 21, Bird-street
- Coates Geo. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Coates Joseph, painter and glazier, Brunswick-place
- Coates Peter, blacksmith, Liddell-street; ho. Norfolk-street
- Coates Wm. vict. and butcher, *Eagle Inn*, Upper Pearson-street
- Coates Wm. vict. *Star Inn*, Wellington-st
- Cockburn Alfred, boot and shoemaker, Clive-street
- Cockburn Joseph, cooper, Liddell-street
- Cockburn Wm. master mariner, Nile-st
- Codling Isabella, dealer in sundries, Upper Pearson-street
- Codling Ralph, hairdresser, 13, Duke-street
- Coffton John, furniture broker, Bedford-st
- Cohen David, clothier and outfitter, 1, Union-street
- Cohen Jacob, general outfitter, 67, Clive-st
- Cole James, dealer in sundries, Bell-street
- Collard William, diver for the corporation, Lower Pearson-street
- Colledge Nathaniel, grocer, East Howden
- Colledge Teasdale, master mariner, 40, Nile street
- Colley Robert, agent, Preston
- Collins Ralph, grocer, 69, Clive-street
- Collins Thomas, marine store dealer, Grey Horse Quay
- Collinson Simpson, draper, 28, Union-st
- Collinson Joseph, draper (J. Collinson & Son); ho. Linskill-street
- Collinson Joseph, junr. draper (J. Collinson & Son); ho. Howard-street
- Collinson Joseph, & Son, drapers, 39, Tyne-st
- Colley George, agent, 35, Percy-street
- Collyer Benj. J. dyer, 7, Stephenson-street
- Common John, boot & shoemaker, Nile-st
- Conley James, engine builder & shipsmith, Duke-st; ho. 12, Nelson-street

- Constable John Charles, private teacher, Preston-lane
- Cook John, master mariner, 45, Church-st
- Cook Wm. cork manufacturer, Bull-ring
- Cook William, beerhouse, Duke-street
- Cooke Margaret, teacher, Church-street
- Cooke Nicholas, boot & shoemaker, Tyne-st
- Cookson W. I. & Co. lead manufacturers, Hay Hole, Howden
- Cookson Thos. shipbroker and commission agent, 6, Church-street
- Cooper J. master mariner, 18, Russell-st
- Cooper Jas. steamboat proprietor, South-st
- Cooper John, dealer in groceries, Middle-st
- Cooper William, master mariner, Nelson-st
- Cooper Wm. boatbuilder, North street
- Coppin John, barrister, Northumberland-pl
- Coppin Mrs. Mary, Northumberland-place
- Coppock Henry, shipbroker (Newcastle); ho. 18, Spring-terrace
- Corbett Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Corder Octavius, chemist and druggist, Tyne-street
- Cornforth Mrs. Mary, 1, Cecil-street
- Cotton John L. solicitor, Norfolk-street; ho. Cobourg place
- Coulson George F. dyer, Linskill-street
- Coulson Mr. Thos. Reed-street
- Coulthard Wm. B. vict. *Push and Pull*, 3, Bedford-street
- Coutts & Parkinson, iron shipbuilders, Willington Quay
- Coutts John, Esq. Willington Lodge
- Coventry Andrew, baker and flour dealer, Bedford-street
- Coward Edward, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Coward Henry, surgeon, 13, Howard-street
- Cowell John, vict. *Blue Bell*, Bell-street
- Cowey Peter, vict. and tailor, *Priory Inn*, Bank Top, Tynemouth
- Cownes James, master mariner, Church-st
- Cowperthwaite James, steamboat proprietor, South-street
- Coxon Mrs. Dinah, shipowner, King-st
- Coxon John, auctioneer and appraiser, Church-way
- Coxon Thos. shipowner, Northumberld.-sq
- Coxon Lambton, master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Coxon Wm. vict. *George Tavern*, King-st
- Coxon Wm. boot and shoemkr. Church-way
- Craggs Wm. butcher, Dotwick-street
- Cram Geo. master mariner, 3, Walker-pl
- Cramman Jacob, earthenware and marine store dealer, Duke-street
- Craig Mr. Thomas, Preston
- Crawford John J. accountant, Stephenson-st
- Crawford Mrs. Sarah, Northumberland-sq
- Crawford Mr. Thos. Northumberland-square
- Crawford Thomas C. assistant overseer for Preston, Cullercoats, and Whitley, and commission and insurance agent, Norfolk-street
- Crawley Frances, dressmaker, King-street
- Crawshay Mr. George, Tynemouth Hall, Tynemouth
- Creigh B. master mariner, 58, Howard-st
- Creigh Joseph G. master mariner, Stephenson-street
- Creighton James, block, mast, and pump maker (Wright & Creighton); ho. Little Bedford-street
- Cresswell John, vict. *Crescent Tavern*, Hudson-street
- Crighton Alexander, brewer and wine and spirit merch. (Bartleman & Crighton); ho. Northumberland-square
- Crighton Edwin, brewer, and wine & spirit merchant (Bartleman & Crighton); ho. Northumberland-square
- Crosthwaite Joseph, steamboat proprietor, 99, Bedford-street
- Crow Benj. printer, 19½, Clive-street
- Crow Thos. grocer, tea-dealer, and flour-dealer, 59, Bedford-street
- Cruddes Mr. Wm. 31, Percy-street
- Crutwell Mrs. Isabella, Sidney-street
- Cummings John, plumber, brazier, &c. Tyne-street
- Cunningham Mr. J. Front-st. Tynemouth
- Cunningham Lennox T. M.D. & surgeon, R.N. Huntingdon-place, Tynemouth
- Cuthbert John, Middle-st. Tynemouth
- Cuthbertson Geo. butcher, Linskill-street
- Cuthbertson James, master mariner, Linskill-street
- Cutty Mr. Geo. A. 1, Northumberland-st
- DAGLISH Mrs. M. Cliff Cottage, Tynemth
- Dakers Wm. chemist and druggist, 10, Dotwick-street
- Dale Henry, solicitor, etc. (S. J. & Henry Dale); ho. Northumberland-square
- Dale Mrs. Jane, Newcastle-terrace, Tynemouth
- Dale John, master mariner, 21, Stephenson-street
- Dale John, shipowner, 36, Dockwray-sq
- Dale Peter, ship and insurance broker, and shipowner (P. Dale & Co.); ho. Camp-ter
- Dale Peter & Co. ship & insurance brokers, and shipowners, Howard-street
- Dale S. J. & Henry, solicitors and clerks to the Borough Magistrates, 44, Dockwray-square

- Dale Shallett John, solicitor, etc. (S. J. & Henry Dale); ho. Dockwray-square
- Dale Mr. Wm. Newcastle-ter. Tynemouth
- Dalton John, vict. *Albion Hotel*, Norfolk-st
- Davey Benj. master mariner, Linskill-street
- Davidson George, blacksmith, cartwright, and agricultural implement maker, Monkseaton
- Davidson Henry N. painter and glazier, Dotwick-street; ho. Ropery Bank
- Davidson John, master mariner, Sidney-st
- Davidson John, furniture broker, 21, Wellington-street
- Davidson J. acting tide surveyor, King-st
- Davidson Michael, tailor, 23, North-street
- Davidson Robert, smith and agricultural implement maker, Preston
- Davie Margt. dealer in sundries, Collingwood-street
- Davison George, provision merchant (Fawcus & Davison); ho. Preston
- Davison John, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Davison John, farmer, Preston
- Davison Percy, hairdresser and dealer in toys, Tyne-street
- Davison Robert, dealer in sundries, and postman, Linskill-street
- Davison Robert, parish clerk & assistant overseer for North Shields, 1, Wellington-street
- Davison Thos. butcher, Charlotte-street, and at Tynemouth
- Davison & Son, brewers, malsters, & wholesale wine and spirit merchants, Monkseaton Brewery
- Davison Thos. D. brewer, malster, & wine and spirit merchant (Davison & Son); ho. Monkseaton
- Davison William, butcher and shipowner, Liddell-street; ho. Howard-street
- Davison William, brewer, malster, and wine and spirit merchant (Davison & Son); ho. Monkseaton
- Dawson Andrew, glass and china dealer, Tyne-street
- Dawson Ann, dealer in sundries, Northumberland-street
- Dawson Charles, cooper, 11, Bell street
- Dawson Errington, butcher, Tyne-street; ho. Howard-street
- Dawson James, tailor, Albion-street
- Dawson J. vict. *Bambrough Castle*, Preston
- Dawson John C. grocer, Dotwick-street; ho. Bedford-street
- Dawson Thos. builder, joiner, and cabinet maker, 1, Toll-square
- Day George, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Day Richard, grocer and chemist and druggist, 29, Union-street; ho. Dockwray-sq
- Day Richard, keeper of the High Light-house, Dockwray-square
- Dearness Jane, hosier, &c. Tyne-street
- Dennison Hannah, beerhouse, Charlotte-st
- Dennison Robert, dealer in groceries, 54, Stephenson-street
- Deplidge Williman & Frederick, Huntingdon place, Tynemouth
- Derigh Martin, vict. *Hibernian Tavern*, Bell-street
- Derigh Michael, marine store dealer, Liddell-street
- Derry Robt. vict. *Admiral Nelson*, Liddell-st
- Detchton Oswald, grocer, 3, Union-street
- Dial Jonas, steamboat owner, South-street
- Dick James T. baker, New-row
- Dickinson Matthew, watch and clockmaker, Clive-street; ho. Church-way
- Dickman Mr. David, Norfolk-street
- Ditchburn Gawin, bookbinder, Camden-In
- Dixon Benj. smith & farrier, Knott's-lane, ho. Stephenson-street
- Dixon Christopher, master mariner, 73, Norfolk-street
- Dixon Mr. John, 6, Sidney-street
- Dixon John, pawnbroker, Dotwick-st; ho. Mount Pleasant
- Dixon Joseph, grocer, The Allotment
- Dixon Jane, straw-bonnet maker, Upper Pearson-street
- Dixon Joseph, master mariner, Bedford-st
- Dixon Richard, ship and engine smith, and publican, Dotwick-street
- Dixon R. dealer in sundries, Low Lights
- Dixon R. marine store dealer, Low Lights
- Dixon Mr. Robert C. Norfolk-street
- Dixon Wm. slate merchant, George-street
- Dixon Wm. publican and master mariner, 3, Tyne-street
- Dixon Wm. master mariner, Church-way
- Dobinson G. L. & Co. ship and insurance brokers, and Portuguese Vice Consuls, Tyne-street
- Dobinson G. L. ship and insurance broker, &c. (G. L. Dobinson & Co.); ho. King-st
- Dobinson Thos. S. shipowner, King-street
- Dobson Geo. vict. *Newcastle Arms*, Clive-st
- Dobson John, brick and tile manufacturer, Percy Banks, Tile Works
- Dobson J. vict. *Cannon Inn*, Chirton Hill
- Dodd Jas. Philips, L.L.D. Grove Academy; ho. Northumberland-square
- Dodds P. A. manager of the National Provincial Bank of England. and Insurance agent, Howard-street

- Dodds Adam, vict. *Old Post Office*, Tyne-st  
 Dodds Ralph, master mariner, Waterville-  
 terrace  
 Donaldson Thomas, master mariner, 57,  
 Camden-street  
 Donkin James, shipowner, 28, King-street  
 Doran John, vict. *White Hart Inn*, Bed-  
 ford-street  
 Doubleday Jane, beerhouse, and dealer in  
 sundries, Linskill-street  
 Douglass and Son, pawnbrokers, and boot  
 and shoemakers, Bull-ring  
 Douglass Jas. pawnbrokers, &c. (Douglass  
 and Son); ho. Bull-ring  
 Douglass James, junr. pawnbroker, &c.  
 (Douglass & Son); ho. Bull-ring  
 Douglass Thomas, chemist and druggist,  
 68, Bedford-street  
 Douthwaite Geo. boot and shoemaker, 2,  
 Union-street  
 Dowe Elizabeth, vict. *Starling Inn*, Mil-  
 burn-place  
 Dowe Jas. boat builder and ship owner,  
 Elders' Quay; ho. Camden-street  
 Dowe Jas. boat builder, Limekiln Shore,  
 and Low Lights; ho. Linskill-street  
 Downes Charlotte, milliner and hosier, 14,  
 Union-street  
 Downes Edward, vict. *Green Man*, Liddell-st  
 Downie Jas. shipowner and ship chandler  
 Duke-street; ho. 47, Percy-street  
 Downie Robt. master mariner, 37, Church-st  
 Downie Wm. shipowner, 3, Cecil-street  
 Dowsland Dorothy, straw-bonnet maker,  
 Camden-lane  
 Doxford Matthew, whitesmith and bell  
 hanger, Bell-street  
 Driver Robt. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Driver Thos. master mariner, Stephenson-st  
 Drummond Daniel, fruiterer, New Quay  
 Drummond George, fruiterer and dealer in  
 game, New Quay; ho. New Cut  
 Drury Edward W. milliner and laceman,  
 19, Tyne-street  
 Drury Mrs. Margaret, Stephenson-street  
 Drury Miss Mary Ann, Front-st Tynemouth  
 Drury Mary Ann, vict. *Sawyers' Arms*,  
 Liddell-street  
 Dryden George, shipowner, Northumber-  
 land-square  
 Dryden John, shipowner, Camp-terrace  
 Dryden Mrs. Mary, Northumberland-sq  
 Duffy Patrick, wine and spirit merchant,  
 Nile-street  
 Duncan Wm. biscuit baker, Beacon-street  
 Dunn Charles, shipowner and master  
 mariner, 19, Percy-street  
 Dunn Mr. Anthony, King-street  
 Dunn Harriet, milliner, 92, Bedford-street  
 Dunn John, master mariner, Linskill-street  
 Dunn Joseph & Sons, butchers & farmers,  
 Clive-st, Tynemouth; ho. Monkseaton  
 Dunn Joshua, mstr. mariner, 30, Camden-st  
 Dunn Lewis, blacksmith and vict. *Travel-  
 lers Rest*, Murton  
 Dunn Robert, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Dunn Rob, mstr. mariner, 105, Howard-st  
 Dunn William, grocer and spirit merchant,  
 Howard-street  
 Dunn Wm. master mariner, Linskill-street  
 Dunn Wm. grocer, 48, Church-street  
 EASSON John, dealer in sundries, Wooden  
 Bridge; ho. 60, Bell-street  
 Eden Mrs. Jane, 10, Spring-terrace  
 Edington James S. grocer and druggist,  
 Charlotte-street  
 Edwards Dorothy, dressmaker, Stephen-  
 son-street  
 Elgie Ann, wine and spirit merchant, Col-  
 lingwood-street  
 Elliott Mrs. Ann, 2, Spring-terrace  
 Elliot Francis, master mariner, Lower  
 Pearson-street  
 Elliot John, master mariner, Nile-street  
 Elliot Mrs. Maria, 43, Stephenson-street  
 Elliot Robert, shipowner, 64, Church-street  
 Elliot Robert W. chemist, druggist, and  
 grocer, 20, Bull-ring; ho. 73, Camden-st  
 Elliot Thomas, shipowner, Camden-street  
 Elliott Alice, straw-bonnet maker and mil-  
 liner, Dotwick-street  
 Elliott John, vict. *Staitth House*, E. Howden  
 Elliott Jane, vict. *Prince of Wales*, Union-st  
 Elliott Wm. shipowner, 11, Toll-square  
 Elliott Wm. jun. sail maker & shipowner,  
 Custom House Quay; ho. 26, Sidney-st  
 Elliott Wm. tallow chandler, Collingwood-st  
 Ellis Alexander, master mariner, Church-  
 way  
 Ellis Joseph & Co. ship smiths, and chain  
 and anchor manufacturers, Bell-street  
 Ellis Jos. ship smith, &c. (J. Ellis & Co.);  
 ho. 39, Norfolk-street  
 Ellis Richard, ironmonger, 26, Duke-st;  
 ho. King-street  
 Ellison John, fruiterer, New Quay; ho. 16,  
 Nile-street  
 Ellison Thomas, master mariner, 42,  
 Howard-street  
 Elstob Ralph, vict. *Shipwrights' Arms*,  
 Percy-street, Tynemouth  
 Elsdon James cooper, Bedford-street; ho.  
 Norfolk-street

- Elsdon Robert, master mariner, Upper Pearson-street
- Embleton Thos. grocer, Percy-st. Tynemouth
- Embleton Wm. cabinet maker and joiner, Knotts-lane, Tynemouth
- Emery Jane, vict. *Globe Inn*, Bell-street
- Emmerson Wm. surgeon, Howard-street
- Engelbert Theodore, botanist, Duke-street
- England John, relieving officer for North Shields District; office, New Quay; ho. 49, Tyne-street
- English G. H. mstr. mariner, Stephenson-st
- English Henry, ship surveyor & insurance agent, 5, Sidney street
- English William, saddler & harness maker, Little Bedford-street
- Errington Miss Isabella, artist, 21, Norfolk-st
- Errington Isabella, vict. *Masons' Arms*, Stephenson-street
- Eskdale James, fishmonger, Linskill-street
- Eskdale Joaathan, hairdresser and toyman, and post office receiving house, Russell-st
- Eskdale Thos. dlr. in sundries, Charlotte-st
- Etherington Jas. master mariner, Church-st
- Ewart Richard, grocer, 31, Tyne-street; ho. Northumberland-square
- FAIR Roger, master mariner, Nile-street
- Fairweather Isabella, dealer in groceries, 26, West Percy-street
- Farrow John, master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Faulkner Edwd. master mariner, Church-st
- Fawcett Joseph, shipowner, 3, Spring-ter
- Fawcus Geo. ship builder and shipowner (Morrison and Fawcus); ho. Spring-ter
- Fawcus John, shipowner and merchant (Pow and Fawcus); ho. Dockwray-sq
- Fawcus Mrs. Margaret, Etal Villa
- Fawcus Robert F. ship chandler, Bell-st; ho. 7, Walker-place
- Fawcus & Davison, prov. merchants, Bell-st
- Fell Barbara, milliner, 62, Camden-street
- Fell Francis, ship block manufacturer and timber merchant (Hall and Fell); ho. Linskill-street
- Fell Henry, master mariner, Nile-st
- Fenwick and Mayson; solicitors, Norfolk-st
- Fenwick Elizabeth, dealer in groceries, Dotwick-street
- Fenwick Henry William, solicitor, Dawson-square, Tynemouth
- Fenwick John W. solicitor, notary public and vice-consul for the two Sicilies, Tyne-street; ho. Spring-terrace
- Fenwick Mrs. Jane, Saville-street
- Fenwick John, farmer, Preston
- Fenwick John, solicitor (Fenwick and Mayson); ho. Preston Villa
- Fenwick Mr. Richard, 34, Dockwray-sq
- Fenwick Samuel, M.D. and surgeon, 7, Dockwray-square
- Fenwick Mr. Thos. South Preston Lodge
- Fenwick Thomas, borough surveyor and insurance agent, Norfolk-street; ho. Howard-street
- Fenwick Thomas, smith, Low Lights; ho. Sidney street
- Fenwick Wm. & Son, grocers, Bell-street
- Ferguson Thomas, butcher, Church-way
- Fergusson Ellen, vict. *Rose of Allandale*, Tynemouth
- Fiddian Rev. Benjamin, Howard-street
- Fiddler Robson, butcher, Bedford-street
- Ferney Jas. master mariner, 49, Sidney-st
- Fish John, butcher, Charlotte-street
- Fittis James & Co. ship chandlers & biscuit bakers, 1, Clive-street
- Fittis James, ship chandler and biscuit baker (Fittis & Co.); ho. Preston
- Fitzmaurice Francis T. butcher, Bedford-st
- Fletcher Mrs. Ann, 13, Spring-terrace
- Flett Thomas, master mariner, Howard-st
- Flinn Edward, steam-boat proprietor, 16, Percy-street
- Foot Charles, builder, joiner, & cartwright, Preston
- Ford Robert, smith, Limekiln Shore; ho. Mount Pleasant
- Flinn Edward, beer retailer, 24, W. Percy-st
- Forrest George, cabinet maker and joiner (Nicholson and Forest); ho. Hudson-st
- Forrest Mrs. Jane, 52, Percy-street
- Forrest John S. cabinet maker and joiner, Ropery Bank; ho. 45, Linskill-street
- Forrest Thos. hosier and outfitter, Clive-street; ho. Dale's-terrace
- Forster John, boot and shoemaker, Percy-street, Tynemouth
- Forster Mr. John, Front street, Tynemouth
- Fortune Wm. master mariner, George-st
- Foster Elizabeth, dyer, Bedford-street
- Foster Geo. grocer & tea dealer, Stephenson-street
- Foster Joseph, tailor & draper, 50, Percy-st
- Foster Robt. manager of the Union Bank, and insurance agent, 10, Howard-street
- Foster William H. steam boat proprietor, South-street
- Fothergill Geo. draper, tailor, &c. 9, Tyne-st
- Forthergill Thomas, boot and shoemaker, Beacon-street
- Fraser Rev. H., M.A. 80, Bedford-street
- Frater Geo. chemist & grocer, 37, Tyne-st
- Freeman James, vict. *Dock House*, Dotwick-street
- Frazer Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st

- Frazier John, vict. *Shakespeare Tavern*, Howard-street
- French Mr. Jos. Hutchinson's Bldgs. Toll sq
- French George, leather merchant, Union-street; ho. Hutchinson's Buildings
- French Jos. jun. ship-broker, New Quay; ho. Hutchinson's Buildings
- Freshwater Henry, inspector of the River Police, Norfolk-street
- Fronde Thos. W. ship and insurance agent, 8, Percy-terrace
- Frost Mr. Joseph, 100, Howard-street
- Frost John, master mariner, & shipowner, 68, Norfolk-street
- Frost John, tailor, hosier, milliner, and outfitter, 5, Tyne-st. and 55, Clive-street
- Fry Miss Lydia, Linskill-street
- Fryar Mark, salt and whiting manufacturer, Whitehill Point, and coal merchant Percy Main; ho. Whitehill Point
- Fryer Mr. Wm. 7, Newcastle-street
- Fulthorp John, master mariner, Camden-st
- GALLILEE Robt A. master mariner, Nile-st
- Gallon Georgiana, wine and spirit merchant Clive-street
- Gallon Peter, vict. *Dock Inn*, Bull-ring, and smith and farrier, Collingwood-street
- Garrard John M. tailor, 58, Bedford-st.
- Garrick Robt. master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Gascoigne Richd. master mariner, Nile-st
- Geddes Geo. plumber, brazier, & gasfitter, Middle-street; ho. Percy-st Tynemouth
- Gething Sml. teacher, 16, Dockwray-square
- Geldart Mr. Wm. 8, West Percy-street
- Gibson Chas. vict. *Highlander Inn*, Union-rd
- Gibson Henry, pawnbroker, 54 and 56, Bedford-street
- Gibson James, butcher, 43, Tyne-street, and 63, Clive-street
- Gibson Jas. mstr. mariner, 29, Stephenson-st
- Gibson Mrs. Jane, 4, Cecil-street
- Gibson Joseph, shipowner, Brock House, Albion-street
- Gibson Josiah, master mariner, Northumberland-street
- Gibson Thos. sailmaker and shipowner, Shepherd's Quay; ho. 79, Bedford-street
- Gibson Joseph, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Gibson Thos. jun. shipowner, Russell-st
- Gibson Thomas W. master mariner, 43, Howard-street
- Gibson Thos. grocer, chemist and druggist, New Quay; ho. Sidney-street
- Gibson William, steam-boat proprietor, Camden-street
- Gibson Wm. master mariner, Wellington-st
- Gibson William, master mariner, Sidney-st
- Gill Mark, vict. *Crown and Anchor*, Clive-st
- Gillow Rev. Thomas (Catholic) St. Cuthbert's-terrace
- Glaholm William, butcher, Bull-ring
- Gledston Jos. vict. *Meters Arms* Queen-st
- Glover John, brewer & publican, Clive-st
- Goldberg Samuel, letter carrier, Beacon-st
- Golightly Robt. vict. *Duke of Wellington*, East Howden
- Goodfellow Mary, vict. *Shepherdess Inn*, Anchor Quay
- Gossage William Herbert, Smelting Works, Wellington Quay
- Graham Elizabeth, clothier and outfitter, Liddell-street
- Graham Geo. marine-store dlr. Camden-In
- Graham John, smith, Ropery-bank
- Graham John cabinet maker, and furniture broker, and commission agent, 30, Camden-street
- Graham Joseph, grocer, Bell-street; ho. 72 Linskill-street
- Graham Wm. vict. *Black Bull*, Liddell-st
- Graham William, master mariner, Stephenson-street
- Graham Wm. P. mstr. mariner, 29, Sidney-st
- Grant Jas. earthenware manufactr. Pit-row
- Grant John, boat builder, (Thoburn and Grant); ho. Chirton
- Gray George, master mariner, Church-st
- Gray James, shipowner, Camden-street
- Gray Jos. N. master mariner, Ropery-bank
- Gray Robert C. agent, Edwith, Fellgate
- Gray Marshall, block and mastmaker, Bell-street; ho. Sidney-street
- Green Dorothy, shipowner, Linskill-street
- Green John, master mariner, Howard-st
- Green Jos. draper, Union-street; ho. 49, West Percy-street
- Green Thomas, shipowner, Linskill-street
- Green Wm. master mariner, 6, George-st
- Green Wm. shiphandler, and sailmaker, Bell-street
- Greenhow Conrad H. ship and insurance broker, Tyne-st; ho. 28, Dockwray-sq
- Greenwell Wm. professor of music, Dale's-ter
- Greenwell Wm. cabinet maker, Linskill-st ho. 26, Nile-street
- Gregson Mr. Alexander, 1, Nelson-street
- Grèy Henry, master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Grey Joseph, vict. Spring Gardens, Albion-st
- Grey Wm. shipowner, 30, Sidney-street
- Grieves Archibald, dyer, Stephenson-street
- Grieves Wm. mstr. mariner, Little Bedford-st
- Grigs Thomas, master mariner, 5, Upper Norfolk-street
- Groat Thos. vict. *Swedish Arms*, Bell-street
- Gustard Wm. boot and shoemaker, Duke-st

- Guildford Geo. sailmaker, and shipowner, Custom House Quay; ho. Newcastle-st  
 Guymer Wm. Birmingham and Sheffield Warehouse, 20, Clive-street  
 HADAWAY Dixon, insurance agent, Bedford-street  
 Hadaway Edward, baker and flour dealer, 6, Linskill-street  
 Hadaway Isabella, grocer, 13, Camden-st  
 Hadaway Thos. D. butcher, 47, Tyne-street, and Milburn-place  
 Haddon Geo. vict. *Post Boy*, Stephenson-st  
 Haggerston John, butcher, Church-way; ho. Nile-street  
 Haggerston John K. butcher, Norfolk-st; ho. Nile-street  
 Haggie Robt. H. & Co. patent rope manfrs. Lishman's Quay, and Willington Ropery  
 Haggie Robt. H. rope manufacturer (R.H. Haggie & Co.); ho. Willington Villa  
 Haigh Mrs. Elizab. Front-st. Tynemouth  
 Halcrow John, master mariner, Church-st  
 Hall & Fell, Steam Saw Mill, shipblock manufacturers, and timber merchants, Hudson-street  
 Hall Anthony, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Hall Geo. vict. and shipowner, *Granby Hotel*, Church-street  
 Hall Geo. boot & shoe maker, 22, Union-st  
 Hall George, shipblock manufacturer, and timber merchant (Hall & Fell); ho. 90, Stephenson-street  
 Hall Geo. grocer and tea dealer, Bull-ring; ho. 2, Newcastle-street  
 Hall James, grocer, Chirton  
 Hall Jas. master mariner, Railway-street  
 Hall Mrs. Jane, teacher, Albion-street  
 Hall John, vict. *Highlanders' Arms*, Liddell-st  
 Hall John, grocer, flour and general dealer, Liddell-street  
 Hall John, master mariner, Linskill-street  
 Hall John, bookseller and stationer, Tract and Bible Society's depôt, 8, Camden-st; ho. 38, Camden-street  
 Hall John, dealer in groceries, Stephenson-st  
 Hall John & Joseph, tripe preparers, Clive-st  
 Hall John, boot and shoemaker, Camden-st  
 Hall Mr. John, Bird-street  
 Hall John, tripe preparer (J. & J. Hall); ho. 14, Nelson-street  
 Hall Joseph, grocer, Front-st. Tynemouth  
 Hall Joseph, farmer and assistant overseer, Billy Mill  
 Hall Joseph, tripe preparer (J. & J. Hall); ho. Little Bedford-street  
 Hall Matthew, shipowner, Northumberland-house, Stephenson-street  
 Hall Joseph, farmer and overseer, for Chirton, Billy Mill  
 Hall Sarah, dr. in sundries, Collingwood-st  
 Hall Thos. master mariner, 16, Nelson-st  
 Hall Mr. Wm. Moor-house, near Billy Mill  
 Hammond Wm. vict. *Sussex Arms*, Duke-st  
 Hancock Edmund, master mariner, 12, George-street  
 Hansell Richard, shipowner, Lovaine-ter  
 Hansell Robt. & Sons, rope manufacturers, Chirton Ropery  
 Harbutt Thos. wine and spirit merchant and commission agent, and brewer, 63, Bedford-street  
 Harbutt Thos. J. vict. *Clock Vaults*, Toll-sq  
 Harbutt T. J. ironmonger, Bedford-street  
 Harcuss John, block and mast maker, Custom-house Quay; ho. Stephenson-st  
 Harcuss John, mstr. mariner, Stephenson-st  
 Harper Benjamin, grocer, Bell-street  
 Harper George, confectioner, Duke-street  
 Harper Jas. master mariner, Wellington-st  
 Harper Nicholas, master mariner, Norfolk-st  
 Harris Mary Ann, vict. *Crown and Cushion*, Liddell-street  
 Harrison Henry, chemist, druggist, and grocer, 39, Duke-st; ho. 77, Church-way  
 Harrison Henry, grocer, Church-way  
 Harrison John, master mariner, Hudson-st  
 Harrison Mr. John, South Preston  
 Harrison Junius, iron and brass founder, Dotwick-street; ho. Waterville-terrace  
 Harrison Robt. printer, chart and book-seller, stationer, and insurance agent, 44, Tyne-street, and 1, Dockway-square  
 Harrison Thos. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Harrison Thomas, master mariner, 1, Smith's-place, Toll-square  
 Harrison Thos. master mariner, 30, Stephenson-street  
 Harrison Wm. steamboat owner, Coble-dean  
 Hart Jane, milliner, 62, Linskill-street  
 Hart Wm. surgeon, 48, Camden-street  
 Haswell Thomas, teacher, Albion-street  
 Hay Edward baker, 16, Clive-street  
 Hay Richard, butcher and shipowner 48, Liddell-street  
 Hays John, bookseller, 54, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Heal John, furniture broker, Church-way  
 Heans Wm. master mariner, 26, Wellington-street  
 Hearn Mr. John, Northumberland-square  
 Heaton Thos. blacksmith, Liddell-street; ho. Bedford-street  
 Hedley Dorothy, teacher, Linskill-street  
 Hedley James T. grocer, Middle-street  
 Hedley John, painter & glazier, 24, Tyne-st

- Hedley John, draper & outfitter, Howard-st and Union-street; ho. Camden-street
- Hedley Jos. vict. *North Star*, Bell-street
- Hedley Joseph, tailor, Stephenson-street
- Hedley Robert, tailor, 21, Camden-lane
- Henderson John J. clothier, and tailor, Clive-street
- Henderson Jos. master mariner, Stephenson-street
- Henderson Rev. Michael, Howard-street
- Henderson Ralph, master mariner, 24, Spring-terrace
- Henderson Robt. printer, bookseller, and stationer, 4, Church-way
- Henderson Wm. vict. *Pine Apple*, George-st
- Hepple Mr. Lionel, Northumberland-square
- Hepple and Landells, engineers, Mount Pleasant
- Hepple Lionell, sergeant of police, Norfolk-street
- Hepple Thos. engineer (Hepple & Landells); ho. Milburn-place
- Herdman Edw. agent and furniture broker, Linskill-street
- Herdman Thomas, farmer and steward, Chirton Hill Farm
- Heron Thos. currier and leather merchant, 15, Saville-street
- Heslop Geo. master mariner, Howard-st
- Heslop Geo. tailor, Camden-street
- Hewison Ann, dlr. in sund. Stephenson-st
- Hewison Ralph, butcher, Upper Pearson-st
- Hewison Thomas, cooper, Dotwick-street; ho. South-street
- Hewitt Wm. basket maker, Bedford-street
- Hewson Shallett, shipowner, Howard st; ho. Camp-terrace
- Hill Dennis & Sons, drapers & outfitters, 8, Howard-street & 26, Union-street
- Hill Robert S. Kalographic Portrait Gallery, 45, Tyne-street
- Hill Dennis, draper, &c. (D. Hill & Sons); ho. 24, Howard-street
- Hindmarsh Ann, butcher, Duke-street
- Hindmarsh John, butcher, Middle-street, Tynemouth; ho. Chirton
- Hindmarsh Jno. vict. *Hopewell Pit*, Chirton
- Hindshaw James, pipe manfr. Bell-street
- Hislop Geo. bootmaker, 7, Bedford-street
- Hobbs Geo. vict. *Nag's Head*, Bell-street
- Hogarth Jno. boot & shoemaker, Liddell-st
- Hogarth Wm. tailor, 65, Church-street
- Hodgson John, linen & woollen draper & silk mercer, 29, Market-pl. South Shields
- Hogg Edward, shipowner & master mariner, Linskill-street
- Hogg Edward, beerhouse, Percy-street
- Hogg Thos. F. gardener, Preston-lane
- Hogg Mary Ann, vict. *Cumberland House*, Liddell-street
- Hogg Robt. master mariner, 8, George-st
- Holland Benjamin, master mariner, Little Bedford-street
- Holland Wm. dlr. in sunds. Railway-terrace
- Holliday Saml. commission agt. Linskill-st
- Holmes Geo. senr. hair dresser, 7, Clive-st
- Home Miss Isabella, seminary, 29, Dock-wray-square
- Honeyman John, draper, Tyne-street
- Hope Surtees, agt. & farmer, Burdon Main
- Hope Mrs. Jane & Sons, colliery owners, Hopewell Colliery, Chirton
- Hope Mrs. Jane, colliery owner (Jane Hope & Son); ho. Burdon Main
- Hope William, colliery owner (Jane Hope & Son); ho. Burdon Main
- Hope George, shipbuilder and surveyor, Linskill-street
- Hopper William, vict. *Tynemouth Lodge*, Tynemouth-road
- Hornsby Isabella, vict. *Turk's Head*, Front-street, Tynemouth
- Hornsby George, builder, contractor, building surveyor, appraiser, and commission agent, 74, Upper Stephenson-street
- Hornsby Thomas N. builder and joiner; Charlotte-street. ho. Linskill-street
- Howett Titus, vict. *Salutation Inn*, Front-street, Tynemouth
- Horsley Mr. John, 32, Sidney-street
- Horton Thomas, tin & ironplate worker & brazier, Dotwick street; ho. Chirton
- Hoult James, diver, Linskill-street
- Howey Jno. publican, carver & turner, Tyne-st
- Hudson Mrs. Mary, 40, Percy-street
- Hudson Jno. boot & shoemaker, Low Lights
- Hudson Thomas, surgeon dentist (Hudson & Co.); ho. South Preston Cottage
- Hudson James, auctioneer & appraiser, 13, Newcastle-terrace, Tynemouth
- Hudson & Co. surgn. dentists, 4, Camden-st
- Hudspeth Richard, master mariner, Upper Pearson-street
- Huggup Isab. straw-bonnet mkr. George-st
- Huggup Mr. William, 11, Huntingdon-place, Tynemouth
- Hughes Thomas, Esq. Hylton Lodge
- Hull Luke, master mariner, Nelson-street
- Humble Jno. btchr. & shipowner, 6, Clive-st
- Humble Pearson, grocer, Union-street
- Hume John, postmaster & insur. agent, 15, Camden-st. & pawnbroker, Camden-ln
- Humphrey Geo. master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Humphrey John, master mariner, 10, Upper Norfolk-street
- Humphrey Mary, milliner, 25, Wellington-st

- Hunter Christopher, insurance agent, 8, Tyne-street; ho. Albion Cottage  
 Hunter Eleanor, *Phoenix Tavern*, Bedford-st  
 Hunter George William, *Crown & Sceptre Tavern*, Stephenson-street  
 Hunter Geo. steamboat proptr. Ropery-bk  
 Hunter John, painter, glazier, and paper hanger, Tyne-street  
 Hunter John, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Hunter Robert, builder, Wellington-street; ho. Preston  
 Hunter Robert, whitesmith, Ropery-bank; ho. Linskill-street  
 Hunter Thos. dealer in sundries, South-st  
 Hunter Thomas, chemist, druggist, and grocer, Duke-street  
 Hunter Wm. pawnbroker, 39, Church-st  
 Hunter Taylor S. builder, contractor, grocer, & commission agent, Cullercoats  
 Huntley Geo. H. surgeon, East Howden  
 Huntley James, master mariner, Front-st. Tynemouth  
 Hurrell Saml. master mariner, Norfolk-st  
 Hurrell Wm. master mariner, Norfolk-st  
 Hurst Edward, watchmaker, &c. Union-street; ho. Preston-lane  
 Hutchinson John, vict. & coach proprietor, *Percy Arms*, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Hutchinson Miss Mary, Toll-square  
 Hutchinson Thos. marine store dealer, & ship carpenter, Bell-street; ho. Toll-sq
- ILDERTON Elizabeth, dealer in sundries, Clive-street  
 Iley Ralph, iron & tinplate worker & brazier, & compass maker, Clive-street  
 Ingledew & Daggett, solicitors, Tyne-street  
 Ingledew Henry, clerk to the County Court, Tyne-street  
 Innes George, house agent, Howard-street  
 Inness Charles, cabinet maker and joiner, Camden-lane  
 Irvin Mr. Thomas, Albion-street  
 Irvin William, shipowner, Nile-street  
 Irwin Archibald, vict. *Saddle Inn*, 7, Norfolk-street  
 Isbiste William, grocer, Bell-street
- JACK Rev. Archibald, Lovaine-terrace  
 Jack Wm. master mariner, 37, Nile-street  
 Jackson Aaron, master mariner, Church-st  
 Jackson Abraham, clothier & outfitter, Liddell-street  
 Jackson Alexander, mason, Norfolk-street  
 Jackson Geo. master mariner, Church-st  
 Jackson Hy. clothier & outfitter, Liddell-st  
 Jackson Jas. vict. *Centurian*, Collingwood-sq  
 Jackson John, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Jackson Robert D. boot & shoemaker, & publican, Albion-street  
 Jackson Thomas, auctioneer, stock & share broker, commission & insurance agt. 66, Camden-st. & 2, Dean-st. South Shields  
 Jameson Andrew, master mariner, Church-st  
 Jameson Henry A. draper & hosier, East-street, Milburn-place  
 Jamieson Jas. gardener, Milton-ln. Chirton  
 Jamson James, professor of music, 24, Saville-street  
 Jefferson Mr. James, 63, Norfolk-street  
 Jenkins Charles M. ship & insurance broker, Howard-street; ho. Preston  
 Jennings Jas. P. refreshment rooms, Clive-st  
 Jewitt Abraham, shipowner, Linskill-st  
 Jobling Thomas, shipowner and master mariner, 28, Sidney-street  
 John Sarah, grocer, Linskill-street  
 John Sarah, shipowner, 8, Walker-place  
 Johnson Francis, carver & gilder, Union-lane; ho. Camden-street  
 Johnson Geo. shipowner, 23, Dockwray-sq  
 Johnson Henry, cabinet maker & joiner, 41, Stephenson-street  
 Johnson Henry, teacher, 29, Reed-street  
 Johnson Jas. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Johnson Jno. carver & gilder, 23, Camden-st  
 Johnson John, governor of Tynemouth Union Workhouse  
 Johnson Jno. mastr mariner, 52, Norfolk-st  
 Johnson Thomas, vict. *Crown*, Clive-street  
 Johnson Thomas, tailor, Norfolk-street  
 Johnson Wm. block & mast maker, Bell-street; ho. 44, Bedford-street  
 Johnstone Alice, dressmaker, George-street  
 Jones Matthew, grocer, Bull-ring  
 Jordan Robert, master mariner, 3, Toll-sq  
 Jules Thos. master mariner, Ropery-bank
- KAMINS Key Charles E. ship broker, Walker-place and at Newcastle  
 Kay Thomas, vict. *Industry*, Coble-dean  
 Kay Dixon, tailor, Duke-street  
 Kay Robert S. butcher, Church-way  
 Keeble William, furniture broker, Upper Pearson-street  
 Keeling Rev. Francis, Howard-street  
 Kelly Richard, printer, stationer, &c. (South Shields); ho. 17, Sidney-street  
 Kelday William, hair dresser, Tyne-street  
 Kelso Mrs. Elizabeth, 8, Spring-terrace  
 Kelso John Robt. ship owner & sail maker, Maitland-lane; ho. Camp-terrace  
 Kenlish Thos vict. *Custom House Tavern*, Bell-street  
 Kennedy Isabella, dlr. in groceries, North-st  
 Kennedy Mr. Alexander, 6, Newcastle-st

- Kerr Stair, draper, Albion-street  
 Kewney George, solicitor (Lietch & Kewney);  
 ho. Northumberland-square  
 Keys Samuel, tide surveyor, 16, Toll-sq  
 Kidd Robert, junior, solicitor & agent to  
 the Globe Fire & Life Insurance Company,  
 6, Linskill-street; ho. Westoe Durham  
 Kilgour R. S. collector of Her Majesty's  
 customs, Custom House, New Quay; ho.  
 Tynemouth  
 King James, dealer in groceries, Preston  
 King James, engraver & lithographer and  
 bookbinder, 9, Camden-street  
 King William, teacher, Queen-street  
 Kingston Jane, vict. & marine store dealer,  
*Garrick's Head*, Saville-street  
 Kirby Richard, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Klingell Cornelius, clock maker, 11, Sidney-st  
 Knott John, rope & twine manufacturer  
 (J. Knott & Sons); ho. Tyne-street  
 Knott John & Sons, rope & twine manu-  
 facturers, Tyne-street  
 Knott Matthew, master mariner, 8, Toll-sq  
 Knott Thomas, rope & twine manufacturer  
 (J. Knott & Sons); ho. 72, Norfolk-st  
 Knott Isaac, ropemaker and ship chandler,  
 East Howden  
 Knott William, butcher, Church-way; ho.  
 22, West Percy street  
 Knox David, surgeon, The Allotment  
 Knox Ann, vict. *Bay Horse*, Clive-street  
  
 LACY Edward R. ship owner, Nile-street  
 Laidler Elizabeth, vict. *Union*, Percy-st.  
 Tynemouth  
 Laidman Jane, milliner, Camden-street  
 Laing Mrs. Ann, Walker-place  
 Laing Brothers, shipowners & shipbuilders,  
 North Shields Dock  
 Laing Charles, shipowner & ship builder  
 (Laing Brothers); ho. Walker-place  
 Laing Mr. Joseph, Walker-place  
 Laing Robert, shipowner & ship builder  
 (Laing Brothers); ho. Rosella-place  
 Lamb Frederick, wine & spirit merchant,  
 4, Bath-terrace, Tynemouth  
 Lamb George H. agent, Percy-street  
 Lamb Henry, spirit vaults, 33, Clive-st  
 Lamb John, provision dealer, 8, Bedford-st  
 Lambert Lancelot, tobacconist, Clive-street;  
 ho. Nile-street  
 Lambert Ralph, cabinet maker and joiner  
 (White & Lambert); ho. George-street  
 Lambert Wm. cabinet maker & joiner, Bol-  
 ton's-yard; ho. 58, Stephenson-street  
 Landells John, cabinet maker & joiner,  
 Camden-street  
 Lavender Archibald, tchr. Upper Pearson-st  
  
 Landells Richard, engineer (Hepple and  
 Landells); ho. Nile-street  
 Lawrenson Charles, cabinet maker and  
 joiner, Charlotte-street; ho. Church-street  
 Laws Cuthbert U. agt. to the Duke of North-  
 umberland, solicitor & insurance agent,  
 New Quay; ho. Manor House, Tynemouth  
 Laws Anthony, steamboat propr. South-st  
 Lawson John R. steamboat owner South-st  
 Lawson John, furniture broker, Duke-street  
 Lee Robert, vict. *Rose Inn*, Mount-pleasant  
 Legg Sarah, steamboat owner, West-street  
 Leighton George, dealer in sunds. Percy-st  
 Lenney Thos. boot & shoemaker, Camden-  
 street; ho. Stephenson street  
 Lesanto Mr. Philip, Linskill-street  
 Leslie Adam H. shipowner, Cecil-street  
 Leslie Laurence, shipowner, Linskill-street  
 Lesslie Alexander, painter and glazier,  
 King-street  
 Lesslie James, shipowner and merchant,  
 Lovaine-terrace  
 Lesslie Hannah, dealer in sunds. Clive-st  
 Lesslie Thomas, vict. & butcher, *Fox Hunter  
 Inn*, Preston  
 Lesslie James, merchant and ship owner,  
 Clive-street; ho. Lovaine-terrace  
 Lesslie Tho. btchr. Bird-st. & at Monkseaton  
 Liddell Fred. wine & spirit mrcht. 4, Union-st  
 Liddell John G. naval academy, 13, Tyne-  
 street; ho. 12, Russell-street  
 Liddell John, vict. & steamboat proprietor,  
*Rob Roy*, Clive-street  
 Lietch & Kewney, solicitors and insurance  
 agents, 31, Howard-street  
 Lietch Thomas Carr, solicitor, &c. (Lietch  
 & Kewney) and notary, town-clerk and  
 clerk to the marine board, and to the  
 board of health; ho. Northumberland-sq.  
 Lilburn James, farmer, Preston  
 Lilburn Thos. painter and paper hanger,  
 Bedford-street  
 Lilley Thos. tailor & draper, 16, Linskill-st  
 Lindsay William Shaw, Esq. M.P. for Tyne-  
 mouth; ho. 17, Portland-place, London  
 Lindsey Thomas, master mariner, 75,  
 Church-way  
 Linskill William, Esq. deputy-lieutenant for  
 Northumberland, Tynemouth Lodge  
 Lishman Mrs. Annabella, 16, Spring-ter  
 Lister Rev. William, Nile-street  
 Little James, accountant, 3, Cobourg-place  
 Lodge George, grocer, shipowner, & master  
 mariner, 42, Church-way  
 Lodge Thos. master mariner, 67, Howard-st  
 Logan John, tailor, 74, Norfolk street  
 Lonsdale Jno. master mariner, Norfolk-st  
 Longstaff Robert, confectioner, Albion-st

- Longstaff William, canvass manufacturer, Camden-street; ho. Church-way  
 Longstaff William, butcher, Bedford-street  
 Lotinga Calmer, ship and insurance broker, 14, Toll-square, and at Newcastle  
 Lotinga N. S. ship and insurance broker, 4, Walker-place, and at Newcastle  
 Lotinga Saml. M. ship & insurance broker, 6, Toll-square, and at Newcastle  
 Low Henry T. ship and engine smith, Dotwick-street  
 Lowes George, smith, Preston  
 Lowes Joseph, cartwright, Tynemouth-road  
 Lowrey George Frederick, solicitor, notary public, and agent to the Atlas Fire & Life Assurance Company, 35, Tyne street; ho. Coach-lane  
 Lowrey John D. ship broker, New Quay  
 Lowthian Richard, grocer, Little Bedford-st  
 Lucas Dinah, grocer, Clive street  
 Luckley Thos. saddler and harness maker, Collingwood-street; ho. Sidney-street  
 Lumsdon John, master mariner, Norfolk-st  
 Lupton Mary, refreshment rooms, Rock Cottage, Tynemouth  
 Lyall George, cabinet maker, joiner, and furniture broker, Tyne-street  
 Lyall Hector, butcher, Charlotte-street
- MACKINTOSH** John, vict. *Duke of Wellington*, Church-way  
 Main Alex. vict. *Old Black Lion*, Clive-st  
 Manger Nicholas, painter and glazier, Clive-street  
 Malcolm Peter, gardener, 18, Russell-st  
 Maltby Mr. George R. George-street  
 Mankin Thos. vict. *Lamb Inn*, Dotwick-st  
 Manners William, master mariner, Camden-lane  
 Marley Bridget, teacher, 70, Church-street  
 Marley Margt. dealer in sundries, George-st  
 Marley Mr. Ralph, George-street  
 Marley Mr. William, George-street  
 Marr Marmaduke, surgeon, Clive-street  
 Marshall George, marine-store dealer, Charlotte-street  
 Marshall James, master mariner, Camden-lane  
 Marshall Mrs. Mary, Spring-terrace  
 Martin Henry, dealer in sundries, Clive-st  
 Martin Robt. master mariner, Nile-street  
 Martin William C. baker, Duke-street  
 Martin William S. baker, 35, Stephenson-st  
 Martindale William, teacher, Church-st  
 Massey Thomas S. carver and gilder, Linskill-street  
 Mather Francis, dealer in groceries, Charlotte-street  
 Mather Ralph, dr. in groceries, Bird-street
- Mathwin Fergus Forster, wine and spirit merchant, 63, Bell-street  
 Mattaie Jules, ship broker, Bell-street; ho. Toll-square  
 Matthews Thomas, plumber, brazier, and gas fitter, Liddell-street; ho. Camden-st  
 Mattison William, steam boat proprietor, Stephenson-street  
 Mattison Geo. marine store dealer, Bell-st  
 Mavor John, teacher, 61, Howard street  
 Maxwell Jacob, vict. *King William IV.*, Brunswick-place  
 Mayson John Walker, solicitor (Fenwick and Mayson), and registrar of births and deaths for North Shields district, Norfolk-street; ho. Church-street  
 McCallum and Co. ship chandlers, Black Cock Quay  
 McCall Alexander, boot and shoemaker, Percy-street, Tynemouth  
 McCallum, John, vict. and master mariner, *Crown Inn*, 19, Camden-street  
 McCullagh Peter, draper, 61, Bedford-st  
 McDonald Mrs. Elizabeth, shipowner, 22, Spring-terrace  
 McDowell J. inland revenue officer, 5, Toll-sq  
 McGregor Mary, vict. *Star and Garter* Front-street, Tynemouth  
 McGregor Duncan, marine store dr. Bell-st  
 McGuire Jas. vict. *Edinburgh Castle*, Bell-st  
 McKay William, slater, Linskill-street  
 McKellop Robert, block and mast maker and shipowner, High End of Limekiln Shore; ho. 20, South-street, Milburn-pl  
 McKenzie Thos. master mariner, Camden-st  
 McKenzie Thomas, teacher, Church-street  
 McLearn Elizabeth, dealer in sundries, Bedford-street  
 McLellan John, butcher and cooper, Bell-st  
 McLeod Donald, surgeon dentist (Hudson and Co.); ho. 4, Camden-street  
 McPhail John, hair dresser, 16, Saville-st  
 McPherson Mary, straw-bonnet maker, 12, Toll-square  
 Mease Solomon and Son, chemists and druggists, shipowners, merchants, and alkali manufacturers, Tyne-street  
 Mease Robert D. chemist and druggist, &c. (S. Mease and Son); ho. Howard-street  
 Mease Solomon, chemist and druggist, &c. (S. Mease and Son); ho. Howard-street  
 Medcalf Richard, solicitor, Saville-street  
 Meldenson Meyers, currier and leather cutter (Meldenson & Wolfson); ho. Church-st  
 Meldrum John, shipowner and master mariner, Northumberland-street  
 Meldrum Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Metcalf Mrs. Margaret, 16, Albion-street

- Metcalf Geo. shipowner, Northumbld-sq  
 Metcalfe Thomas, commission agent, 25,  
 Norfolk-street  
 Metcalfe Thos. shipowner, Northumbld-sq  
 Michael Jacob, shipowner, Hutchinson's-blds  
 Michael John, shipowner, 27, Hutchinson's-  
 buildings, Toll-square  
 Middleton John, tailor, North-street  
 Middlewood Joseph, fishmonger, Bedford-st  
 Milburn George and William, grocers and  
 bakers, Liddell-street  
 Milburn Geo. grocer and baker (G. & W.  
 Milburn); ho. 8, East Percy-street  
 Milburn Robt. manager of the Northumber-  
 land and Durham District Bank, and  
 insurance agent, 1, Camden-street  
 Milburn Wm. engineer, and iron founder,  
 Mount-pleasant; ho. Milburn place  
 Miller Chas. ironmonger, brazier, & cutler,  
 58, Clive street; ho. West Percy-street  
 Miller David, shipowner, 113, Bedford-st  
 Miller James, gardener, Preston-lane  
 Miller John, commanding officer of the  
 Coast Guard, 9, Tynemouth-place  
 Miller John, master mariner, 39, Percy-st  
 Miller John, confectioner, Clive-street  
 Miller Robert, shipowner, and dealer in  
 groceries, Sidney-street  
 Miller William, grocer, 38, Bell-street  
 Mills Mark, marine store dealer, Grey  
 Horse Quay  
 Minto Wm. vict. *Newcastle Arms*, Union-rd  
 Mitchell Robert, superintendent of police,  
 103, Howard-street  
 Mitchell Walter, shipowner, 43, Percy-st  
 Mitchenson Wm. vict. and joiner, *Sunder-  
 land Bridge Inn*, Clive-street  
 Moffoot Alexander & Son, tailors, Norfolk-st  
 Moffoot Elizabeth, confectioner, Camden-st  
 Moffoot Eleanor, boot and shoe dealer,  
 Tyne-street  
 Monkman Thos. confectioner, 15, Church-st  
 Moore Joseph, cabinet maker and furniture  
 broker, Dockwray-square  
 Moore Robert, provision dealer, &c. Lin-  
 skill-street  
 Moore Wm. vict. *Turk's Head*, Duke-street  
 Moore Wm. shipowner, 3, Bedford-terrace  
 Moralee John, shipwright, boat builder,  
 and smith, Limekiln Shore; ho. Coble-dean  
 Moralee Wm. H. optician, &c. Union-street  
 Mordue Wm. vict. *Staith House*, Low Lights  
 Mordue Wm. furniture broker, Bedford-st  
 Morris Charles, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Morris James, gardener, Reed-street  
 Morris James, gardener, Preston  
 Morrison & Fawcus, shipbuilders and ship-  
 owners, Floating Dock, Limekiln Shore  
 Morrison Geo. shipbuilder, and shipowner  
 (Morrison & Fawcus); ho. Albion-road  
 Morrison Robert, butcher, Duke-street; ho.  
 Albion-road  
 Morrison Margaret, confectioner, Tyne-st  
 Morrison Thos. W. clothier and outfitter,  
 Tyne-street  
 Morrison William, shipbroker & insurance  
 agent; ho. 17, Spring-terrace  
 Morrison Wm. D. auctioneer, commission  
 agent, sheriff's officer and bailiff of the  
 County Court, Howard-street  
 Morton Henry, dealer, in sundries, Tyne-st  
 Morton Michael, block and mast maker,  
 Liddell-street; ho. 2, Cecil-street  
 Morton Robt. L. grocer & tea dealer, Tyne-st  
 Morton Ralph, butcher, 51, Clive-street;  
 ho. Norfolk-street  
 Moss Benj. oilskin manfr. Bedford-street  
 Mosley John, master mariner, 34, King-st  
 Motley Thomas butcher, 42, Duke-street;  
 ho. Little Bedford-street  
 Mould Nicholas, builder, cabinet maker  
 and joiner (N. & R. P. Mould), & steamboat  
 proprietor and publican; ho. Bell-street,  
 Mould N. & R. P. builders, cabinet makers,  
 and joiners, Bird-street  
 Mould Robert P. builder, cabinet maker  
 and joiner (N. & R. P. Mould); ho.  
 Camden-terrace  
 Mouat Ninian, builder, and contractor,  
 (Brand & Mouat); ho. George-street  
 Mouat John, upholsterer and paper hanger,  
 East Stephenson-street  
 Muckel Andrew, hairdresser, Saville-st  
 Muir Andrew, mstr. mariner, Stephenson-st  
 Mullin Thomasina, staymaker, Albion-st  
 Mures Thomas, vict. *Terrace Inn*, East  
 Stephenson-street  
 Murray George, ironfounder, &c. (William  
 Walker & Co.); house, White-hill Point  
 Murray Mr. James, Northumberland-sq  
 Murray Wm. dlr. in groceries, Collingwood-st  
 NEAL Jane, dealer in sundries, Liddell-st  
 Nesbitt Jno. tailor & outfitter, 6, Bedford-st  
 Newbold Wm. master mariner, Nile-street  
 Newbold Geo. Little Bedford street  
 Newham Thos. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Newton Benj. master mariner, 9, Sidney-st  
 Newton James, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Nichols Wm. prov. merchant, New Quay  
 Nicholson Ephraim, *Sportsman Inn*, Preston  
 Nicholson & Forest, cabinet makers and  
 joiners, Norfolk-street  
 Nicholson John, dealer in groceries, Mid-  
 dle-street  
 Nicholson John, vict. *Duke of York*, King-st

- Nicholson John, master mariner, Wellington-street  
 Nicholson John, cabinet maker & joiner (Nicholson & Forest); ho. Camden-l  
 Nicholson Jos. boot & shoemaker, Wooden Bridge  
 Nicholson Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Nicholson Wm. cabinet maker, and joiner, Ropery-bank; ho. Clive-street  
 Nicholson Wm. master mariner, Nile-st  
 Nightingale Chas. surgeon dentist, East Percy-street  
 Noble Isabella, dlr. in groceries, Preston  
 Noble Wm. tailor, 65, Bedford-street  
 Norris Mary, dlr. in sundries, Beacon st  
 Nott Stephenson, boot and shoemaker, Lower Pearson-street
- O'CONNELL James, staymaker, Union-st  
 Ogilvie & Son, manufacturing chemist and salt manufacturers, Low Lights; ho. Collingwood street  
 Ogilvie & Hunter, Misses, seminary, 26, Dockwray-square  
 Ogilvie Joseph, manufacturing chemist and salt manufacturer (Ogilvie & Son); ho. Toll-square  
 Oliver Ann, dlr. in sundries, Stephenson-st  
 Oliver Edward, shipowner, King-street  
 Oliver Edw. E. grocer and tea dealer, 50, Tyne-street  
 Oliver John, cooper, Clive-street; ho. South Shields  
 Oliver John, master mariner, Church-way  
 Oliver William tailor, Beacon-street  
 Orange Wm. printer, stationer & bookseller, 4, Bedford-street  
 Ord Mrs. Eleanor, midwife, Low Lights  
 Ord Thos. shipowner and master mariner, Linskill-street  
 Ord Thos. dealer in groceries, Queen-street  
 Ormston Ellen, teacher, 91, Church-way  
 Ormston Robr. mstr. mariner, Church-way  
 Ormsby Richard O. surgeon, 46, Liddell street  
 Ormsby Wm. painter and glaizer, Linskill-street; ho. Stephenson-street  
 Ostens Joseph, vict. *New Dock Inn*, North-st  
 Owen & Sons, curriers and leather cutters, 19, Union-street  
 Owen John, currier and leather cutter (Owen & Sons); ho. Northumberland-sq  
 Owen John R. surgeon, Northumberland-sq  
 Owen Stephen, currier and leather cutter (Owen & Son); ho. Church-way  
 Oxley John, steamboat proprietor, Linskill-street
- Oxley John, marine store dealer, Custom House Quay; ho. Spring-terrace
- PARK Geo. vict. shipowner and master, mariner, *Percy Arms*, 38, Percy-street  
 Park Whyrill, painter, glaizer, and paper hanger, Bedford-street; ho. 3, Saville-st  
 Parkinson Isaac, master mariner, Bedford-street  
 Parsons Rober, dealer in sundries, Duke-st  
 Paton James, dealer in groceries, 1, Bird-st  
 Patterson Ann, fruiterer, Tyne street  
 Patterson Geo. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Patterson Henry, vict. *Prince of Wales*, Liddell-street  
 Patterson James, insurance agent, 25, Church Way  
 Patterson Jas. master mariner, Howard-st  
 Patterson Robert, painter, glaizer, and paper hanger, 3, Howard-street; ho. 15, Stephenson-street  
 Patterson Wm. butcher, Linskill-street  
 Patterson Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Pattison Francis A. keeper of Low Light House  
 Pattison John, boot and shoe warehouse, and hosier, Union-street  
 Pattison John, master mariner, Toll-square  
 Patton John T. tailor, Camden-street  
 Paul George, master mariner, Percy street  
 Paul James, tailor, 13, Queen-street  
 Peacock John, cartwright, Preston  
 Peacock Joseph, shipowner, 64, Church-st  
 Peak John, vict. *Grey Horse Inn*, Grey Horse Quay  
 Peake John shipowner and master mariner Percy-street  
 Pearson Benjamin, steam boat proprietor and tailor, West-street  
 Pearson Edward, steam boat proprietor South-street, Milburn-place  
 Pearson Miss Elizabeth, Stephenson-street  
 Pearson John, dealer in groceries, Middle-st  
 Pearson Thos. vict. and hatter, *Tiger Inn*, Bedford-street  
 Pearson Wm. H. vict. *Ship Inn*, 24, Middle-street  
 Peart Robt. ship surveyor, commission agent, receiver of Droits of Admiralty, Howard-street; ho. East Percy-street  
 Penman Andrew, vict. *Waggon*, Low Lights  
 Penman Henry, shipwright, Whitehill Point; ho. Tynemouth  
 Pery James, shipowner, Hutchinson's-buildings, Toll-square  
 Petrie John, beer retailer, Bell-street  
 Philipson J. & Co. drapers, 14 & 16, Tyne-st

- Philipson & Hare, printers, booksellers, stationers, agents, and dealers in pianofortes, stamp office, &c. 7, Tyne-street
- Philipson Miss Margaret, Linskill-street
- Philipson John, printer, stationer, &c. (Philipson & Hare); ho. Tyne-street
- Philipson Joseph, draper (J. Philipson & Co.); ho. Tyne-street
- Philipson Mrs. Jane, 34, Sidney-street
- Pickering & Anderson, ship and boat builders, and ship surveyors, Bell-street
- Pickering Thos. ship builder and surveyor, &c. (Pickering & Anderson); ho. Linskill-street
- Pigg John N. shipowner & master mariner 3, Spring-terrace
- Pigg Ralph, grocer&post-office, Tynemouth
- Pilster The Misses, teachers, 26, Howard-st
- Pilster Wm. F. deputy shipping master, 26, Howard-street
- Place Joseph, builder and agent, 62, Church-way
- Place Thos. master mariner, Russell-street
- Platt John, ship surveyor and steamboat proprietor, 33, Percy-street
- Pollock James, commission and insurance agent, 34, Norfolk-street
- Poole Miss Barbara, 15, East Percy-street
- Popplewell Robt. & Co. ship and insurance brokers and sail makers, New Quay
- Popplewell Matthew, Lloyd's surveyor, Railway-terrace; ho. Rosella-place
- Popplewell Robert, ship and insurance broker (R. Popplewell & Co.); ho. Rosella-place
- Porteus James, vict. *Prince Albert*, East Howden
- Potter Edward, coal owner, Tynemouth-terrace, Tynemouth
- Potter John, boot and shoemaker, Clive-st
- Potts Mrs. Ann, Bath terrace, Tynemouth
- Potts John, farmer, Preston White House
- Potts Robt. master mariner, 38, Nile-street
- Potts Thomas, farmer, Preston Grange
- Pow Robert, shipowner and merchant (Pow & Faucus); ho. Etal Villa
- Pow & Faucus, cable, anchor, patent windlass, &c. manufacturers, Bell-street, Bullring, and Reed street
- Pretius Saml. Lloyd's surveyor, Railway-terrace; ho. Lovaine-terrace
- Pringle George, vict. *Bay Horse*, Duke-st
- Pringle Mr. Harrop, 25, King-street
- Pringle Mrs. Jane, Church-way
- Pringle John, clerk, vict. *Albion Hotel*, Norfolk-street
- Pringle Jno. master mariner, Norfolk-street
- Pringle Mr. John B. King-street
- Pringle Richd. milliner and hosier, 35, Union-street
- Pritchard George, vict. *Lord Nelson*, Camden-street
- Prior John, provision dealer, Union-street
- Proctor John R. tanner, Low Lights
- Proctor Joseph, corn miller, Willington Steam Mill; ho. Camp-villa, Preston-In
- Proctor Thos. dealer in sundries, Linskill-st
- Proffit Wm. dealer in sundries, Linskill-st
- Punshon John, marine store dealer, Charlotte-street
- Purves George B. butcher and shipowner, Tyne-street
- Purves Jas. master mariner, Nelson-street
- Purvis Isabella, grocer, and wine and spirit merchant, 43, Camden-street
- Purvis George, butcher, 25, Union-street
- Purvis Geo. D. dealer in groceries, Clive st
- Purvis John, dealer in sundries, Clive-street
- Pycroft James, vict. *Ship Inn*, Bell-street
- Pye Moses, auctioneer & agent, Russell-st
- Pyle Robt. master mariner, 14, South-street
- Pyle Joseph, manager of the Passenger Department, Railway Station, Little Bedford-street; ho. Nile-street
- Pyves Robt. marine store dealer, Bell-street
- QUAIL Jane, marine store dealer, Lime-kiln-shore
- RAE James, pawnbroker & cabinet maker and joiner, Liddell-street
- Ramsay Charles, brass founder, copper-smith, plumber, and gasfitter, Dotwick-st; ho. Burdon Main-row, Mount Pleasant
- Ramsay Henry, mstr. mariner, Waterville-tr
- Ramsey Wm. confectioner, Tyne-street
- Ramshaw George, Percy-street, Tynemouth
- Ramshaw Robt. shipwright, Skipsey's Quay
- Raveley Wm. agent, Russell street
- Read Geo. master mariner, 9, Percy-street Tynemouth
- Readhead Barbara, dealer in sundries, George-street
- Reavely Daniel, baker, Middle-street, Tynemouth
- Reay Mr. William, 13, Dockwray-square
- Redhead Mr. Wm. Linskill-street
- Redpath John, joiner, Norfolk-street
- Redpath John, cabinet maker and joiner, 73, Bedford-street
- Reed Elizabeth, green grocer, Bedford-st
- Reed Geo. master mariner, Howard-street
- Reed John, marine store dealer, Duke-street; ho. Middle-street

- Reed Mrs. Mary, Dockway-square  
 Reed Thomas F. millwright, Shire Moor Hill-top  
 Reed Thomas, vict. *Low Lights Tavern*, Low Lights  
 Reed Thomas, solicitor, notary public, and insurance agent, Dockway-square  
 Reed William, millwright, Shire Moor Hill-top  
 Rees Wm. Her Majesty's Customs, Westoe  
 Reichenberg Mrs. Alice, Hutchinson's-buildings, Toll-square  
 Reid Isaac B. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Reid James, musical instrument maker, Linskill-street  
 Reid John, grocer and tea dealer, Tyne-street; ho. 83, Stephenson street  
 Reid The Misses, seminary, 30, Dockway-square  
 Reid Mr. Wm. 48, Sidney-street  
 Reid William, inspector of river police, Norfolk-street  
 Rennison Ellen, milliner, Linskill-street  
 Rennison John, tobacco manufacturer Clive-street; ho. 12, Dockway-square  
 Rennison John, searcher, H.M. Customs, Dockway-square  
 Rennison Wm. & Son, watch, clock, and nautical instrument makers, Tyne-street  
 Rennison Wm. watch and clock maker, &c. (Wm. Rennison & Son); ho. Tyne-street  
 Rennison Wm. jun. watch and clock maker &c. (W. Rennison & Son); ho. Tyne-st  
 Rennison Wm. master mariner, Norfolk-st  
 Renton David, cabinet maker, upholsterer, and paper hanger, 66, Bedford-street  
 Renwick James, chain and nail maker, Ropery-bank  
 Revely Mrs. Jane, 5, Walker-place  
 Revely William, house agent, Russell-street  
 Reynard Mr. George, Tynemouth  
 Rhind John, master mariner, Howard-st  
 Rich Jane, milliner, Camden-street  
 Richardson George, teacher, Smith's-place. Toll-square  
 Richardson George, dealer in sundries, Liddell-street  
 Richardson Edward, dealer in marine stores, Blackburn's Quay  
 Richardson Jno. shipowner & master mariner, Hutchinson's-buildings, Toll square  
 Richardson John, dealer in groceries, Queen-street  
 Richardson Geo. marine store dealer, 21, Liddell-street  
 Richardson John, vict. and dealer in groceries, *Victoria Inn*, Church-way  
 Richardson George C. teacher, Hudson-st  
 Richardson Jasper, agent, Percy-square, Tynemouth  
 Richardson Miss Mary, 33, Dockway-sq  
 Richardson Robert, master mariner, Linskill-street  
 Richardson Thos. vict. & master mariner, 23. Clive-street  
 Richardson William, marine store dealer, Grey Horse Quay  
 Richardson William, shipowner, 37, Dockway-square  
 Richmond Mrs. Margaret, Queen-street  
 Richmond William, shipowner, Dockway-sq  
 Riehenberg Mrs. Alice, 28, Hutchinson's-buildings, Toll-square  
 Riddell Jas. vict. *Waggon*, Mount Pleasant  
 Ridley John, master mariner, 10, Nelson-st  
 Ridley John, town-crier, Ranters'-bank  
 Ridley Thomas, auctioneer and appraiser, share and loan broker, accountant and commission agent, 32, King-street  
 Riggs Richard, fruiterer, New Quay  
 Rippon Geo. Esq. J.P. Waterville House  
 Robb Jas. master mariner, 44, Howard-st  
 Robertson John, pipe manufacturer, Bell-st  
 Robinson Ann, milliner, Norfolk-street  
 Robinson John C. chemist and druggist, and ship chandler, 36, Clive-street; ho. 53, Percy-street  
 Robinson John, joiner and cabinet maker, Percy-street, Tynemouth  
 Robinson Joseph, shipowner and master mariner, 55, Howard-street  
 Robinson Mary, teacher, Stephenson-street  
 Robinson Penelope, dealer in groceries, Tynemouth  
 Robinson Ralph, Esq. Prospect-bill  
 Robinson Thomas, grocer, Wooden Bridge  
 Robinson Thomas, tailor and shipowner, Norfolk-street; ho. 3, Nelson-street  
 Robinson Thomas, dealer in groceries, Dotwick-street  
 Robinson Thomas, sailmaker, Black Cock Quay; ho. Howard-street  
 Robson Abraham, relieving officer for Tynemouth district, Howard-street  
 Robson George, vict. *Railway Hotel*, Little Bedford-street  
 Robson Ann, dealer in sundries, Liddell-st  
 Robson Bartholomew, master mariner, Percy-street, Tynemouth  
 Robson Frances, grocer; ho. 3, Newcastle-st  
 Robson Mrs. Frances, Allendale-place, Tynemouth  
 Robson Isaac Ridley, builder, contractor, and ornamental stonemason, Hudson-st

- Robson Isab. milliner, 14, Dockwray-square  
 Robson Jacob, dealer in groceries, 2, Hudson-street; ho. Northumberland-street  
 Robson James, builder, &c. (J. & M. Robson); ho. 80, Church-way  
 Robson J.&M.builders, joiners, contractors, and stone merchants, 80, Church-way, and Billy Mill Quarry  
 Robson Jane, fishmonger, Bedford-street  
 Robson Jane, dealer in sundries, Bedford-st  
 Robson Mrs. Jane M. 27, Dockwray-square  
 Robson John, librarian to the Literary and Philosophical Society, Albion-street  
 Robson John, Esq. Chirton West House  
 Robson Matthew, builder, &c. (J. and M. Robson); ho. 3, Railway-street  
 Robson Matthew, boot and shoemaker, 15, Bull-ring  
 Robson Robert, painter and glazier, 10, Nile-street  
 Robson Thos. vict. *Golden Fleecce*, New Quay  
 Robson Thomas, dealer in groceries, 28, Bird-street  
 Robson William, painter and glazier, Collingwood-street, and at Tynemouth  
 Robson William R. vict. *Ordnance Arms*, Castle-yard, Tynemouth  
 Rochester Ann, dlr. in sundries, Wooden Bdg  
 Rochester Geo. master mariner, Church-way  
 Rochester Jonathan, teacher, Albion-street  
 Rodgers Charles, tailor, Stephenson-street  
 Rodham Ann, grocer, 12, Clive-street  
 Rogers Jane, vict. *Cumberland Arms*, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Rogers John, butcher, Clive-street  
 Rogers Stephen, Her Majesty's Customs, Clifford's Fort  
 Rogers Thos. master mariner, Howard-st  
 Ronalds John, naval architect, Tynemouth  
 Roll Margaret, baker, Middle-st Tynemouth  
 Ross Jane, milliner and dressmaker, Linskill-street  
 Rossiter John, butcher, Bird-street  
 Rowland Robert, ship and engine smith, Limekiln Shore  
 Rowntree James, clothier and outfitter, 34, Clive-street; ho. 17, Nelson-street  
 Rowntree John and Co. grocers and ship owners, Clive-street  
 Rowntree John, grocer and shipowner, (J. Rowntree & Co.); ho. Bedford-street  
 Roxby Samuel, proprietor of the Theatre Royal; ho. Stephenson-street  
 Russell Alexander, corn miller (A. Russell and Son); ho. Collingwood-street  
 Russell Alexander and Son, corn millers, Collingwood-street and Flatworth  
 Russell Thomas, corn miller (A. Russell and Son); ho. Collingwood-street  
 Rutherford John, joiner & builder, Church-way; ho. 25, Camden-street  
 Rutherford John, vict. *Coble Inn*, Bell-st  
 Rutherford Robert, cabinet maker & joiner, Church-way  
 Rutherford Samuel, basket mkr. Church-st  
 Rutherford William, master mariner, West Percy-street  
 Rutter James, joiner, cabinet maker, and cartwright, Preston  
 Rutter John, cabinet maker, joiner and builder (Rutter and Towns); ho. 42, Linskill-street  
 Rutter John, vict. *Lumpers' Arms*, Lishman's Quay  
 Rutter and Towns, cabinet makers, joiners and builders, 6, Union-lane  
 SANDERSON and Co. ale and porter merchants, Camden-street, and at Preston  
 Sanderson George, boat builder, Limekiln Shore; ho. Milburn-place  
 Sanderson Henry, ale and porter merchant (Sanderson & Co.); ho. 40, Camden-st  
 Sanderson R. H. ale and porter merchant (Sanderson and Co.); ho. 40, Camden-st  
 Sanderson R. H. boot and shoemaker, 2, Bedford-street; ho. 14, Camden-street  
 Sangster Andrew, master mariner, Norfolk-street  
 Sans James, master mariner, King-street  
 Sawers Mary, vict. *King's Head*, Church-st  
 Sawyers Wm. tide surveyor, Northumberland-street  
 Saxton Rev. Lot, Nile-street  
 Scorfield Joseph, master mariner, 101, Howard-street  
 Scorfield Wm. boot & shoemaker, Tyne-st  
 Scornor Edmund, tailor, Church-street  
 Scott Alexander, shipowner, Waterville-ter  
 Scott Charles, master mariner, Percy-street  
 Scott David, cabinet maker and joiner, 63 and 64, Church-way  
 Scott David D. clerk, Dockwray-square  
 Scott Edward, steamboat proprietor, 7, Little Bedford-street  
 Scott George, beer retailer, Church-way  
 Scott Henry, dealer in sundries, Liddell-st  
 Scott Jane, spirit vaults, 31, Clive-street  
 Scott John and Son, biscuit bakers, &c. Liddell-street  
 Scott John, biscuit baker (J. Scott & Son); ho. 1, Liddell-street  
 Scott Margaret, vict. *Victoria Inn*, 100, Church-way

- Scott Richard, biscuit maker (J. Scott and Son); ho. 1, Liddell-street  
 Scott Thomas, marine store dealer, 116, Bedford-street  
 Scott Thomas, baker & dealer in groceries, Sidney-street  
 Scott Thomas, beerhouse Upper Pearson-st  
 Scott William, engineer, millwright, and engine builder, Mount Pleasant; ho. 46, Bedford-street  
 Seaman Charles H. ship chandler, Bell-st  
 Sewell John, baker, Camden-lane  
 Sharp B. W. printer, bookseller, & stationer, 48, Tyne-street  
 Sharp Andrew, mstr. mariner, 54, Howard-st  
 Sharp Henry, marine store dlr. Dotwick-st  
 Sharp Wm. refreshment rooms, Clive-st  
 Sharpe Duncan, teacher, Preston-lane  
 Shaw John pianoforte tuner, Nile-street  
 Shearer Wm. grocer, 28, Camden-street  
 Shepherd Edward, agent, Albion-street  
 Shepherd Richard, master mariner, 8, Wellington-street  
 Sherlock Thos. painter & glazier, George-st  
 Shield Abigail & Ann, milliners, Dotwick-st  
 Shimmen John, Merchant Seaman's Pension Office, 51, Percy-street  
 Shipley James, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Short Mr. Christopher, 14, Spring-terrace  
 Short John, joiner & cartwright, Stephenson-street  
 Shotton Annabella, vict. *Duke of York Inn*, Bedford-street  
 Shotton Edward and Co. ship & insurance brokers, 13, Tyne-street  
 Shotton Edward, ship & insurance broker (E. Shotton and Co.); ho. Northumberland-square  
 Shotton Mrs. Elizabeth, Church-way  
 Shotton George, shipowner, Northumberland-square  
 Shotton James, artist, 116, Bedford-street  
 Shotton John, vict. *Commercial Hotel*, Howard-street  
 Simpson Edward, grocer and corn miller, Billy Mill-lane  
 Simpson George, shipowner and master mariner, Howard-street  
 Simpson Hugh, tailor, 39, Nile-street  
 Simpson Jas. vict. *Essex Arms*, 2, Duke-st  
 Simpson Miss Sarah, 15, Walker-place  
 Simpson Walter, butcher, Stephenson-st  
 Simpson William, master mariner, 52, Camden-street  
 Simpson Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Sims James, rope manufacturer and ship owner (J. Sims and Co.); ho. 19, Nile-st
- Sims James and Co. patent and common rope manufacturers, and ship owners, Albion-street  
 Sims Richard, grocer and tea dealer, 48, Tyne-street; ho. King-street  
 Sinclair Elizabeth, Berlin wool repository, Norfolk-street  
 Sinclair Magnus, master mariner, Church-st  
 Sisterson Edward, vict. *Collingwood Arms*, Chirton  
 Skipsey Geo. shipowner, George-street  
 Slevin Bernard, tailor, Liddell-street  
 Smart Elizabeth, dealer in sundries, Dotwick-street  
 Smith Anthony, boot and shoemaker, 40, Tyne-street  
 Smith Elizabeth, straw-bonnet maker, North-street  
 Smith George, master mariner, 3, Smith's-place, Toll-square  
 Smith Geo. master mariner, 91, Stephenson-street  
 Smith Jackson, cabinet maker and joiner, Howard-street  
 Smith Jane, grocer, Chirton  
 Smith Mrs. Jane, 9, Percy-street  
 Smith Mr. John, Preston  
 Smith John, baker, Wooden Bridge  
 Smith John, grocer, 114, Bedford-street  
 Smith John, dlr. in groceries, Charlotte-st  
 Smith John, grocer, Tyne-street  
 Smith John, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Smith John, gardener, Preston-lane  
 Smith John, grocer, Front-st Tynemouth  
 Smith John W. butcher, Bell-street  
 Smith John Ingram, assistant tide surveyor, and registrar of the Merchant Seamen's Office, Custom House; ho. 7, West Percy-street  
 Smith Robt. G. master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Smith Robert, master mariner, Russell-st  
 Smith Thomas and William, ship builders, New Dock, Limekiln Shore; St. Peter's Dock, Newcastle, & 31, Royal Exchange Buildings, London  
 Smith Thomas, ship builder (T. and W. Smith); ho. Gosforth House  
 Smith Thomas, pianoforte manufacturer and tuner, 3, King-street  
 Smith Thomas, linen and woollen draper, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Smith William, chemist and druggist, 2, Church-street  
 Smith William, ship builder (T. and W. Smith); ho. Benton Lodge  
 Smythe William M. tide surveyor, Hudson-street

- Snowball Mary Ann, dealer in sundries, Camden-street  
 Snowdon James, watch and clock maker, 9, Stephenson-street  
 Soppet James G. corn miller, Low Lights Steam Mill; ho. 5, East Percy-street  
 Sopwith Margaret, milliner, Linskill-street  
 Sopwith Robert, master mariner, Camden-street  
 Sords William, marine store dealer, Bell-st Southern John & Son, boot & shoemakers, Bell-street  
 Southern Jos. master mariner, Church-st  
 Speary Margaret, dlr. in sunds. Dotwick st  
 Spain John & William, grocers, 55, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Spence John F. draper, mercer, &c. (J. F. & J. Spence); ho. Chirton Cottage  
 Spence John, draper & hatter, Collingwood-street  
 Spence Jno. F. & J. drapers, mercers, tailors, hatters, & carpet warehousemen, Howard-street and Tyne-street  
 Spence Jos. draper, mercer, &c. (J. F. & J. Spence): ho. 25, Howard street  
 Spence Robt. builder, cabinet maker, joiner & timber merchant, Bedford-st. & Saville-street; ho. 78, Linskill-street  
 Spence Robert, bank manager, Rosella-pl  
 Spence Thos. dlr. in sunds. Mount Pleasant  
 Spence Wm. dealer in groceries, Middle-st  
 Spencer Matthew Hall, tobacco manufacturer, Clive-street; ho. Rosella-place  
 Sproat Jas. vict. *Alwick Castle*, Church-way  
 Stapley W. B. Barrack master, Tynemouth  
 Stammers John, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Starks Benjamin, master mariner, Front-street, Tynemouth  
 Steele Ann, dealer in sundries, Church-way  
 Stephens Isaac, master mariner, Norfolk-st  
 Stephens Thos. surgeon, 31, Dockway-sq  
 Stephens William, shipowner & ship surveyor, Camden-street  
 Stephenson Elizabeth, dealer in sundries, Dotwick-street  
 Stephenson Eliza, sailmaker, Bell-st; ho. Church-way  
 Stephenson Geo. boot & shoemaker, Brunswick-place  
 Stephenson Henry R. grocer, Bedford-st  
 Stephenson Jacob, constable to the county magistrates, 11, Linskill-street  
 Stephenson Jane, dealer in sunds. Nile-st  
 Stephenson John, ropemaker and ship chandler, Bay Horse Quay; ho. Ropery-bk  
 Stephenson William, dealer in groceries, Brunswick-place  
 Stephenson Margaret, teacher, George-st  
 Stephenson Wm. H. plumber & gas fitter & tin & ironplate wrkr & brazier, Bolton-yard, Tyne-street; ho. 36, Church-street  
 Steven James, hatter, Union-street  
 Stewart David, shipwright & boatbuilder, Low Lights; ho. Northumberland-street  
 Stewart George H. cabinet maker & joiner, 7, Saville-street  
 Stewart George, vict. *Burn Tavern*, Broad Quay, Wooden Bridge  
 Stewart James, dealer in groceries, North-st  
 Stewart James, tailor & outfitter, Clive-st  
 Stewart John, master mariner, Linskill-st  
 Stewart Mary Ann, dlr. in sundries, Bell-st  
 Stewart Robt. shipowner, 6, East Percy-st  
 Stewart Robert, mast & block maker, Blackburn's Quay & Low Lights; ho. West Percy-street  
 Stewart Thomas D. builder, 22, Linskill-st  
 Stewart Thomas, vict. *Crane House Inn*, Duke street  
 Stewart Wm. marine store dlr. Liddell-st  
 Stewart & Newton, block & mast makers, Skipsey's Quay  
 Stobbs James, pipe manufacturer, Bell-st  
 Stobbs John, collector for the Board of Health, Sidney-street  
 Stobbs John, dlr. in sundries, Union Quay  
 Stobbs Joseph, butcher, 70, Clive-street; ho. 50, Camden-street  
 Stobbs Robert & Richard, boatbuilders Milburn-place  
 Stoddart Mary Ann, vict. & leather cutter, *Wheat Sheaf*, Collingwood-street  
 Stoker Thomas, hardwareman, brazier & compass maker, Clive-street  
 Sonebank Reed, beer retailer, Stephenson-st  
 Sonehouse Miss Margaret, 48, Percy-street  
 Storer Mary, grocer, 52, Bedford-street  
 Storer Mr. William, Upper Norfolk-street  
 Storey Elizab. dressmaker, Church-street  
 Storey Elsdon, shipwright & ship chandler, Crane Wharf, Bell-st; ho. King-street  
 Storey Geo. hat manufacturer, Knott-lane, Tyne-street; ho. 46, Stephenson-street  
 Storey Jane, grocer, 21, Camden-street  
 Storey Michael, vict. *Robin Hood*, Chirton  
 Storey William, vict. *Colonel Linskill*, Charlott-street  
 Storey Wilson, coal merchant, Tynemouth-road; ho. Toll-square  
 Storey William, boot and shoe maker, Camden-lane  
 Stormond Mrs. Dorothy, West Bury-street  
 Stote Robt. vict. *Lord Byron*, Stephenson-st  
 Stothard John, butcher, Bedford-street

- Stout Mary, fruiterer, New Quay; ho. Clive-street
- Straker James, cabinet maker, 44, Tyne-st
- Straker John, coal proprietor, Loraine-ter
- Straker Jos. coal proprietor, South Preston
- Strong Anthony, shipowner, Newcastle-st
- Strong Anthony, steamboat proprietor, & publican, South-street
- Strong Geo. vict. *Burdon Arms*, Dotwick-st
- Strong Mrs. Mary, Tyne-street
- Strong Robt. vict. *Anchor Tavern*, Duke-st
- Stroud Austin, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Stuart Joseph W. cabinet maker & joiner, 55, Church-street
- Stubbs John, hairdresser, Bell-street
- Summerville Mr. Charles, Sea-banks, Tyne-mouth
- Surtees Mrs. Aubone A. Preston
- Sutherland Edward, vict. *Duke of Sussex*, 80, Church-street
- Sutherland Solomon, ironmonger, Preston
- Sutherland Wm. bookseller & haircutter, New Quay; ho. Bedford-street
- Swan Edward K. butcher & shipowner, Clive-street
- Swan Mary, butcher, Wellington-street
- Swan Richard, shipowner, Clive-street
- Swan Thomas, chemist & druggist, 20, Wellington-street
- Swindell William, gardener, Church-street
- Sybenga John H. publican & ship chandler, Clive-street
- Sybenga Simon P. ship chandler, Bell-st
- TAFT Rev. John W. 12, Spring-terrace
- Tate Chas. master mariner, 11, Nelson-st
- Tate Robert, greengrocer, Church-way
- Tate William G. auctioneer & commission agent, 102, Howard-street
- Taylor Allen, painter, Duke-street
- Taylor Charles, cabinet maker & joiner, 5, Bedford-lane
- Taylor Emanuel, grocer & tea dealer, 10, Tyne-street
- Taylor George, sailmaker, Bell-street; ho. Bath-terrace, Tynemouth
- Taylor James, dealer in poultry, Saville-st
- Taylor Jas. master mariner, 77, Church-st
- Taylor Mrs. Jane, Front-street, Tynemouth
- Taylor Mr. John, Percy-street
- Taylor John, tripe preparer, Clive-street; ho. Linskill street
- Taylor Miss Mary Ann, Percy-square, Tynemouth
- Taylor Robert M. vict. *Borough Arms*, Camden-street
- Taylor Walter, surgeon, Union-street
- Taylor Wm. builder, joiner & cabinetmaker, Percy-square, Tynemouth
- Taylor Wm. J. chemist & druggist, Tyne-street & 1, Norfolk-street
- Taylor Wm. master mariner, Norfolk-street
- Taylor William, master mariner, Toll-sq
- Taylor Wm. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Theakston Charles, grocer, tea dealer, and vict. *Rose & Crown*, 34, Tyne-street
- Taws David, steamboat proprietor, Camden-street
- Tempest John, vict. *Rising Sun*, Beacon-st
- Thoburn & Grant, boatbuilders, Coble-dean
- Thoburn William, boatbuilders (Thoburn & Grant); ho. East Percy-street
- Thomas Wm. dlr. in groceries, Low Lights
- Thompson & Co. merchants & agents for Hamburg & French underwriters and Austrian Lloyds, Lishman's Quay
- Thompson Ellen, milliner, 18, Toll-square
- Thompson George, medical botanist, Linskill-street
- Thompson Henry, boot and shoemaker, 1, George-street
- Thompson Miss Jane, writer for Coal Exchange, Stephenson-street
- Thompson John, master mariner, 103, Howard-street
- Thompson J. master mariner, 14, Sidney-st
- Thompson Mr. Joseph, Preston
- Thompson Mary, butcher, 32, Union-st
- Thompson Richard, vict. *Tynemouth Castle*, 42, Church-street
- Thompson Richd. shipowner, 53, Percy-st
- Thompson Robert, vict. *Victoria*, East Howden
- Thompson Robert, dealer in sundries, Church-way
- Thompson Robt. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Thompson Robt. master mariner, Howard-st
- Thompson Robt. A. marine store dealer, Blackburn's Quay
- Thompson Sarah, dealer in sundries, Church-way
- Thompson Thos. master mariner, Linskill-st
- Thompson Thomas, marine store dealer, Charlotte-street
- Thompson Thomas, currier and leather merchant, 28, Duke-street
- Thompson Thos. master mariner, Ropery-st
- Thompson William, master mariner, Percy-square, Tynemouth
- Thornborrow John, brewer and shipown Clive-street; ho. Saville-street
- Thornton William, butcher, Nile-street
- Thrift James, master mariner, Nile-street
- Thrift Mary, grocer, Camden-street

- Thursby Peter, hairdresser, Union-road; ho. Church-street
- Tibbs Samuel James, manager of Savings' Bank, superintendent registrar and clerk to the Board of Guardians for Tynemouth Union; ho. Preston
- Tillock Ann, dressmaker, Little Bedford-st
- Tinley John & John T. B. solicitors, Beacon-street
- Tinley John, solicitor and insurance agent (J. & J. T. B. Tinley); ho. Dockway-sq
- Tinley John T. B. solicitor (J. & J. T. B. Tinley); ho. Dockway-square
- Todd Edward, plumber, brazier, gasfitter, bellhanger, & compass-maker, Bull-ring
- Todd Jno. master mariner, Stephenson-st
- Todd Robt. master mariner, Stephenson-st
- Totherick J. W. master mariner, Nelson-st
- Toulmin John, letter carrier and hat renovator, 9, Norfolk-street
- Towell Wm. dealer in groceries, George-st
- Towns Henry, cabinet maker, joiner, and builder (Rutter & Towns); ho. 63, Howard-street
- Towns Jno. marine store dealer, Bell-street
- Trotter Mrs. Elizabeth, Tynemouth-place, Tynemouth
- Trotter Isaac, baker, Beacon-street
- Trotter John, general agent and provision merchant (T. R. Trotter & Son); ho. Dockway-square
- Trotter Thos. R. general agent & provision merchant (T. R. Trotter & Son); ho. Dockway-square
- Trotter T. R. & Son, ship chandlers, agents, & provision merchants, Shepherd's Quay
- Tuff Edwd. dealer in sundries, Charlotte-st
- Tulloch Ann, vict. *Queen's Head*, Low Lights
- Tulloch John G. engraver, lithographer, copperplate printer, and bookbinder, 13, Tyne-street
- Tulloch Michael B. agent to Charles Dick, brewer, Edinburgh, and to Duncannon & Co. distillers, Newington, Edinburgh, 26, Clive street
- Tulloch Chas. E. vict. *Star and Garter*, Clive-st
- Tully An'w, vict. *Stone House*, Clive-st
- Tulpie Agnes, dealer in groceries, Duke st
- Turnbul Andrew, vict. *Royal Arms*, Nile st
- Turnbull Edward, ware dealer, Bell-street
- Turnbull James, hairdresser, Liddell-st; ho. Bedford-street
- Turnbull Mr. James, Linskill-street
- Turnbull Margery, draper, Chirton
- Turnbull Ralph, grocer & agent, Nile-street
- Turnbull Richard B. vict. *Golden Lion*, Church-way, & butcher, Union-street
- Turnbull Robert, vict. *Jenny Lind*, East Howden
- Turnbull Thos. surgeon, 19, West Percy-st
- Turnbull William, Her Majesty's Customs, Gillow-place
- Turner Daniel, newsvender, 2, Bell-street
- Turner James, comptroller of H. M. Customs, 4, Cobourg-place
- Turner James, gardener, Preston
- Turner William, sailmaker & shipchandler, 50, Bell-street
- Tweedy Jacob, steamboat proprietor, North-street
- Twizell John & Son, ironmongers, braziers, shipchandlers, and shipowners, 6, Tyne-street, and 51 and 52, Clive street
- Twizell John, ironmonger, shipowner, &c. (J. Twizell & Son); ho. Lovaine-terrace
- Twizell John S. ironmonger, shipowner, &c. (J. Twizell & Son); ho. Lovaine-terrace
- Tynemouth Thos. butcher and shipowner, Collingwood-street
- Tyzack, Whiteley, & Co. chain, anchor, and patent windlass manufacturers, &c. Low Lights, Bell-street, and 266 and 267, Wapping, London
- Tyzack Mrs. Alice, 2, Sidney-street
- Tyzack George S. chain, anchor, &c. manufacturer (Tyzack, Whiteley, & Co.); ho. East Percy-street
- Tyzack Mrs. Isabella, Albion-street
- UNDERWOOD William, master mariner, Queen-street
- Unthank Mrs. Mary, 25, Spring-terrace
- Urquhart Jno. master mariner, 71, Norfolk-st
- VENUS Robt. dealer in sundries, Linskill-st
- Venus William, dealer in groceries, 31, Stephenson-street
- Verdy Thos. steamboat owner, Ropery-bank
- Vickerson William F. grocer and tallow chandler, Clive-st; ho. Stephenson-st
- Vinzy Joseph, dealer in Birmingham and Sheffield goods, New Quay; ho. Bedford-st
- WAIT Jas. & John, junr. ship & insurance brokers, Tyne-street
- Wait James, shipowner, Bedford-street
- Wait James, junr. ship & insurance broker (J. & J. Wait); ho. Bedford-street
- Wait John, shipowner, Dockway-square
- Wait John, junr. ship & insurance broker (J. & J. Wait); ho. Dockway-square
- Wake Ralph, dealer in groceries, 20, Charlotte-street
- Wake Mr. Richard, Bell-terrace, Albion-st

- Wake William, harbour master, 17, Dock-wray-square
- Wakefield Jno. master mariner, 30, Percy-st
- Walker Mrs. Ann, Hutchinson's-buildings, Toll-square
- Walker, Brothers, ironfounders, smiths, &c. Collingwood-street
- Walker George, printer, bookbinder, and stationer, 12, Tyne-street
- Walker Hy. master mariner, 50, Howard-st
- Walker John, ironfounder, smith, &c. (Walker, Brothers); ho. 9, South-street
- Walker Robert, master mariner, Linskill-st
- Walker William R. ironfounder, smith, &c. (Walker, Brothers); ho. 9, South-street
- Walker William, vict. *Turk's Head Inn*, Linskill-street
- Walker William & Co. ironfounders, forgers, waggon and truck builders, chain manufacturers and smiths, Whitehill Point Iron Works
- Walker William, ironfounder, &c. (William Walker & Co.); ho. Ridges Farm, Chirton
- Walker Wm. master mariner, Hudson-st
- Wall William I. shipchandler, Bell-street
- Wallace Geo. steamboat owner, Sidney-st
- Wallace Isaac, master mariner, Percy-st
- Wallace Mrs. Mary, 19, Toll-square
- Wallace William, vict. *Brown Cow*, High Flatworth
- Wallace Wm. master mariner, Hudson-st
- Walters Isaac, basket maker, Bedford-st; ho. Clive-street
- Walton Robt. master mariner, Church-way
- Walton Jane, lodging-house keeper, 3, Allendale-place, Tynemouth
- Wann Edward, bacon factor & pawnbroker, Wooden Bridge; ho. Church-stairs
- Ward Cuthbert, master mariner, 13, Upper Norfolk-street
- Ward Henry, boot & shoemaker, Low Lights
- Ward John, vict. *Earl Grey Inn*, Hudson-street, and marine store dealer & potato merchant, 13, Charlotte-street
- Ward John, vict. *Sir William Wallace Inn*, Clive-street
- Wardle and Wight, ship biscuit baker and flour dealers, Bell-street
- Wardle Robert, tailor, Tynemouth
- Wardle William, baker and flour dealer (Wardle and Wight); ho. Bell-street
- Warner George, tailor, Bull-ring
- Wascoe George, brewer and shipowner, Bell-street; ho. 52, Church-way
- Watkin Geo. vict. *Robin Hood*, Beacon-st
- Watson Cuthbert, vict. *Northumberland Arms*, Percy-square, Tynemouth
- Watson Chas. dlr. in groceries, Church-st
- Watson Ebenezer, master mariner, 39, Percy-street
- Watson Ingram C. umbrella manufacturer, Camden-street
- Watson Mrs. Isabella, Newcastle-street
- Watson Isabella, teacher, 27, Sidney-street
- Watson Joseph, vict. *Old Shakespeare Tavern*, Clive-street
- Watson Joseph, steamboat owner, Nelson-st
- Watson Michael, grocer, 11, Union-street
- Watson Robert, tailor, 47 & 52, Camden-st
- Watson William, bookseller and stationer, 47, Clive-street
- Watson William, vict. *Lord Collingwood*, Union-road
- Watson William, dealer in groceries and baker, George-street
- Watts Andrew, spirit vaults, Clive-street
- Waugh Maria, refreshment rooms, 96, Bedford-street
- Wealleans John, vict. *Woolsington House*, Mount Pleasant
- Weatherhead George, smith, Elders' Quay
- Weatherhilt William, vict. *Railway Inn and Posting House*, Little Bedford-street
- Weatherhilt Robert, coffee roaster, Mount Pleasant; ho. Nile-street
- Weatherston John, vict. *Shades Tavern*, Howard-street
- Weightman Wm. master mariner, Bedford-st
- Weir Robert, insurance broker, 10, Tyne-street; ho. Preston
- Weir Robert S. accountant, 10, Tyne-street; ho. Preston
- Westgarth James, grocer and carver and gilder, 59, Stephenson-street
- Westcroft Joseph, earthenware dlr. New Qy
- Whale Mary, vict. *Bee Hive*, Dotwick-street
- Wheatley Henry, shipowner, Dockwray-sq
- Wheatley John, shipowner, Northumberland-square
- Wheldon R. and T. R. solicitors and insurance agents, Norfolk-street
- Wheatley Margaret, Berlin wool repository, 8, Upper Norfolk-street
- Wheatley Wm. shipowner. Dockwray-sq
- Wheldon Anthony R. farmer, East Howden
- Wheldon Thomas R. solicitor, &c. (R. and T. R. Wheldon); ho. Howard-street
- Wheldon Robt. solicitor, &c. (R. & T. R. Wheldon); house, Howard-street
- Wherrior George, steamboat proprietor, South-street
- White Elizabeth, milliner, Bedford-street
- White James, cabinet maker and joiner (White and Lambert); ho. Church-way

- White John, shipowner and master mariner, 5, Spring-terrace
- White and Lambert, cabinet makers and joiners, Ropery-bank
- White Robt. master mariner, 92, Church-way
- Whitecross Richard, manager for the North and South Shields Gazette, 60, Howard-st
- Whitfield Isabella, vict. *Northumberland Arms*, New Quay
- Whitfield Henry, vict. *Seven Stars*, Percy-street, Tynemouth
- Whitfield John, grocer and baker, 23, Church-way
- Whitfield Joseph, butcher, The Allotment
- Whitehead Jas. master mariner, Huntingdon-place, Tynemouth
- Whittle James L. wine and spirit merchant and grocer, Saville-street
- Whittle James L. grocer, Little Bedford-st
- Wigham Mr. George, 15, Toll-square
- Wigham William, smith and veterinary surgeon, Bedford-street
- Wigham Wm. C. master mariner, Howard-st
- Wight Alexander, baker and flour dealer (Wardle and Wight); ho. Bell-street
- Wight and Allen, builders, King-street
- Wight Nicholas, builder (Wight and Allen); ho. King-street
- Wight William C. vict. and coach proprietor, *Queen's Head*, Albion-street
- Wiley Margaret, milliner, Mount Pleasant
- Wilkie John, tailor, Linskill-street
- Wilkie Joseph, dealer in sundries, Hudson-st
- Wilkins John, agent, 14, Walker-place
- Wilkinson George, ship rigger, 15, Percy-st
- Wilkinson George, master mariner, Little Bedford-street
- Wilkinson Jane, confectioner, Bedford-st
- Wilkinson William, dlr. in sundries, Bell-st
- Wilkinson William, vict. *Shipwrights' Arms*, Church-way
- Wilkinson William, Her Majesty's Customs, Bedford-street
- Williamson George, chemist and druggist, Union-street; ho. 11, Spring-terrace
- Williamson Mrs. Elizabeth, 9, Spring-ter
- Williamson Wm. master mariner, Stephenson-street
- Willis Susannah, dlr. in sunds. Wellington-st
- Willits Thomas, dealer in game, Tyne-st
- Wilson Arthur, vict. *King's Head*, Clive-st
- Wilson Catherine, butcher, 29, Tyne-street; ho. 1, Stephenson-street
- Wilson Henry, grocer, Duke-street; ho. Union-street
- Wilson Jane, vict. *Lord Brougham*, Middle-st
- Wilson John, master mariner, Norfolk-st
- Wilson John, glass, china, and earthenware dealer, Duke-street
- Wilson John, cheese and flour dealer, 22, Union-street
- Wilson Richard Henry, chemist, druggist, and grocer, 21, West Percy-street
- Wilson Mr. Robinson, Bell Cottage
- Windas Joseph, Her Majesty's Customs, 33, King street
- Windas William, iron and tin plate worker and brazier, 14, Norfolk-sireet
- Wingrave John, chemist and druggist, and agent to the Equitable Law Life Assurance Society, Tyne-street; ho. Walker-pl
- Wingrave William, hat manufacturer, and hosier, 36, Union-street
- Winship Mrs. Elizabeth, 10, George-street
- Wintrim Jas. master mariner, 6, Bird-street
- Wolfson Michael, currier and leather cutter (Mendelson & Wolfson); ho. Church st
- Wood Adam, painter, glazier, and paper-hanger, 24, Church-way; ho. 22, Stephenson-street
- Wood Cuthbert, master mariner, Sidney-st
- Wood Edward, master mariner, Little Bedford-street
- Wood Eleanor, dlr. in sundries, Bedford-st
- Wood James, butcher, George-street
- Wood John, vict. *Hope and Anchor*, Low Lights
- Wood John, beer retailer Clive-street
- Wood Margaret, dealer in sundries, Norfolk-street
- Wood William, baker, Camden-lane
- Woodman Mrs. Grace, 23, Spring-terrace
- Woodmass Robert, hat manufacturer, 7, Union-street
- Woolidge Martha, dealer in sundries, Church-street
- Wright Anthony, vict. *Dock Hotel*, Liddell-st
- Wright Christiana W. shipowner, South Preston
- Wright Mrs. Elizabeth, shipowner, King-st
- Wright George, grocer and flour dealer, Bird-street
- Wright John T. butcher, Clive-street; ho. Bedford-street
- Wright John, block, mast, and pumpmaker (Wright & Creighton); ho. 97, Church-way
- Wright John, shipowner, 96, Church-way
- Wright Rhoda, dealer in sundries, North-st
- Wright Robert, master mariner, Little Bedford-street
- Wright Robt. master mariner, Church-way
- Wright & Creighton, block, mast, and pump makers, Clive-street
- Wright Thos. vict. *Maggie*, Coble-dean

Wrixon John, surgeon, 1, Tynemouth-place  
Tynemouth

YEELES Geo. vict. *Hope Inn*, Norfolk-st  
Yeeles John, master mariner, Church-st  
Yeeles William, builder, Albion-street; ho.  
Upper Norfolk-street

Yeoman Jas. master mariner, Church-st  
Yeoman Thos. master mariner, Nile-street  
York John, master mariner, 16, East  
Percy-street

Young Ann, straw hat maker, 47, Church-st

Young Benj. master mariner, Norfolk-st

Young Charlotte, hosier and milliner,  
Tyne-street

Young Gilbert, pilot, 6, Smith's-place, Toll-sq

Young Mrs. Mary Northumberland-square

Young Emanuel, shipbuilder & shipowner  
(T. Young & Son); ho. Northumber-  
land-square

Young Peter, agent to the Hope Mutual  
Life and Gurantee Society, Tyne-street

Young Philip, shipowner, 95, Church-way

Young Thos. & Son, shipbuilders and ship-  
owners, Liddell-street, and South Shields

Young Thos. master mariner, 3, Percy-st

Young Wm. vict. *Royal Oak*, Bell-street

Young Wm. master mariner, Church-street

Younger John, builder and contractor,  
King-street; ho. Tynemouth

Younger Richd. butcher, Stephenson street;  
ho. Church-street

Younghusband Richard, master mariner  
55, Percy-street

## CLASSIFICATION

OF

## TRADES, PROFESSIONS, ETC.

### Academies and Schools.

Adamson Mary Isabella, 97,  
Church-way

Bell Jane and Dorothy, 9,  
East Percy-street

Cameron Peter, Stephenson-  
street

CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Nelson-st;  
Thos. McKenzie, teacher

Charlton J. 26, Church-st

Constable J. C. private  
teacher, Preston-lane

Cooke Margaret, Church-st

Dodd J. P. L.L.D. Grove  
Academy, Albion-street

Errington Miss, 21, Norfolk-st

Gething S. 16, Dockwray-sq

GIRLS' UNION SCHOOL, Nor-  
folk-st; Miss Saunderson,  
teacher

Hall Jane, Albion-st

Hedley Dorothy, Linskill-st

Home Isabella, ladies, 29,  
Dockwray-square

HOLY TRINITY NATIONAL  
SCHOOLS, Collingwood-st;

R. Bone & Margaret Dunn,  
teachers

INDUSTRY & INFANT SCHOOLS,  
Albion-st; Judith Murray  
and Rosamond Harrison,  
teachers

INFANT SCHOOL, Norfolk-st;

Mary Hobson, teacher

KETTLEWELL'S SCHOOL,  
George-st; H. Johnson,  
master

King W. Queen-street

Lavender A. Upper Pearson-st

Liddell J. G. nautical, Tyne-  
street

Marley Bridget, 70, Church-  
street

Martindale W. Church-street

Ogilvie & Hunter ladies and  
boarding, 26, Dockwray-sq

Ormston Ellen, 91, Church-  
way

Piliter Misses, 26, Howard-st

Reid Misses, ladies, 30, Dock-  
wray-square

Richardson G. Smith's-place  
Toll-square

Richardson G. C. Hudson st

Robinson My. Stephenson-st

Rochester Jonathan Albion-st

ROYAL JUBILEE SCHOOL,  
Albion-street; T. Haswell,  
teacher

SCOTCH CHURCH NATIONAL  
SCHOOL, Howard-street;

John Mavor, teacher

Sharp D. Preston-lane

Stephenson Margt. George-  
street

Watson Isabella, 27, Sidney-st

**Accountants**

Bulmer J. 1, Howard-street  
 Crawford J. J. Stephenson-st  
 Little J. 3, Cobourg-place  
 Ridley Thomas, 32, King-st  
 Weir Robert S. 10, Tyne-st

**Agents—Commission, &c.**

*See also Brokers—Ship and Insurance.*

Avrillaud J. 2, Cobourg place  
 Barker H. Norfolk-street  
 Blagdon & Son, Anchor Quay  
 Brightman H. A. (European Gas Company, London), New Quay  
 Brown J. D. Linskill-street  
 Bulmer J. 1, Howard-street  
 Clarke H. 24, Dockwray-square  
 Crawford T. C. Norfolk-street  
 Dale P. & Co. Howard-street  
 English H. 5, Sidney-street  
 Graham John, 30, Camden-st  
 Hadaway D. 1, Bell's-terrace  
 Harbutt T. 63, Bedford-st  
 Herdman E. Linskill-street  
 Holliday Samuel, Linskill-street  
 Hornsby George, 74, Upper Stephenson-street  
 Hunter Taylor S. Cullercoats  
 Innes G. house, Howard-st  
 Metcalf T. 25, Norfolk-street  
 Morrison W. D. Saville-st  
 Peart R. Howard-street  
 Pollock J. K. 34, Norfolk-st  
 Popplewell R. & Co. (Greenwich Felt Works Company) New Quay  
 Reveley W. house, 2, Russell-street  
 Ridley Thomas, 32, King-street  
 Tate W. G. 102, Howard-st  
 Thompson and Co. (French Lloyd's), Lishman's Quay  
 Trotter T. R. and Son, Shepherd's Quay  
 Tullock Michael B. (for Chas. Dick, brewer, Edinburgh; and for Duncannon & Co. distillers, Newington, Edinburgh); 26, Clive-street  
 Turnbull R. shipping gazette, 26, West Percy-street

**Anchor Manufacturers**

*See also Chain and Chain Cable Manufacturers.*

Pow and Fawcus, Bell-street, Reed-street, and Bull-ring  
 Tyzack, Whiteley, and Co.  
 Low Lights, and Bell-street

**Artists**

Errington Isabella, 21, Norfolk-street  
 Shotton J. 116, Bedford-st

**Auctioneers and Appraisers**

Marked \* are also Agents.  
 \*Coxon J. Church-way  
 \*Hoggins J. 11, Dockwray-square, and at Newcastle  
 Hornsby George appraiser only, 74, Upper Stephenson-street

Hudson Jas. 13, Newcastle-terrace, Tynemouth

\*Jackson T. 66, Camden-st  
 Morrison W. D. Saville-st  
 Pye M. and house and land agent, Russell-street  
 Ridley Thomas, 32, King-st  
 \*Tate W. G. 102, Howard-st

**Bakers**

Marked \* are also Flour Dealers.

Allwood Adam, Liddell-st  
 Armstrong J. L. Union-st  
 \*Armstrong W. 59, Church-way  
 \*Bolton J. 34, Stephenson-st  
 \*Bolton R. 4, Bird-street  
 Brown James, Church-street  
 Campbell A. Little Bedford-st  
 Campbell Elizb. Bedford-st  
 Charlton Ann, 1, Charlotte-st  
 \*Coventry A. 53, Bedford-st  
 \*Cleugh R. biscuit, Clive-st  
 Dick J. T. New-road  
 Duncan W. biscuit, Beacon-street  
 Fittis J. and Co. biscuit, 1, Clive-street  
 \*Hadaway E. 6, Linskill-st  
 Harper B. Bull-ring  
 Hay E, 16, Clive-street  
 Martin W. C. Duke-street  
 \*Martin W. S. 35, Stephenson-street  
 Milburn G. and W. 37, Liddell-street

Monkman T. biscuit, 15, Church-street  
 Reveley D. Middle-street, Tynemouth  
 Roll Margaret, Middle-street, Tynemouth  
 Sewell J. Camden-lane  
 Scott and Scott, biscuit, 1, Liddell-street  
 Scott T. Sidney-street  
 Smith J. Wooden Bridge  
 Trotter I. Beacon-street  
 \*Wardle and Wight, biscuit, Bell-street  
 Watson W. George-street  
 Whitfield J. 23, Church-way  
 Wilson G. Clive-street  
 Wood W. Camden-lane

**Bankers**

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Howard-st; P. A. Dodds, manager; ho. Howard-street

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK; Robt. Milburn, manager; house, Camden-street

UNION BANK; Robt. Foster, manager; ho. 10, Howard-street

SAVINGS' BANK, Norfolk-st; S. J. Tibbs, actuary

**Basket Makers**

Hewitt W. Bedford-street  
 Rutherford S. Church-street  
 Walters J. Bedford-street

**Board & Lodging Houses—Tynemouth**

Armstrong Henry, Percy-st  
 Baxter Isabella, 50, Front-street  
 Bell Isabella, Front-street  
 Bell Isabella, Sea-banks  
 Benn Robert, Percy-street  
 Booth Esther, Percy-st  
 Broag Margaret, Percy-st  
 Bruce Charlotte, Front-st  
 Cooke Frances E. Front-st  
 Cōwcher Ann, 7, Bath-ter  
 Cuthbert Elizabeth, 3, Tyne-mouth-terrace  
 Dawson Isabella, Percy-st  
 Donkin Isabella, 10, Huntingdon-place

**Board & Lodging Houses—***Continued.*

Duncan Elizab. Front-street  
 Evans Edward, Percy-street  
 Fenwick Ann, Front-street  
 Graham Thomas, Percy-st  
 Greaves Elizab. Front-street  
 Hare Jane, Sea-banks  
 Harrison Ann, Front-st  
 Harrison Elizabeth, Middle-  
 street  
 Henderson Barbara, Percy-st  
 Hogg Catherine, Front-st  
 Huggup Isab. Front-street  
 Hutchinson John, 1, Percy-  
 street  
 Irwin Mary, Percy-street  
 Johnson Ann, Middle-street  
 Matthews Margaret, 2, Tyne-  
 mouth-terrace  
 Mayson Dinah, Front-street  
 Meers Sarah, 8, Bath-terrace  
 Miller Martha, Front-street  
 Mills Jane, Tynemouth-ter  
 Morley Isabella, Percy-street  
 Murray Thomas, Percy-st  
 Nelless Mary, Percy-street  
 Ord Richard, Percy-street  
 Patterson Sara, 38, Front-  
 street  
 Ramsay Sarah, Front-street  
 Robson Edwin, Percy-street  
 Royal Hannah, 42, Front-st  
 Rutherford Thos. 39, Front-st  
 Scott Charles, 6, Bath-ter  
 Share Thomas, Front-street  
 Simpson Lavina, Front-st  
 Smith Thomas, Percy-street  
 Storey Mary, Percy-street  
 Spoor Ann, 1, Bath-terrace  
 Toward Ralph, Front-street  
 Walton Elizab. Front-street  
 Wardell Elizabeth, Tyne-  
 mouth-place  
 Weland Elizab. Middle street  
 Whaley Ann, 49, Front-street  
 Wigham Mrs. 29, Percy-st  
 Wright Edward, 13, Hunting-  
 don-place  
 Younger Miss, 11, Bath-ter  
 Whalton Jane, 3, Allendale-  
 place

**Block & Mast Makers**

Charlton J. Bell-street  
 Davison T. Howden Dock

Gray M. Bell-street  
 Hall & Fell, Hudson-street  
 Hareuss J. Custom House  
 Quay  
 Johnson W. Bell-street  
 McKellop R. High End of  
 Limekiln Shore  
 Morton M. Liddell-street  
 Pickering & Anderson, Bell-  
 street  
 Stewart & Newton, Skipsey's  
 Quay  
 Stewart R. Blackburn's Quay  
 and Low Lights  
 Watson J. Howden Dock  
 Wright & Creighton, Clive-st

**Boat Builders**

Cooper W. Milburn-place  
 Cooper W. North-street  
 Dowey J. Elder's Quay  
 Dowey J. Limekiln Shore &  
 Low Lights  
 Morallee Jno. Limekiln Shore  
 Pickering & Anderson, Bell-  
 street  
 Sanderson G. Limekiln Shore  
 Stewart D. Low Lights  
 Stobbs R. & R. Milburn-pl  
 Thoburn & Grant, Coble-dean

**Bookbinders**

Ditchburn G. Camden-lane  
 Phillipson & Hare, Tyne-st  
 Reid W. G. 29, Union-street  
 Tulloch J. G. 13, Tyne-street  
 Walker G. 12, Tyne-street  
 Watson W. 47, Clive-street

**Booksellers & Stationers**

Marked \* are also Printers.

Crow Benjamin (printer only),  
 19½, Clive-street  
 Hall J. 8, Camden-street  
 \* Harrison R. & nautical  
 chart seller, 44, Tyne-st.  
 and 1, Dockway-square  
 \* Henderson R. 4, Church-  
 way  
 \* Orange W. & nautical chart  
 seller, 4, Bedford-street  
 \* Philipson & Hare, 7, Tyne-  
 street & at Newcastle  
 Sharp B. W. 48, Tyne street  
 Sutherland W. Bedford st  
 and New Quay

\* Walker G. & nautical chart  
 seller, 12, Tyne-street  
 Watson W. 47, Clive-street

**Boot & Shoemakers**

Aird J. 35, Beacon-street  
 Aird T. 25, Linskill-street  
 Angus T. 50, Church-way  
 Black J. Pearson's-row  
 Brown A. Bedford-street  
 Brown J. 18, Tyne-street  
 Campbell B. Liddell-street  
 Carr T. F. Waterville-terrace  
 Cockburn Alfred, Clive-st  
 Common J. Nile-street  
 Cooke N. Tyne-street  
 Coxon W. Church-way  
 Douglass & Son, & cloggers,  
 Bull-ring  
 Douthwaite G. 2, Union-st  
 Forster J. Percy-street, Tyne-  
 mouth  
 Fothergill T. Beacon-street  
 Gustard W. Duke-street  
 Hall G. 22, Union-street  
 Hall J. 38, Camden-street  
 Hislop G. 7, Bedford street  
 Hogarth J. Liddell-street  
 Hudson T. Low Lights-stairs  
 Jackson R. D. Albion-street  
 Lenney T. Camden-street  
 McCall A. Percy-street, Tyne-  
 mouth  
 Nicholson J. Wooden Bridge  
 Nott S. Lower Pearson-st  
 Potter J. Clive-street  
 Robson M. 15, Bull-ring  
 Sanderson R. 2, Bedford-st  
 Scorfield W. 28, Tyne-street  
 Smith A. 40, Tyne-street  
 Southern John & Son, Bell-  
 street  
 Stephenson G. Brunswick-  
 place  
 Storey W. Camden-lane  
 Thompson H. 1, George-st  
 Ward H. Low Lights-stairs

**Boot & Shoe Dealers**

Dearness Jane, Tyne street  
 Moffoot Eleanor, 42, Tyne-st  
 Patterson J. Union-street

**Brass Founders & Finishers**

Charlton & Carr, Tyne-st  
 Harrison J. Dotwick street

**Brass Founders, &c.—Contind.**

Pow & Fawens, Bull-ring,  
Bell-street & Reed-street  
Ramsay C. & coppersmith,  
Dotwick-street

**Brewers**

Marked \* are also Malsters.

\* Allison W. H. & Co. Duke-  
street  
\* Bartleman and Crightons,  
Bull-ring & Clive-street  
Call Geo. Allotment Brewery,  
The Allotment  
\* Carr, Ormston & Carr, Low  
Lights  
\* Davison & Son, Monk-  
seaton Brewery  
Falconar J. B. Howden  
Glover John, Clive-street  
Brewery, Clive-street  
Harbutt T. Toll-square  
Thornborrow J. Clive-street  
Wascoe G. Bell-street

**Brick Manufacturer**

Dobson John, and tile, Percy-  
banks

**Brokers—Ship and Insurance**

Marked \* are also Merchants

Aisbitt T. O. Dockwray-sq  
Armstrong J. 68, Church-  
street, and 12, Tyne-street  
Boldeman, Borries & Co.  
Bell-street  
Brightman H. A. New Quay  
Clark G. H. & Co. 8, Tyne-st  
Cookson T. 6, Church-street  
Dale P. & Co. Howard-street  
Dobinson G. L. & Co. 4,  
Tyne-street  
French J. jun. New Quay  
Fronde Thomas W. 8, Percy-ter  
Greenhow C. H. 27, Tyne-st  
Jenkins C. M. Howard-street  
Lotinga Calmer, 14, Toll-  
square, and at Newcastle  
Lowrey J. D. New Quay  
Mataire J. Lamb's Quay  
Peart R. receiver of Admiralty  
Droits, Howard-street  
Popplewell R. & Co. New Quay  
Shotton E. & Co. Tyne-st  
\* Thompson and Co. Lish-  
man's Quay

Wait J. & J. Tyne-street

**Builders and Joiners**

Allon J. C. Linskill-street  
Brand & Mouat, and contrac-  
tors, George-street  
Dawson T. 1, Toll-square  
Foot C. Preston  
Hornsby G. and contractor,  
74, Upper Stephenson-st  
Hornsby T. N. Charlotte-st  
Hunter Taylor S. and con-  
tractor, Cullercoats  
Hunter R. Wellington-street;  
ho. Preston  
Mould N. & R. P. Bird-street  
Place J. and ornamental  
stonemason, 62, Church-wy  
Robson I. R. contractor and  
ornamental stonemason,  
Hudson-street  
Robson J. & M. 80, Church-  
way  
Rutter & Towns, and con-  
tractors, Union-lane  
Rutherford J. Church-way  
Spence R. Bedford-street, and  
Saville-street  
Stewart T. D. 22, Linskill-  
street  
Taylor William, Percy-square,  
Tynemouth  
Wight & Allen, King-street  
Younger John, & contractor,  
King-street  
Yeeles W. Albion-street

**Butchers**

Appleton H. Low Pearson-st  
Armstrong George, Clive-st  
Armstrong W. Norfolk-street  
Ainsley G. 30, Duke-street, &  
at Middle-street  
Baker Jacob, pork, Clive-st  
Bengall J. 17, Bull-ring  
Boorn T. Clive-street  
Bullock T. Camden-street  
Burn R. North-street and  
Duke-street  
Burn T. 4, Hudson-street  
Burn Robert, jun. Clive-st  
Burns G. Upper Pearson-st  
Carr W. Low Lights  
Charlton J. Dotwick street  
Coates W. Upper Pearson-st  
Craggs W. Dotwick-street

Cuthbert J. Middle-street,  
Tynemouth

Cuthbertson G. Linskill-st  
Davison T. Charlotte-street  
and at Tynemouth  
Davison W. Liddell-street  
Dawson E. 27, Tyne-street  
Dunn J. & Sons, Clive-street  
and Tynemouth  
Ferguson T. Church-way  
Fidler R. Bedford-street  
Fish J. Charlotte-street  
Fitzmaurice F. T. Bedford-st  
Forster W. Clive-street  
Gibson J. 43, Tyne-street  
and 63, Clive-street  
Glaholm Wm. Bull-ring  
Hadaway T. D. 47, Tyne-st  
Haggerston J. K. Norfolk-st  
Haggerston J. Church-way  
Hay R. 47, Liddell-street  
Hewison R. Upper Pearson-st  
Hindmarsh John, Middle-  
street, Tynemouth  
Hindmarsh Ann, Duke-st  
Humble J. Clive-street  
Kay R. S. Church-way  
Knott W. Church-way  
Leslie T. Bird-street and at  
Monkseaton  
Lesslie Thomas, Preston  
Longstaff W. Bedford-street  
Lyll H. Charlotte-street  
McLellan J. 52, Bell street  
Morrison Robert, Duke-street  
Morton R. Clive-street  
Motley T. 42, Duke-street  
Patterson W. Linskill-street  
Purves G. B. Tyne-street  
Purvis G. 25, Union-street  
Rogers J. Clive-street  
Rossiter J. Bird-street  
Simpson W. Stephenson-st  
Smith John W. Bell-street  
Stobbs J. 70, Clive-street  
Stothard J. Bedford-street  
Swan E. K. & R. 3, Clive-st  
Swan M. Wellington-st  
Thompson Mary, 32, Union-st  
Thornton W. Nile-street  
Turnbull R. B. Union-street  
Tynemouth T. Collingwood-st  
Whitfield J. The Allotment  
Wilson Catherine, Tyne-st  
Wood J. George-street  
Wright J. T. Clive-street  
Younger R. Stephenson-st

**Cabinet Makers and Joiners**

*See also Builders & Joiners*  
 Marked \* are also Furniture Bks  
 " † are also Upholsterers

Adams G. Library-bank, Foot  
 of Howard-street

Atkin R. Queen-street

+ Buckham J. Saville-street

Chapman H. Dotwick-street

Charlton T. 3, Albion-street

Dawson T. 1, Toll-square

Embleton W. Knott's-lane,  
 Tyne-street

Foot C. Preston

Forrest J. S. Ropery-bank

Graham John, 30, Camden-st

Greenwell W. 9, Linskill-st

Hepple J. 62, Church-street

Inness C. Camden-lane

Johnson H. 41, Stephenson-st

Lambert W. Bolton's-yard

Landells J. Camden-street

Lawrenson Charles, Char-  
 lotte-street

\* Lyall G. Tyne-street

\* Moore J. Dockwray-square

Mould N. & R. P. Bird-street

+ Nicholson W. Ropery-bank

Nicholson and Forest, Nor-  
 folk-street

Rae J. Liddell-street

Redpath J. 73, Bedford-street

Renton D. 66, Bedford-street

Robinson J. Percy - street,  
 Tynemouth

Rutter J. Preston

Rutter & Towns, 6, Union-in

Rutherford R. Church-way

Scott D. 63, Church-way

+ Smith J. Howard-street

Spence R. Bedford-street and  
 Saville-street

\* Straker J. Tyne-street

+ Stewart G. H. 7, Saville-st

Stuart J. W. 55, Church-st

Taylor C. 5, Bedford-lane

Taylor William, Percy square,  
 Tynemouth

White & Lambert, Ropery-bk

**Canvas Manufacturers**

Brown W. Clive-street

Longstaff Wm. Camden-st

Middleton T. & Co. mer-  
 chants, Liddell-street

**Carvers and Gilders**

Johnson F. 9, Union-lane

Massey T. S. Linskill-street

Westgarth J. 59, Stephen-  
 son-street

**Cartwrights**

Foot Charles, Preston

Peacock John, Preston

Davidson Geo. Monkseaton

Rutter James, Preston

Short John, Stephenson-st

**Chain and Chain Cable  
Manufacturers**

Black J. Union-road

Ellis J. & Co. Bell-street

Pow & Fawcus, Bell-street,  
 Reed-street, and Bull-ring

Tyzack, Whiteley, and Co.

Low Lights and Bell-street

Walker W. & Co. White-  
 hill Point

**Chemists and Druggists**

Bailey J. 56, Front-street,  
 Tynemouth

Burn T. North-street

Corder O. Tyne-street

Day R. 29, Union-street

Dakers W. 10, Dotwick-street

Douglass T. 68, Bedford-st

Edington J. S. 19, Char-  
 lotte-street

Elliot R. W. Bull-ring

Forth R. wholesale colour  
 manufacturer, Clive-street

Frater George, 37, Tyne-st

Gibson T. New Quay

Harrison H. Duke street

Hunter T. Duke-street

Mease S. & Son, Tyne-street

Robinson J. C. 36, Clive-st

Smith W. 2, Church-street

Swan T. 20, Wellington-st

Taylor W. J. 14, Tyne-street  
 and 1, Norfolk-street

Williamson G. 18, Union-st

Wingrave John, Tyne-street

Wilson R. H. 21, West Percy-st

**China Glass, & Earthenware  
Dealers**

Burrell W. Clive-street

Chater E. Clive-street

Dawson A. Tyne-street

Turnbull E. Bell-street

Westeroft J. New Quay

Wilson J. Duke-street

**Coach Proprietors**

Hutchinson J. *Percy Arms*,  
 Tynemouth

Weatherill W. *Railway Inn*,  
 Little Bedford-street

Wight W. C. Albion-st

**Confectioners**

*See also Fruiterers*

Blyton J. Tyne-street

Harper G. Duke-street

Lonstaff R. Albion-street

Miller John, Clive-street

Moffoot E. Camden-street

Monkman T. 15, Church-st

Morrison Margt. 26, Tyne-st

Ramsay W. 42, Tyne-street

Smith J. Tynemouth

Wilkinson J. Bedford-street

**Consuls—Vice**

*Austria*—H. A. Brightman,  
 New Quay

*Danish*—R. Popplewell,  
 New Quay

*France*—J. Avrillaud, agent  
 for the consul at Newcastle,  
 2, Cobourg-place

*Ottoman Empire*—Thompson  
 and Co. Lishman's-quay

*Portugal*—G. L. Dobinson &  
 Co. 4, Tyne-street

*Prussia*—John Fawcus,  
 Bell-street

*Russia*—Thompson and Co.  
 Lishman's Quay

*Sicily*—J. W. Fenwick, 6,  
 Tyne-street

*Sweden and Norway*—Bolde-  
 man Borries, and Co.  
 Bell-street

**Coopers**

Cockburn J. Liddell-street

Dawson C. 11, Bell-street

Eldson J. Bedford-street

Hewison F. Dotwick-street

McLellan J. 52, Bell-st

Oliver J. Clive-street

**Curriers and Leather  
Merchants**

Heron T. 15, Saville-street

Mendelson & Wolfson, 32,  
 Church-street

French George, Union-st

Owen & Sons, 19, Union-st  
Thompson T. 28, Duke-st  
Stoddart M. A. 6, and 7,  
Collingwood-street

**Drapers—Linen and oollen**  
Marked \* are Outfitters  
† are Tailors

Arras John, Albion-street  
Atkinson M. Howard-street  
Collinson J. and Son, 29,  
Tyne-street  
Collinson S. 28, Union-st  
Fothergill G. 9, Tyne-street  
Green J. Union-street  
\*†Hedley J. 7, Howard-street  
and 31, Union-street  
\*†Hill D. and Sons, 26,  
Union-street, and 8, How-  
ard-street  
Hodgson John, and mercer,  
29, Market-place, South  
Shields

Honeyman J. 33, Tyne-st  
Jameyan H. A. East-street,  
Milburn-place

Kerr S. Albion-street  
McCullagh P. 61, Bedford-st  
Philpson & Co. 14 and 16,  
Tyne-street

Smith T. Front-st. Tynemouth  
\*†Spence J. Dotwick-st and  
Collingwood-street  
†Spence J.F. & J. Howard-st

#### Dyers

Collyer B.J.7, Stephenson-st  
and at Newcastle  
Coulson G. F. Linskill-st  
Foster Elizb. Bedford-st  
Grieves A. Stephenson-st

#### Eating Houses

Jennings J. P. 8, Clive-street  
Sharp W. Clive-street  
Waugh Maria, 96, Bedford-st

#### Engineers and Engine Builders

Almond J. P. King-street,  
and Union-road  
Conley J. Duke-street  
Milburn W. Mount Pleasant  
Hepple & Landells, Mount  
Pleasant  
Scott W. and millwright,  
Mount Pleasant

#### Engravers, and Copperplate, and Lithographic Printers

King J. 9, Camden-street  
Tulloch J. G. 13, Tyne-st

#### Farmers in Chirton Township

Bell Thos. Shire Moor  
Barker Thos. B. Chirton-hill  
Chicken Geo. East Howden  
Fenwick John, Hayhole  
Hall Joseph, Billy Mill  
Herdman Thomas, Chir-  
ton-hill  
Hope Surtees, Hawkey's Hall  
Johnson Michael, High Flat-  
worth  
Peacock Thos West Chirton  
Potts Henry, Chirton  
Robinson Ralph, Prospect-hl  
Sisterson John  
Turner William, Lower Flat-  
worth  
Walker William, Ridges  
Farn  
Wardle Matthew & Son  
Watson Robert, Chirton-dean  
Weldon Anthy. EastHowden

#### Farmers in Preston Township

Brown John  
Brown Thomas  
Fenwick John  
Fenwick Joseph  
Fenwick William  
Lilburn James  
Potts Henry  
Potts John, Preston White  
House  
Potts Thomas  
Ramsay George  
Robinson Ralph, Prospect-hl

#### Farmers in Tynemouth Township

Davison George  
Dunn Anthony and Henry,  
Monk-house  
Gibson James  
Hogg Thomas & Son  
Nelles George  
Scott Thomas & Sons  
Swindle William & Sons  
Potts Henry, Manor Farm  
Wallace William  
Wenter George and Sons,  
Tynemouth Link-house

#### Farriers

Dixon B. Knott's-lane, Tyne-st  
Gallon P. Collingwood-st

#### Forgemen

Pow & Fawcus, Bull-ring,  
Reed-street and Bell-st  
Tyzack, Whiteley, and Co.  
Low Lights  
Walker & Co. Whitehill Point

#### Fruiterers

*See also Confectioners*

Bowman Margaret Ann, 38,  
Tyne-street  
Case D. New Quay  
Drummond D. New Quay  
Drummond G. New Quay  
Ellison J. New Quay  
Martin H. 65, Clive-street  
Moore Robert, Linskill-st  
Nichols W. New Quay  
Patterson Ann, Tyne-street  
Riggs R. New Quay  
Stout M. New Quay

#### Furniture Brokers

*See also Cabinet Makers,  
and also Cabinet Makers  
and Joiners*

Charlton J. 22, Bedford-st  
Coffton J. Bedford-street  
Davidson J. 21, Wellington-st  
Graham John, 30, Camden-st  
Heal J. Church-way  
Herdman E. Linskill-street  
Keeble W. Upper Pearson-st  
Lawson J. Duke-street  
Moore J. 42, Dockwray-sq  
Mordue W. Bedford-street

#### Game Dealers and Poulterers

Bowman Margaret Ann, 38,  
Tyne-street  
Drummond G. New Quay  
Taylor J. (poulterer only),  
Saville-street  
Willits T. Tyne-street

#### Gardeners—Market

Alexander A. Albion-street  
Charlton Elizabeth, Chirton  
Hogg T. F. Preston-lane  
Jamieson J. Milton-lane,  
Chirton  
Malcolm P. 18, Russell-st  
Miller J. Preston-lane

**Gardeners—Continued.**

Morris J. Reed-street  
 Morris J. Preston  
 Smith J. Preston-lane  
 Swindell W. Church-street  
 Turner James, Preston

**Grocers and Tea Dealers**

*See also Grocery, Flour, and  
 General Dealers.*

Affleck W. North-street  
 Armstrong J. L. Union-st  
 Baynes G. & Co. 5, Bedford-st  
 Briggs Thomas, 15, Tyne-st  
 Collins Ralph, 69, Clive-st  
 Crow T. 59, Bedford-street  
 Dawson J. C. Dotwick-street  
 Day Richard, 29, Union-st  
 Dennison R. 54, Stephenson-  
 street  
 Detchou O. 3, Union-street  
 Dunn W. 48, Church-street  
 Dunn W. Howard-street  
 Edington J. S. 19, Charlotte-st  
 Elliot R. W. Bull-ring  
 Ewart R. 31, Tyne-street  
 Fenwick & Son, 23, Bell-st  
 Foster G. Stephenson-street  
 Frater G. Tyne-street  
 Gibson T. New Quay  
 Hall G. Bull-ring  
 Harrison H. 39, Duke-street  
 Humble P. 3, Union-street  
 Isbister W. Bell-street  
 King J. Preston  
 Milburn G. & W. 37, Liddell-st  
 Morton R. L. Tyne-street  
 Oliver E. E. 59, Tyne-street  
 Pigg R. Tynemouth  
 Purvis I. Camden-street  
 Reid J. Tyne-street  
 Robson Frances, Colling-  
 wood-street  
 Robinson J. C. 36, Clive-st  
 Rowntree J. & Co. 4, Clive-st  
 Simpson E. Billy Mill-lane  
 Sims R. 48, Tyne-street  
 Smith J. Front-st. Tynemouth  
 Taylor E. 10, Tyne-street  
 Theakston Chas. 34, Tyne-st  
 Turpie A. Duke-street  
 Vickerson W. F. Clive-street  
 Watson M. 11, Union-street  
 Whittle J. L. Little Bedford st  
 Wilson R. H. 21, Percy-st  
 Wood C. 36, Sidney-street

**Grocery, Flour, and General  
 Dealers**

Anderson W. Charlotte-st  
 Arkell Elizabeth, Middle-st  
 Arkley J. 2, Dotwick-street  
 Armer R. Percy-st. Tynemth  
 Bolton R. 4, Bird-street  
 Brown J. Church-way  
 Brown J. 13, Clive-street  
 Burn T. North-street  
 Butler C. Clive-street  
 Carnaby W. Nelson-street  
 Carr E. Percy-st. Tynemouth  
 Carr W. Low Lights  
 Carrs T. Norfolk-street  
 Charlton Ann, Linskill-street  
 Charlton Ann, Tyne-street  
 Colledge N. East Howden  
 Cooper J. Middle-street  
 Crow T. 59, Bedford-street  
 Cutty G. A. Bird-street  
 Davie Margt. Collingwood-st  
 Dennison R. 54, Stephen-  
 son-street  
 Dixon J. The Allotment  
 Dixon R. Low Lights  
 Embleton T. Percy-street,  
 Tynemouth  
 Fairweather Isabella, 26, West  
 Percy-street  
 Fenwick Elizb. Dotwick-st  
 Forbes W. Church-way  
 Graham J. Bell-street  
 Graham Margaret, Bedford-st  
 Haddaway Isabella, 13, Cam-  
 den-street  
 Hall J. Front-st. Tynemouth  
 Hall J. Stephenson-street  
 Hall James, Chirton  
 Hall J. Liddell-street  
 Harper B. Bell-street  
 Harrison H. Church-way  
 Hedley J. T. Middle-street  
 Hunter Taylor S. Cullercoats  
 John Sarah, Linskill-street  
 Jones M. Bull-ring  
 Kennedy Isabella, North-st  
 Lamb John 8, Bedford-street  
 Lodge G. 42, Church-way  
 Lowthian R. Little Bedford-st  
 Lucas Dinah, 59, Clive-street  
 Mather F. Charlotte-street  
 Mather R. Bird-street  
 Miller R. Sidney-street  
 Miller W. 38, Bell-street  
 Moore R. Linskill-street  
 Murray W. Collingwood-st

Nicholson J. Middle-street  
 Noble Isabella, Preston  
 Ord T. Queen-street  
 Paton J. 1, Bird-street  
 Pearson J. Middle-street  
 Prior J. Union-street  
 Proctor Thos. Linskill-street  
 Purvis J. D. Clive-street  
 Rae J. Liddell-street  
 Ramshaw G. Percy-street,  
 Tynemouth  
 Richardson J. Queen-street  
 Richardson T. Church-way  
 Robinson P. Tynemouth  
 Robinson T. Wooden Bridge  
 Robinson T. Dotwick-street  
 Robson J. 2, Hudson-street  
 Robson T. 28, Bird-street  
 Rodham Ann, 12, Clive-st  
 Scott H. Liddell-street  
 Scott T. Sidney-street  
 Smith Jane, Chirton  
 Smith J. Charlotte-street  
 Smith J. 114, Bedford-street  
 Smith J. Tyne-street  
 Shearer W. 28, Camden-st  
 Spain J. & W. 55, Front-st.  
 Tynemouth  
 Spence W. Middle-street  
 Stephenson Eliza, Liddell-st  
 Stephenson H. R. Bedford-st  
 Stephenson W. Brunswick-pl  
 Stewart J. North-street  
 Storer Mary, Bedford-street  
 Storey Jane, 21, Camden-st  
 Thrift Mary, Camden-street  
 Towell W. George-street  
 Tulpie Agnes, Duke-street  
 Turnbull R. Nile-street  
 Venus Robert, Linskill-street  
 Venus W. 31, Stephenson-st  
 Wake R. 30, Charlotte-street  
 Watson C. Church-street  
 Watson W. George-street  
 Westgarth James, 59, Ste-  
 phenson-street  
 Whitfield J. 23, Church-way  
 Wilson H. Duke-street  
 Wood C. 36, Sidney-street  
 Wright G. Bird-street

**Hairdressers and Perfumers**

Bartlett J. Dotwick street  
 Bowman S. Clive-street  
 Brewster G. R. Church-st  
 Bryan W. Front-street, Tyne-  
 mouth

<b>Hairdressers and Perumers</b> <i>Continued.</i>	Hedley J. 7, Howard-street, and 34, Union-street	Cay Barbara, 44, Camden-st
Codling R. 13, Duke-street	Lilley T. 16, Linskill-street	Dearness Jane, Tyne-street
Daivson P. 43, Tyne-street	Pearson T. Bedford-street	Downes C. 14, Union-street
Eskdale J. Russell-street	Spence J. F. & J. Howard- street	Drury E. W. 19, Tyne-street
Holmes G. 7, Clive-street	Spence J. Dotwick-street	Forrest T. 72, Clive street
Kelday W. Tyne-street	Steven James, Union-street	Frost J. 25, Tyne-street, and 55, Clive-street
McPhail J. 16, Saville-street	Storey G. Knott's-lane, Tyne- street	Fothergill G. Tyne-street
Muckel A. Saville-street	Wingrave W. manufacturer, 36, Union-street	Hedley J. 34, Union-street, and 7, Howard-street
Stubbs J. 34, Bell-street	Woodmass R. 7, Union-street	Jameson H. A. 6, East-street
Sutherland Wm. New Quay		Patterson J. Union-street
Thursby P. Union-road		Pringle R. 35, Union-street
Turnbull James, Liddell-st; ho. Bedford-street		Roddam Ann, 12, Clive-street
	<b>Hosiery and Haberdashers</b> <i>See also Drapers.</i>	Rowntree J. 34, Clive-street
<b>Hatters</b>	Bolam Elizabeth, Bedford- street	Skillett W. 49, Church-way
Campbell R. & Sons, manu- facturers, Market-place, South Shields		Wingrave W. 36, Union-st
		Young Charlotte, Tyne-street

## INNS, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC HOUSES.

*See also Beerhouses.*

<i>Admiral Nelson</i> , R. Derry, Liddell-street	<i>Crown and Cushion</i> , M. A. Harris, Liddell-st
<i>Albion</i> , John Dalton, Norfolk street	<i>Crown and Sceptre</i> , G. W. Hunter, 29, Ste- phenson-street
<i>Atwick Castle</i> , J. Sproat, 22, Church-way	<i>Crown and Thistle</i> , J. Christie, Duke-street
<i>Anchor</i> , R. Strong, Duke-street	<i>Cumberland Arms</i> , J. Rogers, Front-street, Tynemouth
<i>Bambrough Castle</i> , J. Dawson, Preston	<i>Cumberland House</i> , M. A. Hogg, Liddell-st
<i>Bath Hotel</i> , W. Beaumont, Tynemouth	<i>Custom House</i> , T. Kenlish, Bell-street
<i>Bay Horse</i> , G. Pringle, Duke-street	— Dixon W. Tyne-street
<i>Bay Horse</i> , A. Knox, Bay Horse Quay, Clive-street	<i>Dock</i> , P. Gallon, Bull-ring
<i>Bee Hive</i> , Mary Whale, Dotwick-street	<i>Dock Hotel</i> , A. Wright, Liddell-street
<i>Black Bull</i> , W. Graham, 22, Liddell-street	<i>Dock House</i> , J. Freeman, Dotwick-street
<i>Blue Bell</i> , J. Cowell, Bell-street	<i>Dolphin</i> , John Forster, Spittal-hill, Tyne- mouth
<i>Borough Arms</i> , R. M. Taylor, 61, Camden-st	<i>Duke of Bedford</i> , A. Shotton, Bedford-st
<i>Brewers' Arms</i> , W. Alexander, Beacon-st	<i>Duke of Sussex</i> , E. Sutherland, 80, Church-st
<i>Brown Cow</i> , W. Wallace, High Flatworth	<i>Duke of Wellington</i> , J. Macintosh, 55, Church-way
<i>Bull Ring</i> , Elizabeth Bell, Bull-ring	<i>Duke of Wellington</i> , R. Golightly, East Howden
<i>Burdon Arms</i> , G. Strong, Dotwick-street	<i>Duke of York</i> , J. Nicholson, King-street
<i>Burns Tavern</i> , G. Stewart, Broad Quay	<i>Eagle</i> , W. Coates, Upper Pearson-street
<i>Cannon</i> , J. Dobson, Chirton Hill	<i>Earl Grey</i> , J. Ward, Hudson-street
<i>Centurion Arms</i> , J. Jackson, Collingwood-st	<i>Earl Grey</i> , R. Byram, Linskill-street
<i>Clock Vaults</i> , T. J. Harbutt, Toll-square	<i>Edinburgh Castle</i> , J. Meguire, Bell-street
<i>Coble</i> , J. Rutherford, 33, Bell street	— Elgie Ann, Collingwood-street
<i>Colonel Linskill</i> , W. Storey, Charlotte-st	<i>English &amp; French Flag</i> , J. Bradford, Bell-st
<i>Commercial Hotel</i> , Jno. Shotton, Howard-st	<i>Essex Arms</i> , J. Simpson, 2, Duke-street
<i>Collingwood Arms</i> , E. Sisterson, Chirton	<i>Fox Hunter Inn</i> , Thomas Lesslie, Preston
<i>Corporation Arms</i> , Alice Allen, Wellington-st	— Gallon Georgiana, Clive-street
<i>Crane House</i> , T. Stewart, Duke-street	<i>Garrick's Head</i> , Jane Kingston, Saville-st
<i>Crescent Tavern</i> , J. Cresswell, Hudson-st	
<i>Crown</i> , J. McCallum, 19, Camden-street	
<i>Crown</i> , Thomas Johnson, Clive-street	
<i>Crown and Anchor</i> , M. Gill, Clive-street	

*George Tavern*, W. Coxon, King-street  
*Gibraltar Rock*, M. Bell, Tynemouth  
*Globe*, R. Bell, Clive-street  
*Globe*, Jane Emery, Bell-street  
*Golden Fleece*, T. Robson, New Quay  
*Golden Lion*, R. B. Turnbull, Church-way  
*Grey Horse*, J. Peck, Grey-horse Quay  
*Granby Hotel*, G. Hall, Church-street  
*Greyhound*, W. Bell, Church-street  
*Green Man*, Edward Downes, Liddell-street  
*Half Moon*, W. Carr, Low Lights  
*Hibernian Tavern*, M. Derigh, Bell-street  
*Highlander*, C. Gibson, Union-road  
*Highlander*, J. Hall, Liddell-street  
*Hopewell Pit*, J. Hindmarsh, Chirton  
*Hope and Anchor*, John Armstrong, Bell-st  
*Hope and Anchor*, J. Wood, Low Lights  
*Hope Inn*, G. Yeeles, Norfolk-street  
*Hylton Castle*, J. Caslow, Dotwick-street  
*Industry*, Thomas Kay, Coble-dean  
 — Jackson R. D. Albion-street  
*Jerusalem Coffee House*, J. H. Sybenga,  
 Clive-street  
*Jenny Lind*, R. Turnbull, East Howden  
*John Bull*, J. Birkett, Church-street  
*King William IV.* J. Maxwell, Brunswick-pl  
*King's Head*, A. Wilson, Clive-street  
*King's Head*, Mary Sawers, Church-street  
 — Lamb H. 33, Clive-street  
*Lamb Inn*, T. Mankin, Dotwick-street  
*Londonderry Arms*, John Glover, Clive-st  
*Lord Brougham*, Jane Wilson, Middle-st  
*Lord Byron*, R. Stote, Stephenson-street  
*Lord Collingwood*, W. Watson, Union-road  
*Lord Nelson*, Geo. Pritchard, 32, Camden-st  
*Low Lights*, T. Reed, Low Lights  
*Lumper's Arms*, J. Rutter, Lishman's Quay  
*Maggie*, T. Wright, Coble-dean  
*Marquis of Granby*, G. Hall, Church-street  
*Mason's Arms*, Isabella Errington, Stephen-  
 son-street  
*Meters Arms*, J. Gledston, Queen-street  
*Nag's Head*, George Hobbs, Bell-street  
*Newcastle Arms*, G. Dobson, Clive-street  
*Newcastle Arms*, Wm. Minto, Union-road  
*New Docks*, Joseph Ostens, North-street  
*New Phoenix*, Robt. Cuthbertson, Bedford-st  
*Norfolk Arms*, W. Armstrong, Norfolk-st  
*North Star*, J. Hedley, Bell-street  
*Northumberland Arms*, Isabella Whitfield,  
 New Quay  
*Northumberland Hotel*, W. Campbell, Bed-  
 ford-street  
*Northumberland Arms*, George Call, The  
 Allotment  
*Northumberland Arms*, C. Watson, Percy-  
 square, Tynemouth

*Oak*, Isaiah Armstrong, Charlotte-street  
*Old Black Lion*, Alexander Main, Clive-st  
*Old Post Office*, A. Dodds, Tyne-street  
*Old Shakspeare*, Joseph Watson, Clive-st  
*Ordnance Arms*, W. R. Robson, Castle-yard,  
 Tynemouth  
*Percy Arms*, G. Park, 38, West Percy-street  
*Percy Arms*, W. Bengall, Whitehill Point  
*Percy Arms*, John Coxon, Clive-street  
*Percy Arms*, John Hutchinson, Front-street,  
 Tynemouth  
*Percy Arms*, T. Bowman, Percy-main  
*Phoenix*, Isabella Blacklock, Duke-street  
*Phoenix Tavern*, Eleanor Hunter, 70, Bed-  
 ford-street  
*Pine Apple*, W. Henderson, King-street and  
 George-street  
*Pine Apple*, Elizabeth Chorlton, Chirton  
*Post Boy*, G. Haddon, Stephenson-street  
*Priory*, P. Cowey, Bank-top, Tynemouth  
*Prince Albert*, J. Porteus, East Howden  
*Prince of Wales*, Jane Elliott, Union-street  
*Princess of Wales*, H. Patterson, Liddell-st  
*Push and Pull*, W. B. Coulthard, 3, Bed-  
 ford-street  
*Queen's Head*, Ann Tulloch, Low Lights  
*Queen's Head*, W. Cummings Wight,  
 Albion-street  
*Raffled Anchor*, John Adams, Swan's Quay  
*Railway*, W. Weatherill, Little Bedford-st  
*Railway Hotel*, George Robson, Little Bed-  
 ford-street  
*Regatta Tavern*, J. Howey, Tyne-street  
*Rising Sun*, John Tempest, Beacon-street  
*Rising Sun*, T. Brown, Brunswick-place  
*Robin Hood*, G. Watkin, Beacon-street  
*Robin Hood*, M. Storey, Chirton  
*Rob Roy*, John Liddell, Clive-street  
*Rose*, R. Lee, Mount Pleasant  
*Royal Arms*, Andrew Turnbull, Nile-street  
*Royal Oak*, William Young, Bell-street  
*Royal Hotel*, James Anderson, Tynemouth  
*Rose of Allendale*, Ellen Ferguson, Tynem-  
 outh  
*Rose and Crown*, Chas. Theakston, Tyne-st  
*Saddle*, A. Irwin, 7, Norfolk-street  
*Salmon*, J. Bulman, North-street  
*Salutation*, Titus Howett, Front-street,  
 Tynemouth  
*Sawyer's Arms*, Mary Ann Drury, Liddell-st  
*Seven Stars*, N. Mould, 1, Bell-street  
*Seven Stars*, W. N. Clark, 1, Wooden Bldg.  
*Seven Stars*, H. Whitfield, Percy-street,  
 Tynemouth  
 — Jane Scott, Clive-street  
*Shades*, J. Weatherston, Howard-street  
*Shepherdess*, Mary Goodfellow, Anchor Quay

*Shakespeare Tavern*, John Frazier, Howard street  
*Ship*, J. Pycroft, Bell-street  
*Ship*, W. H. Pearson, 24, Middle street  
*Ship Launch*, J. Bell, Low Lights  
*Ship and Whale*, George Brown, Bell-street  
*Shipwrights' Arms*, W. Wilkinson, Church-way  
*Shipwrights' Arms*, R. Elstob, Tynemouth  
*Staith House*, W. Mordue, Low Lights  
*Staith House*, J. Elliott, East Howden  
*Spring Gardens*, J. Grey, Albion-street  
*Sir William Wallace*, J. Ward, Clive-street  
*Sportsman*, E. Nicholson, Preston  
*Star*, William Coates, 4, Wellington street  
*Star and Garter*, C. E. Tulloch, 26, Clive-street  
*Star and Garter*, Mary McGregor, Front-street, Tynemouth  
*Starling*, Elizabeth Dowey, Milburn-place  
*Steam Ferry House*, J. Atkinson, New Quay  
*Steam Mill*, J. Beagle, Mount Pleasant  
*Stone House*, A. Tully, Clive-street  
*Sunderland Bridge*, W. Mitcheson, Clive-st  
*Sussex Arms*, W. Hammond, Duke-street  
*Swedish Arms*, T. Groat, Bell-street  
*Terrace Inn*, T. Mures, East Stephenson-st  
*Three Tuns*, John Brack, Wooden Bridge  
*Tiger*, T. Pearson, Bedford-street

*Travellers' Rest*, Lewis Dunn, Murton  
*Turk's Head*, William Moore, Duke-street  
*Turk's Head*, W. Walker, Linskill-street  
*Turk's Head*, Isabella Hornsby, Tynemouth  
*Tynemouth Castle*, Richard Thompson, 42, Church-street  
*Tynemouth Lodge*, William Hopper, Tyne-mouth-road  
*Uncle Tom's Vaults*, H. Aynsley, 51, Bedford-street  
*Union*, Elizb. Laidler, Percy-st Tynemouth  
*Union Hotel*, W. Baylie, Liddell-street  
*Victoria*, Humble Charlton, Clive-street  
*Victoria*, R. Thompson, East Howden  
*Victoria Inn*, M. Scott, 100, Church-way  
*Vulcan's Arms*, R. Dixon, Dotwick-street  
*Waggon*, A. Penman, Low Lights  
*Waggon*, J. Riddell, Mount Pleasant  
*Waterloo*, E. Byron, 13, Clive-street  
*Waterloo*, W. Bell, Bedford-street  
 — Watts A. H. Clive-street  
*Wheat Sheaf*, M. A. Stoddart, Collingwood-street  
*Wheat Sheaf*, E. Arkell, Middle-street  
*White Hart*, J. Doran, Bedford-street  
*William IV.* R. U. Clark, Hudson-street  
*Woolington House*, J. Wealleans, Mount Pleasant

#### Beer House Keepers

Brown James, Northumber-land-street  
 Carnaby W. Nelson-street  
 Coffton B. Camden-street  
 Cook W. Duke-street  
 Doubleday J. Linskill-street

Dennison Hannah, Charlotte-street  
 Flinn Ed. 24, West Percy-st  
 Fogg E. Percy-street  
 Petrie John, Bell-street  
 Scott G. Church-way  
 Scott T. Upper Pearson st

Stewart, G. H. 7, Saville-st  
 Stonebank Reed, Stephenson-street  
 Strong A. South-street  
 Varley H. Cullercoats  
 Wood John, Clive-street  
 Whitfield J. Saville-street

#### Insurance Companies

ALLIANCE A. 1, MARINE; C. Hunten, sec. 8, Tyne-st  
 ALLIANCE, LIFE AND FIRE; W. H. Atkinson, agent, 60, Bedford-street  
 ANCHOR, ASSURANCE; T. Jackson, agent, 66, Camden-st  
 ATLAS, ASSURANCE; G. F. Lowrey, agent, Tyne-st  
 BRITANNIA, LIFE; R. Wheldon, agent, Norfolk-street  
 BRITANNIA, MARINE; R. Weir, sec. 10, Tyne-st  
 BRITANNIA, FREIGHT & OUTFIT; R. Weir, secretary, 10, Tyne-street

CALEDONIAN, FIRE AND LIFE; T. Reed, agent, Dockwray-square  
 COUNTY, FIRE; W. G. Reid, Union street  
 CROWN, LIFE, John Fenwick, Norfolk-street  
 EDINBURGH, LIFE; Lietch & Kewney, 31, Howard-street  
 ELIGIBLE, MARINE; C. Hunten, sec. 8, Tyne-st  
 EQUITABLE, MARINE, FREIGHT, & OUTFIT; M. H. Atkinson, sec. Tyne-st  
 EQUITABLE LAW LIFE ASSURANCE; J. Wingrave, agent, Tyne-street

EQUITABLE, MARINE; M. H. Atkinson, sec. Tyne-street  
 FRENCH & HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS AND AUSTRIAN LLOYDS; Thompson & Co. agents, Lishman's Quay  
 GENERAL FREIGHT & OUTFIT, MARINE; J. Bulmer, sec. 1, Howard street  
 GENERAL, LIFE & FIRE; D. Hadaway, agt. Bedford-st  
 GENERAL, MARINE; J. Bulmer, secretary, Howard-street  
 GUARDIAN, FIRE & LIFE; A. Russell, agent, Collingwood-street

**Insurance Co.'s--Continued.**

GLOBE; R. Kidd, junior, agent, 6, Linskill-street  
 HOPE CARGO & FREIGHT, MARINE; C. Hunten, secretary, 8, Tyne-street  
 HOPE MUTUAL, LIFE AND GUARANTEE; Peter Young, Tyne-street  
 HOPE MUTUAL, LIFE; T. C. Crawford, Norfolk-street  
 IMPERIAL, FIRE; Philipson & Hare, agents, Tyne-street  
 INDUSTRIAL LIFE & DEPOSIT COMPANY; J. K. Pollock, 34, Norfolk-street  
 LAW, FIRE; Lietch & Kewney, 31, Howard-street  
 LANCASHIRE, LIFE & FIRE; W. Baylie, Liddell-street  
 LEEDS & YORKSHIRE, LIFE & FIRE; R. Millburn, agent, 1, Camden-street  
 LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND; T. A. Dodds, agent, 12, Howard-street  
 LIVERPOOL & LONDON, LIFE & FIRE; Thomas Fenwick, agent, Norfolk-street  
 MANCHESTER ASSURANCE; J. Hume, agt. 15, Camden-st  
 MARINE CASUALTY; T. R. Trotter & Son, Shepherd's Quay  
 MINERVA, LIFE; C. Hunten, agent, 8, Tyne-street  
 NATIONAL LOAN FUND, LIFE; R. Harrison, agt. Tyne-st  
 NEWCASTLE, FIRE; R. Foster, agent, 10, Howard-street  
 NORWICH UNION, FIRE AND LIFE; C. U. Laws, agent, New Quay  
 OCEAN, MARINE; W. H. Atkinson, secretary, 60, Bedford-street  
 PALLADIUM, LIFE; Thompson & Co. agents, Lishman's Quay  
 PHENIX, LIFE; T. R. Trotter & Son, Shepherd's Quay  
 PHENIX, FIRE; E. Shotton & Co. Tyne-street  
 PROFESSIONAL, LIFE; R. Kidd, agent, Linskill-street  
 PROVIDENT, LIFE; W. G. Reid, Union-street

ROYAL EXCHANGE, FIRE AND LIFE; R. Popplewell & Co. agents, New Quay  
 ROYAL FARMERS' & GENERAL FIRE & LIFE; J. T. B. Tinley, agent, Dockwray-sq  
 STEAM PACKET, MUTUAL; G. Brown, sec. New Quay  
 STAR, CARGO, & FREIGHT MARINE; J. Armstrong, secretary, 12, Tyne-street  
 SUN, FIRE & LIFE; J. Bulmer, agent, Howard-street  
 SUN, FIRE; P. A. Dodds, 12, Howard-street  
 TIMES, LIFE & FIRE; J. K. Pollock, 34, Norfolk-street  
 TYNEMOUTH A 1, MARINE; W. H. Atkinson, secretary, 60, Bedford-street  
 TYNE PROTECTING, MARINE; C. Hunten, secretary, 8, Tyne-street  
 UNION, FIRE & LIFE, H. Harrison, Duke-street  
 UNION INSURANCE ASSOCIATION; J. Patterson, agent, Church-way  
 UNION, MARINE; J. Armstrong, sec. 12, Tyne-st  
 UNITED MUTUAL MINING & GENERAL LIFE; J. K. Pollock, agent, 34, Norfolk-st  
 YORKSHIRE, FIRE & LIFE; G. H. Clark & Co. Tyne-st

**Iron Founders**

Harrison J. Dotwick-street  
 Milburn W. Mount Pleasant  
 Pow & Fawcus, Bell-st. Reed-street, & Bull-ring  
 Tyzack, Whiteley, & Co. Low Lights and Bell-street  
 Walker, Brothers, Collingwood-street  
 Walker W. & Co. Whitehill Point

**Ironmongers and Hardwaremen.**

Ellis R. 26, Duke-street  
 Guymner W. & Co. Clive-st  
 Matthews T. 44, Liddell-st  
 Harbutt T. J. Bedford-street  
 Miller C. 58, Clive-street  
 Stoker T. 21, Clive-street

Twizell J. & Son, 51 & 52, Clive-st. & 6, Tyne-street  
 Viney J. New Quay

**Lead Manufacturers**

Cookson W. I. & Co. Hay Hole, Howden  
 Gossage William H. Smelting Works, Willington Quay

**Manufacturing Chemists**

Ogilvie & Son, Magnesia Works, Collingwood-street

**Marine Store Dealers**

Anthony Ann, Grey Horse Quay  
 Collins T. Grey Horse Quay  
 Cramman J. 8, Duke-street  
 Derigh M. Liddell-street  
 Dixon R. Low Lights  
 Dowie J. Duke-street  
 Graham G. Camden-lane  
 Heaton T. Liddell-street  
 Hutchinson Thos. Bell-street  
 Kingston Jane, Saville-street  
 Marshall G. Charlotte-street  
 Mattison G. Bell-street  
 McGrigor D. 43, Bell-street  
 Mills M. Grey Horse Quay  
 Munrow Michael, Liddell-st  
 Oxley John, Custom House Quay; ho. Russell-street  
 Punshon J. Charlotte street  
 Pyes R. Bell-street  
 Quail Jane, Limekiln Shore  
 Reed J. 36, Duke-street, and Middle-street  
 Richardson E. Blackburn's Qy  
 Richardson G. 21, Liddell-st  
 Richardson W. Grey Horse Quay  
 Scott Thos. 116, Bedford-st  
 Seamann C. H. Lamb's Quay  
 Sharp H. Dotwick-street  
 Sords W. 17, Bell-street  
 Stephenson J. Duke-street  
 Stewart W. Liddell-street  
 Thompson R. A. Blackburn's Quay  
 Thompson T. Charlotte-street  
 Towns J. Bell-street  
 Wall W. I. Bell-street  
 Wann E. Wooden Bridge  
 Ward John, 13, Charlotte-st

## Master Mariners

Adams George, Preston	Clark J. Stephenson-street	Frost J. 68, Norfolk-street
Adams T. Preston	Clark T. Hudson-street	Fulthorp J. Camden-street
Allen W. Church street	Clark T. 10, Saville-street	Gallilee R. A. Nile-street
Anderson J. George-street	Clough G. Russell-street	Garrick R. Norfolk-street
Anderson R. 23, King-street	Coates G. Linskill-street	Gascoigne R. 31, Nile-street
Arkkley J. 4, Smith's-place	Coates G. 109, Linskill-street	Gibson J. Northumberland-st
Armstrong J. 59, Howard-st	Cockburn W. Nile-street	Gibson J. 29, Stephenson-st
Armstrong J. Linskill-street	Colledge T. 40, Nile-street	Gibson J. Linskill-street
Atkins W. Church-street	Cook J. Church-street	Gibson T. W. 43, Howard-st
Austin J. Linskill-street	Cooper J. Russell-street	Gibson W. Wellington-street
Aynsley T. Norfolk-street	Cooper W. 6, Nelson-street	Gibson Wm. Sidney-street
Bain G. 27, North-street	Corbett W. Linskill-street	Graham W. P. 29, Sidney-st
Bainbridge W. Sidney-st	Coward E. Upper Linskill-st	Graham W. Stephenson-st
Balls W. 65, Howard-street	Cownes J. Church-street	Gray G. Church-street
Barnsley J. 69, Camden-st	Coxon L. Norfolk-street	Gray J. N. Ropery-bank
Barras C. Linskill-street	Cram G. 3, Walker-place	Grey H. Norfolk-street
Baxter W. Linskill-street	Creigh B. 58, Howard-st	Green W. 6, George-street
Bell G. Howard-street	Creigh J. G. Stephenson-st	Green J. W. 92, Howard-st
Bell G. 6, Middle street	Cuthbertson J. Linskill-street	Grievous W. Little Bedford-st
Bergen R. C. Sidney-street	Dale J. 21, Stephenson-street	Grigs T. Norfolk-street
Bethune W. 64, Camden-st	Davey B. Linskill-street	Halcrow J. Church-street
Bevidge J. 38, Church-street	Davidson J. Sidney-street	Hall A. Linskill-street
Bilton G. 7, Little Bedford-st	Davison J. Linskill-street	Hall J. 117, Linskill-street
Black G. George-street	Day G. Linskill-street	Hall J. Railway-street
Black T. 54, Camden-street	Dickson P. Cullercoats	Hall T. 16, Nelson-street
Boag W. East street, Milburn-place	Dixon C. 73, Norfolk-street	Hall W. Albion-street
Briggs W. B. Tynemouth	Dixon J. Bedford-street	Handcock E. 12, George-st
Brock J. Howard-street	Dixon W. Church-way	Harcuss J. Stephenson-st
Broderick J. Linskill-street	Dixon W. Tyne-street	Harper J. Wellington-street
Brodie A. Ropery-bank	Dodds R. Waterville-terrace	Harper N. Norfolk-street
Brodie J. Sidney-street	Donaldson T. 57, Camden-st	Harrison J. Hudson-street
Brown R. 74, Camden-street	Downie R. 37, Church-street	Harrison T. 1, Smith's-place
Brown R. Sidney-street	Downing W. Nelson-street	Harrison T. 30, Stephenson-st
Brown T. 5, Smith's-place	Driver Thos. Stephenson-st	Harrison T. Linskill-street
Brown William, Linskill-st	Driver R. Linskill-street	Heans W. 26, Wellington-st
Bruce T. Church-way	Dunn C. 19, Percy-street	Henderson J. Stephenson-st
Buck E. 45, Howard-street	Dunn J. 30, Camden-street	Henderson R. 24, Spring-ter
Buck J. Norfolk-street	Dunn J. Linskill-street	Heslop G. Howard-street
Buckham R. Linskill-street	Dunn R. Howard-street	Hodgson W. 57, Church-st
Bulcraig S. Linskill-street	Dunn R. Lower Pearson-st	Hogg E. Linskill-street
Burdon T. Norfolk-street	Dunn R. Linskill-street	Hogg R. 3, Charlotte-street
Burgeon G. Linskill-street	Dunn W. Linskill-street	Holland B. Little Bedford-st
Burn James, Norfolk-street	Elliot F. Lower Pearson-st	Hudspeth R. Up. Pearson-st
Burton J. 64, Howard-street	Elliot J. 6, Nile-street	Hull L. Nelson-street
Burton W. 117, Bedford-st	Ellis A. Church-way	Humphrey G. Norfolk-street
Campbell W. Toll-square	Ellison T. 42, Howard-street	Humphrey J. 10, Upper Norfolk-street
Carr R. Mount Pleasant	Elsdon R. Upper Pearson-st	Hunter J. Linskill-street
Carr W. Camden-street	English G. H. Stephenson-st	Huntley James, Tynemouth
Carnaby W. Nelson-street	Etherington J. Church-street	Hurrell S. Norfolk-street
Chater G. Norfolk-street	Fair R. Nile-street	Hurrell W. Norfolk-street
Chater J. 69, Norfolk-street	Farrow J. Norfolk-street	Jack W. 37, Nile-street
Christie T. 23, Wellington-street	Faulkner E. 82, Church-st	Jackson G. Church-street
Christie W. Linskill-street	Fell H. Nile-street	Jackson J. Linskill-street
Clark J. Norfolk-street	Flett T. Howard-street	Jameson A. Church-street
	Firney J. 49, Sidney-street	Jobling T. 28, Sidney-street
	Fortune W. 13, George-st	Johnson J. Norfolk-street
	Frazer Wm. Linskill-street	

**Master Mariners—Continued.**

Johnson J. Linskill-street  
 Jordan R. 3, Toll-square  
 Jules T. Ropery-bank  
 Kirby R. Linskill-street  
 Knott M. 8, Toll-square  
 Lindsay T. 7½, Church-way  
 Lodge G. 42, Church-way  
 Lodge T. 67, Howard-street  
 Londsdale J. Norfolk-street  
 Lumsdon J. Norfolk-street  
 Manners W. Camden-lane  
 Martin R. Nile-street  
 Marshall J. Camden-lane  
 McCallum J. Camden-street  
 McKenzie T. Camden-street  
 Meldrum J. Northumberld-st  
 Meldrum W. Linskill-street  
 Miller J. 41, Percy-street  
 Moburn L. Albion-street  
 Morris C. Linskill-street  
 Mosley J. 34, King-street  
 Muir A. Stephenson-street  
 Newbold W. Nile-street  
 Newbold G. Little Bedford-st  
 Newham T. Linskill-street  
 Newton B. Sidney-street  
 Newton J. Linskill-street  
 Nicholson J. Wellington-st  
 Nicholson W. Linskill-street  
 Nicholson W. 15, Nile-street  
 Oliver J. Church-way  
 Ord Thomas, Linskill-street  
 Ormston R. Church-way  
 Park G. 38, Percy-street  
 Parkinson I. Bedford-street  
 Patterson G. Linskill-street  
 Patterson J. Howard-street  
 Patterson W. Linskill-street  
 Pattison J. Toll-square  
 Paul G. Percy-street  
 Peake J. Percy-street  
 Pigg J. N. 3, Spring-terrace  
 Place T. Russell-street  
 Potts R. 38, Nile-street  
 Pringle J. Norfolk-street  
 Purves J. 5, Nelson-street  
 Pycroft, J. 78, Bell-street  
 Pyle R. 14, South-street  
 Ramsay H. Waterville-ter  
 Read G. Percy-street, Tyne-  
 mouth  
 Reed G. Howard-street  
 Reid Isaac B. Linskill-street  
 Rennison W. 65, Norfolk-st  
 Rhind J. Howard-street  
 Richardson R. Linskill-st

Richardson J. 24, Hutchin-  
 sons-buildings  
 Richardson Thos. 33, Clive-  
 street  
 Ridley J. 10, Nelson-street  
 Robb J. 44, Howard-street  
 Robinson J. 55, Howard-st.  
 Toll-square  
 Rochester G. Church-way  
 Rogers T. Howard-street  
 Rutherford W. West Percy-  
 street  
 Sangster A. Norfolk-street  
 Sans J. King-street  
 Scorfield J. 101, Howard-st  
 Scott C. Percy-street  
 Scott J. 3, Cecil-street  
 Sharp A. 54, Howard street  
 Shepherd R. 8, Wellington-  
 street  
 Shipley James, Linskill-st  
 Simpson G. Howard-street  
 Simpson W. 52, Camden-st  
 Simpson W. Linskill-street  
 Sinclair M. Church-street  
 Smith G. Stephenson-street  
 Smith G. 91, Stephenson-st  
 Smith G. 3, Smith's-place  
 Smith J. Upper Toll-street  
 Smith R. Linskill-street  
 Smith R. Russell-street  
 Sopwith R. Camden-street  
 Southeron J. 57, Church-st  
 Stammers J. Linskill-street  
 Starks B. Tynemouth  
 Stephens J. Norfolk-street  
 Stewart J. Linskill-street  
 Stroud A. Linskill-street  
 Tate C. 11, Nelson-street  
 Taylor J. 77, Church-street  
 Taylor W. Linskill-street  
 Taylor W. Norfolk-street  
 Taylor W. 7, Toll-square  
 Thompson J. Howard-street  
 Thompson J. 14, Sidney-st  
 Thompson R. Howard-street  
 Thompson R. Linskill-street  
 Thompson T. Linskill-street  
 Thompson W. Percy-square  
 Thrift J. Nile-street  
 Todd J. Stephenson-street  
 Todd R. Stephenson-street  
 Totherick J. W. 7, Nelson-st  
 Underwood W. S. Queen-st  
 Urquhart J. 71, Norfolk-st  
 Venus R. 92, Linskill-street  
 Wakefield J. 30, Percy-st

Walker H. 50, Howard-st  
 Walker R. Linskill-street  
 Walker W. Hudson-street  
 Wallace J. Percy-street  
 Wallace W. Hudson-street  
 Walton R. Church-way  
 Ward C. Upper Norfolk-st  
 Watson E. 39, Percy-street  
 Weightman W. Bedford-st  
 White J. 5, Spring-terrace  
 White R. 92 Church-way  
 Whitehead J. Tynemouth  
 Wigham W. C. Howard-st  
 Wilkinson G. Little Bedford-  
 street  
 Williamson W. Stephenson-  
 street  
 Wilson J. Norfolk-street  
 Wintrim J. 6, Bird-street  
 Wood C. Sidney-street  
 Wood E. Little Bedford-st  
 Wright R. Church-way  
 Wright R. Little Bedford-st  
 Yeeles J. Church-street  
 Yeoman J. Church-street  
 Yeoman T. Nile-street  
 York J. 16 East Percy-street  
 Young B. Norfolk-street  
 Young T. 3, Percy-street  
 Young W. Church-street  
 Youle A. Sidney-street  
 Youngusband R. 55, Percy-  
 street

**Midwives**

Allen Ellen, Saville-street  
 Ord E. Low Lights

**Millers**

Brown W. & Sons, Clive-st  
 Procter J. Wellington  
 Russell A. & Son, Colling-  
 wood-st. and Flatworth  
 Simpson E. Billy Mill-lane  
 Soppet J. G. Low Lights

**Milliners & Dress Makers**

Appleby Sarah, Norfolk-st  
 Armstrong Isabella, 67, Ste-  
 phenson-street  
 Bell Susanah, 77, Hudson-st  
 Bolam E. Bedford-street  
 Brock Mrs. 33, Union-street  
 Clark Margaret, 29, Welling-  
 ton-street  
 Clark Ann, Stephenson-st  
 Clow Margaret, 21, Bird.st

**Milliners, &c.—Continued,**  
 Crawley Frances, King-st  
 Downes C. 14, Union-street  
 Dunn H. 92, Bedford-street  
 Drury E. W. 19, Tyne-street  
 Edwards Dorothy, Stephenson-street  
 Elliott Alice, Dotwick-street  
 Fell Barbara, 62, Camden-st  
 Frost J. 25, Tyne-street  
 Hart Jane, 62, Linskill-st  
 Humphrey Mary, 25, Wellington-street  
 Johnstone Alice, George-st  
 Laidman Jane, 45, Camden-street  
 Lawrenson Mary, 75, Church-street  
 RENNISON E. Linskill-street  
 Rich J. Camden-street  
 Robinson A. Norfolk-street  
 Robson Isabella, Dockway-square  
 Ross Jane, Linskill-street  
 Shield A. & A. Dotwick-st  
 Sopwith Margt. Linskill-st  
 Storey Elizabeth, Church-st  
 Thompson Ellen, 18, Toll-sq  
 Tillock Ann, Little Bedford-street  
 White E. Bedford-street  
 Wiley Mrs. Mount Pleasant  
 Young Charlotte, Tyne-st

**Millwrights**

Hepple & Landells, Mount Pleasant  
 Scott W. Mount Pleasant

**News Agents**

Orange Wm. 4, Bedford-st  
 Sutherland W. 11, Bedford-st  
 Turnbull R. Nile-street  
 Turner D. 2, Bell-street  
 Walker G. 12, Tyne-street

**Newspaper**

NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS  
 GAZETTE, R. Whitecross  
 manager, Howard-street

**Notaries Public**

Fenwick J. W. 6, Tyne-st  
 Ingledew & Daggett, Tyne-st. and at Newcastle  
 Lietch T. C. 31, Howard-st  
 Lowrey G. F. 35, Tyne-st  
 Reed T. Dockway-square

**Opticians and Mathematical Instrument Makers**

Iley R. nautical, 61, Clive-st  
 Moralee W. H. 2, Union-st  
 Rennison W. & Son, Tyne-st  
 Todd E. nautical, 4, Bull-ring

**Outfitters.**

*See also Drapers—Linen and Woollen, and also Tailors.*

Adams G. 3, New-quay  
 Brown A. 40, Duke-street  
 Campbell R. & Sons, Market-place, South Shields  
 Charlton & Baker, Clive-st  
 Cohen D. 1, Union-street  
 Cohen Jacob, 67, Clive-st  
 Forrest T. Clive-street  
 Frost J. 55, Clive-st. & Tyne-street  
 Jackson A. Liddell-street  
 Jackson H. Liddell-street

**Painters and Glaziers**

Anderson J. Charlotte-street  
 Bell W. 15, Union-street, Bedford-st. and Tynemouth  
 Clark C. Dockway-street ; ho. 42, Dockway-square  
 Coates J. Brunswick-place  
 Davidson H. N. Dotwick-st  
 Hedley J. 24, Tyne-street  
 Hunter J. 30, Tyne-street  
 Lesslie A. King-street  
 Lilburn T. Bedford-street  
 Mainger Nicholas, Clive-st  
 Ornsby W. C. 7, Linskill-st  
 Park W. Bedford-street  
 Patterson Robert, 3, Howard-street  
 Robson Robt. 10, Nile-street  
 Robson W. Collingwood-st and Tynemouth  
 Sherlock T. George-street  
 Taylor A. Duke-street  
 Wood A. 24, Church-way

**Panwbrokers**

Carr J. Northumberland-st  
 Dixon J. Dotwick-street  
 Douglass & Son, Bull-ring  
 Gibson H. 24 and 56, Bedford-street  
 Hume J. 2, Camden-lane  
 Hunter W. 39, Church-st  
 Rae J. 6, Liddell-street  
 Wann E. Wooden Bridge

**Physicians**

Bourne W. and surgeon,  
 Howard-street  
 Bramwell J. B. Dockwray-sq  
 Fenwick S. and surgeon, 7, Dockwray-square

**Piano Forte Tuners**

Greenwell W. Nile-street  
 Shaw J. 14, Nile-street  
 Smith T. and maker, King-st

**Pipe Manufacturers**

Gallon Thomason, New Quay  
 Hindshaw J. Bell-street  
 Robertson J. Bell-street  
 Stobbs James, Bell-street

**Plumbers and Gas Fitters**

Atkinson John W. Union-street  
 Brown William, 2, Church-way  
 Cummings J. & bell-hanger, 23, Tyne-street  
 Matthews T. 44, Liddell-st  
 Ramsay D. Dotwick-street  
 Stephenson W. H. Bolton's-yard, Tyne-street  
 Stoker T. Clive-street  
 Todd E. Bull-ring  
 Twizell J. 51 and 52, Clive-st and Tyne-st

**Porter Merchants**

Aynsley H. Bedford-street  
 Bartleman and Creighton, Bull-ring  
 Duffy P. 42, Nile-street  
 Sanderson & Co. 40, Camden-street  
 Stewart G. 4, Saville-street

**Professors**

Bonhomme F. languages, 3, East Percy-street  
 Greenwell W. music, Dale's-terrace  
 Jameson J. music, 24, Saville-street

**Rope and Twine Manufacturers**

Haggie R. H. & Co. Willington & Lishman's Quay  
 Hansell R. and Sons, Chirton-ropery  
 Knott I. East Howden

**Rope & Twine Manufacturers***Continued.*

Knott J. & Sons, Tyne-st  
Sims J. & Co. Albion-st  
Stephenson J. Ropery-bank

**Saddlers and Harness Makers**

English W. Little Bedford-st  
Luckley T. Collingwood-st

**Sailmakers**

Elliott W. jun. Custom House Quay  
Gibson T. Shepherd's Quay  
Green Wm. Bell-street  
Guilford G. & Co. Custom House Quay  
Kelso J. R. Maitland-lane  
Poplewell R. & Co. New Quay  
Robinson T. Black Cock Quay  
Salkeld Henry, Willington Quay  
Stephenson Eliza, 25, Bell-st  
Taylor G. Bell-street  
Turner W. 50, Bell-street

**Salt Manufacturers**

Fryar M. Whitehill Point  
Ogilvie & Sons, Low Lights

**Shipbuilders**

Adamson T. & Sons, patent Slipyard, Willington Quay  
Coutts & Parkins on, iron, Willington Quay  
Morrison and Fawcus, and floating dock, Limekiln Shore  
Laing Brothers, North Shields Dock  
Pickering & Anderson, Bell-st  
Smith T. & W. wood & iron, New Dock, Limekiln Shore; St. Peter's Dock, Newcastle; and 3, Royal Exchange Buildings, London  
Young T. & Son, Liddell-st and South Shields

**Ship Chandlers**

Blagdon & Son, Anchor Quay  
Downie J. Duke-street  
Fawcus R. F. Bell-street  
Fittis J. & Co. 1, Clive-street  
Green William, Bell-st  
Hall G. 18, Bull-rig

Hutchinson T. Bell-street  
Knott I. East Howden  
Mease S. & Son, Tyne-street  
M'Callum & Co. Black Cock Quay  
Robinson J. C. 36, Clive-st  
Robson Frances, Collingwood-street  
Rowntree J. & Co. 4, Clive-st  
Salke.d Henry, Willington Quay  
Seamann C. H. Bell-street  
Stephenson J. Duke-street  
Storey E. Crane Wharf, Bell-street  
Sybenga J. H. Clive-street  
Sybenga S. P. 4, Bell-street  
Taylor E. Tyne-street  
Towns J. Maitland's-lane  
Trotter T. R. & Son, Shepherd's Quay  
Turner W. 50, Bell-street  
Twizell John & Son, 6, Tyne-st and 51 & 52, Clive-street  
Wall W. I. Bell-street

**Shipowners**

Adamson Thomas & Sons, Willington Quay  
Allan W. Percy-square, Tynemouth  
Anderson F. E. 34, Church-st  
Armstrong Geo. Sidney-st  
Arthur E. R. Bedford-street  
Atkinson J. New Quay  
Atkinson R. 10, East Percy-st  
Avery G. Stephenson-street  
Bainbridge W. Sidney-street  
Barker T. Rosella Hall  
Bartleman A. Front-street, Tynemouth  
Bavidge W. A. 62, Howard-st  
Bell T. R. W. Field-house  
Bengall W. Whitehill Point  
Blagdon J. Church-street  
Boorn T. Clive-street  
Bourley R. 7, Spring-terrace  
Bowie Jane, 27, King-street  
Brown Mrs. A. Northumberland-square  
Burton W. 117, Bedford-st  
Campbell J. 43, Church-st  
Cleugh R. Northumbriind-sq  
Close R. 36, George-street  
Coats P. Norfolk-street  
Cockson T. Church-street  
Coxon Dinah, King-street  
Coxon T. Northumbriind-sq  
Dale J. 36, Dockwray square  
Dale P. & Co. Howard-street  
Dale S. J. Camp-terrace  
Davison G. Preston  
Davison W. Howard-street  
Dobinson T. S. King-street  
Donkin J. 28, King-street  
Dowey James, Elder's Quay  
Downie J. Duke-street  
Downie W. 3, Cecil-street  
Dryden G. Northumbriind-pl  
Dryden J. Camp-terrace  
Dunn C. 19, Percy-street  
Eden Jane, Spring-terrace  
Elliott T. Camden-street  
Elliott R. 64, Church-street  
Elliott W. junior, Custom House Quay  
Elliott W. 11, Toll-square  
Ellison J. 16, Nile-street  
Fawcett J. Spring-terrace  
Frost J. 68, Norfolk-street  
Gibson J. Brock House, Albion-road  
Gibson Thomas, junior, Russell-street  
Gibson T. Shepherd's Quay  
Grey J. Camden-street  
Grey J. 91, Howard-street  
Grey W. 30, Sidney-street  
Green Dorothy, Linskill-st  
Green T. Linskill-street  
Guildford G. Newcastle-st  
Hall G. Church-street  
Hall Matthew, Northumberland House, Stephenson-street  
Hansell R. Murton House  
Hansell R. 4, Lovaine-terrace  
Hay Richard, 48, Liddell-st  
Heaton T. Norfolk-street  
Hewson D. A. Spring-terrace  
Hewson S. Camp-terrace  
Hogg Edward, Linskill-st  
Humble J. Clive-street  
Irvin W. 21, Nile-street  
Jewitt A. Linskill-street  
Jobling T. 28, Sidney-street  
John Sarah, 8, Walker-pl  
Johnson G. 23, Dockwray-sq  
Kelso J. R. Camp-terrace  
Lacy E. R. 47, Nile-street  
Laing C. Walker-place  
Laing J. Walker-place  
Laing R. Rosella-place  
Lesslie A. H. 6, Cecil-street

**Shipowners—Continued.**

Lesslie L. Linskill-street  
 Lesslie — and merchant  
 Lesslie J. Clive-street; house,  
 Loraine-terrace  
 Lishman Annabella, 16,  
 Spring-terrace  
 Lodge G. 42, Church-way  
 McDonald Elizabeth, 22,  
 Spring-terrace  
 McKellop R. South-street  
 Mease S. & Son, Tyne-street  
 Meldrum J. Northumbld-st  
 Metcalfe T. Northumbld-sq  
 Metcalfe G. Northumbld sq  
 Michael J. 27, Hutchinson's-  
 buildings, Toll-square  
 Miller D. 113, Bedford-st  
 Miller R. Sidney-street  
 Mitchell W. 43, Percy-street  
 Moore W. 3, Sadler's Bed-  
 ford-terrace  
 Morrison & Fawcus, Lime-  
 kiln Shore  
 Oliver E. King-street  
 Ord T. Linskill-street  
 Park G. 38, Percy-street  
 Peacock J. 64, Church-street  
 Peake J. Percy-street  
 Perry J. 23, Hutchinson's-  
 buildings, Toll-square  
 Pigg J. N. 3, Spring-terrace  
 Pow & Fawcus, Bell-street  
 Purvis G. B. Tyne-street  
 Reay W. 13, Dockway-square  
 Rhind J. Howard-street  
 Richardson J. Hutchinson's-  
 buildings, Toll-square  
 Richmond W. 37, Dockway-  
 square  
 Robinson J. 55, Howard-st  
 Robinson T. 3, Nelson-street  
 Rowntree J. & Co. Clive-st  
 Scott A. Waterville-terrace  
 Scott J. 11, Spring-terrace  
 Sharp A. 54, Howard-street  
 Shotton G. Northumbld-sq  
 Simpson G. Howard-street  
 Sims J. 19, Nile-street  
 Skipsey G. George-street  
 Skipsey G. junr. Nile-street  
 Smith T. & W. North Shields  
 and St. Peter's Dock  
 Stephens W. Camden-street  
 Stewart R. 6, East Percy-st  
 Storer Mary, 5, Wellington-st  
 Straker J. Rosella-place

Strong A. 1, Newcastle-st  
 Swan E. K. 35, Clive-street  
 Swan R. 35, Clive-street  
 Taylor E. & Co. 10, Tyne-st  
 Thompson R. 53, Percy-st  
 Thornborrow J. Saville-st  
 Twizell J. & Son, 51 & 52,  
 Clive-st. & 6, Tyne-street  
 Tynemouth T. Collingwood-st  
 Wait J. 8, Dockway-square  
 Wascoe G. Bell-street  
 Wheatley H. Dockway-sq  
 Wheatley J. Northumber-  
 land-square  
 Wheatley W. Dockway-sq  
 White J. 5, Spring-terrace  
 Wright Christiana Wakefield,  
 South Preston  
 Wright Elizabeth, King-st  
 Wright J. 96, Church-way  
 Young E. 5, Northumber-  
 land-square  
 Young P. 95, Church-way  
 Young T. & Son, Liddell-st.  
 and South Shields

**Shipwrights**

Moralee J. Limekiln Shore  
 Penman H. Whitehill Point  
 Ramshaw Robert, Skipsey's-  
 Quay  
 Stewart D. Low Lights  
 Stewart R. Low Lights  
 Storey E. Crane Wharf, Bell-  
 street

**Slaters**

McKay W. Linskill-street  
 Dixon W. George-street

**Smiths**

Marked \* are also Bell Hangers.  
 „ † are also Ship Smiths,  
 Black J. Beacon-street  
 † Black J. Union-road  
 † Clouston J. M. Limekiln  
 Shore  
 † Coates P. Liddell-street  
 † Conley J. Duke-street  
 Davidson George, Monk-  
 seaton  
 Davidson Robert, Preston  
 Dixon B. Tyne-street  
 † Dixon R. Dotwick-street  
 \* Doxford M. Bell-street  
 Dunn Lewis, Murton  
 † † Ellis J. & Co. Bell-street  
 † † Fenwick T. Low Lights

Ford R. Limekiln Shore  
 Gallon P. Collingwood-street  
 Graham J. Ropery-bank  
 † Heaton T. Liddell-street  
 Hutchinson T. Union-lane  
 \* Hunter R. Ropery-bank  
 † Low H. T. Dotwick-street  
 Lowes G. Preston  
 Moralee J. Limekiln Shore  
 Pow and Fawcus, Bell-street,  
 Reed-street, and Bull-ring  
 Reay R. & Son, Limekiln  
 Shore  
 \* † Rowland R. Limekiln Shore  
 † Tyzack, Whiteley, & Co. Bell-  
 street and Low Lights  
 Walker, Brothers, Colling-  
 wood-street  
 Weatherhead G. Elder's Quay  
 Wigham W. Bedford-street

**Solicitors**

Barker & Fenwick, and county  
 magistrates' clerks, Nor-  
 folk-street  
 Barker R. Norfolk-street  
 Cotton J. L. Norfolk-street  
 Dale S. J. & Henry, & clerks  
 to the borough magistrates,  
 44, Dockway-square  
 Fenwick J. W. 6, Tyne-street  
 Fenwick & Mayson, Norfolk-st  
 Ingledew & Daggett, Tyne-  
 street and at Newcastle  
 Kidd R. junior, 6, Linskill-  
 street  
 Laws C. U. New Quay and  
 at Newcastle  
 Lietch & Kewney, 31, How-  
 ard-street  
 Lowrey G. F. 35, Tyne-street  
 Medcalf R. Saville-street  
 Reed T. Dockway-square  
 Tinley J. & J. T. B. Beacon-  
 street  
 Wheldon R. & T. R. Norfolk-  
 street  
**Stay and Corset Makers**  
 Mullin Thomasina, Albion-st  
 O'Connell J. 21, Union-st  
**Steamboat Owners**  
 Bengall W. Whitehill Point  
 Brown Andrew, Bull-ring  
 Brown G. New Quay  
 Chambers W. 22, Camden-st  
 Chisholm A. Elder's Quay

**Steamboat Owners—Continued**

Chisholm S. Clive-street  
 Clisholm S. sen, Elder's Quay  
 Chisholm R. Elder's Quay  
 Cooper J. South-street  
 Cowperthwaite J. South-st  
 Crosshwaite J. 99, Bedford-st  
 Dial Jonas, South-street  
 Flinn E. Percy-street  
 Foster W. H. South-street  
 Gibson W. 30, Camden-st  
 Hall Joseph, Tynemouth  
 Hall W. Whitehill Point  
 Harrison W. Coble-dean  
 Hunter G. Ropery-bank  
 Lamb W. Ropery-bank  
 Laws Anthony, South-street  
 Lawson J. R. South-street  
 Legg Sarah, West-street  
 Lee R. New-row  
 Liddell J. Shepherd's Quay  
 Mattison W. Stephenson-st  
 Minto W. Pit-row  
 Mould N. Bell-street  
 Oswald J. Coble-dean  
 Oxley J. Linskill-street  
 Pearson B. West-street  
 Pearson E. 1, South-street,  
 Milburn-place  
 Platt J. 33, Percy-street  
 Renwick D. 24, North-street  
 Scott E. 7, Little Bedford-st  
 Stephenson G. near Wood-  
 bine Cottage  
 Strong R. Duke-street  
 Strong A. South-street  
 Taws W. Camden-street  
 Tweedy Jacob, North-street  
 Verdy T. Ropery-bank  
 Wallace G. Sidney-street  
 Wardroper —, Chancery row  
 Watson J. Nelson street  
 Wherrier G. South-street

**Straw Bonnet Makers**

Black Eliz. Church-street  
 Dixon Jane, Upper Pearson-st  
 Dowsland Dorothy, Camden-  
 lane  
 Elliott Alice, Dotwick-street  
 Huggup Isabella, George-st  
 McPherson Mary, 12, Toll-  
 square  
 Shield A. & A. Dotwick-st  
 Smith Elizabeth, North-st  
 Sopwith Margt. 13, Linskill-st  
 Young Ann, 47, Church-st

**Surgeons***See also Physicians.*

Bramwell J. B. Dockwray-sq  
 Bramwell W. 5, Dockwray-sq  
 Bourne W. M. D. Howard-st  
 Coward H. 19, Howard-street  
 Cunningham L. Tynemouth  
 Emmerson W. Howard-st  
 Fenwick S. M.D. 7, Dock-  
 wray-square & Church-st  
 Hart W. 48, Camden-street  
 Huntley G. H. East Howden  
 Knox David, The Allotment  
 Marr M. Clive-street  
 Ornsby R. O. 46, Liddell-st  
 Owen J. R. Northumberland-  
 square  
 Stephens T. 31, Dockwray-sq  
 Taylor W. Union-street  
 Turnbull Thos. J. 19, West  
 Percy-street  
 Wrixon John, 1, Tynemouth-  
 place, Tynemouth

**Surgeon Dentists**

Hudson & Co. 4, Camden-st  
 Nightingale C. East Percy-st

**Surveyors—Ship**

Arthur E. R. Bedford-street  
 Dryden G. 3, Northumber-  
 land-square  
 English H. 5, Sidney-street  
 Fenwick Thomas, borough,  
 Union-street  
 Hornsby G. building, 74,  
 Upper Stephenson-street  
 Johnson W. Bell-street  
 Peart R. Howard-street  
 Pickering & Anderson, Bell-st  
 Platt J. 33, Percy-street  
 Popplewell M. Lloyd's,  
 Railway-terrace  
 Pretious S. Lloyd's, Rail-  
 way-terrace  
 Stephens W. Camden-street

**Tailors***See also Drapers—Woollen  
and also Outfitters*

Marked \* are also Drapers  
 „ † are also Outfitters  
 Anderson F. E. Clive-street  
 Angus W. 3, Camden-street  
 Armstrong R. 67, Church-way  
 Archer G. Russell-street

Baker R. 72, Church-way  
 Bell E. Camden-street  
 +\*Brown A. 40, Duke-street,  
 and Collingwood-street  
 +Campbell R. & Sons, Market-  
 place, South Shields  
 Campbell W. 26, Camden-st  
 Cowey P. Tynemouth  
 Davidson M. North-street  
 Dawson J. Albion-street  
 Foster J. 50, Percy-street  
 Fothergill G. Tyne-street  
 Frost J. Clive-st. & Tyne-st  
 Garrard J. M. 58, Bedford-  
 street  
 +Graham E. 4, Liddell-street  
 Hedley J. Stephenson-street  
 Hedley R. 21, Camden-lane  
 Henderson John J. Clive-st  
 Heslop G. Camden-street  
 Hogarth W. 65, Church-st  
 Johnson T. Norfolk-street  
 Kay D. Duke-street  
 \*Lilley T. 16, Linskill-street  
 Logan J. 74, Norfolk-street  
 Middleton J. North-street  
 Moffoot A. & Son, Norfolk-  
 street  
 +Morrison T. W. Tyne-street  
 Nesbitt J. 6, Bedford-street  
 Noble W. 65, Bedford-street  
 Oliver W. 18, Beacon-street  
 Patton J. T. 56, Camden-st  
 Paul J. 13, Queen-street  
 Pearson B. West street  
 Robinson T. Norfolk-street  
 Rodgers C. Stephenson-st  
 +Rowntree J. 34, Clive-street  
 Scorer Edmund, Church-st  
 Simpson H. Nile-street  
 Slevin Bernard, Liddell st  
 Spence J. F. & J. Howard-st  
 +Stewart J. 18, Clive-street  
 Venteman T. D. 3, Charlotte-st  
 Wardle R. Tynemouth  
 Warner G. Bull-ring  
 \*Watson R. 47 and 52, Cam-  
 den-street  
 Wilkie J. Linskill-street

**Tallow Chandlers**

Alexander J. Knott's-lane,  
 Tyne-street  
 Baynes J. & Co. 5, Bedford-st  
 Elliott W. Collingwood-st  
 Purvis I. Camden-street  
 Vickerson W. F. 41, Clive st

**Timber Merchants**  
Hall & Fell, steam sawmill,  
Hudson-street  
Lyall G. Tyne-street  
Robson J. & M. 81, Church-  
way  
Spence R. Bedford-street and  
Saville-street  
Storey E. Low Lights

**Tin & Iron Plate Workers  
and Braziers**  
Atkinson John, Union-street  
Ascough G. 86, Stephenson-st  
Brown & Butterly, 6, Nor-  
folk-street  
Brown W. 16, Saville-street  
Cummings J. 23, Tyne-street  
Horton T. Dotwick-street  
Iley R. 61, Clive-street  
Matthews Thos. Liddell-st  
Miller Charles, 58, Clive-st  
Stephenson W. H. Bolton's-  
yard, Tyne-street  
Stoker T. 21, Clive-street  
Todd E. Bull-ring  
Twizell Jno. & Son, 6, Tyne-  
st. and 51 & 52, Clive-st  
Windas W. Church-way

**Tobacco and Snuff Manufac-  
turers**  
Briggs T. (tobaccoist), 15,  
Tyne-street  
Rennison J. Clive-st. and at  
Gateshead

Spencer M. H. Clive-street,  
and at South Shields and  
Newcastle

**Toymen**

Eskdale J. Russell-street  
Guymer W. & Co. Clive-st

**Tripe Dressers**

Ballard F. Duke-street  
Hall J. & J. Clive-street  
Hall M. Clive-street  
Taylor J. 46, Linskill-street  
Taylor J. Clive-street

**Upholsterers**

*See also Cabinet Makers, and  
Cabinet Makers & Joiners*  
Mowat J. East Stephenson-st  
Renton D. and paper-hanger,  
69, Camden-street  
Stewart J. Albion-street

**Veterinary Surgeons**

Dixon B. Knott's-In. Tyne-st  
Gallon P. Collingwood-street  
Wigham W. Bedford-street

**Watch & Clockmakers**

Marked \* are also Jewellers

\*Blackwood W. & J. T. 5,  
Tyne-street  
Brown W. 47, Liddell-street  
Dickinson M. Clive-street

Ellis R. 26, Duke-street  
\*Hurst E. Union-street  
Klingell C. 11, Sidney-street  
Rennison W. & Son, Tyne-  
street  
Snowdon J. 9, Stephenson-st

**Windlass (Ship) Manufac-  
turers**

Pow & Fawcus, Bell-st. Reed-  
street, and Bull-ring  
Tyzaack, Whitely, & Co. Low  
Lights and Bell-street  
Walker, Brothers, Colling-  
wood-street

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Allison W. H. & Co. Duke-st  
Atkinson J. Clive-street  
Bartleman & Crighton, Bull-  
ring and Clive-street  
Campbell R. & Sons, Market-  
place, South Shields  
Carr, Ormston, & Carr, Low  
Lights  
Clark W. N. & Co. 1, Wooden  
Bridge  
Davison & Son, Monkseaton  
Dunn W. Howard-street  
Duffy P. and ale, Nile-street  
Faulkner J. B. Howden  
Harbutt T. 63, Bedford-st  
Liddell F. 4, Union-street  
Mathwin F. F. 63, Bell-st  
Purvis I. Camden-street  
Whittle J. L. Saville-street

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, &c.**

**ASSEMBLY ROOMS**, Norfolk-street, Messrs.  
Carr, Ormston, and Carr, proprietors.

**ASSEMBLY ROOMS (OLD)**, George Tavern,  
King-street, W. Coxon, proprietor.

**BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES (NEW)**, Saville-  
street, David Mather, superintendent

**BATHS**, Low Lights

**BOROUGH OF TYNE MOUTH GAS COMPANY**;  
works, Low Lights and Northumberland-  
street; office, Bradford-street; W. H.  
Atkinson, secretary.

**COAL TURN NIGHT OFFICE**, New Quay;  
John Armstrong, superintendent.

**CRICKET GROUND**, Preston-lane.

**COMMERCIAL NEWS ROOM**, Tyne-street;  
G. L. Dobinson, secretary

**COUNTY COURT OFFICE**, Tyne-street;  
judge, James Losh, Esq.; clerk, Henry  
Ingledew, Esq. The court is held at the  
Town Hall, Saville-street; court days once  
a month

**CUSTOM HOUSE**, New Quay.—R. S. Kil-  
gour, collector; James Turner, comptroller  
and landing surveyor; Stephen Rogers,  
Oswald Detchon, and William Turnbull,  
clerks; Wm. Rees, searcher; Colin Camp-  
bell and William Wilkinson, lockers; Jos.  
Windas, acting landing waiter; Samuel  
Keys, William M. Smythe, and William  
Sawyers, tide surveyors; Benjamin Banks,  
acting tide surveyor, with 18 tide waiters,  
and 12 boatmen.

**DISPENSARY**, 44, Church-street.—Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; presidents, Wm. Linskill, Esq. and the Rev. Christopher Reed, M.A.; vice-presidents, Joseph Laing, Esq. Thomas Fenwick, Esq. and E. J. Collingwood, Esq.; treasurers, the Union Joint Stock Banking Company; honorary secretary, John W. Mayson, Esq.; medical officers, Mr. Bramwell, M.R.C.S.L. Mr. Stephens, M.R.C.S.L. Mr. Owen, M.R.C.S.L. Dr. Bramwell, M.R.C.S.L. and Dr. Bourne; apothecary, William Mayson.

**ENGINE HOUSE**, Norfolk-street.—R. Mitchell, superintendent.

**FISH MARKET**, New Quay.

**FRIENDS' BURIAL GROUND**, Stephenson-street

**GOOD DESIGN ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS**.—Office, King-street; John Frazer, secretary.

**GUARDIAN MEETING ROOM, AND SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS'S OFFICE**, Saville-street.—Samuel Tibbs, superintendent registrar.

**HARBOUR MASTER AND WATER BAILIFF'S OFFICE**, Bell-street.—Wm. Wake, master and bailiff.

**HIGH LIGHT HOUSE**, Dockwray-square, R. Day, keeper.

**INLAND REVENUE OFFICE**, Saville-street.

**LOCAL MARINE BOARD OF THE PORT OF SHIELDS**.—The Mayor of Tynemouth and the Mayor of South Shields, ex-officio. Nominees of the board of trade, Robert Ingham, M.P. Robert Anderson, Esq. and Thomas Barker, Esq. Elected by the ship-owners, Robert Cleugh, John Dryden, Peter Dale, George Johnson, Solomon Mease, and John Robinson. Secretary, Thomas Carr Lietch, Esq. Examination in navigation and seamanship, the same as at Newcastle; examination days the 10th of each month. Shipping master, North Shields, George Shotton; deputy-shiping master, W. F. Pilter; office, New Quay.

**LLOYDS SURVEYORS OFFICE**, Railway-ter.—Messrs. Popplewell and Pretios, surveyors.

**LOW LIGHT HOUSE**, Land-end, Low Lights.—F. A. Patisson, keeper.

**MASTER MARINERS' ASYLUM OFFICE**, 42, Dockwray-square.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN'S PENSION OFFICE**, West Percy-street.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN'S OFFICE**, Custom House.—John J. Smith, registrar, and assistant tide surveyor.

**MUSEUM**, Norfolk-street.—Open on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

**NEWCASTLE & SHIELDS STEAMBOAT PASSAGE OFFICE**, New Quay.—Boats leave ten or twelve times daily.

**NORTH SHIELDS & TYNEMOUTH GENERAL CEMETERY**, Newcastle-road.—J. Raine, sexton.

**POLICE OFFICE**, Town Hall, Saville-street.—Robert Mitchell, superintendent.

**POST OFFICE**, 15, Camden-street.—John Hume, post-master; receiving houses, Bullring, Tyne-street, and Russell-street.

**RAILWAY STATION**, Little Bedford-street.—J. Spence manager of the traffic department, J. Pyle manager of passenger department. Trains pass ten or twelve times daily for Tynemouth and Newcastle.

**RELIEVING OFFICE**, for the district of Tynemouth, Howard-street.—A. Robson, officer.

**RELIEVING OFFICE**, for the district of North Shields, New Quay.—J. England, officer.

**RIVER POLICE STATION**, Ramshay's Quay, John Stephens, superintendent. Henry Freshwater and William Reed, inspectors.

**SEAMENS LOYAL STANDARD ASSOCIATION**; office, Hudson-street.—G. James, secretary.

**SHERIFF'S OFFICER** for Northumberland.—William Morrison, Saville-street.

**SHIPPING OFFICE**, New Quay.—G. Shotton, master.

**SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN'S & MARINER'S SOCIETY**, Nile-street.—R. Turnbull, agent.

**SOUP KITCHEN**, Wellington-street.

**SPANISH BATTERY**, Coast Guard Station, Tyne Haven, Tynemouth.

**STAMP OFFICE**, Tyne-street.—John Philipson, sub-distributor.

**STEAM TUG COMPANY**, New Quay.—G. Brown, agent.

**SURVEYORS OFFICE (BOROUGH)**, Union-street.—Thomas Fenwick, surveyor.

**TEMPERANCE HALL, OR ATHENÆUM**, Norfolk-street.

**THEATRE ROYAL**, Union-street.—Samuel Roxby, lessee and manager.

**TIDE SURVEYOR'S OFFICE**, Low Lights.

**TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE**, 31, Howard-street.—Thomas Carr Lietch, Esq. town-clerk.

**TOWN HALL**, Saville-street.

**REGISTRAR'S OFFICE**, Saville-street.—Joseph Anderson, registrar.

**TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS' LIBRARY**, Tyne-street.

TRINITY ALMSHOUSES, Beacon-street.

TYNEMOUTH BATHS, Prior's Haven, Tynemouth.

TYNE NEWS ROOM, 42, Dockwray-square.—G. Robson, Secretary

TYNEMOUTH LIGHT HOUSE, Barrack-yard, Tynemouth.—S. Wesencroft, keeper.

TYNEMOUTH LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Howard-street, North Shields.—open every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 6 to 10 p.m. Patron, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland; vice-patrons, Matthew Bell, Esq. and Saville Ogle, Esq.; vice-presidents, John Fenwick, Esq. Preston villa, and J. H. Fryer, Esq.; secretary, J. P. Dodd, L.L.D.; treasurer, Robert Spence, Esq.; librarian, John Robson.

UNION (TYNEMOUTH) WORKHOUSE, Preston-lane.—Chairman, John Tinley, Esq.; vice-chairman, Cuthbert Hunter, Esq.; Master, John Johnson; matron, Hannah Johnson; surgeon, John R. Owen; clerk, Samuel James Tibbs; schoolmistress, Mary Linwood; porter, Moses Dixon.

#### Carriers to the following Places

*Alnwick*.—R. Dalrymple, from the Three Tuns, Wooden Bridge, on Tuesdays.

*Bedlington*.—George Fenwick, from the Golden Lion, Church-way, on Thursdays.

*Blyth*.—Walter Best, from the Three Tuns, Wooden Bridge, on Thursdays; and William Bell, from the same place, on the same day.

*Glanton*.—R. Dalrymple, from the Three Tuns, Wooden Bridge, on Tuesdays.

*Hartley*.—Edward Brady, from the Three Tuns, Wooden Bridge; and John Smith, from the Golden Lion, Church-way, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

*Longhorsley*.—William Bell, from the Golden Lion, Church-way, on Tuesdays.

*Longhoughton*.—R. Dalrymple, from the Three Tuns, Wooden Bridge, on Tuesdays.

*Mitford and Neighbourhood*.—Jas. Hogg, from the Golden Lion, Church-way, on Thursdays.

*Rothbury*.—Mark Ormston, from the Golden Lion, Church-way, on Tuesdays.

*Seaton Delaval*.—George Fenwick, from the Golden Lion, on Thursdays.

*Seaton Sluice*.—Edward Brady, from the Three Tuns, Wooden Bridge, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FERRIES to South Shields every five minutes, from the New Quay.

CHIRTON is a township and village in Tynemouth parish. The township contains 1,730 acres, of which the rateable value is £13,189 9s. 2d., and the number of its inhabitants in 1801 was 1,152; in 1811, 3,116; in 1821, 4,351; in 1831, 4,973; in 1841, 4,360; and in 1851, in consequence of the cessation of work at some of the collieries, it had decreased to 3960 souls. The principal landowners are the Duke of Northumberland, Thomas Barker, Esq., Edward John Collingwood, Esq., H. de Cardonnel Lawson, Esq., Ralph Robnson, Esq., and John Robson, Esq. Hopewell Colliery, worked by Mrs. Jane Hope and Son, is the only one at present working in the township. What is called Shields, consists of a great part of this township. THE VILLAGE of Chirton is situated on the high road, one mile west of North Shields. WEST CHIRTON HOUSE, the seat of John Robson, Esq., is a neat brick edifice, surrounded with a fine plantation. BILLY MILL, and MOOR HOUSES, are two hamlets in this township, situated respectively two miles N.N.W., and one mile and three-quarters north-west of Shields. For Directory, see Borough of Tynemouth.

CULLERCOATS is a township and village included in the borough of Tynemouth, with which its area is returned. Its population in 1801, was 452; in 1811, 454; in 1821, 536; in 1831, 542; in 1841, 738; and in 1851, 695 souls. The rateable value of the township is £900. THE VILLAGE OF

Cullercoats is situated one mile and a half north of Tynemouth, and was formerly a place of some trade, but is now inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It contains several public houses, a Methodist Chapel, and a number of good private residences. THE INFANT SCHOOL is a neat stone building, erected in 1850, at a cost of about £400. It is supported by subscriptions, and has an average attendance of 140 pupils. It is conducted by Mr. William Douglass, and two female assistants.

POST OFFICE, CULLERCOATS.—Thomas C. Crawford, *Postmaster*.—Letters arrive at 9-30 a.m., and are despatched at 3-45 p.m.—On Sundays a despatch at 3 p.m.

Armstrong Nicholas, master mariner and shipowner  
 Arthur William, baker  
 Bailey Henry, vict. and butcher, *Newcastle Arms*  
 Bailey James, joiner and cartwright  
 Bailey Thomas, boot and shoemaker  
 Bell Thomas, grocer and farmer  
 Brown John, draper and grocer  
 Bullock William, butcher  
 Carr George, fisherman  
 Clayton Miss Anne  
 Crawford Thomas C. assistant overseer for Whitley, Preston, and Cullercoats, and commission and insurance agent, office, 12, Norfolk-street, North Shields  
 Dickson John, farmer  
 Dickson Peter, master mariner

Douglass William, schoolmaster  
 Fenwick George John, Esq. Cliff House  
 Greenwell D. S. master mariner  
 Greenwell Mrs. Mary  
 Henderson Archibald, vict. *Ship Inn*,  
 Hodgson George, Esq. Garden House  
 Hunter Taylor S. builder, contractor, grocer, and commission agent  
 Mitchell Mrs. Elizabeth  
 Moffott Thomas, merchant tailor & draper  
 Moffott William, schoolmaster  
 Pratt John, vict. *Ship Inn*  
 Robson John, contractor  
 Robson Mr. Thomas  
 Taylor John, joiner and cabinet maker  
 Thoburn Henry, boot and shoemaker  
 Thompson Wm. vict. *Queen's Head*  
 Varley Henry, grocer and beer retailer

Board and Lodging House  
 Keepers  
 Alexander Elizabeth

Alexander Mary  
 Morrell Thomas  
 Nixon William

Rennison William  
 Taylor Margery  
 Pratt John

MONKSEATON is a township and village in Tynemouth parish, containing 1,087 acres, the rateable value of which is £3,598 9s. 6d. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Northumberland, who is lord of the manor, William Davison and Son, William Linskill, Esq., John Moor, Esq., Robert Hansell, Esq., H. B. Cay, Esq., Mr. Briggs, and others. THE VILLAGE of Monkseaton is situated three miles north by west of North Shields. It contains a small Methodist Chapel, several public houses, and an extensive brewery. This township includes an allotment of Shire Moor.

Arthur Ann, vict. *Ship Inn*  
 Davidson George, blacksmith, cartwright, and agricultural implement maker  
 Davison William & Son, brewers, malsters and spirit merchants  
 Davison Thomas D. brewer, &c. (W. Davison & Son); ho. Monkseaton  
 Davison William, brewer, &c. (W. Davison and Son); ho. Monkseaton  
 Blacklock Mr. William  
 Dunn Joseph, butcher

Dunn Maria, shopkeeper  
 House Stephen, boot and shoemaker  
 Lowery Margaret, vict. *Horse Shoes*  
 Moore Mr. John  
 Nicholson George, grocer and boot and shoemaker  
 Nixon Mr. John  
 Tweddell Wm. vict. *Lamb Inn*, Shire Moor  
 Reed Thomas, millwright, Shire Moor Hill-top  
 Reed Wm. millwright, Shire Moor Hill-top

	<b>Farmers</b>			
Aynsley	Fenwick,	Seaton	Bell Thomas, Shire Moor	Nicholson John
Villa			Dunn Joseph	Pye Robert, Burnt House
Davison Henry			Fenwick Joseph & William,	Thompson Thomas, Hill
Davison William and Son			Rake House	Head
			Moor John, Red House	Wright Percival

MURTON OR MOORTOWN is a township and village, comprising an area of 443 acres, the property of Robert Hansell and Sons, Solomon Mease, Esq., Thos. Drysden, Esq., Messrs. Wilson and Crawford, and Edward J. Collingwood, Esq. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 496; in 1811, 615; in 1821, 556; in 1831, 451; in 1841, 438; in 1851, 481 souls. The rateable value of the township is £1,380. Half the freehold tithes are the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and the other half belongs to the proprietors of Backworth Colliery. THE VILLAGE of Murton is situated three miles north-west from Shields. MURTON HOUSE, the seat of Robert Hansell, Esq., is a good stone building, situated amidst gardens and plantations. THE VILLAGE of New York is included in this township.

PHILADELPHIA, a small colliery village, is built on an allotment of Shire Moor, not assigned to any township. Its area is included in that of North Shields. Its population in 1841, was 65; and in 1851, 18 souls.

Dunn Lewis, vict. and blacksmith, <i>Travel-ler's Rest</i>	Miller John, grocer
Harbottle Joseph, joiner and cartwright, New York	Prudhoe Robert R. gardener and grocer
Harbottle William, platelayer on the Bur-radon Branch; ho. New York	Tilburn Wm. vict. and butcher, <i>Dun Cow</i> New York
Mason Luke, grocer, New York	Todd Peter, vict. <i>Robin Hood</i>
	Wakenshaw Mark, vict. <i>Plough Inn</i>
	Wright Wm. vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i> , New York

<b>Farmers</b>		
Hansell Robert and Sons,	Gibson Samuel	Stoker John, New York
Murton House	Holmes William	Turnbull William
	Stoddart Richard	

PRESTON is a township and village in the parish of Tynemouth. Its area is 542 acres, and its population in 1801, was 431; in 1811, 445; in 1821, 627; in 1831, 765; in 1841, 919; and it had increased in 1851, to 983 souls. This township contains several handsome residences, and its rateable value is £4,643. THE VILLAGE of Preston is situated about one mile north of North Shields, to which place it extends, and with which its Directory is included.

WHITLEY, a township and village in the parish of Tynemouth, contains 531 acres of land, of which the rateable value is £2,540. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 251; in 1811, 375; in 1821, 554; in 1831, 632; in 1841, 749; and in 1851, in consequence of the cessation of work at the collieries, it had decreased to 431 souls. This township was formerly held of the Priory of Tynemouth, but of its fate after the dissolution of the religious houses, little is known. THE VILLAGE of Whitley is situated near the sea, two and a half miles north-east of North Shields. In the immediate vicinity is a reservoir belonging to the North Shields Water Works Company.

The tithes of a part of Whitley, were commuted in 1840; aggregate amount, £128. The register, commences in 1764. WHITLEY HALL, the seat of Mrs. Lydia Green, is a good brick edifice, situated in the centre of the village. WHITLEY HOUSE, is a fine stone mansion, the seat of John Harrison Fryer, Esq. WHITLEY PARK, at present unoccupied, is a commodious structure, surrounded by fine grounds, and is situated a little to the north of the village.

POST OFFICE WHITLEY, John Harper, *postmaster*.—Letters arrive, at 10 a.m. and are despatched at 3-30 p.m.

Bell George, lime burner	Green Mrs. Lydia, Whitley Hall
Blair Ann, shopkeeper	Harper John, grocer and postmaster
Brown Henry, shipowner, Mardon House	Henzell Miss Mary
Callbirth Mr. William	Maven John, gardener
Charlton Thomas, blacksmith	Naters Mrs. Dorothy
Elliott John, vict. <i>Ship Inn</i>	Ogle Edward, vict. <i>Whitley Park Inn</i>
Fenwick Mr. John	Short William, shopkeeper, Hotspur-place
Forrest William, shopkeeper, Hotspur-pl	Steele Mrs. Margaret
Fryer John Harrison, Esq. Whitley House	Taylor John, agent, Whitley Quarry
Garnett John, vict. and cartwright, <i>Quarry Inn</i>	Smith Robert, vict, <i>Fat Ox Inn</i>
	Williamson John, vict. <i>Blue Bell</i> , Hotspur-pl

## Farmers

Dunn Henry	Gibson James; house, North Shields	Rennoldson William
Grey John, Mardon Farm	Moore George	Scott Thomas
	Nicholson Henry	Thompson Robert
		Thompson Thomas

## WALLSEND PARISH.

WALLSEND parish comprises the townships of Howden Pans, Wallsend and Willington, whose united area amounts to 2,787 acres. It is bounded on the north and west by Long Benton parish, on the south, by the river Tyne, and on the east by the parish of Tynemouth. The population in 1801, was 3,120; in 1811, 3,584; in 1821, 5,103; in 1831, 5,510; in 1841, 4,758; and in 1851, 5,721 souls. This parish stretches along the north bank of the Tyne, and is intersected by the Newcastle and North Shields Railway. Extensive coal mines exist in the neighbourhood, and the place formerly gave its name to an excellent variety of coal, but now the designation "Wallsend" is applied to all coal which passes over a sieve, whose meshes are five-eighths of an inch asunder, without falling through.

HOWDEN PANS is a township and village in the above parish, the property of the River Tyne Commissioners, and John Brunton Falconer, Esq. The area, &c. of the township are included in the parish returns, and the rateable value is £1,412. The population in 1841, was 1,296; and in 1851, 1,276 souls. This township was noted in the 16th and 17th centuries for its extensive glass works, and afterwards for its numerous salt pans, but its principal support is now derived from the coal trade, large quantities being shipped for the metropolis and other places. During the American war, several "India-

men" and frigates were built here. At present, the docks are chiefly used for building and repairing vessels employed in the coal trade. Here is a large brewery which is carried on by John B. Falconer, Esq., and also an extensive covered ropery. THE VILLAGE of Howden Pans is situated on the Tyne, about five miles east by north of Newcastle. Here is an Independent Chapel, erected in 1845, at a cost of £400. It is a neat edifice, and possesses ample accommodation for 300 persons. Rev. William Stead, minister. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have also chapels here.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND DOCK, now in course of construction, will be formed by a straight river wall, running from Hayhole-point, to near Howden. The tidal basin will be two and a half acres in extent, and will contain about twenty feet of water during neap tides. The approach is particularly favourable, a bend of the river, leading to the entrance, while the position is admirably chosen to meet the requirements of coal shipping. Enormous quantities of coal are shipped at this immediate locality of the Tyne, amounting to a million and a quarter tons during the past year. This dock, when completed, will be capable of receiving the largest man of war, and a vessel like the "Duke of Wellington," may come into it and take her coals in. It will, be sufficiently capacious to receive 600 vessels at one time, and will be the largest colliery dock ever constructed. The estimated total cost is near £160,000, which is to be raised by the River Commissioners, upon the security of the revenue to be derived from the dock. The contract was taken in August, 1853, by Mr. David Thornbury, a gentleman, who has been extensively engaged in constructing docks and sluices in the eastern counties. The coffer-dam was commenced in August 1853, and finished in April, 1854, and so perfect was its construction, that the contractor was able to set his excavators to work within a week. The foundation stone, of the mason work, was laid on the 12th September, 1854, and the docks are expected to be completed in about three years, from the commencement of the works. Mr. W. A. Brooks, is acting engineer, for the dock; Mr. Plews, of London, consulting engineer, for the River Commission; and Mr. Brooks, junior, resident engineer.

POST OFFICE, HOWDEN PANS, Luke Reay, *Postmaster*.—Letter arrive, from Newcastle, at 9-30, a.m. and are despatched thereto at 3-45 p.m.

Atkinson Thos. plumber & brazier  
 Barker Alfred, cabinet maker  
 Barras Alex. Dock House, Howden  
 Bell William, grocer,  
 Davidson Thos. block manufacturer, and  
 mast maker; ho. Howden Dock  
 Dodds John, butcher  
 Elliott Robt. grocer and spirit merchant  
 English Abraham, butcher  
 Falconer John Brunton, Esq. brewer,  
 malster and spirit merchant, Howden  
 Brewery; ho. Picton House, Newcastle  
 Farley Thos. marine store dealer  
 Forest Andrew, boot and shoemaker

Forster Edw. grocer and draper  
 Kennedy David, joiner  
 Knott John, butcher  
 Minikin William, tailor  
 Moffit William, surgeon  
 Mordue Jane, grocer  
 Morton James, pilot  
 Plues Robert, confectioner  
 Reay Luke, agent for the Hope, Life and  
 Guarantee Association  
 Robinson Daniel, schoolmaster; ho. Willing-  
 ton Quay  
 Robinson Robert, butcher  
 Robson Matthew, grocer & druggist

Rutter John, blacksmith  
 Salkeld Jos. sailmaker, Howden Dock; ho.  
 Chapel-street  
 Smith Jonathan, grocer,  
 Smith Robt. boot and shoemaker  
 Stead Rev. William (Independent)  
 Stonebeck Mrs. Elizabeth  
 Strachan Allan, pilot  
 Thompson John, draper  
 Turnbull Thos. timber merchant  
 Watson Joseph, block manufacturer; ho.  
 Wellington Quay  
 Weatherley John, master mariner  
 Weir Wm. joiner and cartwright

Wilson Charles, master mariner  
 Wilson Henry, grocer and shipowner  
 Young Thos. shipbuilder; ho. Howard-st  
 North Shields

#### Innkeepers

*Black Bull*, Jane Brown  
*Globe*, Henry Richardson  
*Half Moon*, James Twizell  
*Queen's Head*, William Scott  
*Ship*, Sarah Ridley  
*Shipwright's Arms*, Elizabeth Hudson  
*Waggon*, John Cook

WALLSEND is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The area of the township is included in the parish returns, and the rateable value is £6,287. The population in 1841, was 1,988, and in 1851, 2,161 souls. Wallsend is said to have derived its name from its position at the eastern extremity of the great Roman wall, which, commencing at the Solway Frith, terminated in a field a short distance to the east of the site now occupied by Carville House. For a detailed description of this wall, with its stations, &c., see the article "Roman Remains," page 23. From the ruins of a quay, which have been distinctly traced, it is supposed by many that the Romans had a trading colliery here, and below Carville, where the Roman vessels discharged and received their cargoes sixteen hundred years ago, large fleets of "colliers" are now constantly loading with coals, which are brought by railways from the neighbourhood of Gosforth, to the staiths upon the river's banks. In 1814, as some workmen were forming Fawdon Staith, at this place they discovered a quantity of Roman masonry and coins, a little above high water mark, and also a very curious cauldron for heating water. There are extensive limekilns in this township, the property of Mr. Joseph Mordue. Wallsend colliery was opened in 1777, and has been the scene of many dreadful accidents. A fearful explosion took place here in October, 1821, when fifty-two human beings were hurried into eternity. Another explosion occurred in June 1835, on which occasion twenty-six men and seventy-five boys lost their lives.

THE VILLAGE of Wallsend is pleasantly situated, about three and a-half miles E.N.E. from Newcastle. It is large and well built, contains several superior houses, and has a spacious green in the centre. THE CHURCH dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1809, at an expense of about £5,000, on the site of the ancient church, which had become much dilapidated. The parish register commences in 1669, The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Newcastle, is returned at £289. The tithes were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £69. 10s. 2d. due to the curate, and £193 to the prebendary of the seventh canon of the Cathedral Church of Durham. Patrons the Dean and Chapter of Durham; incumbent the Rev. John Armstrong. THE PARSONAGE HOUSE, a neat stone edifice, erected in 1853, is situated near the church.

This township contains a Presbyterian Chapel, a Primitive Methodist Chapel, and two places of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL adjoins the church. It is a good stone building erected in 1853, at a cost of £200, and possesses ample accommodation for 180 children. Isabella Shaw, teacher.

CARVILLE HOUSE, the seat of Charles Rayne, Esq., occupies a commanding situation on the north bank of the Tyne.

POST OFFICE, WALLSEND, Tyzack Miller, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Newcastle, at 9-30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 9 p.m.

Adam Charles, academy  
 Aitchinson James, surgeon  
 Allen Jno. & Wm. manufacturing chemists  
 Archbold Wm. & Co. colliery owners, Walls-  
 end colliery  
 Armstrong Rev. John, vicar, Vicarage  
 Atkinson John, under viewer  
 Bainbridge William, Esq. barrister  
 Brooks John, shipowner  
 Brown Leonard, marine store dealer  
 Carr John & Co. coke burners, Wallsend  
 Quay  
 Clarke George, colliery owner  
 Coatsworth George, master mariner  
 Cook Mr. Thomas  
 Cook Thomas, alkali manufacturer  
 Crumlie James, grocer, ship chandler, and  
 marine store dealer, Wallsend Quay  
 English John, butcher  
 Fenwick Thomas, agent  
 Forster Benj. grocer, and registrar of births  
 and deaths for Wallsend district  
 Gair William, ropemaker  
 Gray Wm. John, ship owner and insurance  
 broker  
 Grey Thos. blacksmith, and agricultural  
 implement maker  
 Gallon Robt. joiner, cartwright, & builder  
 Hall William W. tailor  
 Harbitt Joseph, butcher  
 Hann Robert, grocer  
 Hedderley Wm. brazier & tin plate worker  
 Hedley Matthew, schoolmaster  
 Henderson John, tailor  
 Hutchinson Ralph, ship smith, Wallsend  
 Quay  
 Jameson William, agent  
 Johnson Mrs. Eleanor  
 Losh William, Esq. Point Pleasant

Milne Charles, druggist and grocer  
 Moon Robert, gardener  
 Moore Edward, grocer  
 Mordue Joseph, vict. *Davy Inn*, brick and  
 tile maker, and lime burner, Wallsend  
 Quay and farmer, Wallsend  
 Murray Matthew, draper  
 Nelson Edward, agent  
 Nelson John, shipowner  
 Pauling Alexander, shopkeeper  
 Rayne Charles, Esq. Carville House  
 Reay John, farmer and colliery agent  
 Ridley Wilkinson, grocer and draper  
 Ross Isabella, draper  
 Turner John, butcher  
 Shaw Wardle, joiner and cartwright, near  
 Wallsend Church  
 Smith John, joiner, builder, and shovel  
 manufacturer  
 Steward Mary, general dealer, Wallsend  
 Quay  
 Summerson George, shopkeeper  
 Swan Wm. R. solicitor and farmer  
 Wanless Thomas, grocer  
 Wilkinson John, shopkeeper

#### Innkeepers

*Bee Hive*, William Graham  
*Coach & Horses* Joseph Atkinson  
*Crane House*, Stephen Southern  
*Davy Inn*, Joseph Mordue  
*Duke of York*, James Knox  
*Greenland Fishery*, George Soulsby  
*Horse & Hounds*, Robert Arthur  
*Jolly Sailors*, Elizabeth Telford  
*Robin Hood*, James Heads  
*Ship*, Mark Brown  
*Ship*, William Hamilton  
*Shoulder of Mutton*, Henry Middleton

#### Farmers

Brewis Robert	Dodds Robert	Rayne Charles
Brown Martin	Moore Edward	Reay John
	Mordue Joseph	Swan William R.

WILLINGTON, a township and village in Wallsend parish, is the property of Captain Bigge, of Linden, and Messrs. Ord, Collingwood, and Dalton. The acreage of the township is returned with the parish, and the rateable value is £7,839. Population in 1841, 1,474; in 1851, 2,284 souls. Matthew Bell, Esq., possesses extensive collieries in this township, which afford employment to great numbers of colliers, &c. A melancholy explosion, attended with an extensive loss of life, occurred on Monday, April 19th, 1841, at the "Big Pit," belonging to Matthew Bell, Esq., situated about midway between Newcastle and North Shields, when thirty two individuals were suddenly destroyed. How or where this awful disaster occurred must ever remain a matter of speculation. The solution put forward as the most probable, and as supported by concurrent testimony, was, that the whole was attributable to the neglect of a poor little boy, a trapper, who left one of the doors open, to play with two other boys close by. It is essential that these doors be shut, except at the very moment when the putter is passing, and in the present instance it was supposed that the boy propped open his door, that it remained thus for some time, and that the requisite ventilation was thereby prevented. The first intimation of danger was a tremendous noise, accompanied by a dense cloud of smoke, issuing from the mouth of the shaft, and a violent shock in the neighbourhood, resembling what might be supposed to proceed from an earthquake. As soon as the accident became known, the relatives of those who had been engaged in the pit crowded around the place, manifesting in every look and action, the most intense anxiety. Two men and a boy, employed at some distance in the east headway, were made sensible of their danger by the dust and wind which came upon them. Fortunately the after-damp was spent, and they reached the shaft in safety; there they found that the stones and wood-work at the bottom were torn from their places and had fastened the cage, but, after much labour, they were rescued from their perilous position and conveyed to the top in safety. A body of workmen immediately descended the shaft, and laboured unremittingly, until they discovered the bodies of thirty-two of the sufferers. Three of these were alive when first discovered, but they shortly afterwards expired. Many of the bodies were in a sound state, indicating that their deaths had been caused by suffocation, but, in the majority of cases, they were mutilated, and presented a truly appalling sight. Some were so completely bruised and disfigured that their coffins had to be sent down into the pit, to prevent limb falling from limb, while being conveyed up the shaft. THE VILLAGE of Willington occupies an eminence above the Tyne, four miles east by north of Newcastle. WILLINGTON QUAY, in this township, is a very improving place, situated on the Tyne, four and a half miles east by north of Newcastle. Ship-building, both in wood and iron, is extensively carried on here, by Messrs. Coutts and Parkinson, and Messrs. Thomas Adamson & Sons. There is also a patent ropery, and several other works.

POST OFFICE, WILLINGTON, George Nursay, *Postmaster*.—Letters are received twice a day and despatched once.

POST OFFICE, WILLINGTON QUAY, Elizabeth Bainbridge, *Postmistress*.—Letters arrive at 9-30 a.m., and are despatched at 4 p.m.

Adamson Thomas & Sons, shipbuilders and shipowners, Patent Slip yard, Willington Quay

Adamson William, shipbuilder, &c. (T. Adamson & Sons); ho. Willington Quay

Alder Ralph, grocer, Willington Quay

Alexander Anthony, beer retailer, Willington Quay

Anderson James, surgeon

Bell Matthew & Co. colliery owners, Willington Colliery

Bell Percival John, farmer, Colliery Farm

Beck George, colliery engineer

Carr Jno. painter & glazier, Willington Quay

Clark Christopher, under-viewer

Clavering George, butcher

Collingwood Edward, farmer, West Farm

Conway James, marine store dealer, Willington Quay

Cook Thompson, blacksmith, Willington Quay

Cooper Robert, viewer, Willington Quay

Coutts & Parkinson, iron shipbuilders, Willington Quay

Coutts John, Esq. Willington Lodge

Cuthbertson George, blacksmith, Willington Quay

Cowell William, butcher

Davidson John, grocer and draper, Willington Quay

Dixon George, grocer and provision dealer, High Willington

Duxfield Geo. Robson, farmer, North Farm

Fenwick Robert, painter and glazier, Willington Quay

Gascoigne Robt. agent, Willington Colliery

Gossage William Herbert, smelting works, Willington Quay

Harrison Jno. overman, Willington Big Pit

Johnson John, mining engineer

Johnson Mrs. Margaret

Knott Matthew, grocer, Willington Quay

Oliver Robt. beer retailer, Willington Quay

Mather William, engineer, Willington Quay

Morrison James, pilot and shipowner, Willington Quay

Morrison John, pilot and shipowner, Willington Quay

Morton Matthew, pilot, Willington Quay

Nursay George, postmaster and innkeeper, Willington Quay

Ogilvie John C. artist, Willington Quay

Patterson Robert, academy

Procter Joseph, miller, Willington Mill

Richardson John, H. cashier, Willington Colliery

Salkeld Henry, sailmaker, shiphandler, and agent, Willington Slipway; ho. Willington Hill

Tate James, butcher, Willington Quay

Turnbull Wm. shipwright, Willington Quay

Watson Joseph, blockmaker, Willington Quay, and at Howden

Watson Robert, grocer, Willington Quay

Weatherley Charles, colliery agent, Willington House

Weatherley Mr. John, Willington House

Wilkinson William, grocer and draper, Willington Quay

Yarrow Hy. O. beer retailer, Willington Quay

Young John, pilot, Willington Quay

Young Richard, pilot, Willington Quay

#### Inns and Public Houses

*Albion*, Peter Park, Willington Quay

*Albion*, Elizabeth Tulip, Willington Quay

*Brown Cow*, Samuel Armstrong, Willington Quay

*Engine*, Jane Wardle

*Coble*, Joseph Stobbert, Willington Quay

*Lord Byron*, Robt. Lamb, Willington Quay

*Newcastle Arms*, Jas. Tate, Willington Quay

*Northumberland Arms*, Thomas Henderson

*Railway*, Elizabeth Hardy

*Rose*, Thomas Dobson

*Ship*, Martin Clark, Willington Quay

*Turk's Head*, Dorothy Scott, Willington Quay

*Ship Launch*, George Nursay, Willington Quay

*Vulcan*, Mary Fowler, Willington Quay

*Willington House*, William Swan

#### Farmers

Bell Percival John, Colliery Farm

Charlton Geo. Willington Qy.

Collingwood Edward, West Farm

Davison Thomas, Low Willington

Duxfield George Robson,

North Farm

Forster Wheatley

Nixon William

#### Ship Builders

Adamson Thomas & Sons, Patent Slip Yard, Willington Quay

Coutts & Parkinson, iron, Willington Quay

## CASTLE WARD—WEST DIVISION.

### DINNINGTON PARISH.

DINNINGTON is a parish, comprising the townships of Brenkley, Dinnington, Horton Grange, Mason, Prestwick, and Woosington. It comprises an area of 5,538 acres; and its population in 1801, was 560; in 1811, 577; in 1821, 626; in 1831, 819; in 1841, 730; and in 1851, 668 souls. Dinnington was formerly a part of the parish of Ponteland, but was made a distinct parish in 1835, under the act of 58 Geo. III. c. 45.

BRENKLEY is a township in this parish, seven and a half miles north by west of Newcastle. It contains 885 acres, and its population in 1801, was 49; in 1811, 39; in 1821, 37; in 1831, 42; in 1841, 56; and in 1851, 43 souls. John Bigge, Esq., and Clayton de Windt, Esq., are the landowners. This township consists of three farm houses and a few cottages.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are James Hoy, Barbara Rowell, and Robert Rowell.

DINNINGTON is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Matthew Bell, Esq., and Clayton de Windt, Esq. The township contains 812 acres, and its rateable value is £997. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 158; in 1811, 172; in 1821, 205; in 1831, 354; in 1841, 262; and in 1851, 263 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Dinnington is situated about six and a half miles north by west of Newcastle. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Matthew, was erected in 1834, and consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle in October, 1835. It was endowed by Matthew Bell, Esq., and the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle. Incumbent, the Rev. J. N. St. Clair Raymond, M.A. There are schools here for the education of children of both sexes. The Boys' School was enlarged in 1842, by Matthew Bell, Esq., and will now accommodate 100 pupils. The Girls' School was erected by Mrs. Bell, in 1842, and fourteen boys and ten girls are educated and partly clothed at her expense. John Bell and Margaret Mackenzie, teachers.

In 1820, while ploughing a field called the Back Yards, a little to the west of the village, the foundation of a building, several human bones, and some skulls, with the teeth perfect in the jaw bones, were discovered about three feet below the surface of the earth. A number of stones and fire-bricks were found, and a regular pavement of whinstones. Two stones, which had been dressed, when joined together, formed an octagonal figure, and were evidently the remains of a Gothic pillar. These stones were supposed to be the remains of a chapel, which is traditionally asserted to have occupied the site where they were discovered.

POST OFFICE, DINNINGTON, George John Bell, *postmaster*.—Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 10-30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 4-20 p.m.

Bean John, farmer, Morley-hill  
 Bell George John, schoolmaster, assistant overseer, and parish clerk  
 Blacklock John, superintendent constable for Castle Ward  
 Brewis Jno. boot & shoemaker & shopkeeper  
 Brown Edward, boot and shoemaker  
 Elliott William, vict. *Bay Horse*  
 English Benjamin, tailor  
 Johnson John, vict. *White Swan Inn*  
 Mackenzie Mary, schoolmistress  
 McDine John, brick & tile manufacturer  
 Coach-lane  
 McDowell Christopher, shopkeeper  
 Potts Thomas, tailor

Peacock John, farmer, Dinnington and Havannah Farms  
 Richley John, boot and shoemaker  
 Short John, vict. *Masons' Arms*  
 Simpson George, tailor  
 Simpson Ralph, boot and shoemaker  
 Simpson Robert, boot and shoemaker  
 Simpson Thomas, sen. boot and shoemaker  
 Simpson Thomas, jun. boot and shoemaker  
 Tate Thomas, farmer, Moory Spot  
 Taylor John, boot and shoemaker  
 Taylor Mr. Joseph  
 Turner John, butcher  
 Turner Mr. John  
 Wardle Thomas, boot and shoemaker

*Carrier*.—To Newcastle, John King, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

HORTON GRANGE is a township and hamlet, the principal proprietors of which are Lord Decies, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., Mr. Ekins, and others. The township comprises 1,222 acres, and its population in 1801, was 62; in 1811, 80; in 1821, 66; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 64; and in 1851, 75 souls. This township is divided into four farms, one of which bears the designation of *Make 'm Rich*. THE HAMLET of Horton Grange is situated eight and a half miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. Mr. Richard Coats, of this place, at his decease in 1719, bequeathed the whole of his effects, at or about £70 per annum, to the parish of Ponteland, for a charity school.

DIRECTORY.—William Goodfellow, agent; and the farmers are Thomas Bell, *Make 'm Rich*; George Green, *Low House*; John Tone, *Carr House*; and Stephen Oliver, *Horton Grange*.

MASON is a township and hamlet, the property of Clayton de Windt, Esq. The township comprises an area of 1165 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 112; in 1811, 97; in 1821, 127; in 1831, 134; in 1841, 144; and in 1851, 126 souls. THE HAMLET of Mason is situated seven miles N.N.W. from Newcastle.

Common Robert, Thomas, and William, cartwrights and joiners  
 Jordan William, blacksmith  
 Raymond J. N. St. Clair, M.A. vicar of «Dinnington»  
 Watson William, stonemason  
 Watson Matthew, boot and shoemaker

#### Farmers

Brewis James & Son, South East Mason  
 Fenwick Edward and George, Mill Hill  
 Fenwick Edwd & James, North East Mason  
 Fenwick James, Hack Hall  
 Fenwick William, Gardner's Houses  
 Maxwell James, South Mason  
 Rutherford Robert, Mason Farm

PRESTWICK is a township and hamlet the principal landowners of which are Matthew Bell, Esq., Mrs. Fenwick, and Mr. Pearse. The township contains 621 acres, and its rateable value is £1,360. Population in 1801, 122; in 1811, 133; in 1821, 155; in 1831, 168; in 1841, 161; and in 1851,

148 souls. A portion of Prestwick, containing nine houses and forty-six persons in 1851, is in the parish of Ponteland—the entire township is here returned. PRESTWICK CARR, an extensive marshy piece of land situated a little to the north of Prestwick, comprises about 1,100 acres, the whole of which is inundated in rainy seasons by the overflowing of the river Pont, which crosses its western extremity. Though a drain has been cut from this marsh to the river, a large lake, and several smaller bodies of water remain upon it in dry summers, but in very wet weather they form one vast sheet of water, abounding with various kinds of fish, and are much resorted to by different species of wild fowl. In summer, the sides of the Carr form a fertile and extensive pasturage, where the farmers and householders of Berwick Hill, Brenkley, Dinnington, Horton Grange, Prestwick, and the Eland Hall estate, have commonage without stint or charge. About the middle of May, 1837, as two gentlemen were exercising some spaniels in the vicinity of Prestwick Carr, the dogs made a dead stand at a spot from which nothing could remove them. On examination they were found engaged with two fox cubs amongst a tuft of furze, which had been isolated during the long continuance of wet weather, where they had reposed secure during the hunting season. The following is a list of viands provided by their dam:—Thirty goslings, three leverets, three rabbits, two bald coots, one large eel, and the remains of a hen pheasant.

THE HAMLET of Prestwick is situated six and a half miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. PRESTWICK LODGE is a fine modern mansion, the seat of Captain Charles Shum.

STREET HOUSES is a hamlet in this township, on the road to Ponteland, six and a half miles north-west by north of Newcastle.

Bell John, butcher  
 Bell Nicholas, farmer  
 Fenwick John Wilkinson, Street Houses  
 Faulder Mr. Geoffrey, Street Houses  
 Gilhespy Robert, vict. *Woolsington Arms*  
 Harrison Thomas, farmer, Street Houses  
 Hoy Robert, farmer, East End Tower  
 Mullin Connolly, brick & tile manufacturer,  
 Prestwick Tile Works  
 Henderson Jas. farmer, Prestwick Whins

Shum Captain Charles, Prestwick Lodge  
 Turner Robert, coal owner (Turner and Young); ho. Prestwick  
 Turner & Young, coal owners, Prestwick Colliery  
 Young William, coal owner (Turner and Young); ho. Prestwick  
 Younger Mrs. Barbara, farmer, Prestwick Lodge Farm

WOOLINGTON, a small township situated five miles north west by north of Newcastle, comprises an area of 833 acres, and its rateable value is £600. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 57; in 1811, 56; in 1821, 36; in 1831, 57; in 1841, 74: and in 1851, 59 souls. This estate was anciently a manor, and part of the possessions of the Priory of Tynemouth. After the suppression of the religious houses it became the property of the Jenisons, but subsequently came into the possession of the Bells with whom it still remains. Matthew Bell, Esq., is the present proprietor. THE MANSION house is a neat building tastefully ornamented with fine plantations. The views from this mansion are very beautiful and extensive. "Ponteland," says a tourist, "is seated in the depth of a vale, shrouded with trees; Eland Hall crowns an eminence

to the right, beyond which Gosforth fills the distant landscape; Benridge House is to the left, and Kirkley is discerned through the trees by which it is surrounded. Ogle occupies an eminence in front, over which Whalton is seen, and the rugged rocks of Rothbury form the distant back ground."

DIRECTORY.—Matthew Bell, Esq., Woolsington Hall; and Matthew Jewett, farmer, Woolsington High House.

#### MELDON PARISH.

MELDON parish is situated in the north-west corner of Castle Ward, and comprises an area of 993 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 54; in 1811, 129; in 1821, 129; in 1831, 114; in 1841, 152; and in 1851, 144 souls. John Cookson, Esq., of Meldon Hall, is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. Meldon was anciently a member of the barony of Mitford, and seems to have been a place of some importance, for we find here the remains of a large strong building, with extensive gardens, and in Meldon Park the traces of several other edifices have been discovered. This place was formerly the property of the ancient family of Fenwick, from whom it was transferred by marriage to the Derwentwaters, in which family it continued till the attainder of James, the third Earl, when it was forfeited to the crown. It was afterwards granted to Greenwich Hospital, and was subsequently sold by the Commissioners of the Hospital to Isaac Cookson, Esq., alderman of Newcastle, for the sum of 56,900 guineas.

THE VILLAGE of Meldon is situated south of the river Wansbeck, five miles west by south of Morpeth. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a small edifice, rebuilt in the year 1849, and is capable of accommodating about eighty persons. There is a monument to Sir William Fenwick, in the west end, and on the north wall of the chancel is another to the memory of Isaac Cookson, Esq., of Meldon Park, who died at Munich, in Bavaria, in the year 1851, and was buried in a vault in the churchyard, on the 25th of October of the same year. The living, a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Morpeth, is valued in the Liber Regis at £4. 17s. 11d.; gross income, £322. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. James Raine, M.A. The parish register commences in 1706.

MELDON PARK CORNER is a small village situated four and three-quarter miles west of Morpeth, at the junction of two cross roads, where Meldon, Mitford, and Hartburn parishes meet. It consists of several houses in the above-named parishes.

DIRECTORY.—John Cookson, Esq., Meldon Park; Peter Bryce, shopkeeper; Thomas, and John Johnson, millers; John Thompson, parish clerk; and the farmers are Joseph Lennox, Meldon Lane House; and Edward Scott.

#### NEWBURN PARISH.

NEWBURN, a parish in the west division of Castle Ward, and east division of Tindale Ward, is bounded on the north by Ponteland parish, on the west by

Tindale Ward and Heddon-on-the-Wall, on the south by the river Tyne, and on the east by the parishes of Gosforth and St. John. It contains 11,566 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 4,142; in 1811, 3,993; in 1821, 4,166; in 1841, 4,582; in 1841, 4,156; and in 1851, 4,316 souls. This parish includes the townships of Black Callerton, Butterlaw, Dalton, East Denton, West Denton, North Dissington, South Dissington, Newbiggin, Newburn, Newburn Hall, Sugley, Throckley, Walbottle, and Whorlton East and West. A small portion of the township of Black Callerton, in the parish of Ponteland, containing two houses and nine persons in 1851, belongs to this parish. The Bishop of Carlisle is the owner of the tithes. This is a very fertile district, with a varied and beautiful surface. On the banks of the Tyne, in this parish, there are extensive iron works, coal staiths, brick and tile yards, chemical works, and other manufactories of various kinds.

BLACK CALLERTON is a township and village, the property of Henry Graham, Esq. The township comprises an area of 1,377 acres, and its rateable value is £1,528. Population in 1801, 495; in 1811, 176; in 1821, 173; in 1831, 438; in 1841, 158; and in 1851, 200 souls. Coal of a superior quality is found in this township. THE VILLAGE of Black Callerton is situated three and half miles north north-east from Newburn. Here is a day school, founded by the will of N. Blackiston, in 1721, and endowed with a rent charge of £9. 10s. per annum. The governors are the minister and churchwardens of the parish, who have the right of appointing the master, and it is free to the children of the poor inhabitants of Callerton. James Thompson, teacher.

CHARITIES.—Beside the school, Black Callerton possesses the sum of £3 per annum, left by William Alder, for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys of the township to some suitable trade.

Foster Anthony, coal owner, Black Callerton Colliery	Tweedy George, land drainer for Josiah Parks, Esq. C.E.
Marshall Geo. blacksmith and agricultural implement maker	Watson Robt. joiner and cartwright, Lough House Farmers
Moor John, land agent	Anderson Robert, Throckley Marsh
Richardson Mansfield, vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i> , Callerton Lane End	Cairns Joseph, and overseer of the poor, Broom Hall
Robinson Thomas, stonemason	Cairns Jane and John, Black Callerton
Thompson James, schoolmaster, Black Callerton School	Davidson Richd. & corn miller, Low Luddick
	Wood Ralph, Throckley Barns

BUTTERLAW is a township situated five miles west north-west from Newcastle. It contains 250 acres, and its rateable value is £254. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 24; in 1811, 24; in 1821, 28; in 1831, 30; in 1841, 16; and in 1851, 15 souls. It is the sole property of the Duke of Northumberland, and is exclusively occupied by Mr. Wm. Younger, farmer.

DALTON is a township and village in this parish, but locally situated in the eastern division of Tindale Ward. The township comprises an area of 1,035 acres, its rateable value is £928, and the principal proprietors are Edward Collingwood, Esq., Hugh Moises, Esq., and Edward Riddell, Esq. The population in 1801, was 104 in 1811, 122; in 1821, 122; in 1831, 106;

in 1841 103; and in 1851, 113 souls. The tithes were commuted in 1839—aggregate amount, £120. 1s. 11d. THE VILLAGE of Dalton occupies a healthy and pleasant situation on the northern bank of the river Pont, eleven miles north-west of Newcastle. It consists of a chapel, one farm-house, and some cottages, which are chiefly inhabited by the workmen in the employ of Edward Collingwood, Esq. THE CHAPEL, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1837. It contains 200 sittings, of which 180 are free and unappropriated. There is a neat school and teacher's house, erected in 1843. Thomas Penman, teacher. Corn milling is extensively carried on in this township, by Mr. Thomas Seyburn.

DIRECTORY.—Ann Davison, grocer; John Ferguson, stonemason; William Johnson stonemason; Thomas Penman, schoolmaster, organist, and chapel-clerk; Thomas Scott, boot and shoemaker; Thomas Seyburn, corn miller, Dalton Mill; Edward Sisson, farm-bailiff, Windywalls; Mr. Frederick Shield, Dalton House; and the farmers are George Barkas, Robsheugh; John Marley, Silver-hill; Robert Weddle, and guardian, Dalton; and Thomas Ridley Woddle, and overseer, Dalton.

DENTON (EAST) is a township and village, of which Lord Rokeby is the principal landowner. The area of the townships of East Denton and Sugley, which have been returned together, is 809 acres, and their united population in 1801, was 733; in 1811, 824; of East Denton alone, in 1821, 548; in 1831, 524; in 1841, 543; and in 1851, 493 souls.—Rateable value £2,001. This township was formerly the property of the Priors of Tynemouth, who erected the Chapel adjacent to the Hall, but after the dissolution of the monastic institutions, it became successively the property of the Erringtons, the Rogers, and the Montagues; from the latter of whom it came into the possession of Matthew Robinson, Esq., who, in conformity with the will of the relict of Edward Montague, Esq., assumed the name of that family. THE VILLAGE of East Denton is situated on the Hexham road, three and a half miles W.N.W. of Newcastle. Here is a Methodist New Connexion Chapel, which was repaired and altered in 1850.

SCORSWOOD, a village partly in this township, and partly in that of Benwell is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, a little below Bell's Close, and about three miles west of Newcastle. It contains paper mills, chemical works, and an extensive fire-brick manufactory. A little to the east of this village a fine suspension bridge crosses the Tyne. It was erected from a design by John Green, Esq., and opened on the 12th of April, 1831.

BIOGRAPHY.—Mrs. Montague, daughter of Matthew Robinson, of West Layton, in Yorkshire, was the wife of Edward Montague, Esq., of this township. Her inclination for literary pursuits was very early displayed, and she is said to have transcribed the whole of the Spectator before the completion of her eighth year. This lady was an excellent scholar, possessing a sound judgement and refined taste. Speaking of her, Dr. Johnson observed, that "she did not make a trade of her wit, but she was a very extraordinary woman, she had a constant stream of conversation, and it was always impregnated, it had, always meaning." Her "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakspeare," in answer to the objections of Voltaire,

must always rank with the best illustrations of the transcendent powers of the "immortal bard." It is not an elaborate dissertation on the meaning of obscure passages, but a comprehensive survey of the sublimity of his genius—of his profound knowledge of human nature—and of the wonderful resources of his imagination. But it was in epistolary correspondence that Mrs. Montague particularly excelled, and her letters in point of judgement, learning, and eloquence, far exceed those of her namesake the Lady Mary Wortley Montague. She died at East Denton, at a very advanced age, on the 25th of August, 1800.

Arthur William, farmer and overseer, Red Cow, East Denton  
 Barnup Wm. farmer, East Denton House  
 Carr Thos. & Son, fire-brick manufacturers, Scotswood  
 Cox John, vict. *Ord Arms Inn*, Scotswood  
 Fletcher Falconer & Co. paper manufacturers, Scotswood  
 Grace N. & Co. paper manfactrs. Scotswood  
 Hagg John, joiner&cartwright, Denton Burn  
 Humble Thomas, manufacturer of water closet pans, & other articles for sanitary purposes, Scotswood; works at St. Lawrence  
 Hoyle Richard, merchant, Denton Hall  
 Lister Mrs. Elizabeth, Scotswood House  
 Lister Ralph, manufacturer of firebricks, crucibles, gas retorts, chemical apparatus, socket pipes, &c. Scotswood

Moralee John, schoolmaster, Scotswood  
 Reay Wm. farmer, Black Swine  
 Robson Hoyle & Co. Venetian red mnfrs. Paradise; office Close, Newcastle  
 Ross John, merchant tailor, Scotswood  
 Scott W. H. surgeon, Scotswood  
 Scotswood Brick and Tile Company, mnfrs. of lampblack, coke, varnish, and coal oil, Scotswood  
 Smith Edward, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, Denton Square  
 Smith John, grocer, Scotswood  
 Towns Alfred, butcher, Scotswood  
 Urwin Isabella, vict. *Mason's Arms Inn*, Denton Burn  
 Uren Joseph, butcher, vict. and grocer Scotswood

DENTON (WEST) is a township and village, the property of Joseph Lamb, Esq. of Exwell Park, in the county of Durham. The township contains 329 acres, and its rateable value is £1,167. 8s. 0d. Population in 1801, 423; in 1811, 362; in 1821, 404; in 1831, 455; in 1841, 420; and in 1851, 471 souls.

THE VILLAGE of West Denton is situated south of the Hexham turnpike road, about three and a half miles west by north of Newcastle. Many Roman remains have been discovered in the vicinity of this place, at various periods.

BELL'S CLOSE, an irregularly built village in this township, is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, three and a quarter miles west of Newcastle. Here are extensive firebrick works, which are carried on by Messrs. Blacklock and Hall. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, which was erected in 1839.

Angus George, merchant, West Denton House  
 Atkinson Robt. shoemaker, Paniard Houses  
 Black Robert, vict. *Long Boat Inn*, Bell's Close  
 Blacklock and Hall, firebrick manufacturers Bell's Close  
 Carter John, timber merchant, Bell's Close  
 Dodds Jeremiah, road surveyor  
 Dodds Thomas, blacksmith & agricultural implement maker  
 Hall William, butcher, Bell's Close

Harriman and Humble, tallow chandlers, Bell's Close  
 Harriman William, grocer & sanitary pipe manufacturer, Bell's Close  
 Humble Thomas, tallow chandler (Harriman and Humble); ho. Scotswood  
 Kirton William, blacksmith, agricultural implement maker, and farmer, Denton Hill Head  
 Scott John, joiner and cartwright (Hutchinson and Scott); ho. Black-row  
 Waller John, grocer, &c. Bell's Close

DISSINGTON (NORTH) is a township and hamlet, the property of Edward Collingwood, Esq. The area of the township is 1,140 acres, and the rateable value is £1,042. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 80; in 1811, 87; in 1821, 65; in 1831, 76; in 1841, 67; and in 1851, 70 souls. THE HAMLET of North Dissington is about nine miles W.N.W. of Newcastle. It is remarkable as being the birth-place of the gallant Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval, who entered the navy at an early age, and under the patronage of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., rose regularly in rank, until he became captain of the "York," a third-rate man of war, which position he occupied at the revolution which drove his patron from the throne. Shortly after the accession of William III., he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and received the honour of knighthood. He subsequently served under the Earl of Torrington, at the battle of Beachy Head, in which the English and Dutch Fleets were beaten by the French, on the 30th of June, 1690. He was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, and in 1692 was declared vice-admiral of the red, and entrusted with the command of a large squadron of English and Dutch ships, for the protection of the Mediterranean fleet, which service he performed with great skill and success. At the battle of La Hogue, on the 19th of May of the same year, he bravely sustained his reputation, and destroyed some of the enemy's largest ships. Subsequent to this action, Admiral Delaval became the victim of court intrigue, and lost his command, his services to his country being entirely forgotten. He afterwards lived as a private gentleman till his decease, in January, 1807. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and notwithstanding the violence of party prejudice, he descended to the grave with the reputation of a great and gallant officer, and of a generous and hospitable man.

DIRECTORY.—Edward Collingwood, Esq., J.P. Dissington Hall; John Cook, gardener; William Gilhespay, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker; William Summers, gamekeeper; and the farmers are, William Ridley, and overseer, Dissington East Houses; and Jane Younger, Cairn House.

DISSINGTON (SOUTH) is a township and hamlet, containing 1,342 acres, and its population in 1801, was 93; in 1811, 90; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 77; in 1841, 76; and in 1851, 68 souls. Edward Collingwood, Esq., is the principal proprietor. THE HAMLET of South Dissington is situated nine and a half miles north-west of Newcastle. This place was for many centuries the seat of the ancient family of Delaval.

DIRECTORY.—George Armitage, cattle dealer, Dissington Lane House; William Scott, vict. blacksmith, and agricultural implement maker, *Three Horse Shoes Inn*, Throckley Fell; Joseph Twaddle, Penny Hill; and the farmers are, Thomas Anderson, Dissington Old Hall; Geo. Cofton, Donkin's Houses; George Sanderson, Lane House; and James Swan.

NEWBIGGIN, a small township in this parish, three and three quarter miles north-west of Newcastle, is the property of Matthew Bell, Esq., of Woosington. It contains 519 acres, and its rateable value is £715. Population in 1801, 53; in 1811, 43; in 1821, 47; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 38; and in 1851, 53 souls.

**DIRECTORY.**—Frederick Swan Todd, bottle manufacturer; Thomas White, woodkeeper for M. Bell, Esq., Hollywell Rens; and the farmers are, John Herron, and William Ryle, Pack's House.

**NEWBURN** is a township and village in the parish of the same name, containing an area of 790 acres, and its population in 1801, was 805; in 1811, 787; in 1821, 918; in 1831, 966; in 1831, 943; and in 1851, 938 souls. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet annually, when constables are sworn in, and inspectors of weights, measures, &c., are appointed. Sir Walter B. Riddell is steward of the court.

**THE VILLAGE** of Newburn is situated on the Tyne, about five miles west by north of Newcastle. It was anciently a borough, the manor of which, with all its regalities, was given by King John to Robert, son of Roger de Clavinger, Baron of Warkworth. John, the last Lord Clavinger, granted the reversion of it to the crown, and Edward III. gave it to Henry Lord Percy, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor. We find the village of Newburn mentioned as early as the year 1071, for at that time, William the Conqueror having deprived Osulph of the earldom of Northumberland, and conferred it upon Copsi, the uncle of Earl Tostig, Osulph was obliged to take refuge in the woods and mountains, where he collected a band of men, in circumstances similar to his own. With these desperadoes, he beset a house at Newburn, in which Copsi was feasting, and pursuing him to the church, whither he had fled for protection, immediately set it on fire. Copsi being driven forth by the flames, was slain in the porch by Osulph. This occurred on the 11th of March, Copsi having only enjoyed his dignity for the short space of five weeks. On the 20th of August, 1640, the Scottish Covenanters, under General Lesley, crossed the Tweed, and marched without opposition to Newburn, where Lord Conway, who commanded the royal forces in the absence of the Earls of Northumberland and Strafford, had taken a position and thrown up entrenchments to defend the ford over the Tyne. On the 27th the Scots pitched their tents on Heddon Law, above Newburn, whence there was a continued descent to the river, and in the night made great fires in and around their camp. The same night, the king's army, consisting of three thousand foot and one thousand five hundred horse, were drawn out on Stella Haugh, a plain meadow ground nearly a mile in length, on the south side of the Tyne. Their position was strengthened by two breastworks, thrown up opposite the fordable places of the river, and defended by cannon and musketry. On the 28th, the Scots, who had the advantage of the rising ground, brought down some pieces of cannon, and planted them in the church steeple of Newburn, lining at the same time all the lanes and hedges, in the neighbourhood of the village, with musketeers. Both parties remained inactive during the forenoon, till an accidental circumstance occasioned the beginning of the conflict. A Scotch officer came out of one of the houses of Newburn, and watered his horse in the Tyne, this being perceived by one of the English soldiers, he levelled his piece, and brought the officer from his horse, upon which the Scots immediately commenced the action by opening their fire upon the breast works of the English, who, in

their turn, cannonaded the Scots that were posted in the church and village. The advantages of numbers, discipline, and position, were possessed by the Scots, and by the time that the ebb tide had rendered the river fordable, their cannon had driven the English from their works, and Lesley, perceiving the men running from their guns, ordered Major Ballantyne, with a forlorn hope of twenty-six horse, to pass the river to reconnoitre. To cover this movement a heavy cannonade was kept up by the Scots, so that Ballantyne and his party were able to establish themselves on the south bank, which was speedily attained by several other portions of the Scottish forces. The English horse, who were drawn up on the flat grounds near the Tyne, stood for some time exposed to the fire of nine pieces of ordnance, with which Lesley covered the passage of his men, but were at last broken and thrown into confusion, and, as the Scots continued to pass the river in great numbers, the rout became general. The main body of the infantry retreated in disorder, by Ryton and Stella Haugh, to Newcastle, whilst Sir John Digby, Commissary Wilmot, and O'Neil, an Irish officer, who endeavoured to cover the retreat with the horse, were surrounded and made prisoners by Lesley, who treated them and the whole of the prisoners with the greatest honour, and soon after permitted them to rejoin the royal forces.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Michael and all the Holy Angels, is a neat cruciform structure, with a square tower, and underwent a thorough renovation, in 1827, at which time the window over the communion table, was considerably improved by the introduction of stained glass. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, valued in the Liber Regis at £16; gross income £240, exclusive of the vicarage house. Patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Carlisle; incumbent, the Rev. John Reed, B.A. The parish register commences in 1659. A fine memorial window has been lately placed in the eastern end of this church, by the James family, in memory of their mother. It consists of three lights, or compartments, the centre one representing the Crucifixion, and the two lateral ones the Annunciation and the Last Judgment. This beautiful window is the work of Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle.

In connection with the parish church are two Chapels of Ease, situated respectively in Dalton and Sugley Field, the former is dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the latter to the Holy Saviour. They were both erected in the years 1836-37, from designs by Mr. Green, architect, of Newcastle. In 1838, a complete communion service was presented to the chapel of the Holy Trinity, by Ralph Bates, Esq., of Milburn Hall, and in November of the following year A. G. Potter, Esq., of Walbottle House, and his brothers presented to the church at Newburn, a beautiful and elegant stained glass window, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The window is of the Tudor date of architecture, in the upper tracery of which are the emblems of the holy evangelists and the letters I.H.S. The lower portion of this beautiful work of art is filled up with a rich and ornamental device of the period, in which are introduced the arms of the Potter family, and the following legend:—DEO ET ECCLESIE FRATRES POTTER, DICAVERUNT. A.D. MDCCCXXXIX.

There is a WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL here, which was erected in 1832. NEWBURN SCHOOL was built in 1822, it bears the following inscription:—"Erected by Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, Lord of the Manor. Hugh Taylor, Bailiff." His Grace also endowed it with the sum of ten guineas per annum. Messrs. John Spencer and Sons, possess extensive premises here, in which steel, files, &c., are manufactured, and employment afforded to upwards of 200 persons.

NEW WINNING is a hamlet in this township, five miles west by north from Newcastle. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  Newburn and Lemington Point are salmon fisheries, of which Mr. Robert Forster is lessee.

CHARITIES.—Robert Delaval, who died in 1666, gave to the poor of this parish £5, to be paid for ever by the land of South Dissington; and John Blackett, in 1707, left to the poor of this parish, the sum of £4 per annum, payable out of the West Denton estate. Gawen Stoker, who died in 1741, gave twenty shillings a year, to be paid annually on Good Friday, to the poor of the township of Newburn, and Utrick Whitfield, by will, in 1746 left £50 to the poor of this parish. The interest of this sum is received by the vicar, and given away yearly at Christmas.

POST OFFICE, NEWBURN, Charles Browel, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 12 noon, and are despatched thereto at 2-15 p.m.

Blackburn John, gardener  
 Browel Charles, grocer & flour dealer, and  
 boot and shoemaker  
 Brown John, constable, and manager of  
 brick works  
 Davison Robert Smith, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C.  
 Fawall George, butcher  
 Finney Thomas, surgeon. Manor House  
 Forster Robt. farmer and salmon fisherman  
 Hall Elizabeth, farmer  
 Hargreave Wm. builder & contractor, farmer,  
 and grocer and flour dealer  
 Hunter William L. butcher  
 Johnson Edward, stonemason  
 Moor Dorothy, shopkeeper

Moore Timothy, boot and shoe maker,  
 Dewley  
 Reed Rev. John, B.A. vicar  
 Spencer John & Sons, manufacturers of  
 steel, files, springs for locomotive engines  
 and railway carriages, &c. &c. Newburn  
 Steel Works—Office, 78, Westgate-street,  
 Newcastle, and 124, Fenchurch-street,  
 London  
 Spencer John, jun. steel, &c. manufacturer  
 (John Spencer & Sons); ho. Newburn  
 Stobard James, boot and shoemaker  
 Taylor Edward, butcher  
 Taylor James, grocer  
 Thompson Thomas, stonemason

#### Inns and Taverns

*Black Boy*, George Hunter  
*Cock Inn*, John Middleton, New Winning

*Ferry Boat*, George Hall  
*Highlander*, Henry Potter  
*Three Horse Shoes*, James Walker, and  
 blacksmith

NEWBURN HALL is an adjoining township to the above, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. It comprises an area of 876 acres, and its population in 1801, was 624; in 1811, 632; in 1821, 629; in 1831, 636; in 1841, 665; and in 1851, 670 souls. This township contains the eastern suburb of Newburn. The old mansion, from which the name of the township is derived, is now converted into a farm house, whose walls are in some places six or seven feet in thickness.

LEMINGTON is a populous village, partly in the township of Newburn Hall, and partly in that of Sugley. It is conveniently situated on the northern bank of the river Tyne, and consists of a confused assemblage of cottages which are chiefly inhabited by the workmen employed in the Tyne Iron Works, and the Northumberland Glass Works, an extensive Crown Glass manufactory, which is carried on by Thomas Harrison & Co. Lemington is about one mile east from Newburn, and three miles west from Newcastle.

Arthur Geo. farmer, Newburn Hill Head	Jackson Michael, farmer, Lemington Lane
Blackburn John, gardener	Johnson Richard, stonemason, Newburn Cottage
Davison George, grocer and flour dealer, Lemington	Moore Thos. boot & shoemaker, Dewley
Finney Edward, innkeeper, Lemington	Nixon William, farmer, Union Hall
Galley Isabella, grocer, &c. Lemington	Smith James, innkeeper, Lemington
Galley Joseph, staithsman, Walbottle Colliery, house Lemington	Spencer John, sen. steel &c. manufacturer (John Spencer & Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
Gardener Winifred, vict. <i>Doctor Syntax Inn</i> , Lemington	Spencer Michael, steel &c. manufacturer (John Spencer & Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
Hall Mrs. Elizabeth, Newburn Hall	Spencer Thomas, steel &c. manufacturer (John Spencer & Sons); ho. Lemington Hall
Harrison Thomas, & Co. crown glass manufacturers, Northumberland Crown Glass Works, Lemington	Wright Gilbert, glass manufacturer (Thos. Harrison & Co.); ho. Villa-place
Hutchinson & Scott, joiners & cartwrights, workshop, Black Row	Wright William, glass manufacturer (Thos. Harrison & Co.): ho. Villa Real
Hutchinson Thompson, joiner and cartwright (Hutchinson & Scott); house, Lemington Cottage	

SUGLEY, a township in the above parish situated four miles west of Newcastle, is the property of Lord Rokeby. The acreage of this township is returned with that of East Denton as was also the population previous to 1821. In that year it was 266; in 1831, 255; in 1841, 212; and in 1851, 222 souls. The "Tyne Iron Works" are situated in this township. They are very extensive and afford employment to 130 persons.

THE CHAPEL of the Holy Saviour is situated in Sugley Field. It is a very neat edifice in the early English style, erected in 1836-37 at a cost of about £900. and possesses sufficient accommodation for 270 persons. The eastern window of this chapel is much admired, and reflects the highest credit upon Mr. Wailles of Newcastle, by whom it was constructed. It is divided into three compartments, the centre one being occupied by a full length figure of the Redeemer, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist. There is also a representation of the Ascension in the trefoil above. In the two side lights are the figures of the Blessed Virgin with the Divine Infánt, and St. Elizabeth, and the Infant Baptist. The whole of the sittings in this beautiful little chapel are free and unappropriated. There is a school attached to the chapel, Thomas Gibling, teacher.

DIRECTORY.—William Downing, agent, and Thomas Gibling, schoolmaster.

THROCKLEY is a township and hamlet in this parish, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. The township comprises an area of 1,263 acres, and the rateable value is £1,025. The lessees of the tithes,

which amount to £145, are Messrs. Dickinson and Bainbridge. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 188; in 1811, 192; in 1821, 159; in 1831, 208; in 1841, 160; and in 1851, 159 souls. THE HAMLET of Throckley is situated one mile north by west from Newburn, and six and a half miles W.N.W. from Newcastle. Here is a neat Methodist Chapel erected in 1850.

DIRECTORY.—Mr. William Anderson; William Chorlton, grocer and merchant tailor, Newburn Lane End; Armstrong Forster, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, Newburn Lane End; Mr. Glover, agent; Stephen Nesbit, vict. *Crown and Anchor Inn*; Thomas Patterson, corn miller, Throckley Mill; Mr. Edward Steel; and William Stephenson, coal owner and brick and tile manufacturer, Throckley House.

WALBOTTLE is a township and village in the above-named parish, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. The township contains 1,251 acres, and its rateable value is £2,581. Population in 1801, 462; in 1811, 591; in 1821, 676; in 1831; 688; in 1841, 683; and in 1851, 782 souls. Here are extensive coal mines which are worked by Messrs. Lamb and Potter, and Lamb & Co.

THE VILLAGE of Walbottle is situated four and a half miles west by north of Newcastle. It contains a Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Chapel, two day schools, some respectable inns, and a few grocers shops. The Rev. James Raine in his "History of North Durham," fixes on Walbottle as the place where Peada, son of the sanguinary Penda, king of Mercia, and Sigebert monarch of East Anglia, were baptised by Finan in 653. In July, 1786, some very heavy falls of rain occurred in this neighbourhood, and the small rivulet that passes Walbottle swelled very rapidly. A small arch having been previously thrown across the stream, an embankment of earth was formed upon it for the purpose of making a waggon-way from an adjoining colliery; this arch being too small for the passage of the body of water, and the trees, hay, &c., which the flood brought down, was soon choked up, and the water then forming a lake in the valley above, at length burst the embankment, and rolling with an impetuosity scarcely conceivable, instantly carried away an adjoining mill, and a man working in it was drowned at a moment when he suspected no danger. In its progress to the river Tyne, it carried away three houses at the east end of the village of Newburn, where three persons unfortunately lost their lives. In 1794, some "Roman Remains," consisting of two centurial stones, were found in the vicinity of this village.

About a century ago, William Pettigrew, a Scotchman, who was employed in driving a coal waggon, erected a hut in Walbottle Dean, against the side of a hill that was covered with brushwood, a short distance south of the turn-pike road. Here he resided for some time with his family, and from his dwelling place was known by the name of Willie of the Wood. The habitation was constructed of sods and thatched with broom. Four staves driven into the ground, and a couple of planks served as a table, while a few old coal buckets, or corves, covered with straw, formed their bed. This becoming noised abroad, curiosity prompted many a one to pay them a visit, when Mrs. Pettigrew would have accosted them with—"You're welcome to see the house

i'the glen, guid folk." The groups of visitors at length, however, became so numerous, that they were troublesome; but the "canny Scot" projected a scheme to turn the public curiosity to account; he procured bread and cheese, ale, &c., which were readily sold, whereby he was enabled to maintain his family in a more comfortable way. From this humble situation two of Pettigrew's sons rose to a good position in society, one of them joined the army, where in the course of time he became a lieutenant, and the other acquired some celebrity as a preacher in the Methodist Connexion,

POST OFFICE, WALBOTTLE, Elizabeth Dodds, *postmistress*.—Letters arrive, from Newcastle, at 11 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 2-45 p.m.

Chicken Aaron W. under-viewer	Potter Archibald G. coal owner, Walbottle House
Glover William, land agent, Walbottle Dean House	Robson Thomas, grocer, provision dealer, and builder, Walbottle Lane House
Laws Edwd. schoolmaster, Colliery School	Robinson William, head engineer, Walbottle Colliery
Longridge Henry G. viewer	Wilson George, grocer
Nixon Thomas, agent to the Walbottle Colliery Company	Wilson W. & G. joiners
Waugh James, schoolmaster	

Butchers	Farmers	Inns
Harrison Robert, <i>Half Moon Inn</i>	Davison Ralph, Chapel House	<i>Brown Jug</i> , Isabella Bell
Picken Robert, Walbottle Bank Top House	Hays William, Fell House	<i>Duke's Hall</i> , John Wardle
	Wardle John, & cattle dealer	<i>Half Moon Inn</i> , Robt. Harrison
	Watson Edward, Coley Hill	<i>Percy Arms Inn</i> , John Watson
	Watson Jno. <i>Percy Arms Inn</i>	

WHORLTON EAST AND WEST form a township in the parish of Newburn, containing 585 acres of land, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The rateable value of the township is £518. 10s. and its population in 1801, was 58; in 1811, 63; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 59; in 1841, 60; and in 1851, 53 souls. This estate consists of two divisions, called East and West Whorlton. THE HAMLET of Whorlton is situated four miles north west of Newcastle.

DIRECTORY.—Mary Colbeck, farmer, Whorlton Hall; William Hogg, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, and vict. *Jingling Gate Inn*; and Riddell Robson, farmer and overseer, Whorlton High House.

### PONTELAND PARISH.

PONTELAND is a parish comprising the townships of Berwick Hill, Callerton (High), Callerton (Little), Coldcoats, Darras Hall, Higham Dykes, Kirkley, Milburn, Milburn Grange, and Ponteland, whose united area amounts to 10,073 acres. It is bounded on the north by Whalton and Stannington parishes, on the west by Newburn, Stamfordham, and Whalton parishes, on the south by Newburn parish, and on the east by the parish of Gosforth. The population in 1801, was 936; in 1811, 943; in 1821, 934; in 1831,

1,034; in 1841, 1,094; and in 1851, it had increased to 1,137 souls. The soil of this parish is rich and strong, yielding good wheat crops and excellent pasturage. Large quantities of lime and coal are found in this district.

**BERWICK HILL** is a township and hamlet, the property of the Hon. Gilbert Stapleton. The township contains 1,604 acres, and its rateable value is £1,433. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 108; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 112; and in 1851, 96 souls. **THE HAMLET** of Berwick Hill is situated on a lofty eminence eight and a half miles N.N.W. of Newcastle.

**DIRECTORY.**—Richard Robinson, brick and tile manufacturer, Berwick Hill Tile Works; Thomas Morrison, vict. *Bay Horse*; Thomas Thompson, blacksmith; and the farmers are Robert, Edward, and George Coxon, Low House; George Potts, Berwick Hill Park House; Edward Reay, Middle and West Farms; Richard Reay, East End; and Joseph Wood, North East Farm.

**CALLERTON (HIGH)** is a township and village, the principal proprietors of which are John Warwick, Esq., Robert Johnson, Esq., Jonathan Forster, Esq., the executors of Mrs. Ekens, and others. The area of the township is 798 acres, and the rateable value is £1,182 16s. 3d. Population in 1801, 131; in 1811, 100; in 1821, 104; in 1831, 136; in 1841, 131; and in 1851, 115 souls. A small portion of the township of High Callerton here returned, containing 2 houses and 9 persons in 1851, belongs to the parish of Newburn. Lady's Land, containing eight acres, in this township, belongs to the Morpeth Free School, as also two tenements and a close in Ponteland, and a ridge of land in Prestwick township. **THE VILLAGE** of High Callerton is situated about six and a half miles north-west by west from Newcastle.

**DIRECTORY.**—James Collier, tailor; Thomas Sample, miller, Birney Hill; Joseph Watson, boot and shoemaker; John Wilkinson, mason; and the farmers are Robert Anderson, Throckley Farm; William Archbold, Birney Hill; John Bushby, Callerton Hall; Thomas Harrison; William Wilkinson, Old House; and Ralph Wood, Callerton Grange.

**CALLERTON (LITTLE)** township is situated seven miles north-west by west of Newcastle. It comprises an area of 573 acres, and the rateable value is £330. Edward Collingwood, Esq., is the sole proprietor. Population in 1801, 22; in 1811, 27; in 1821, 21; in 1831, 36; in 1841, 34; and in 1851, 16 souls. This township is divided into two farms, and the tithes amount to £27 per annum.

**DIRECTORY.**—John Fletcher, farmer, Little Callerton Moor; and John Stephenson, farmer.

**COLDCOATS** is a township comprising 1,060 acres, which is divided into four farms; West and Middle Coldcoats belonging to Nathaniel Bates, Esq., East Coldcoats to the Rev. Edward C. Ogle, and Coldcoats Moor the property of Edward Collingwood, Esq. It is situated two miles north from Ponteland, and its rateable value is £723. The tithes amount to £143 per annum. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 53; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 45; in 1831, 36; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 40 souls.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are William Dodds, West Farm; John Forster, Coldcoats Moor; and Joseph Smith, Middle Coldcoats.

DARRAS HALL township, the property of Edward Collingwood, Esq., Mrs. Dutton, and the Rev. Mr. Ord, is situated seven miles north-west from Newcastle. Its rateable value is £281, and its area 425 statute acres. Population in 1801, 21; in 1811, 23; in 1821, 12; in 1831, 15; in 1841, 15; and in 1851, 22 souls. This township consists of one farm, occupying an elevated position, from which extensive views of the surrounding country may be obtained.

DIRECTORY.—John Lamb, farmer, Darras Hall.

HIGHAM DYKES is a township ten miles north-west of Newcastle, containing 129 acres, the property of Miss M. C. Bell. Its population in 1801, was 18; in 1811, 20; in 1821, 23; in 1831, 15; in 1841, 20; and in 1851, 15 souls. Here is a neat school and teacher's house, erected in 1852, at Miss Bell's expense. This township consists of one farm, occupied by Mr. John Shanks, and HIGHAM HOUSE, a fine mansion, well sheltered by trees.

DIRECTORY.—Miss Mary Cook Bell, Higham House; John Shanks, farmer and overseer; and Elizabeth Dinning, schoolmistress.

KIRKLEY is a small township and hamlet, the property of the Rev. Edward C. Ogle. The township comprises an area of 1,816 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 143; in 1811, 147; in 1821, 146; in 1831, 165; in 1841, 168; and in 1851, 171 souls. The manor of Kirkley was anciently possessed by the Eure family, who held it by the service of presenting a barbed arrow at the court of the barony of Mitford, on St. John the Baptist's day. Several members of this family held important posts in the north. One of them, Sir Ralph de Eure, was Lord Warden of the East Marches in the reign of Henry VIII. The Eures possessed this estate until the reign of Charles I., when it became the property of the Ogles, in which family it still remains. The celebrated Sir Chaloner Ogle was born here. Having embraced the naval profession, he was very early advanced, by his courage and personal merit, to the command of the "Swallow" man-of-war, wherein he captured Roberts, the famous pirate, on the coast of Africa, February 5th, 1722. We subjoin the following account of this exploit from Campbell's "Naval History of King George I.:"—"There was among the pirates on the coast of Africa, one Roberts, a man whose parts deserved better employment; he was an able seaman, and a good commander, and had with him two very stout ships, one commanded by himself of 40 guns, and 152 men, the other of 30 guns, and 132 men, and to complete his squadron, he soon added a third, of 24 guns, and 90 men. Captain Ogle was in the 'Swallow,' and was cruising off Cape Lopez, when he had intelligence of Roberts being not far from him, of whom he went immediately in search, and soon after discovered them in a very commodious bay, where the largest and the least ships were upon the heel scrubbing. Captain Ogle, taking in his lower tier of guns, and lying at a distance, Roberts took him for a merchantman, and immediately ordered his consort, Skyrin, to slip his cable, and run out after him. Captain Ogle crowded all the sail he could, to decoy the pirate to such

a distance; that his consorts might not hear the guns, and then suddenly tacked, ran out his lower tier, and gave the pirates a broadside, by which their captain, Skyrm, was killed, which so discouraged his crew that after a brisk engagement, which lasted about an hour and a half, they surrendered. Captain Ogle then returned to the bay, hoisting the king's colours under the pirates' black flag with a death's head in it. This prudent stratagem had the desired effect; for the pirates, seeing the black flag uppermost, concluded the king's ship had been taken, and came out full of joy to congratulate their consort on the victory. This joy of theirs was, however, of no long continuance, for Captain Ogle gave them a very warm reception; and though Roberts fought with the utmost bravery for near two hours, yet being then killed, the courage of his men immediately sunk, and both ships yielded." For this service Captain Ogle was knighted in the following year, and afterwards rose to the highest rank in his profession. He was an officer whose integrity, courage, and abilities were conspicuous in his long service of his country—upwards of fifty years. To those qualities which peculiarly adorned his profession, he added all those social virtues and goodness of heart which made his loss still more deeply regretted by those who had most known him. He died in London on the 11th of April, 1750.

THE VILLAGE of Kirkley is situated ten miles north-west by north of Newcastle. KIRKLEY HALL, the seat of the owner of the township, is an elegant and commodious mansion and from its eastern side many beautiful views of the surrounding country may be obtained.

BENRIDGE is a hamlet in this township, situated ten miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. BENRIDGE HOUSE is the residence of William F. Blckett, Esq., treasurer for the county of Northumberland. CARTER MOOR is another hamlet in this township, ten and half miles N.N.W. of Newcastle.

Blckett William F. Esq. Benridge House  
 Boiston Anthony, vict. and farmer, *Waggon Inn*, Kirkley Westgate  
 Brewis Robert, farmer, North Carter Moor  
 Calvert James, brick and tile manufacturer  
 Charlton Michael, blacksmith  
 Coxon John, farmer, Benridge  
 Dryden Robt. farmer, West Kirkley Thorn  
 Elliott John, under steward, Kirkley Bank  
 Head

Millburn Henry, miller, Kirkley Mill  
 Ogle Rev. Edward Chaloner, Kirkley Hall  
 Ridley Henry and George, farmers, East Kirkley Thorn  
 Scott Thos. cartwright and joiner, Kirkley Westgate  
 Stobert George, miller and farmer, Kirkley Mill  
 Surtees Errington, farmer, Dam House  
 Thornton William, farmer, Carter Moor

MILBURN is a township and hamlet, the property of Nathaniel Bates, Esq. of Milburn Hall. The township contains 1,216 acres, and its population in 1801, was 80; in 1811, 112; in 1821, 82; in 1831, 101; in 1841, 79; and in 1851, 92 souls. Robert de Meneville is the first proprietor of this township on record. He held it by knight's service, under the barony of Morpeth. It subsequently passed to the Bates family with whom it still remains. THE HAMLET of Milburn is situated ten and half miles north-west of Newcastle. MILBURN HALL, the seat of Nathaniel Bates, Esq., is a beautiful edifice, erected in 1809, from designs by Patterson, of Edinburgh. "The rooms are all oval, and elegance and utility have been happily united through the whole structure."

**DIRECTORY.**—Nathaniel Bates, Esq., Milburn Hall; Miss Jane Ann Bates, Milburn Hall; Miss Sarah Bates, Milburn Hall; John Gilhespey, blacksmith; Joseph Potts, boot and shoemaker; and the farmers are, Joseph Bates, Low House; William Charlton, East Farm; Robert Fairbairn, and miller, Milburn Mill; William James, Glebe Farm; Thomas Laws, High House; John Scott, South East Farm; and George Wren.

**MILBURN GRANGE** is a township situated three and half miles north-west of Ponteland, and ten and half miles north-west of Newcastle. It contains 529 acres, and its rateable value is £542. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 33; in 1811, 33; in 1821, 32; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 37; and in 1851, 38 souls. Lord Decies is the proprietor of the entire township. The tithes amount to £72 per annum. Milburn Grange, or North Milburn, was held of the Mitford barony, in the reign of Henry III., by Simon de Divelston, who gave it to the abbey of Hexham, but after the suppression of the monastic institutions, it became the property of Bertram Anderson, from whom it was transferred to Edward Horsley, coming ultimately to the present proprietor. Milburn Grange consists of three farms and a few cottages, separated from Milburn by a deep narrow glen, through which runs the *burn*, whence the two townships derive their names.

**DIRECTORY.**—John Bell, boot and shoemaker; and the farmers are, John and Ralph Nixon, Milburn West Grange; John, William, and Edward Pye, Milburn Grange; and John Story, Milburn East Grange.

**PONTELAND** is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Edward Collingwood, Esq., Matthias Dunn, Esq., George Stephenson, Esq., Robert Bell, Esq., and Messrs. Clarke and Raine. The township comprises an area of 1,733 acres, and its rateable value is £2,697 4s. Population in 1801, 327; in 1811, 313; in 1821, 358; in 1831, 381; in 1841, 424; and in 1851, 495 souls. Ponteland was part of the ancient possessions of the barons of Mitford, and by an inquisition taken at Newcastle in the tenth year of the reign of Edward II., is noted as part of the property of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. Admiral Robert Mitford, of Henmanby, Yorkshire, is the present lord of the manor.

**THE VILLAGE** of Ponteland is pleasantly situated on the western banks of the river Pont from which it derives its name. It was the opinion of Camden that this village occupied the site of the Pons Ælii of the Romans, but Mr. Horsley has ably proved this opinion to be erroneous. In 1244 the kingdoms of England and Scotland had nearly come to an open rupture, the King of England being at Newcastle with an army, and the King of Scotland with another at Ponteland. A peace, however, was agreed upon, through the mediation of the Archbishop of York. Previous to the battle of Otterburn the castle and village of Ponteland were given to the flames by the Scottish army. **THE PARISH CHURCH**, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is of a mixed style of architecture, the Norman, however, being most prevalent. It underwent a thorough renovation in 1810, and is now in a very fair state of preservation. In the chancel are the burial places of the Grofton's and Wilkie's, of Elland Hall; the Horsley's, of Milburn Grange; the Ogle's, of Kirkley;

and the Carr's, of Dunstan. This church was formerly collegiate, and contained a chantry dedicated to St. Mary. The parish register commences in 1602. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, valued in the Liber Regis at £13. 6s. 8d. ; gross income £570. The patronage is vested in Merton College, Oxford. Vicar, the Rev. John Lightfoot, B.D., for whom the Rev. James Robson, M.A. officiates. The Scotch Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists have also chapels here.

PONTELAND CHARITY OR FREE SCHOOL was erected and endowed pursuant to the will of Mr. Richard Coates, who, in 1719, bequeathed property worth £70 per annum to the parish of Ponteland for that purpose. The Archdeacon of Northumberland, the Vicar of Ponteland, and the lecturer of St. John's, Newcastle, are the trustees, with the right of appointing the master. The endowment at present (1854) produces £75 annually, for which forty poor children are educated and partly clothed. They are received at seven years of age and continue at school till they have attained their eleventh year. The master receives £50 per annum, and is allowed to take other scholars who pay a small fee for their education. The school was rebuilt in 1831, and now possesses sufficient accommodation for seventy pupils.

THE CASTLE WARD POOR-LAW UNION comprehends seventy-eight parishes and townships, including an area of 88,587 statute acres, and a population in 1851, of 13,897 souls. The parishes and townships are Belsay, Berwick Hill, Bitchfield, Black Heddon, Bolam, Bolam Vicarage, Bradford, Brenkley, Brunton (East), Brunton (West), Butterlaw, Callerton (Black), Callerton (High), Callerton (Little), Capheaton, Cheeseburn Grange, Coldcoats, Colodge, Dalton, Darras Hall, Denton (East), Denton (West), Dinnington, Dissington (North), Dissington (South), Eachwick, Fawdon, Fenwick, Gallow Hill, Gosforth (North), Gosforth (South), Harlow Hill, Harnham, Hawkwell, Heddon (East), Heddon-on-the-Wall, Heddon (West), Heugh, Horton Grange, Higham Dykes, Haughton and Closehouse, Ingoe, Kearsley, Kenton (East and West), Kirkheaton, Kirkley, Mason, Maften (East), Maften (West), Milburn, Milburn Grange, Nesbit, Newbiggin, Newburn, Newburn Hall, Newham, Ogle, Ouston, Ponteland, Prestwick, Riplington, Rudchester, Ryall, Shaftoe (East), Shaftoe (West), Shilvington, Shortflatt, Stannington, Sugley, Throckley, Trewick, Twizell, Walbottle, Walridge, Whalton, Whorlton (East and West), Whitcheater, and Woosington.

THE CASTLE WARD UNION WORHOUSE is situated near the village. It is plain brick building, erected in 1848-49, by Mr. John Donkin, of Belle Villa, Ponteland, from designs furnished by Messrs. John and Benjamin Green, of Newcastle. It possesses sufficient accommodation for 100 persons. Governor, John Stephenson; matron, Margaret Stephenson; surgeon, Edward Mitchell; relieving officer, James Spraggon.

The river Pont is crossed here by a stone bridge of two very low arches, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for these arches to be blocked up in winter by large masses of ice, which causes the lower part of the village to be inundated. Similar floods occur during the summer months after heavy falls of rain.

ELAND GREEN is a hamlet in this township, half a mile N.N.W. of Ponteland.

CHARITIES.—George Sharper, in 1780, left a rent charge of £1 to the poor of this parish, and in 1829, Elizabeth Alder gave to the minister and churchwardens of Ponteland, £20 on trust, to place out the same, and distribute the interest yearly amongst the poor inhabitants of the township of High Callerton,

POST OFFICE, PONTELAND, Ralph Brown, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 10-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 8-15 p.m.

Allison Henry, veterinary surgeon	Laws Robert, grocer and draper
Allison Margaret, vict. <i>Windmill Inn</i>	Laws John Dixon, brewer, Ponteland Brewery
Bates George, vict. <i>Diamond Inn</i>	Lumsdon Geo. vict. <i>Blackbird Inn</i>
Bates Joseph, cartwright and joiner, Belle Villa	Maughan Mr. William, Belle Villa
Berkley Matthew C. butcher	Mitchell Edward D. surgeon, Belle Villa
Blacklock Mrs. Margaret, Belle Villa	Moorhead Henry, blacksmith
Brown Ralph, schoolmaster, auctioneer, and postmaster	Newton Miss Mary, Belle Villa
Charlton William, boot and shoemaker	Reay Thomas & Henry, blacksmiths and agricultural implement makers, Belle Villa
Chicken Wm. millwright and pumpmaker, Belle Villa	Robson Rev. James, M.A. vicar, Vicarage
Clipson Michael, brick and tile manufacturer, Ponteland Tile Works, West Houses	Robson Launcelot, millwright and pumpmaker, Belle Villa
Coxon John, butcher	Spraggon Jas. relieving officer, & registrar of births & deaths for Ponteland district
Dodds William, grocer and farmer	Stephenson John, governor of Castle Ward Union Workhouse
Donkin John, builder, Belle Villa	Stobert Henry, farmer and miller, Ponteland Mill
Donkin Mrs. Mary, Belle Villa	Stobert James, miller
Donkin Robert, stonemason	Tone William, saddler and harness maker
Henderson Joseph, cartwright and joiner, Eland Grange	Wales William, tailor
Hunter Mrs. Mary	Warburton Russell, saddler & harness maker
Jameson James, boot and shoemaker	Weddle John, stonemason
Jameson John, boot & shoemaker, grocer, and parish clerk, Belle Villa	Wilson Mr. Robert B. Belle Villa
Jameson John, jun. boot and shoemaker, Belle Villa	Yeamans Sarah, vict. <i>Seven Stars</i>
Jameson William, surgeon, Eland Lodge	Young Mrs. Mary, Belle Villa

Farmers		
Dodds William, & grocer	Reed William, Ponteland West Houses	Taylor Thos. Eland Hall
Hays Thomas, West Farm	Stephenson George, Eland Green	Temperley Joseph, Eland Hall
Lumsdon Wm. Smallbone	Stobert Henry, and miller, Ponteland Mill	Thompson Thomas, Lane House
Raine Wm. The Building		Turnbull James, Click-em-in

CARRIER.—Fatkin Fenwick, to Newcastle, on Thursdays.

RIVER GREEN is a small extra parochial liberty, situated on the south bank of the river Wansbeck, five miles west by south of Morpeth. It contains an area of 480 acres, and its rateable value is £328. The population in 1801, was 33; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 51, in 1831, 48; in 1841, 30; and in 1851, 34 souls. It is the property of John Cookson Esq., by whom it is farmed. Agricultural labourers are the only inhabitants.

## ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

This parish comprises the townships of Benwell, Elswick, St. John, and Westgate, the two latter constituting the western portion of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with which their histories, &c., are incorporated. The parish contains 2,358 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 6,628; in 1811, 6,673; in 1821, 9,410; in 1831, 13,196; in 1841, 22,452; and in 1851, it had increased to 31,146 souls.

BENWELL is a township and village in the above parish, comprising an area of 1,346 acres. The population in 1801, was 951; in 1811, 1,064; in 1821, 1,296; in 1831, 1,278; in 1841, 1,433; and in 1851, 1,272 souls. The rateable value of the township in 1853, was £6,704 17s.; and the principal proprietors are William Ord, Esq., of Whitfield, and the executors of Joseph Crahall, Esq. The soil is generally fertile, and there are extensive coal mines worked by Mr. John Brown, of Benwell Bank Top, and Messrs. Wheatley and Musgrove. The manor of Benwell was anciently held under the barony of Bolbeck, by the Benwells, Whitchesters, and Delavals. It subsequently became the property of the Shaftoes and the Archdeacons, from the latter of whom it was purchased by the notorious A. R. S. Bowes, after whose decease it was sold in lots, and realised the sum of £65,000.

Andrew Robinson Stoney Bowes came to Newcastle an ensign in the 4th regiment of foot, and succeeded in marrying the daughter and heiress of William Newton, Esq., of Burnopfield, in the county of Durham. This lady, who possessed a fortune of £20,000, was treated most cruelly by her husband, and died without issue. He subsequently married the Countess of Strathmore, a most accomplished young widow, who had been left, by her lord's death, in the possession of immense property. In consequence of this marriage he assumed the name of Bowes, and afterwards became High Sheriff of Northumberland and M.P. for Newcastle. In consequence of his cruelty to the Countess, she obtained a divorce, but in a short time afterwards she was compelled to exhibit articles of peace against him, which resulted in his being sentenced to pay a fine of £300 to the king, to be confined in the King's Bench Prison for three years, and at the expiration thereof, to find security for fourteen years, himself in £10,000, and two securities in £5,000 each. He died within the rules of the King's Bench Prison, London, on the 16th of January, 1810.

THE VILLAGE of Benwell is situated two and a half miles west from Newcastle, and is supposed to have been the Condercum of the Romans. It is also said to be the first place in Great Britain where coal was wrought. In the 17th century a coal seam in the neighbourhood took fire by a candle, and burned for nearly thirty years, spreading into Fenham Grounds, and bursting out in the manner of a volcano, in several places. There is a Chapel of Ease here dedicated to St. James, erected in 1832, at an expense of £1,668 14s. 5d. It is in the Gothic style, and possesses accommodation for 600 persons. For ecclesiastical purposes it was made a district parish in 1842. Incumbent, Rev. William Maughan.

The ruins of **BENWELL HALL** were entirely removed in 1831, and a new stone building, in a castellated form, erected upon the old foundation, by Thomas Crahall, Esq.

**BENWELL HIGH CROSS** is a hamlet in this township, situated one mile and three quarters west from Newcastle. **PARADISE** is a village, also in this township, situated on the north bank of the river Tyne, one mile and three quarters west of Newcastle. **BENWELL HOUSE**, the seat of W. Isaac Cookson, Esq., is beautifully situated, and commands fine views of the valley of the Tyne, and the surrounding country. **BENWELL GROVE** stands north of the village, and is the seat of Charles H. Cooke, Esq. Near this latter is situated **BENWELL LODGE**, the seat of W. J. Harding, Esq. **BENWELL TOWER** is the residence of George Anderson, Esq.

**POST OFFICE, BENWELL**, Ann Cowens, *postmistress*.—Letters arrive from Newcastle at 10 15 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3-35 p.m.

Anderson Geo. coalowner, Benwell Tower	Hawthorn William, engineer
Anderson Joseph, attorney, Benwell Tower	Henderson James, shoemaker, Benwell Old Engine
Arkle Edward, stonemason	Johnson John, butcher
Brown John, coalowner, Benwell Bank Top	Maughan Rev. William, incumbent
Brown Robert, shoemaker	Milthorpe Robert, gardener and seedsman, Benwell Toll-bar
Carr John, grocer, Benwell High Row	Mulcaster John Peter, Esq. Benwell Park ; offices, 51, Westgate-street, Newcastle
Challoner John S. sharebroker, Benwell Lodge	Robson William, blacksmith, Benwell Staith
Clasper Henry, boat builder, Benwell Boat House	Ross John, merchant tailor
Cooke Charles Henry, Esq. Benwell Grove	Stirling William, assistant overseer
Cookson William Isaac, merchant, Benwell House	Smith George, shopkeeper
Gibson John, malster	Thirlwell Peter, joiner and cartwright
Gibson Roger, Delaval	Wheatley & Musgrove, coal owners, Benwell Park Colliery
Gildard John, wine merchant, Low Benwell	Wheatley Robert, coal owner (Wheatly and Musgrove) ; ho. Benwell
Hall George, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, Benwell.	Wooldridge John, grocer
Harding Mr. W. James, Benwell Lodge	

Farmers	Harrett Thomas and Henry, Benwell	Inns
Cook William, Benwell High Cross	Kirton Geo. and coal, lime, and brick merchant, Low Benwell	<i>Fox and Hounds</i> , Jas. Tate, Benwell Bank Top
Dixon Thomas, Benwell New Houses	Mack James, Benwell High Cross	<i>Green Tree</i> , John Dodds
Gardner Cuthbert, & builder, Silver Hill	Oliver Thos. Benwell Hills	<i>Robin Adair</i> , Andrew Spoor <i>Thorn Tree</i> , Joseph Gibson — Pyle Ralph, beerhouse

**ELSWICK** township is bounded on the north by the Town Moor, on the west, by the township of Benwell, on the south, by the river Tyne, and on the east, by Westgate township. It contains 783 acres, and its rateable value is £17,000. The population in 1801, was 301 ; in 1811, 398 ; in 1821, 434, in 1831, 787 ; in 1841, 1,789 ; and in 1851, it had increased to 3,539 souls. Elswick is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, and west of Newcastle to which place it forms a suburb, and with which it is included for

municipal and parliamentary purposes. That part of the township which extends from Skinner's-burn to the borders of Benwell, is called **LOW ELSWICK**, the other portion **HIGH ELSWICK**. There are extensive manufactories here which have been noticed in speaking of Newcastle.

**THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE POOR LAW UNION** comprehends eleven parishes and townships embracing an area of 7,102 statute acres, and a population in 1851, of 89,156 souls. The parishes are All Saints', St. John's, St. Nicholas's, and St. Andrew's. The townships are Byker, Westgate, Elswick, Jesmond, Heaton, Benwell, and Fenham; the two latter are in the county of Northumberland, the rest form the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The annual expenditure for the relief of the poor is about £28,000. This union is divided into four districts, over each of which there is a relieving officer. The number of poor people receiving out-door relief is about 5,200. The board of guardians numbers eighty-five members, eighteen of whom are guardians ex-officio, the remainder are elective. Henry Ingledeu, chairman; Thomas Ridley, vice-chairman, George Forster, clerk.

**THE UNION WORKHOUSE** is situated in this township, about one mile west of Newcastle. It is a substantial and suitable building, erected in 1840, and will accommodate 500 persons. The number at present amounts to 508. In August, 1843, the guardians purchased the adjoining estate, known by the name of the "Milestone Estate," from the executrix of the late Mr. Richard Wardle. It contains upwards of thirty-two acres, and it is intended to erect upon it schools for 400 pupils, an infirmary for the sick children, and to convert the remainder into an extensive garden. The whole of the workhouse, together with the new buildings, are to be drained upon new and improved principles. The order and regularity observable in this establishment reflect the highest credit upon the governor, Mr. Robert Salmon.

**WESTGATE**, a township in the above named parish, forms the north-western suburb of Newcastle, with which it is joined for municipal and other purposes. It contains 229 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 669; in 1811, 745; in 1821, 1,360; in 1831, 2,296; in 1841, 10,489; and in 1851, it had increased to 16,477 souls. This township contains many spacious streets and handsome houses of recent erection. The Directory, &c., of these townships, are included in that of Newcastle.

## STANNINGTON PARISH.

Stannington parish is divided into three divisions, called respectively Stannington North-East Quarter, Stannington North-West Quarter, and Stannington South Quarter, which comprise the townships of Bellasis-with-Boghall, Blagdon-with-Milkhope, Clifton-with-Coldwell, Duddoes-with-Whinney Hill, Plessy-with-Shotton, Saltwick, Stannington, and Stannington Vale, whose united area is 10,093 acres. The population in 1801, was 1,252; in 1811, 1,270; in 1821, 963; in 1831, 1,252; in 1841, 1,121; and in 1851, 1,000 souls. This decrease of population is attributed to the disuse

of a colliery, and a spinning mill. The soil of this district is generally rich and well cultivated. The principal landowners are the Earl of Carlisle and Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. Stannington parish is bounded on the north by Morpeth, on the west by Whalton and Ponteland, on the south by Ponteland, and on the east by Bedlingtonshire, and the chapelries of Cramlington and Horton.

BELLASIS-WITH-BOGHALL is a township consisting of three farms on the north-side of the river Blyth, five and half miles west by south of Morpeth. The population, acreage, &c., are returned with the parish.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are James and John Crawford, Boghall; and James Dand and Robert Robsons, Bellasis.

BLAGDON-WITH-MILKHOPE township is situated eight and a quarter miles north by west of Newcastle, and two miles south of Stannington. The population, acreage, &c., are included in the parish returns. The manor of Blagdon was held under the barony of Morpeth, in the reign of Henry III., by John de Plessis, but in 1567, it was the property of the Fenwick's, by whom it was sold to the Whites, merchants, of Newcastle, who became united with the ancient and opulent family of Ridley, by the marriage of Matthew Ridley, Esq., with Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of Matthew White, Esq., in 1742. The ancient family seat of the Ridley's was at Hardriding, near Haltwhistle. Sir Matthew White, who was created a baronet in 1756, died in 1763, and was succeeded by his nephew Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., who died universally lamented in 1813, having represented the town and county of Newcastle for thirty-eight years, to the great satisfaction of his constituents. There is a beautiful monument to his memory in the church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle. Upon his decease, at the period above mentioned, the family honours and estates devolved upon his son, Sir Matthew White Ridley, who represented Newcastle in parliament for a period of twenty-four years. He died at Richmond, Surrey, on July 15th, 1836, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and was succeeded by his son, the present worthy baronet, who married, in 1841, Cecilia Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Parke.

BLAGDON HALL, the seat of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., is a handsome structure, containing many highly finished apartments. The extensive gardens and pleasure grounds are ornamented by some fine sheets of water, two neat lodges, and the Kale Cross, the latter of which formerly stood at the Foot of the Side in Newcastle. It was removed in 1807, and presented by the corporation to its donor, Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., who caused it to be set up here. MILKHOPE is that part of Blagdon estate that was formerly called Stumpy Riggs.

DIRECTORY —Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., Blagdon Hall; William Fenwick, assistant overseer; Frederick Turner, land agent; William Bell, woodman, Old Dog Kennel; Joseph Stott, wood keeper; and Matthew and Thomas Somerville, farmers, Milkhope.

CLIFTON-WITH-COLDWELL is a township in the parish of Stannington, with

which the acreage, population, &c., are returned. It is situated two and a half miles south of Morpeth, and is the property of the Earl of Carlisle, who possesses the whole of the northern part of this parish. Clifton is a small village, but Coldwell is merely a single field.

DIRECTORY.—Elizabeth Gray, farmer; and Mark Taylor, innkeeper.

DUDDOES-WITH-WHINNEY HILL is a township in the above parish, situated four miles S.S.W. of Morpeth. It consists of four farms called East, Middle, and West Duddoes, and Whinney Hill Farms. The acreage and population are included in the parish returns.

DIRECTORY.—John Green, managing farmer, Whinney Hill; and Thomas Heron, West Duddoe.

PLESSY-WITH-SHOTTON township comprises the hamlets of Plessy, Plessy Checks, Shotton, and Shotton Edge, and is situated six miles south by east of Morpeth. This place gave name to the ancient family of Plessis, and was possessed by John de Plessis in the reign of Edward I., at which period it was held by the service of one knight's fee. It is now the property of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., who is also the proprietor of the Shotton estate, which is situated upon a rocky eminence overlooking the great North Road. Corn milling is carried on here by Ralph and John Venus, who have a mill on the banks of the Blyth.

DIRECTORY.—Mr. Dunn, Shotton Edge; George Marshall, schoolmaster and grocer, Plessy Checks; William Dinning, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, Shotton Edge; Ralph and John Venus, corn millers, Plessy Mills; George Custard, vict. and blacksmith, *Three Horse Shoes*, Plessy Checks; Robert Wilkinson, woodman, Plessy Checks; and the farmers are William Crawford, Shotton; John Davison, Shotton; John Tindle Smith, Plessy Checks; and Thomas Stamp, Plessy New Houses.

SALTWICK township is situated north of the river Blyth, four and a half miles S.S.W. of Morpeth. Its acreage, population, &c., are returned with the parish. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £116 10s. 11d. due to the impropiator, and £3 3s. 6d. to the vicar of Stannington. The principal resident is Mr. John Chrisp, land agent.

STANNINGTON is a township and village, giving name to the parish in which it is situated. Its population, acreage, &c., are included in the parish returns. It was anciently held under the barony of Morpeth, by the Greystock family, from whom it passed to the Somervilles, and we find that the famous Roger Thornton, of Newcastle, died possessed of one half of this manor in 1429.

THE VILLAGE of Stannington is situated on the North Road, about ten miles north by west of Newcastle, and five miles south of Morpeth. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure, erected at different periods, and exhibiting various styles of architecture. The prevailing character, however, is Norman, and it possesses a very ornate porch in that style. The south wall and chancel are of a somewhat later date, and it is stated that while some repairs were being made within the east window, the remains of the original circular ended chancel were discovered. The north-west aisle has either never been built, as is not unusual, or it has been destroyed at some

unascertained period, for the spaces between the aisles are built up and furnished with windows. The tower is lofty and curious, having several tiers of obtusely arched stone flooring, to which access is gained by traps broken through the floor, and by ladders placed one above the other. In the chancel are some fine specimens of old stained glass, which were placed there, in 1772, at the expense of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. The church contains a mural tablet to the memory of the Rev. Timothy Myers, who died in 1815, having been vicar of this parish for a period of 29 years. It is much to be regretted that this ancient structure is in so ruinous a state, and it is to be hoped that some steps will soon be taken to preserve so interesting a relic of antiquity. The parish register commences in 1658. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, is valued in the Liber Regis at £5 13s. 4d., gross income £400. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; vicar, the Rev. H. K. Collinson, M.A. THE VICARAGE, erected in 1745, is situated at a short distance east of the church.

There are two Day and Sunday schools here, one for boys and the other for girls. The latter was established by the late Lady Ridley. The Boys' School has an endowment of £11 per annum, £9 of which were bequeathed by Mr. John Moore of Well Hill, and the remaining £2 by Mrs. Grey. The average number, in attendance at these schools, amounts to 100 children of both sexes. Mr. Christopher Carrick is teacher, and also librarian to a circulating library of 200 volumes which has been established in the village.

The York, Berwick, and Newcastle Railway Company have a station a short distance east of the village, Robert Potts, station master.

POST OFFICE STANNINGTON, Elizabeth Richardson, *postmistress*. Letters arrive from Morpeth, at 11 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Anderson James, farmer, Catrow  
 Atkinson Edward, farmer, Stannington  
 White House  
 Buckbarrow J. T. farmer, Lough House  
 Carrick Christopher, schoolmaster and  
 librarian  
 Collin Robert, joiner and cartwright  
 Collinson Rev. H. K. M.A. vicar, Vicarage  
 Errington Robert, farmer, Stannington  
 Moor  
 Fraser David, shopkeeper  
 Gray Edward, farmer, Stannington Moor  
 Humble Edward, farmer  
 Jackson John, blacksmith

Jobling James Henry, farmer  
 Jordan John, blacksmith  
 Nesbit J. boot and shoemaker  
 Potts John, joiner and cartwright  
 Richardson William, farmer, and yeoman  
 Richardson William, tailor  
 Robinson Thomas, farmer, Stannington  
 North Moor  
 White Robert, tailor  
 Young Robert, sexton and parish clerk

#### Inns

*Howard's Arms*, Elizabeth Robinson  
*Sun*, Anthony Turner, and butcher

STANNINGTON VALE township extends from the village of Stannington to the river Blyth, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge on the oblique principle. It is a beautiful and romantic district, the banks of the river being finely wooded, and the scenery for some distance eastward of Stannington is greatly admired. It is distant from Morpeth about four miles. The population, acreage, &c., are returned with the parish. Here is a good corn-mill worked by Mr. Robert Armer.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Armer, corn miller, Stannington Vale Mill; and William Besford, boot and shoemaker.

### WHALTON PARISH.

WHALTON is a parish comprising the townships of Newham, Ogle, Riplington, and Whalton. It is bounded on the north by Meldon parish, on the west by Tindale Ward, on the south by Newburn parish, and on the east by Ponteland. It comprises an area of 5,918 acres, and its population in 1801, was 470; in 1811, 541; in 1821, 534; in 1831, 548; in 1841, 531; and in 1851, 461 souls. The decrease of population in Whalton, which is an agricultural parish, is attributed to the employment of single men instead of married labourers as formerly. The rivers Blyth and Howburn intersect this parish.

NEWHAM township is situated seven miles south-west by west of Morpeth, and contains 1,321 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 70; in 1811, 69; in 1821, 76; in 1831, 83; in 1841, 65; and in 1851, 59 souls. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £164 7s, 2d. This township consists of the following hamlets, Newham Edge, East Newham, West Newham, Middle Newham, and Huntlaw. The principal landowners are Lord Decies, and the Rev. E. C. Ogle, M.A., Kirkley Hall.

DIRECTORY.—John Boiston, vict., *Highlander*, Newham Edge; and the farmers are Robert Nixon, Huntlaw; James Robson, West Newham; Wm. Robson, East Newham; and Robert Rutter, Nun Hill.

OGLE is a township and small village in the above parish, comprising 2,117 acres. The population of the township in 1801, was 122; in 1811, 140; in 1821, 148; in 1831, 137; in 1841, 121; and in 1851, 102 souls. It was the property of a family which bore the local name from the earliest period of history until the year 1809. John de Ogle held this manor of the Barony of Whalton, by the service of one knight's fee, but adhering to the barons in the time of Henry III., his estate was forfeited and not recovered till the reign of Edward III., who, in 1340, granted license to Robert de Ogle to castellate his manor-house, and to have free warren through all his demesne. This Robert Ogle married Helena, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Bertram, of Bothal, greatly increased his inheritance, and entailed the castle and manor of Bothal and other possessions in this county, upon the heirs male of his body, on condition that they should bear the name of Ogle, and the arms of Ogle and Bothal quartered. The Lords Ogle continued in possession of the manor and castle, which descended to the Duke of Portland, the eldest co-heir of the Barony of Ogle, till 1809, when it was purchased by Thomas Brown, Esq., an opulent shipowner in London, for £180,000. The castle, which was very strong and surrounded by two moats, has been long demolished, and but a few fragments of the ruins now remain. THE VILLAGE of Ogle is situated six and a half miles south-west of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—Edward Trewick, blacksmith; George Wilson, cartwright; William Laidler, boot and shoemaker; and the farmers are Robert Ditchburn, Hill Head; Thomas Elliott (and steward); James Gledson and Michael Watson, Ogle South Farm.

RIPLINGTON is a small township about one mile west by north of Whalton. Its area is 377 acres, and its population in 1801, was 15; in 1811, 25; in 1821, 25; in 1831, 17; in 1841, 30; and in 1851, 13, souls. This township is situated on the extreme verge of Castle Ward, and consists of one farm, the property of Cuthbert Teasdale, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—C. Todd, farmer.

WHALTON is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Thomas Rochester, Esq., and others. The township contains 2,103 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 263; in 1811, 307; in 1821, 285; in 1831, 311; in 1841, 315; and in 1851, 287 souls. It was anciently the property of Robert de Crammavil, who held it by the service of three knights' fees. Failing in rendering the accustomed service, it was seized upon by King John, who granted it to the Fitz-Roger family, in whose possession it remained till the reign of Edward I. We afterwards find it the property of the Scropes of Masham; but in the reign of James I. it was held by the Crown, and was subsequently granted to the Meggisons of Whalton, and others, coming ultimately into the possession of the present proprietors.

THE VILLAGE of Whalton is pleasantly situated on the Bolam road, six miles W.S.W. of Morpeth, and has been long distinguished as one of the neatest and cleanest villages in the county. It possesses many good houses, some of which have tastefully ornamented gardens in front, enclosed with elegant palisades. There is a remarkable ancient camp or entrenchment to the east of the village. THE PARISH CHURCH is situated to the south of Whalton. It is very ancient, and was repaired and pinnacles added to the tower in 1783. Several members of the Ogle family are buried in its chancel. The parish register commences in 1661. The living, a rectory in the arch-deaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Morpeth, is valued in the Liber Regis at £13 8s. 1½d.; gross income £800. R. Bates, Esq. is patron, and the Rev. John E. Elliott, rector.

Here is an endowed school for the education of poor children. The original endowment consisted of £20, left by Margaret Moor in 1728, but it has been augmented by the sale of the land which was purchased soon after the donor's death.

Alder C. farmer, Kiplaw  
 Bewick Joseph, farmer, Whiteside  
 Brown James, blacksmith  
 Brown Joseph, schoolmaster  
 Brown Thomas, tailor  
 Charlton Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Cook Henry, corn miller, Whalton Mill  
 Elliott Rev. Robert, rector, Rectory  
 Foster Mr. W. T.  
 Gibson Mr. J. C.  
 Harret W. H. farmer  
 Hedley William, farmer  
 Milbourn Robert, boot and shoemaker and  
 shopkeeper

Moscrop John, joiner  
 Phillipson James, veterinary surgeon  
 Pickering George, shopkeeper  
 Postgate Francis, shopkeeper  
 Ramsay Thomas, farmer, Beanley Cross  
 Robson Matthew, shopkeeper  
 Robson James, vict. *Thatched House*  
 Rochester Thomas, Esq.  
 Scott John, boot and shoemaker  
 Spearman Joseph, butcher  
 Stappard J. farmer  
 Towers John, stonemason  
 Turnbull Thomas, vict. *Seven Stars*  
 Vardy Robert, surgeon

# BAMBROUGH WARD.

This Ward is bounded on the north by Islandshire, on the west by Glendale Ward, on the south by Coquetdale Ward, and on the east by the German Ocean. It is divided into two divisions North and South, whose united area is 69,263 statute acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 8,330; in 1841, 10,944; and in 1851, it had increased to 12,336 souls. Bambrough Ward possesses a fine fertile soil, particularly on the banks of the Aln, and in the eastern district. The surface is generally level, though in the northern portion of the ward, there are some gentle elevations. It is irrigated by several rivulets, which pursuing an easterly course fall into the German Ocean. The following table exhibits the names of the parishes, their acreage, number of houses, and population in 1851.

PARISHES.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Bambrough.....	26,234	907	2,175	2,370	4,545
Belford .....	11,604	360	867	990	1,857
Ellingham .....	9,124	195	474	462	936
Embleton .....	13,228	443	1,091	1,184	2,275
Howick .....	1,692	54	156	159	315
Lesbury .....	2,624	285	600	638	1,238
Longhoughton .....	4,113	162	406	455	861

## CHARITIES OF BAMBROUGH WARD.

Date.	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places & purposes applied.	Annual value
1709.	M. Grey (rent charge) .....	Howick school £12, Stannington school £2, and curate of Howick for catechising children £1	15 0 0
	Bambrough Church Estate (rent) ..	Churchwardens account .....	100 0 0
1712.	Rev. Vincent Edwards, (rent and dividends) .....	Embleton parish—school.....	8 0 0
1712.	Rev. Vincent Edwards (interest) ....	Teaching three poor children of Rock chapelry, reading writing and the catechism.....	1 4 0
1712.	Rev. Vincent Edwards (rent).....	Embleton parish—poor .....	0 18 0
1718.	Henry Strothler (rent) .....	Lesbury—school .....	7 8 0
1729.	— Chessman (rent charge) .....	Longhoughton parish—poor ..	3 0 0
1738.	— Scott (interest) .....	Rennington chapelry—poor....	0 10 0
1742.	John Coulter (rent) .....	Lesbury parish—poor .....	7 8 0
1747.	— Wood (rent charge) .....	£5 to poor of Fallowden township, the residue to poor of Embleton parish .....	10 0 0
1749.	Sir H. Grey (rent charge).....	Howick parish—poor .....	5 0 0
1749.	Sir H. Grey (rent charge).....	Howick—school.....	5 0 0
1814.	— Neale (rent charge) .....	Longhoughton parish—poor on Christmas-day .....	10 0 0
		Total .....	£173 8 0

## BAMBROUGH WARD—NORTH DIVISION.

### BAMBROUGH PARISH.

BAMBROUGH is a parish, comprising two chapelries and twenty-two townships, and is about eight miles long by six broad. It occupies the whole breadth of the ward from Budle Bay and Belford, to Beadnel and Ellingham, and comprises an area of 26,234 acres. Its population in 1801, was 2,935; in 1811, 3,114; in 1821, 3,342; in 1831, 3,949; in 1841, 4,237; and in 1851, 4,545 souls.

ADDERSTONE, a township in Bambrough parish, is situated three miles S.S.E. from Belford. It contains 2,603 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, John Church, Esq., John Pratt, Esq., Thomas A. Graham, Esq., and others; and its annual value is £3,714. 10s. Population in 1801, 300; in 1811, 327; in 1821, 342; in 1831, 322; in 1841, 302; and in 1851, 299 souls. The manor of Adderstone was anciently the property of the Forsters, who had a seat here, but in 1763 it was transferred to John Wm. Bacon, Esq., by whom Adderstone Hall was erected, and subsequently came into the possession of John Pratt, Esq., of Bell's Hill, in this township. ADDERSTONE HALL is at present unoccupied. TWIZELL HOUSE, the seat of P. Selby, Esq., J.P., is a fine mansion, and not more remarkable for its exterior appearance and situation, than for the beautiful museum which it contains. This township is intersected by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway.

DIRECTORY.—P. Selby, Esq., J.P., Twizell House; William Anderson, farmer and joiner; and William Aitcheson, William Dinning, William Keen, and Thomas Tate, farmers.

BAMBROUGH, a township and village in the parish of the same name, contains 1,242 acres of land, of which the annual value is £2,126. The principal proprietors are the trustees of the late Lord Crewe. Its population in 1801, was 295; in 1811, 298; in 1821, 342; in 1831, 417; in 1841, 375; and in 1851, 416 souls. This township includes a place called Fowberry.

THE VILLAGE of Bambrough occupies a fine healthy situation, about four and three quarter miles east by north of Belford. It was once a royal burgh and sent two members to parliament, but even the market has long been disused. A monastery for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, in the year 1137, by King Henry I. This monastery was a filiation of the priory of Nostell, near Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was valued in 1534 at £116. 12s. 5d. After the Dissolution it was granted to John Forster. Here was also a college, an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and a house of Dominicans. THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Aidan, is a plain neat structure, and from its appearance

there is every reason to suppose it has been built at different periods. Mention is made of a church here as early as the year 651. The parish register commences in 1638. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Bambrough, rated in the parliamentary returns at £109 18s. 9d. ; gross income, £121. The church estate of this parish is £100 per annum. Patrons, the trustees of the late Lord Crewe ; incumbent, the Rev. William Darnell, M.A.

CHARITY.—BAMBROUGH CHURCH ESTATE.—There is an estate at Fowberry, an extra parochial district, situated within the parish of Bambrough, the rents of which have, for a long series of years, been applied to the purposes of a church-rate. There are no deeds or documents in the parish, showing how the parishioners became possessed of this property. The estate consists of a farm house and outbuildings, with about sixty-three acres of land, producing an annual rent of £100. The estate is let by the minister and four and twenty parishioners, and the rents are received by the minister and churchwardens, and applied to all the purposes of a church-rate, as well as the expense of repairing and ornamenting the church ; no part of the rent being applied to the repairs of the chancel, or of the north or south cross aisles, which are private property.

BAMBROUGH CASTLE is a township in the above parish, situated about five miles east of Belford. The name is derived from its vicinity to the celebrated castle of Bambrough, which stands 150 feet above high water mark, on a high and rugged triangular rock of basalt, projecting into the sea, and accessible only from the south-east side. Lambard tells us that “it taketh its name from Quene Bebbra who builded it, as sayethe Beda. Which reporteth further, that the handes of Kinge Oswald weare kept in a churche theare, which in reward of his pity toward the poore, to whom he opened the same most liberally, weare for ever preserved unwythered, accordinge as Aidan the bishop had before told hym. But Henry Huntington saythe, that Ida the first kinge of Northumberland built it, enclosed it first with a hedge, and then with a wall, about the yeare 554. Eadfride, nephew and successor to Ceolwulph, which lyved in Beda his time, imprisoned within this castle Cynewulfe, the Bishop of Lindisfarne, because he suffered Offa, a nobleman, to be plucked from his churche and to be slayne. It was much defaced by Anlaf and Sueny the Danes, under King Aedelred in 991. In the time of William Rufus, Earle Robert of Northumberland, fled to this castle, William followed and besieged it so straitly, that he constreyned him to flight, wherein he toke him, and because he found the castle impregnable, he built a castle of wood over against it, which he called then a *malvesine*, *malus vicinus*, and in the end caused the defendantes to render it, 1094. Howsoever the Scot came to it, I find in Mat. Paris, that by composition betwene King Henry II., and hym, he delyvered Henry this towne amongst others, and Henry delyvered to him the earldome of Huntingdon 1157. Edward II, to satisfye his nobles, committed Peter Gaveston to this castle, but they ceased not tyll they had slayne hym.” During the wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, and between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, it was often taken and

retaken, and in the reign of Henry VII., it had become considerably dilapidated. In the reign of James I., the castle and manor were granted to John Forster, Esq. The following subsequent account of it is quoted from Penant:—"This castle and the manor belonging to it, were once the property of the Forsters, but, on the forfeiture of Thomas Forster, Esq., in 1715, for having joined the Pretender, it was purchased by his uncle, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and with other considerable estates, left vested in trustees, to be applied to unconfined charitable uses. Three of these trustees are a majority; one of them makes the place his residence, and blesses the coast by his judicious and humane application of the prelate's generous bequest. He has repaired and rendered habitable the great Norman square tower; the part reserved for himself and his family is a large hall and a few smaller apartments, but the rest of the spacious edifice is allotted for purposes which make the heart glow with joy when thought of. The upper part is an ample granary, from which corn is dispensed to the poor without distinction, even at the dearest time, at the rate of four shillings a bushel, and the distressed for many miles round, often experience the conveniency of this benefaction. Other apartments are fitted up for the reception of shipwrecked sailors, and bedding is provided for thirty, should such a number happen to be cast on shore at the same time. A constant patrol is kept every stormy night along this tempestuous coast, for about eight miles, the length of the manor, by which means numbers of lives have been preserved. Many poor wretches are often found on the shore in a state of insensibility, but, by timely relief, are soon recovered. It often happens that ships strike on the rocks in such a manner as to be capable of relief, in case numbers of people could be suddenly assembled; for that purpose a cannon is fixed on the top of the tower, which is fired once, if the accident happens in such a quarter; twice, if in another; and three times if in such a place. By these signals the country people are directed to the spot they are to fly to, and by this means, frequently preserve, not only the crew, but even the vessel; for machines of different kinds are always in readiness to heave ships out of their perilous situation." In a word, all the schemes of this trustee have a humane and useful tendency." From the summit of the tower, signals are made to the fishermen of Holy Island, when any vessel is discovered in distress, for they are enabled to put off boats from the island when those from the land could not pass through the surf. The castle also possesses an infirmary and dispensary, with a resident surgeon. The library contains an extensive collection of works on theology, and a curious assemblage of tracts and pamphlets. It was established by Lord Crewe's trustees, in 1778, and is open to every respectable householder within twenty miles of Bambrough, and every clergyman of whatever denomination. There are also two schools, supported by funds arising out of the Crewe estates, wherein a considerable number of children of both sexes are educated, of whom thirty girls are clothed and lodged in the castle till they are fit for service. This township contains 1,724 acres, and its population in 1801, was 60; in 1811, 73; in 1821, 62; in 1831, 61; in 1841, 59; and in 1851, 50 souls.

POST OFFICE, BAMBROUGH, Sarah McDougle, *postmistress*. Letters arrive, from Belford, at 11 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Carr William, stonemason  
 Darnell Rev. W. Parsonage  
 Grey Miss Anna Maria, Budle House  
 Horsley George, gardener  
 Lang Frank, surgeon, Bambrough Castle Dispensary  
 Henry John, stonemason  
 Jobson John, farmer, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker  
 Johnson Thomas, shoemaker  
 Morris Thomas, schoolmaster  
 Nairn Philip, bone and corn miller, Waren Mill  
 Ross George, butcher  
 Rutherford Robert, joiner  
 Rutherford Thomas, joiner  
 Sanglier Edward Joseph, professor of music  
 Smith Jane, Infant School  
 Stubbs Mary Jane, schoolmistress, Bambrough Castle  
 Taylor Mr. Charles Henry  
 Todd John, blacksmith  
 Tiner Thos. land agent, Bambrough Castle

Wilson Robert, joiner and parish clerk

#### Farmers

Brown Mr. Thomas, sen. Burton  
 Brown Mr. Thomas, jun. Burton  
 Hutchinson Mr. Edward, Bambrough Hall  
 Lilburn George, Duke's Field

#### Grocers and Drapers

Ellick Thomas  
 Frater Jane  
 Straker Richard  
 Taylor William

#### Inns and Taverns

Castle, Thomas Barker  
 Lord Crewe's Arms, Harry Henry  
 Victoria Inn, Hugh Ross  
 Henderson John, beerhouse, Budle Cottage

#### Conveyances

An omnibus to Lucker Railway Station twice a day  
 M. Beal, carrier to Alnwick, on Saturdays

BEADNELL is a chapelry, township, and village, containing 743 acres of land, the property of Thomas Wood Craster, Esq., and others. The annual value is £1,318 4s. 10d., and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 223; in 1811, 291; in 1821, 213; in 1831, 251; in 1841, 323; and in 1851, 326 souls. The increase of population is owing to the erection of lime kilns, and the opening of a new colliery. Lands were formerly held in this chapelry by the Harding and Forster families. THE VILLAGE of Beadnell is situated on the sea shore, nine miles south-east of Belford, and possesses a small harbour. THE CHAPEL is an elegant structure in the Gothic style, with a handsome spire. The register of this chapelry commences in 1766. The living is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Bambrough, valued in the parliamentary returns at £63; gross income £80; in the patronage of the perpetual curate of Bambrough. The Rev. William Cumby, A.M. is the incumbent. There is a school here, the teacher of which receives £5 5s. per annum from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity, £20 per annum from the incumbent of Beadnell, and £10 a year from T. W. Craster, Esq., of Craster Tower; together with a small weekly payment from each of the children.

Armstrong Thomas, schoolmaster  
 Bolton John, tailor  
 Brewis William, mason  
 Carr Andrew, farmer  
 Coldwell James, plasterer  
 Eweing Alexander, fish curer  
 Fordy George, vict. *Craster Arms*  
 Hall John, beerhouse  
 Jobson C. shopkeeper

Miller John, shoemaker  
 Pringle Edward, shopkeeper and baker  
 Smith Margaret, dressmaker  
 Summers George, joiner  
 Taylor Richard, Esq.  
 Terry William, blacksmith  
 Wood John E. farmer, *Ainstead*  
 CARRIER.—To Alnwick, Thomas Todd, on Saturdays

BRADFORD township is situated three miles south by east of Belford, and contains 528 acres. The annual value is £825, and Earl Grey is the sole proprietor. Its population in 1801, was 51; in 1811, 49; in 1821, 48; in 1831, 36; in 1841, 34; and in 1851, 53 souls. The principal inhabitants are Thomas Heatley, land steward, and Thomas Tait, farmer.

BUDLE is a township containing 724 acres, the property of Earl Grey, and of which the annual value is £866. It is situated on the south side of a fine sandy bay, two and a half miles west of Belford, where the neighbouring shores abound with the largest and best cockles in the kingdom. In ancient times this township was the property of the De Vesci family, but subsequently was held by the family of Bowes. Its population in 1801, was 79; in 1811, 80; in 1821, 99; in 1831, 103; in 1841, 102; and in 1851, 93 souls. The township is occupied by Philip Nairn, bone and corn miller.

BURTON, a township in the above parish, four and a half miles E.S.E. of Belford, contains 1,050 acres, the property of Earl Grey, and its annual value is £1,770. The population in 1801, was 40; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 85; in 1831, 76; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 98 souls. The whole township is in the occupancy of Messrs. Thomas Brown, sen. and jun., farmers.

ELFORD township is situated five miles E.S.E. of Belford, and is the property of Mrs. Howey and John Railston, Esq.; the former of whom owns that portion of the township known by the name of Pasture Hill, and the latter is the proprietor of the remainder. It contains 1,072 acres, of which the annual value is £1,420. Population in 1801, 88; in 1811, 94; in 1821, 131; in 1831, 149; in 1841, 112; and in 1851, 123 souls.

DIRECTORY.—Mr. Ninian Davison Calder; Thomas Calder; and Thomas Dixon, Pasture Hill.

FLEETHAM is a township six miles south-east by south of Belford, containing 562 acres, of which the annual value is £730 10s. It is the property of the trustees of the late Lord Crewe, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 70; in 1811, 72; in 1821, 94; in 1831, 93; in 1841, 52; and in 1851, 61 souls. Here is a corn mill, worked by Mr. William Watson.

DIRECTORY.—William Millikin, farmer, Fleetham East Stead; John Taylor, farmer; and William Watson, corn miller, Fleetham Mill.

GLORORUM township is situated one mile south-west of Bambrough, and contains 455 acres, of which the annual value is £625. Its population in 1801, was 50; in 1811, 63; in 1821, 46; in 1831, 47; in 1841, 53; and in 1851, 45 souls. It is the property of Greenwich Hospital, and is at present occupied by Mr. John Bolam, farmer.

HOPPEN is a township, situated about four miles south-east by south of Belford. It contains 234 acres of land, the annual value of which is £270, and its population in 1801, was 32; in 1811, 19; in 1821, 29; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 29 souls. The township is the property of William Pawson, Esq., and is occupied by Mr. John Archbold, of Lucker Hall.

LUCKER, a chapelry, township, and small village in this parish, contains 1,808 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. Its annual value is £2,240 10s. 2d.; and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 153; in 1811, 165; in 1821, 194; in 1831, 266; in 1841, 210; and in 1851, 293

souls. THE VILLAGE of Lucker is situated about four miles west by south from Bambrough Castle, and consists of the chapel, the parsonage house, a corn mill, a farm house, an inn, and a few scattered cottages. THE CHAPEL is surrounded by a graveyard, and is not remarkable for its style or beauty. The living, a perpetual curacy, returned at £100 per annum, is in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland. The Rev. L. S. Orde, M.A., is incumbent, and the Rev. George Prince Hall, M.A., curate. Lucker Hall and the Parsonage are respectable residences. Here is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. G. P. Hall, curate; John Archbold, farmer; Ralph Bolton, shoemaker; John Elliott, tailor; John Glaholm, miller; John Harvey, shoemaker; John Orange, tailor; Ralph Pringle, stonemason; Thomas Robson, vict. *Apple Inn*; James Straughan, shoemaker; James Swan, blacksmith; William Stokes, schoolmaster; and Thomas Tait, joiner. James Dryden, station master. Frank Ormston and Thomas Young, carriers to Alnwick, on Saturdays.

MOUSEN is a township, containing 752 acres, of which the annual value is £1,000. Its population in 1801, was 51; in 1811, 69; in 1821, 73; in 1831, 65; in 1841, 72; and in 1851, 70 souls. It was formerly the property of the Rev. John Shaftoe, Vicar of Warden, who endowed with it a school in the chapelry of Haydon Bridge, in the parish of Warden, Tindale Ward; and is now in the occupancy of Mr. John Lumsden, junr.

NEWHAM is a township and village, containing 2,568 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and its annual value is £3,016 17s. It contained in 1801, 206; in 1811, 269; in 1821, 298; in 1831, 324; in 1841, 359; and in 1851, 381 inhabitants. THE VILLAGE of Newham, situated about seven miles south-east of Belford, consists of some neat and substantial cottages, and possesses a schoolroom used as a Presbyterian place of worship, on Sundays. Here is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway; George Burns, station master.

DIRECTORY.—William Archbold, farmer; George Burns, station master, Newham Railway Station; Peter Chirnside, farmer; William and John Elliott, joiners; John Hall, blacksmith; Thomas Marshall, farmer; William Pyle, tailor; Elijah Short, plate-layer on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway; Richard Short, schoolmaster, assistant overseer, and collector of taxes for Bambrough parish; and James Wanless, shopkeeper and carrier to Alnwick, on Saturdays.

NEWSTEAD township is situated about five and a half miles south-east by south of Belford, and contains 1,988 acres of land, of which the annual value is £1,134 5s. Its population in 1801, was 108; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 90; in 1831, 110; in 1841, 113; and in 1851, 139 souls. The Duke of Northumberland is the proprietor of the township, which is occupied by the following farmers, viz.:—James Atkinson, Robert Chirnside, John Charles Dennis, Rosebrough; and Mrs. Euphemia Robson, Rayhaugh.

NORTH SUNDERLAND is a township and populous village, containing 1,097 acres, the property of the trustees of the late Lord Crewe, and others, who

hold by copyhold tenure under the trustees. Its annual value is £3,375 17s. 6d.; and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 496; in 1811, 528; in 1821, 566; in 1831, 860; in 1841, 1,103; and in 1851, it had increased to 1,208 souls. North Sunderland was formed into a district parish for ecclesiastical purposes, in November, 1841, and includes the townships of North Sunderland, Fleetham, Tuggall, Swinhoe, and Elford. THE VILLAGE of North Sunderland is situated near the sea, three miles south of Bambrough Castle, and contains three places of worship, viz., the District Church, and two Presbyterian chapels, some well supplied grocers' and drapers' shops, two inns, and a lock-up, erected in 1852. THE DISTRICT CHURCH, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1833, and is in the purest Norman style. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Crewe's trustees; Rev. F. R. Simpson, incumbent. There is a school here which is principally supported by the patrons of the church. The annual feast is held about the 12th of August.

POST OFFICE, NORTH SUNDERLAND, Richard Straker, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Belford, at 11-45 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 1-15 p.m.

Brown William, surgeon  
Fender Wm. blacksmith  
Flanely Francis, painter and glazier  
Glover Rev. H. (Presbyterian)  
Gibson Andrew, stonemason  
Green Alexander, baker  
Hastings Mr. H. I.  
Howey John, saddler  
Johnson Mr. John  
Leach James, tailor  
McDougle Peter, joiner

McDougle William, butcher  
Mattison Mrs. Phillis  
Munro Rev. David (English Presbyterian)  
Robson Miss, Green Hill  
Simpson Rev. F. R. incumbent  
Thompson Henry, joiner  
Thompson James, mason  
Thompson William, joiner  
Treasurer Alexander, tailor  
Turnbull Robert, clock and watchmaker  
Wilson Peter, mason

#### Beer Houses

Craggs Henry  
Dunn Robert  
Taylor R. I.

#### Academies and Schools

Jackson Henry Dixon  
Jackson Isabella  
Turner Ann

#### Boot and Shoemakers

Craggs Henry  
Moore Ralph  
Taylor Richard M.  
Thompson Henry  
Wilson John

#### Grocers

Maule William, and draper  
and merchant

Ord John  
Richardson Adam  
Straker Richard, and draper

#### Inns

*Blue Bell*, W. D. Robson  
*White Swan*, Isabella Robson

CONVEYANCES.—An omnibus meets the trains at Chathill Station.

CARRIERS.—Thomas Eadington and Robert Welsh, to Alnwick, on Saturdays.

NORTH SUNDERLAND SEA HOUSES is a small seaport, and a flourishing and populous village in this township, situated about one mile east of North Sunderland, and about three miles from Bambrough Castle. The principal trade of the place is fish curing, which is extensively carried on, and the method of curing here is said to be superior to most others. The fish (principally herrings), when cured, are sent by railway to the various markets of the manufacturing districts. Crabs and other kinds of shell fish are taken here in great

quantities, and are forwarded to the markets just mentioned. There are extensive lime works, which furnish employment to the shipping of the port. The village contains four inns, the principal being the *Black Swan Inn*.

Armstrong D. agent	McDougle George, butcher
Darling George, ship carpenter	Scott George, ship carpenter
English John, butcher	Stephenson John, tailor
King Thomas, harbour master, and agent	Vass Elizabeth, schoolmistress
for the Trinity Houses, London and	Walker George, shipowner
Newcastle	Walker Mr. William, Sea Field

<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Ewing Alexander, senr.	<b>Inns and Taverns</b>
Burn Henry	Ewing John	<i>Bambrough Castle</i> , Elizabeth.
Sinton Thomas	King Thomas	Saunders
Taylor William	Morton & Taylor	<i>Black Swan Inn</i> , Richard Hall
	Wilson George	<i>King Street Inn</i> , G. Gregory
<b>Builders</b>		<i>Ship</i> , Isabella Cuthbertson
Wilson William, senr.	<b>Grocers</b>	
Wilson William, junr.	Gibbons Mary	<b>Beer Houses</b>
<b>Fish Curers</b>	Gordon Andrew, and joiner	Cuthbertson George
Beal George	Maule John	Norris George
	Taylor Jane	Patterson Walter

OUTCHESTER township is situated on the west side of the river Warn, near its fall into Budle bay, two miles east by north of Belford. It comprises 1,044 acres of land, the property of Greenwich Hospital, and its population in 1801, was 152; in 1811, 113; in 1821, 109; in 1831, 111; in 1841, 122; and in 1851, 118 souls. In former times this was a manor of the barony of Wooler, and was held by the family of Ulchester for many ages. It afterwards became the property of the Earls of Derwentwater, but on the execution of the last earl, it was forfeited to the crown, and now belongs to the hospital above mentioned. This was the *castra ulterius* of the ancient port and borough of Warnmouth, which was, in former times, a considerable town, enjoying privileges similar to those of Newcastle. Charles Davison and Charles Borthwick are the present occupiers of this township.

RATCHWOOD township is situated four and a half miles S.S.E., of Belford, and contains 155 acres of land, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and John Turnbull, Esq., of Warenford. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 9; in 1811, 6; in 1821, 10; in 1831, 20; in 1841, 19; and in 1851, 16 souls.

SHORESTON, or SHOSTON township, six miles E.S.E. of Bedford, contains 669 acres. Population in 1801, 30; in 1811, 55; in 1821, 63; in 1831, 89; in 1841, 88; and in 1851, 98 souls. It is the property of the late Lord Crewe's trustees, and its annual value is £1,231. DIRECTORY.—Rev. L. S. Orde M.A. and J. P. Shoston Hall; and R. G. Huggup, Esq., New Shoston.

SPINDLESTONE township is situated two miles east by south of Belford, and is the property of Greenwich Hospital. It comprises an area of 467 acres, of which the annual value is £1,000; and contained in 1801, 88; in 1811, 71; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 101; in 1841, 151; and in 1851, 143 inhab-

tants. In ancient times it was used as a military station, and was defended by an entrenchment of a circular form ; it was also fortified with a triple ditch and vallum, together with several mounds. Mr. John Gillie and Sons are the principal inhabitants.

SWINHOE is a township and hamlet, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, John Railston, Esq., and the heirs of William Stewart, Esq. It contains 1,323 acres of land, and its annual value is £2,524 6s. 9d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 117 ; in 1811, 95 ; in 1821, 111 ; in 1831, 110 ; in 1841, 118 ; and in 1851, 187 souls. This township was ormerly held under the barony of Vesci, by a family who assumed the local name, from whom it passed, along with the manor of Tuggall, to the Nevilles of Raby, subsequently coming into the possession of the present proprietors. THE HAMLET of Swinhoe is situated six and a half miles south-east of Belford.

DIRECTORY.—William Cummins, blacksmith ; William Millikin, farmer, Swinhoe North Side ; Joseph Robson, farmer, Broomford ; Thomas Thew, farmer, Swinhoe East Farm ; John Thompson, gardener ; and Margaret Weatherly, farmer.

TUGGALL, OR TUGHALL, is a township and hamlet, containing 1,799 acres, the annual value of which is £1,903 19s. 3d. Population in 1801, 108 ; in 1811, 85 ; in 1821, 85 ; in 1831, 102 ; in 1841, 119 ; and in 1851, 134 souls. This township is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. THE HAMLET of Tuggall is situated eight miles south-east by south of Belford.

DIRECTORY.—Mrs. Forster, The Hall ; Jane Fawdon, farmer ; and Thomas Fordy, farmer, Tuggall Mill.

WARRENFORD is a township and village containing 183 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland and John Turnbull, Esq. Its rateable value is £158 9s., and its population in 1801, was 32 ; in 1811, 29 ; in 1821, 27 ; in 1831, 35 ; in 1841, 41 ; and in 1851, 30 souls. The VILLAGE of Warrenford is situated on the North Road, where it is crossed by the Warn rivulet, four miles south by east of Belford. It contains an English Presbyterian Church, an inn, two farm houses, and about fourteen neat cottages. The church was erected in 1817 ; there is a school in connection with it, which is partly supported by the educational fund belonging to the church, and partly by P. J. Seby, Esq., of Twizell House, and John Church, Esq.

POST OFFICE, WARRENFORD—Eleanor Whinnim, *Postmistress*.—Letters arrive from all parts daily, at 12-0 noon, and are despatched at 7-30 a.m.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Alexander Bannatyne (Presbyterian) ; John Turnbull, yeoman ; Mr. Ralph Turnbull ; James Scott, shoemaker ; Thomas Smith, schoolmaster ; Thomas Tait, joiner ; Alexander Wightman, farmer, Warrenford Hall ; Nicholas Swanson, vict. *White Swan Inn* ; George Whittle, tailor and grocer ; and William Young, blacksmith.

WARRENTON township is situated one mile and three-quarters S.S.W. of Belford, and is the property of Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Cumberland. It contains 1,454 acres, of which the rateable value is

£1,500, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 97 ; in 1811, 92 ; in 1821, 128 ; in 1831, 158 ; in 1841, 163 ; and in 1851, 135 souls. There is a handsome and commodious Presbyterian Chapel here, erected in 1851. The principal inhabitants are Mr. Andrew Grey, of Newlands, and Mr. John Thompson.

### BELFORD PARISH.

BELFORD is a parish chiefly in the northern division of Bambrough Ward, and partly in Islandshire, an insulated portion of the county formerly belonging to the county of Durham. It is bounded on the north by Islandshire, on the west by the parish of Chatton, on the south by Bambrough parish, and on the east by the German Ocean. It extends four miles and a half from east to west, and about three miles from north to south, and comprises the market town of Belford, and the townships of Detchant, Easington Grange, Elwick, Middleton, and Ross. The area of the parish is 11,604 acres, and its population in 1801, was 1,324 ; in 1811, 1,473 ; in 1821, 1,783 ; in 1831, 2,030 ; in 1841, 1,789 ; and in 1851, 1,857 souls. Like the adjoining parishes, Bedford abounds in coal, lime-stone, and building-stone, the soil is also very fertile.

BELFORD is a township and market-town, in the parish of the same name, containing 2,698 acres, the property of the Rev. John Dixon Clark, J.P., of Belford Hall, and its rateable value is £3,772 17s. 6d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 902 ; in 1811, 931 ; in 1821, 1,208 ; in 1831, 1,354 ; in 1841, 1,157 ; and in 1851, 1,226 souls. The manor of Belford was formerly possessed by the Huntercombe family, one of whom, Walter de Huntercombe, having served under King Edward I., in his Welch wars, received from that monarch a grant of free warren in Belford and other places in the county. This Walter de Huntercombe was summoned to the parliaments held from the sixth of Edward I. to the fourth of Edward II. He died in the sixth year of the reign of Edward II., leaving his possessions to his wife, Alice. The manor was afterwards transferred to the Meinell family, from whom it passed to the Hepburns, coming subsequently into the possession of John Forster, Esq., of Bambrough Castle. Abraham Dixon, Esq., one of its late owners, obtained the privilege of holding a market and fairs at Belford, and his son raised the place from the position of a small village to that of a neat and well built town.

THE TOWN of Belford is pleasantly situated on an eminence, in a picturesque and romantic part of the county, two miles from the sea, and forty-nine miles north of Newcastle. Since the construction of the railway from Newcastle to Berwick, the business of this town has considerably declined. Belford contains an hotel and five or six inns, where travellers will meet with comfortable accommodation. A lamb fair is held here annually, on the 2nd of July, and a ewe fair takes place on the 25th of September. Petty sessions are held on every alternate Wednesday, at the Board Room, West-street, the presiding magistrates are the Rev. J. D. Clarke, M.A. ; Rev. L. S. Orde,

M.A.; W. Darnell; and P. J. Selby, Esq., of Twizell House. The County Court is held at the Blue Bell Hotel once every two months, James Losh, Esq., judge.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain substantial edifice, situated at the north side of the town, and capable of accommodating about six hundred persons. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Bambrough, returned at £94., gross income, £147., is in the patronage of the Rev. J. D. Clarke, M.A., of Bedford Hall, and incumbency of the Rev. G. Walker, M.A. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was erected in 1777. It is a commodious building, and possesses sittings for four hundred persons, Rev. John Hunter, minister. THE SCOTCH CHURCH, situated in West-street, is a plain building, and it will accommodate five hundred hearers. Rev. M. Wallace, minister. Gas works were established here in 1845, by a joint stock company, composed principally of the inhabitants of Belford.

THE BELFORD POOR LAW UNION comprehends thirty-six parishes and townships, embracing an area of 41,753 statute acres, and a population in 1851, of 6,871 souls. The parishes and townships are Adderstone, Bambrough, Bambrough Castle, Beadnell, Belford, Bradford, Budle, Burton, Chathill, Detchant, Easington, Easington Grange, Elford, Ellingham, Elwick, Fern Islands, Fleetham, Glororum, Hoppen, Lucker, Middleton, Monk's House, Mousen, Newham, Newstead, Outchester, Preston, Ratchwood, Ross, Shorstone, Spindleston, Sunderland (North), Swinhoe, Tuggall, Warrenford, and Warrenton. THE UNION WORKHOUSE, situated in West-street, is a small building. The number of inmates at present (1854) is 17.

POST OFFICE, BELFORD, William Septimus Hindmarsh, *postmaster*.—The mails arrive from the South, at 9-10 a.m. and 9-10 p.m.; and are despatched to the South at 3-22 p.m. and at 8-42 p.m.; and to the North at 8-50 a.m. and 3-22 p.m.

#### Miscellany

Bennett T. cabinet maker  
Berwick Mr. William  
Bird William, veterinary surgeon  
BRITISH PROTECTOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, D. R. Walker, agent  
Clark Rev. John Dixon, M.A. & J.P. Belford Hall  
EXCISE OFFICE, Blue Bell Hotel  
Gibson & Co. brewers  
Gillum Miss Elizabeth  
Himsworth John, Esq. Middleton Hall  
Hunter Rev. John, (United Presbyterian)  
Hutchinson Mrs. Mary, Belford-villa

Johnstone Walter, hairdresser  
Landreth, James, cooper  
Newbiggin James, County Court bailiff  
Pratt Miss Margaret  
Scott John, commission agent  
Scott G. registrar of births, &c.  
Shields Harriet W. bonnet maker  
Stewart William, millwright  
Terras Rev. David (English Presbyterian)  
Walker Rev. George, M.A. incumbent  
Wallace Rev. William, (Scotch Presbyterian)  
Young George, linen and woollen draper  
Young George, professor of music and parish clerk  
Young William, tinsmith and plumber, &c.

#### Academies and Schools

Davison George Coulter (day)  
Smit, h William  
Walker David K. (boarding and day)

#### Bakers

Johnson John  
Richardson James  
Scott Andrew

#### Blacksmiths

Lisle Aaron  
Rogers Thomas  
Whittle George

<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Wightman James, and cattle salesman	<i>Black Bull</i> , Robert Briggs
Dixon John Samuel	Wightman Thomas, Belford Moor	<i>Free-masons' Arms</i> , S. Dryden
Gibson James	Wood William, Craggy Hall	<i>Nag's Head</i> , James Young
Gibson Thomas	Wright George	<i>Odd Fellows' Arms</i> , T. Moffat
Groves C. (dealer)		<i>Salmon</i> , W. Innes
Johnson Thomas		
Kennedy Adam		
Ternant James		
	<b>Gardeners</b>	<b>Beer Houses</b>
<b>Butchers</b>	Ferguson John	Dixon George
Reavely Joseph	Young Matthew	Dunn Aaron
Wightman James		
Wightman Richard		
	<b>Grocers &amp; dealers in Sundries</b>	<b>Joiners</b>
<b>Cattle Salesmen</b>	Adamson Mitchell	Burn Thomas
Wightman James	Bromfield James	Gibson Robert
Wightman Richard	Burns Thomas	Johnson Thomas, Middleton
Wightman Thomas, Belford Moor	Davison Ellen	Logan Charles
	Dunn G.	Richardson Robert
<b>Corn Miller</b>	Gibson David	Thompson John
Embleton Robert, Easington Grange Mill	Gibson James	
	Gibson Robert	<b>Slaters</b>
<b>Dressmakers</b>	Guthrie Thomas, & merchant tailor	Falla Matthew
Groves Catherine	Johnson James	Falla Selby
Hope Sarah	Mather Susan	
Moffat Ann	Macdonald Geo. & druggist	<b>Stonemasons</b>
Ryan Mary	Mills John	Ferguson John
	Moffat Virtue	Mabon John
<b>Farmers</b>	Patrick Benjamin	
Bell Jno. Easington Demesne	Paxton Robert	<b>Surgeons</b>
Bolton William, Sionside	Rodgers William	Davidson Thomas
Bolton Wm. Whinney Hill	Shields Andrew	Hunt Henry
Davison Robert, Kettleburn	Stamford Thomas	Young William
Forster John, Smayfield	Weir Jane	
Hall James, Detchant		<b>Tailors</b>
Hall Jane, Middleton	<b>Hotels Inns and Taverns</b>	Guthrie Thomas, & draper
Nesbit R. P. Elwick	<i>Blue Bell Hotel</i> , and posting house, W. A. Custance, Market-place	Henderson William
Robertson James, Easington	<i>Black Swan Inn</i> , & posting house, John Sinton Market-place	Innes William
Rogers Thomas		Mabon David
Wake Philip		Patrick Robert
		<b>Watch and Clock Makers</b>
		Robson Matthew
		Thompson Christopher

CONVEYANCES from the Railway Station, about a mile from Belford.—William Paws on station master.

CARRIERS.—To Alnwick, Thomas Moffat.—To Berwick, George Purvis, both on Saturdays.

DETCANT is a township containing with the township of Middleton 3,094 acres. The annual value of Detchant is about £1,200, and its population in 1801, was 110; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 128; in 1831, 180; in 1841, 178; and in 1851, 150 souls. Stephen F. Gillum, Esq. is the proprietor of the whole township, which is two and a quarter miles N.N.W. of Belford, with which place its directory is given.

EASINGTON township is the property of the Rev. J. D. Clark M.A. of Belford Hall, and James Grieve, Esq. of Orde. It is situated one mile north-

cast of Belford, and contains 848 acres, of which the annual value is £1,000. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 151; in 1811, 195; in 1821, 186; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 180; and in 1851, 174 souls. Easington Demesne is the property of James Grieve, Esq., of Orde, above-mentioned. Here is an assemblage of cottages inhabited by trades people and agricultural labourers.

**DIRECTORY.**—John Clarke, shoemaker; James Robertson, farmer; David Hope; John Robinson, blacksmith; James Cuthbertson, joiner; and Charles Clapperton, shopkeeper.

**EASINGTON GRANGE** is a township, situated one mile and a half N.N.E. of Belford. It contains 547 acres, and its population in 1801, was 57; in 1811, 57; in 1821, 54; in 1831, 62; in 1841, 64; and in 1851, 78 souls. It is the property of Edward Tyzack, who occupies the whole township. There is a corn mill here worked by Mr. Robert Embleton.

**ELWICK** township is the property of the Earl of Tankerville. It contains 819 acres, and its rateable value is £850. Its population in 1801, was 54; in 1811, 78; in 1821, 73; in 1831, 79; in 1841, 84; and in 1851, 69 souls. Part of this township formed a portion of the county of Durham, until October, 1844, when it became for all purposes part of Northumberland. It is distant two miles north-east from Belford, and is entirely occupied by Mr. Ralph Nesbit.

**MIDDLETON** is a township situated one mile N.N.W. of Belford, and contains with Detchant 3,094 acres, the property of Stephen F. Gillum, Esq. Its rateable value is about £1,200, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 50; in 1811, 57; in 1821, 79; in 1831, 87; in 1841, 70; and in 1851, 111 souls. Its directory is given with that of Belford.

**ROSS** township, like that of Elwick, is situated in Islandshire, and was formerly a portion of the county of Durham. It is three miles north-east of Belford, and contains 3,598 acres, the rateable value of which is £900. This township is the property of the Earl of Tankerville. Its population in 1801, was — in 1811, 46; in 1821, 55; in 1831, 65; in 1841, 56; and in 1851, 49 souls. Ross and Elwick townships occupy a projecting tongue of land on the north side of Budle Bay, and consist of two large farms, with extensive rabbit-warren. Large quantities of cockles are found upon the sands in the neighbourhood. Mr. Hardy is the present occupier of Ross township.

## BAMBROUGH WARD—SOUTH DIVISION.

### ELLINGHAM PARISH.

**ELLINGHAM** is a parish comprising the townships of Charlton North, Charlton South, Chathill, Doxford, Ellingham, and Preston, whose united area is 9,124 acres. It is bounded on the north by Bambrough parish, on the west and south, by Eglington parish and Coquetdale Ward, and on the east by Embleton. It is about five and a half miles long by five miles broad, and its population in 1801, was 749; in 1811, 691; in 1821, 801; in 1831,

953; in 1841, 861; and in 1851, 936 souls. Coal and lime are abundant in this parish.

CHARLTON (NORTH) is a township and village containing 2,731 acres, the property of John Kay, Esq., of Edinburgh. In 1801 this township contained 219; in 1811, 178; in 1821, 230; in 1831, 244; in 1841, 238; and in 1851, 239 inhabitants. Rateable value £2,448 10s. 0d. THE VILLAGE of North Charlton is situated six miles north by west of Alnwick. CHARLTON HALL is the residence of William Spours, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—J. Clarke, farmer; John Hall, stonemason; James Hills, farmer; Robert Hindhaugh, miller and farmer; Joseph Lackenby, shoemaker; Thos. Laidlaw, farmer; Alexander Reed, shopkeeper; Jane Rochester, innkeeper; Alexander Smith, tailor; William Spours, Esq., Charlton Hall; and Robert Taylor, blacksmith.

CHARLTON (SOUTH) is a township and village containing 1,866 acres, of which the rateable value is £1,500. The Duke of Northumberland is owner of the township and lord of the manor. Its population in 1801, was 166; in 1811, 139; in 1821, 170; in 1831, 187; in 1841, 188; and in 1851, 175 souls. THE VILLAGE of South Charlton is situated five miles north by west of Alnwick.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Bowden, blacksmith; George Fawcus, farmer, Brockley Hall; John Fawcus, farmer; William Nicholson, joiner; Robert Renner, farmer, Charlton Mires; and James Thompson, shopkeeper, Charlton Mires.

CHATHILL is a township in the above mentioned parish, situated eight and a half miles north by east of Alnwick. It contains 34 acres, the property of Sir Edward Haggerstone, Bart. Ellingham, and the rateable value is £830. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 39; in 1811, 37; in 1821, 27; in 1831, 30; in 1841, 18; and in 1851, 47 souls. Here is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway.

DIRECTORY.—John Bolam, farmer; and Peter Wennin, station master.

DOXFORD is a township in Ellingham parish, about seven miles north of Alnwick, containing 612 acres. Its population in 1801, was 49; in 1811, 56; in 1821, 54; in 1831, 79; in 1841, 56; and in 1851, 75 souls.

ELLINGHAM, a township and village in the parish of the same name, contains 3,109 acres, the rateable value of which is £2,182 10s. It is the property of Sir Edward Haggerstone, Bart. Ellingham, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 228; in 1811, 221; in 1821, 257; in 1831, 328; in 1841, 270; and in 1851, 313 souls. The manor of Ellingham, was formerly held by the Gaugy family, from whom it passed, in the reign of Edward I., to the Cliffords. Sir Allan de Heton, held it in the year 1378; and it afterwards became the property of the Duke of Northumberland, but on the confiscation of his estates, in 1461, it was given to the brother of Edward IV., at that time governor of Ireland.

THE VILLAGE of Ellingham is about eight miles north of Alnwick. THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Maurice, is situated at a short distance from the village, and was founded by Sir Ralph de Gaugy in the time of Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham. The parish register commences in 1695.

The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Bambrough, is valued in the Liber Regis at £6 5s. 5d.; gross income £564; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Rev. Charles Perigal, M.A., vicar, Rev. Edward Brownrigg, M.A., curate. ELLINGHAM HALL, a neat mansion in a low and sheltered situation, on the banks of the Tuggall rivulet, is the residence of Sir Edward Haggerstone, Bart. There is a neat Catholic Chapel attached to the Hall, Rev. George Meynell, priest. TYNELY is a hamlet in this township, one mile south of Ellingham. A FREE SCHOOL was erected here in 1821.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Charles Perrigal, Rev. Edward Brownrigg, curate, Rev. George Meynell (Catholic); Sir Edward Haggerstone, Bart.; David Colville, schoolmaster and postmaster; William and John Bone, farmers; Robert Calder, farmer, Tynely; William Colville, innkeeper; Andrew Dixon, farmer; Frances Gibson, innkeeper, Brownside; John Jackson, farmer, Windylaw; and Isabella Jobson, shopkeeper.

PRESTON is a township eight miles north by east of Alnwick, containing 457 acres of land, the property of Miss Frances Isabella Craster, and the rateable value of which is £651. Its population in 1801, was 50; in 1811, 59; in 1821, 63; in 1831, 85; in 1841, 91; and in 1851, 87 souls. PRESTON TOWER, the residence of Miss F. I. Craster, stands on a fine eminence, one mile south-east of Ellingham.

DIRECTORY.—Miss Frances Isabella Craster, Preston Tower; Andrew Cumming, blacksmith; Eleanor Elliott, shopkeeper; William Elliott, joiner and cartwright; Edward Wilkin, gardener; and Thomas Forster, farmer.

### EMBLETON PARISH.

EMBLETON parish comprises the chapelries of Rock and Rennington, and the townships of Broxfield, Brunton High and Low, Craster, Dunston, Embleton, Falloden, Newton by the Sea, and Stamford. It is bounded on the north by Doxford and Tuggall, on the west by North and South Charlton, on the south by Howick, Longhoughton, and Deunwick, and on the east by the German Ocean. It is about five miles long by three and a half broad, and comprises an area of 13,228 acres. The population of this parish in 1801, was 1,515; in 1811, 1,526; in 1821, 1,806; in 1831, 1,929; in 1841, 2,030; and in 1851, 2,275.

BROXFIELD township is situated two miles north by east of Alnwick, and contains 315 acres, the property of Clavering Calliley, Esq. Its population in 1801, was 41; in 1811, 43; in 1821, 28; in 1831, 29; in 1841, 24; and in 1851, 28 souls, Rateable value £345.

DIRECTORY.—George Marshall and Thomas Thompson, farmers.

BRUNTON HIGH AND LOW is a township, containing 238 acres, the property of Sir George Grey and John Railston, Esq. It is situated one mile and a half north-west of Embleton, and its rateable value is £1,742 6s. 8d. In 1801, it contained 77; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 70; in 1831, 62; in 1841, 59; and 1851, 73 inhabitants. DIRECTORY.—George Bell, joiner, Low Brunton; and Michael Wilkinson, senior, and junior, farmers.

CRASTER township is situated six miles north-west of Alnwick. It contains 796 acres, and its rateable value is £1,120, T. W. Craster, Esq., and Major Clutterback are the landowners. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 100; 1811, 118; in 1821, 146; in 1831, 212; in 1841, 247; and in 1851, 222 souls. This township has been held by the Craster family since the 13th century, and is one of the few manors in the country, which is yet held by the family to whom it was originally granted. CRASTER TOWER is a neat edifice, surrounded by some fine old woods, through whose foliage a fine view of the sea may be obtained.

DIRECTORY.—T. W. Craster, Esq., Craster Tower; James Grey, farmer; William Wood, farmer; and Charles Archbold, innkeeper.

DUNSTON is a township and hamlet, containing 1,663 acres, the property of the Earl of Tankerville and T. W. Craster, Esq. Its population in 1801, was 177; in 1811, 209; in 1821, 213; in 1831, 185; in 1841, 218; and in 1851, 256 souls. Rateable value £1,696 11s. 0d. THE HAMLET of Dunston is situated about six and a half miles north-east of Alnwick, and is remarkable as being the birth-place of the celebrated Duns Scotus, who, when a boy, entered the Franciscan Convent, in Newcastle, becoming afterwards a friar of that order. In the year 1301, after becoming a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, he was elected professor of theology in the University, to which his great fame drew many scholars. He afterwards resided at Paris, and died at Cologne, on November 8th, 1308. In his day he was considered a prodigy of learning, and obtained the title of the *Subtle Doctor*. His works fill ten volumes, folio.

DUSTANBROUGH CASTLE has long since fallen to decay, nothing now remains but a few crumbling ruins, which occupy an eminence above the sea, two miles E. S. E. from Embleton. It is very probable that this castle was originally a British stronghold and afterwards fortified by the Romans. We do not, however, find it noticed previous to the early part of the 14th century, when it appears to have been rebuilt by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, general of the confederate army against Edward II. This Thomas was also owner of Pontefract Castle, in the vicinity of which place he was beheaded, after his capture by the royal troops at Boroughbridge. Though he suffered as a traitor, he was revered by the people as a martyr, and styled by them a saint; the place where he suffered is called to this day by the inhabitants of Pontefract and its neighbourhood, *St. Thomas's Hill*. All that remain at present of Dunstanbrough Castle are the outworks on the south and west sides, which, with the large cliffs, enclose an area of about nine acres. On the north side the rocks rise to the height of about thirty feet. On the north-west point, the wall extends along the edge of a precipitous rock, having a high square tower of excellent masonry in the centre, with turrets at each corner, and from its appearance this is supposed to be the most modern portion of the castle. In the south wall is a gateway, which was formerly defended by two strong semi-circular towers, surmounted by square turrets. This wall reaches to the sea cliffs, and is protected by two square bastions, a small sally-port, and a square tower. Near the eastern tower we may trace the ruins of

the castle chapel, beneath which there is a chasm in the rock sixty feet long and forty feet deep, where the sea makes a dreadful *inset*, during stormy weather. The country people call this the *Rumble Churn*, and it must be confessed that it presents a very awful appearance when viewed from the walls of the old tower.

**DIRECTORY.**—William Darling, farmer; George Fawcens, farmer; Marshall Luckley, gardener; Alexander Murray, innkeeper; John Pringle, farmer; George Scott, farmer; and Ralph Graham, carrier to Alnwick, on Saturdays.

**EMBLETON**, a township and village in the parish of the same name, contains 2,394 acres, of which the rateable value is £4,525 7s. 9d. Its population in 1801, was 294; in 1811, 312; in 1821, 413; in 1831, 492; in 1841, 525; and in 1851, 656 souls. The Manor of Embleton was, in ancient times, the property of John le Vicount, who held it by the service of three knights' fees. On his decease it passed by the marriage of his daughter to the Marisco family, and was afterwards purchased by Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, upon whose attainder it reverted to the crown. It was subsequently given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, whose grandson dying without male issue, the manor was divided between his two daughters, Maud and Blanche. The latter married the celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose son and heir, Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards became Henry IV., when the manor became a royal fief. It is now the property of the Earl of Tankerville.

**THE VILLAGE** of Embleton is situated about a mile west from the sea, and seven miles N.N.E. of Alnwick. **THE PARISH CHURCH**, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat stone building, restored by subscription in 1850, under the direction of the present vicar. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, valued in the Liber Regis at £11 3s. 4d.; gross income, £856. Patrons, the Wardens and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. Rev. George Rooke, vicar. **THE SCHOOL** was erected in 1825, and is endowed with eight and a half acres of land, bequeathed by the Rev. Vincent Edwards, a former vicar, for the education of poor children. A sum of money was bequeathed by the same gentleman to the poor of this parish, in the year 1773, but the intentions of the donor were not carried out, and the money was applied to the construction of a gallery in the church. A Reading Room and Library were opened here in February 1854; the gentlemen in the neighbourhood being annual subscribers. **CHRISTON BANK**, in this township, is the seat of George Dunn, Esq.

**CHARITIES.**—The Rev. Vincent Edwards, in 1712, bequeathed the sum of £40 to the school of Embleton, and a similar sum to the poor of the parish, half of the interest to be distributed yearly on the anniversary of his decease, by the minister and churchwardens, and the other half to be laid out in bibles, prayer books, and the Whole Duty of Man, for the poor, by the minister only. He also gave £20 to each of the chaplains of Rock and Rennington in this parish, the interest to be paid to a master for teaching three poor children to say their catechism, read, write, and accounts. The sum of £20 given to the chapelry of Rock has been increased by interest to £24. The sum of £20 bequeathed to the chapelry of Rennington, appears to have been lost, previous

to the year 1798, by the failure of a person in whose hands it had been placed. Thomas Wood, who died in July 1747, left £10, one moiety of which was to be distributed among the poor of the township of Fallowden, and the residue among the other townships of the parish.

POST OFFICE, Embleton, John Morton, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Alnwick, at 12-30 noon, and are despatched thereto at 5-15 p.m.

Davison James, joiner		Rooke Rev. George, vicar, Vicarage
Dunn George, Esq. Christon Bank		Ross Rev. Wm. (Presbyterian).
Embleton Robert C. surgeon		Short Leonard, miller
Moore Geo. station master, Christon Bank		Smith Thomas, saddler

<b>Blacksmiths</b>	Errington Joseph	Smith Thos. Wood Stead
Hutchins William		
Scott James		
<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Grocers</b>
Dickinson John	Coxon Richard and Robert,	Bowey Thomas
Dickinson Robert	Glebe Farm	Gibbison Alice
Mavin Joseph	Mavin George, North Farm	Morten John
	Oswald George, Embleton,	Pitt William, and baker
<b>Butchers</b>	East Side	Scott Andrew
Cairns Robert	Rogers Thos. South Farm	

<b>Inns and Taverns</b>		<i>Hare &amp; Hounds Inn</i> (and stabling), Thos. Deveney
<i>Blinkbody Hotel</i> , A. Mennin, Christon Bank		<i>Railway Inn</i> , Joseph Mavin
<i>Blue Bell</i> , Henry Patterson		<i>Three Tuns</i> , Thomas Smith
<i>Grey's Inn</i> , James Elliott		

<b>Beerhouses</b>	<b>Slaters and Plasterers</b>	Taylor Richard
Embleton Thomas	Wood Joseph	
Mc Dowell William	Wood Robert	<b>Tailors</b>
		Humble Edward
<b>Schools</b>	<b>Stonemasons</b>	Stephenson Peter
Jessop Edwin	Stewart Robert	Stephenson Robert
Weatherley Mary		

CONVEYANCE by railway, from the station at Christon Bank.

CARRIERS.—Andrew Scott, Thomas Bowey, and Alice Gibbison, to Alnwick on Saturdays

FALLOWDEN township is situated six miles north by east of Alnwick, and contains 1,024 acres the property of Sir George Grey. Rateable value £1,056 10s. Its population in 1801, was 92; in 1811, 79; in 1821, 112; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 113, and in 1851, 122 souls. This township was formerly the property of Samuel Salkeld, Esq., and afterwards of Thomas Wood, Esq., whose only daughter and heiress married Sir Henry Grey, Bart., from whom the estate has descended to the present proprietor. It is subject to a rent charge of £5 annually for the education of poor children. FALLOWDEN HALL is the residence of Sir George Grey. Mrs. Scott is the only farmer in this township.

NEWTON BY THE SEA is a township and village containing 1,411 acres, the property of Captain Potts, and Joseph Gordon Forster, Esq. The number of inhabitants in this township in 1801, was 200; in 1811, 178; in

1821, 247; in 1831, 271; in 1841, 282; and in 1851, 274 souls. Its rateable value is £1,947. THE VILLAGE of Newton by the Sea is situated eight and a half miles north-east by north of Alnwick. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, great quantities of turbot, lobsters, and herrings are frequently caught.

DIRECTORY.—Joseph G. Forster, Esq.; William Chirnside, farmer; George Gaggy, innkeeper; Ralph Pringle, fish-curer; and W. Watkin, farmer.

RENNINGTON is a chapelry, township, and village, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and comprises 1,812 acres, of which the rateable value is £2,069. 18s. Its population in 1801, was 252; in 1811, 270; in 1821, 272; in 1831, 273; in 1841, 245; and in 1851, 269 souls. THE VILLAGE of Rennington occupies a sheltered situation three and three quarter miles north-east by north of Alnwick. THE CHAPEL, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, the register of which commences in 1768. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, is returned at £46; gross income £59. Patron, the vicar of Embleton; incumbent, the Rev. David Ingleby, who also attends Rock Chapel.

CHARITY.—John Scott, who died in 1738, left £10 to the poor of this chapelry. The interest of this sum is given to the poor of Rennington and Brocksfield annually at Whitsuntide.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. David Ingleby; Mary Dawson, shopkeeper; Robert Downey, schoolmaster and chapel clerk; John Stewart, shopkeeper; John Todd, innkeeper and blacksmith; and the farmers are George Dickman, John Dickman, William Forrest, John Rutherford, Robert Straughan, William Straughan, John Thompson, and William Whittle.

Rock is a chapelry, township, and village, the property of the Rev. R. Bosanquet, J.P. The township comprises an area of 1,973 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 160; in 1811, 152; in 1821, 185; in 1831, 206; in 1841, 227; and in 1851, 250 souls. Rateable value £2,269 15s. 10d. The manor of Rock was formerly held under the barony of Alnwick by a family that bore the local name. It passed from the Rocks to the Lawsons, and from them to the Salkelds and Proctors, the latter of whom disposed of it to the late Peter Holford of London, by whose son it was sold to the Bosanquet family with whom it has since continued. THE VILLAGE of Rock is situated on an eminence commanding a fine prospect of the surrounding country. The soil in the neighbourhood is very fertile, and the scenery in the vicinity is grand and romantic. THE CHAPEL is dedicated to S.S. Philip and James. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, is united to that of Rennington. It is returned at £46. 10s.; gross income £59; and is in the patronage of the vicar of Embleton. Here is a FREE SCHOOL endowed with several small sums, besides a house for the teacher. ROCK HALL, the residence of the Rev. R. Bosanquet, is a fine old mansion.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. R. Bosanquet, J.P., Rock Hall; James Aitchison, farm-steward; Robert Weir, blacksmith; and the farmers are George and Thomas Barber, Thomas Sharpe, and George and Joseph Rochester.

STAMFORD is a township containing 1,602 acres, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, and its rateable value is £3,465. 10s. Its population in 1801, was 122; in 1811, 117; in 1821, 120; in 1831, 94; in 1841, 90; and in 1851, 125 souls. It is situated four and three-quarter miles north-east by north of Alnwick, and is farmed by Mr. William Davison.

### HOWICK PARISH.

HOWICK parish is bounded on the north and west by Embleton, on the south by Long Houghton, and on the east by the German Ocean. It comprises an area of 1,692 acres, and its rateable value is £2,481. Population in 1801, 184; in 1811, 214; in 1821, 234; in 1831, 208; in 1841, 242; and in 1851, 315 souls. This parish possesses no dependent townships, and its soil is rich, fertile and well cultivated. Speaking of Howick Coast, George Tate, Esq., F.G.S. says, "The geological features of the coast from Cullernose to Howick Burn, are entitled to more than a passing notice; for there is no part of the country which presents, within so limited an area, a greater number of important and interesting geological phenomena.

"A cliff, facing the sea, extends from Cullernose on the north to Howick Burn, varying in height from twenty to 120 feet. The rocks are limestone, shale, coal, and sandstone belonging to the carboniferous formation, intersected by basaltic and clay dikes, and covered over in one part, with a great overflow of basalt. Cullernose is the southern termination on the coast of this overflow, and rises in majestic columns of basalt from the sea to the height of upwards of 100 feet. The name seems descriptive of its high exposed situation; Nose, Ness, and Naise, indicating a promontory or cape, and Culler being probably another form of Caller, used in Northumberland and Scotland to express such an amount of cold as would be experienced when a strong wind is blowing over high ground. A gritty sandstone is visible at low water underlying this basalt, which along with the stratified rocks dip towards the north-east. Basalt extends along the iron-bound coast northward to Dunstanbrough, where it forms another lofty cliff, under which the sandstones, coal, shales, and limestone are again found. Sandstones and shales, torn from their beds by the volcanic outburst, are mingled in a confused mass with basalt on the south side of Cullernose. Limestones and calcareous shales pass under the sandstone; they are much contorted, and undulate in a succession of ridges and hollows along the shore. These beds contain an abundance of the remains of marine animals. In the calcareous shales, which are similar in mineral character and organic contents to the Calp in Ireland, there are many fossils, several of them being coated over with iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, and when recently washed by the tide, the dark grey rocks seem studded with golden ornaments.

"A white flaggy sandstone underlies these calcareous beds, and contains a remarkable vermiform fossil, the nature of which has not yet been satisfactorily determined. The limestone and sandstone beds are cut through, nearly

perpendicularly, by a small basaltic dike, which runs from the shore into the sea in a perfectly straight direction. It is only four feet wide; but standing above the stratified beds, and appearing like a wall built up by human hands, it is a singular and interesting object. The adjacent beds are not affected by it either in position or structure.

“Proceeding southwards, arenaceous shales with ironstone nodules, thick beds of blue limestone, and another stratum of Calp rise out from beneath the flaggy sandstone. But nearly opposite to Howick village, these beds are cut off, by a great fault, which has rent the beds and considerably altered their position. This fault slopes to the south, and the strata on the north side have been thrown up; it is filled partly with shattered fragments of limestone and calp, and with basalt; it is in fact a small vein containing, and mixed with the veinstones, galena or sulphuret of lead. It runs in the direction of east by north; and as a lead mine was formerly worked at Little Houghton, both are probably parts of the same vein. This great rent in the earth's surface appears to be the result of the volcanic outbursts, which threw up from the molten depths, the basalts spread over the eastern part of the district; for there is a mass of amorphous basalt in this vein, connected with a stratum of basalt forced in between the limestone and sandstone on the north side of the dike, the sandstone being in a shivered and indurated state. In the basaltic mass, small but fine crystals of quartz, some of them amethystine, have been found.

“On both sides, the beds rise towards the fault: on the north side the dip is at a high angle to the north-east; but on the south side it is E.S.E. The series of beds is also different; for, on the south side, neither the limestone nor the Calp appears. From this point onward to Howick Burn, there are sandstones of great thickness, arenaceous and carbonaceous shales, and beds of coal, in which are well-preserved and characteristic specimens of the carboniferous flora. Several of the sandstone layers exhibit well-defined ripple marks. Although these beds are of great thickness, the only calcareous strata are a very impure buff limestone of one foot thick, with a coarse plate-bed holding calcareous matter; both containing marine fossils.

“Near to the Howick Boat House, the high tide in 1849 laid bare a submarine forest, giving evidence of a change of level in the coast within a comparatively recent period. This forest consisted of a number of oak, fir, elder, and hazel trees, some lying prostrate, and others still rooted and having short upright-stems; hazel nuts were also found: these vegetables were embedded in peat. Similar forests extending into the sea have been observed at various parts of the eastern coast. I have seen them at Newton by the sea, and at Hartlepool, where a six-feet deposit of vegetable matter is covered over with a large accumulation of recent marine shells.”

Howick was held of the barony of Muschampe, in the reign of Henry III., but we find it shortly afterwards the property of Adam Rybaud, who rendered for it the service of one knight to William de Vesci. In the year 1317, Hentercombe, one of the representatives of the Muschampes, died, seised of a moiety of the manor, the other half being possessed by the Greys of

Chillingham, who in a short time, became the owners of the whole manor, which they have since retained. The family of Grey, which is very ancient in Northumberland, first attained the peerage in the reign of Edward IV., and it is observable that the Gray family of Scotland bear the same arms as the Greys of the north of England. As Northumberland, at one period, was considered part of Scotland, it is possible that Lord Grey of Chillingham, in this county, whose predecessor came over with the Conqueror, granted Broxmouth in Roxburghshire to a younger son of the family, from whom all the Grays of Scotland are thought to be descended. Sir Hugh de Gray was proprietor of Broxmouth in 1214, and his descendant Sir Andrew Gray was summoned as a lord of parliament, in 1437. Sir Thomas Grey of Heaton and Wark, younger son of Sir Thomas Grey of Chillingham, by Jane, daughter of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and younger brother of John Grey, first Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy, K.G. who died in 1421, was the direct ancestor of the present peer, who is lineally descended from Sir Edward Grey of Howick, fourth son of Sir Ralph Grey of Chillingham and Wark. This Sir Edward Grey died in 1632; his descendant Sir Henry Grey, Sheriff of Northumberland in 1736, was created a baronet by George II. in 1746; he died in 1749, leaving issue by Hannah, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Fallowden, Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, second baronet, M.P. for Northumberland, who died unmarried in 1808, and Sir Charles Grey, who was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Grey of Howick, in May 1801, and was further advanced to be Earl Grey and Viscount Howick, in April 1806; his lordship died in 1807, and was succeeded by his son Charles, Earl Grey, formerly M.P. for this county, who married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William Brabazon Ponsonby, since created Lord Ponsonby, by Louisa, daughter of Richard Viscount Molesworth. On the death of this nobleman in 1845, he was succeeded by his son Henry, the present Earl, who is Lord-Lieutenant and custos-rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, a privy-councillor, and an official trustee of the British Museum. His lordship has been successively under-secretary for the Colonies, under-secretary for the Home Department, secretary at war, and secretary of state for the Colonies.

THE VILLAGE of Howick is situated about a mile from the sea, and is principally inhabited by the families of the servants of Earl Grey. THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is an elegant fabric in the Grecian style, erected upon the site of the old church, which was built previous to the year 1140. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, valued in the Liber Regis at £36 13s. 4d. Patron the Bishop of Durham; rector, the Rev. Dixon Brown. Here is a daily school, supported by an endowment. The interest of £100 bequeathed in 1749 by Sir Henry Grey, is annually distributed amongst the poor.

HOWICK HALL, erected in 1787, from designs by Paine, is a noble mansion situated in a beautiful park, watered by two streams which unite in the grounds. Near the eastern side of the park are the remains of a Roman encampment, where several Roman coins and other antiquities have been discovered.

**BIOGRAPHY.**—Dr. Isaac Basire was chaplain to King Charles I., and rector of this parish. During the parliamentary wars, he clung with great tenacity to the royal cause, but at length being forced to quit the kingdom, he passed over to the continent, where he formed the resolution of propagating the doctrines of the Church of England among the Greeks, Arabians, Egyptians, &c., and travelled through Apulia, Naples, Sicily, the Morea, &c., into Syria and Palestine. During his journey he collated the several confessions of faith of the Greeks, Armenians, Jacobites, Maronites, &c., which he kept by him in their own languages. After fifteen years of incessant labour he returned to England, and Charles II., being restored about the same period, restored him to his former benefices, viz. :—the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and the rectory of Howick. He died on October 12th, 1676.

**CHARITIES.**—Magdalen Grey, by her will dated 6th April, 1709, left £300 on trust, which has been devoted to Howick Free School; and Sir Henry Grey in 1749, gave to the same establishment, £200, to be put out at interest for the use of the said school. He also gave to the poor of Howick parish £5 a year for ever, to be distributed by the heads of the parish, on the 21st of November, in every year.

**DIRECTORY.**—The Right Honourable Henry Earl Grey, Howick Hall; Rev. Dixon Brown, rector; and Robert Barr, schoolmaster.

### LESBURY PARISH.

LESBURY is a parish comprising the townships of Alnmouth, Bilton, and Lesbury, and is bounded on the north by Long Houghton, on the west by Alnwick, on the south by High Buston and Shilbottle, and on the east by the German Ocean. It contains 2,624 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 874; in 1811, 858; in 1821, 982; in 1831, 976; in 1841, 1,108; and in 1851, it had increased to 1,238 souls. A portion of this parish extends across the river Aln into Coquetdale Ward.

ALNMOUTH, or, as it is often called, Alemouth, is a township and small port, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The township comprises an area of 579 acres, and its rateable value is £1,340. Population in 1801, 350; in 1811, 353; in 1821, 406; in 1831, 415; in 1841, 480; and in 1851, 488 souls. THE VILLAGE and Port of Alnmouth is situated, as its name implies, at the mouth of the Aln. It occupies a high and airy situation, upon a promontory between the river and the sea, about five miles E.S.E. of Alnwick, and carries on a considerable trade in the exportation of corn, while large quantities of timber and merchandise are imported from Holland. The ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stood upon an eminence near the sea, but it has been almost washed away by tidal action, and would have entirely disappeared had it not been protected by a wall erected by the Duke of Northumberland. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, erected by the late Mr. John Appleby, a corn merchant in the village. A school is held in the chapel, and twenty poor children receive a gratuitous education, Mr. Appleby having left £20 per annum for that purpose. William Burn, teacher.

POST OFFICE, ALNMOUTH, Robert Simpson, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Alnwick, at 11-45 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3-15 p.m.

Armstrong James, tailor	Heatley Henry, master mariner
Brown Jane, vict. <i>Ship Inn</i>	Marshall James, custom house officer
Blythe John, tailor	Robinson John, boot and shoemaker
Burn William, schoolmaster	Robson Andrew, relieving officer, and registrar of births and deaths for the Warkworth district
Charlton Mr. Thomas	Simpson Edward, baker
Crozier Christopher, draper	Simpson Mr. John
Dickson Archibald, corn merchant and herring curer	Simpson John, tailor
Edmondson Mrs. Mary	Simpson Joseph, grocer
Edmondson James	Simpson Robert, shipowner and agent
Elliott, the Misses S. & A. lodging house	Strother William, Esq.
Gibb Robert, master mariner	Thompson Rev. Moorhouse, M.A. curate
Gowens William, vict. and stonemason, <i>Red Lion</i>	Walby William, gardener
Hunter Thomas, vict. <i>Royal Oak</i> , Aln-mouth-road	Young John, harbour master
	Young William, boot and shoemaker

BILTON is a township and hamlet in the above parish, situated on the south side of the Aln, in the east division of Coquett-dale Ward. THE HAMLET of Bilton is pleasantly situated on the road leading from Alnwick to Warkworth, about three miles south-east by east of the latter place. Here is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick railway, and for the Alnwick branch line. BILTON HOUSE, the residence of Thomas Tate, Esq., is finely situated on an eminence which commands many fine views of the surrounding country.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Tate, yeoman, and land agent and valuator to the Duke of Northumberland, Bilton House; William Pender, blacksmith; John Straughan, shopkeeper; and George Taylor, farmer, Bilton Barns.

LESBURY, a township and village, gives name to the parish in which it is situated. The area of the township, inclusive of the hamlets of Bilton, Hawk-hill, and Wooden, which are united with Lesbury for the relief of the poor, though distinct for every other purpose, is 2,054 acres, and its rateable value is £8,116 15s. 9d. The Duke of Northumberland is landowner. Population in 1801, 524; in 1811, 505; in 1821, 576; in 1831, 561; in 1841, 628; and in 1851, 750 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Lesbury is situated on the northern bank of the Aln, over which there is a neat stone bridge, three and a half miles east by south of Alnwick. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, has been recently repaired and beautified. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £8 2s. 10d.; gross income, £282, and is in the patronage of the Crown. Rev. Moorhouse Thompson, curate. A new vicarage has been erected during the present year. Here is a National School, and an extensive corn-mill. In November, 1850, several cist-vaens, or stone coffins, were discovered on the summit of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from Lesbury, and near to the Newcastle and Berwick railway. This hill is one of the Boulder formation, which modify, in a peculiar manner, the physical features of the eastern part of Northumberland. It commands a fine view of Alnmouth Bay, and of the vale of the Aln, with the Cheviots in the background. Five cist-vaens were opened all differ-

ing from each other in size, and lying in different directions; they were, however, constructed in a similar manner. The clay subsoil had been hollowed out to the depth of from two to four feet, and slabs of stone, generally four, were placed on edge against each other, so as to form a quadrangular space; these were covered with a larger slab, and above this, large stones were heaped up to the height of more than two feet. The structure was simple and rude enough. No cement had been used, no ornament or inscription appeared, the only indication of the use of a tool being a few marks on the covering slabs, similar to those made by a mason's pick. The slabs were regularly bedded grey sandstones, such as are found *in situ* on the neighbouring coast, and the stones piled up to form the artificial tumulus, or barrow, were the boulders of basalt, limestone, and sandstone, which occur abundantly in the boulder-clay deposit of the neighbourhood.

**BIOGRAPHY.**—The Rev. Percival Stockdale, formerly vicar of this parish, was the only child of the Rev. Thomas Stockdale, vicar of Branxton. Having received a good education at Alnwick and Berwick, he, on the demise of his father, entered the army as a lieutenant in the 23rd regiment of foot, in which he served for some time. The regiment having received orders to embark for India, Lieutenant Stockdale resigned his commission, and two years afterwards received deacon's orders from Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham. He then went to London, where he spent his time in the society of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Brown, and Goldsmith. He afterwards became curate to Mr. Thorpe, the vicar of Berwick, but in a short time gave up his curacy, and embarked for Italy, where he read and wrote very assiduously. On his return in 1769, he translated "Tasso's Aminta," and shortly afterwards succeeded Dr. Guthrie, as editor of the "Critical Review." In 1782 he took priest's orders, and in the following year was presented by Lord Chancellor Thurlow with the living of Lesbury, to which the Duke of Northumberland added that of Long Houghton. Here he wrote his tragedy of "Ximenes," but in consequence of his declining health, he accepted an invitation to Tangiers, where he passed some time. On his return he wrote an elaborate "History of Gibraltar," which he subsequently destroyed. He afterwards wrote some poems, and published his "Lectures on the Poets," as also his "Memoirs of Himself," dedicated to the celebrated Miss Porter. He died at Lesbury, on September 14th, 1811, aged 78 years.

**CHARITIES.**—John Coulter, in 1742, left £20 to the poor of Lesbury, in respect of which £2 9s. 3d. was paid from a gallery erected in the church. The pews in this gallery are let, and the rents, amounting to £7 8s. 0d. per annum, are distributed by the minister and churchwardens at Christmas and Midsummer, in small sums among the poor of the parish.

**HAWKHILL** is a joint township with Lesbury, and is situated on the north bank of the Aln, about two and a half miles east by south of Alnwick. It is the property of Earl Grey, and consists of one farm in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Chrisp.

**WOODEN** is a hamlet in this township, but locally situated in Coquetdale Ward, four and a half miles south-east by south of Alnwick. It is exclusively occupied and farmed by Mr. Roger Buston, of Buston Hall.

Anderson Elizabeth, shopkeeper  
 Bayd William, shopkeeper  
 Bell Edward, vict. and blacksmith, *Blacksmiths' Arms*  
 Bell Robert, blacksmith  
 Boyle Stephen, shoemaker  
 Dawson Rev. Charles, vicar, Vicarage  
 Dickson Joseph, joiner and cartwright  
 Flintoff Walter, joiner and millwright  
 Forster William, cartwright  
 Moore Joseph, vict. *Northumberland Arms*  
 Reyners Samuel A. schoolmaster & parish clerk  
 Swan John, boot & shoemaker  
 Tate George, stonemason  
 Thompson William, clerk, Lesbury Mill

Wilson Edward, shopkeeper  
 Young Joseph, beer retailer

## Farmers

Buston Roger, Buston Hall  
 Cairns Ralph, Link Farm  
 Chrisp Thomas, Hawkhill  
 Dand Robert, Esq., Field House  
 Eadington James, & miller, Bilton Mill  
 Egdell Thomas, Waterside  
 Embleton Lucy, Foxton Hall  
 Embleton Thomas, Town Head  
 Gardner Robert, Waterside Farm  
 Swan Mark, and overseer, Hill Head  
 Wilson Charles, Hipsburn

## LONG HOUGHTON PARISH.

LONG HOUGHTON parish comprises the townships of Boulmer with Seaton House, Little Houghton, and Long Houghton, whose united area is 4,113 acres. It is bounded on the north by Howick and Embleton parishes, on the west by Alnwick parish, on the south by Lesbury, and on the east by the German ocean. The parish is about two miles in length by three in breadth, and coal, lead, and limestone, are the principal minerals. Its population in 1801, was 554; in 1811, 595; in 1821, 650; in 1831, 690; in 1841, 772; and in 1851, it had attained to 861 souls.

BOULMER AND SEATON HOUSE form a township in this parish, containing 391 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and the rateable value is £634 6s. It contained in 1801, 100; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 104; in 1831, 140; in 1841, 153; and in 1851, 149 inhabitants. From the estuary of the Aln to Howick Burn, there seems to have been at one time a vast forest of oaks, which has been submerged by the sea, the enormous roots of the trees are sometimes discovered, even now, by the removal of the sand. THE HAMLET of Boulmer is situated on the sea shore, about six miles east by north of Alnwick, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and persons engaged in fish-curing. It contains a school, which is partly endowed by the Duke of Northumberland, an inn, and two grocers' shops. Boulmer Bay, where the fishing boats are moored, might, with great facility, be converted into an excellent harbour, as the rocks form a natural basin eight hundred yards long, and four hundred yards broad, with a good entrance, which is twelve feet deep at low water. SEATON HOUSE, about half a mile south of Boulmer, is a small hamlet consisting of a farm house and a few cottages.

Directory.—Archibald Dickson, fish-curer; George Hudson, fish-curer; Henry Richardson, schoolmaster and grocer; Bartholomew Stephenson, innkeeper; and George Turner, grocer.

LITTLE HOUGHTON is a township and hamlet in the above-named parish, the property of Earl Grey. The township comprises an area of 753 acres, and its rateable value is £2,267. Its population in 1801, was 73; in 1811, 75; in 1821, 77; in 1831, 80; in 1841, 136; and in 1851, 165 souls.

A lead mine was opened in this township as early as 1763; and coal of a peculiar description has also been found. THE HAMLET of Little Houghton is pleasantly situated three and a half miles north-east by east of Alnwick. LITTLE MILL is another hamlet in this township.

DIRECTORY.—Henry P. Burrell, Esq.; John Elliott, farmer; and Archibald Hills, land agent.

LONG HOUGHTON is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The township contains 2,969 acres, and its rateable value is £5,013 13s. 6d. The number of the inhabitants in 1801, was 371; in 1811, 418; in 1821, 469; in 1831, 470; in 1841, 483; and in 1851, 547 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Long Houghton is situated about four and a half miles east by north of Alnwick. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain structure, containing several marble monuments to the memory of various members of the Roddam and Clarke families. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Alnwick, valued in the Liber Regis at £9 9s. 4d., gross income, £173. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; incumbent, the Rev. Henry Bell, B.A. The parish register commences in 1646. There is a Day and Sunday school in the village, and a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway.

RATCHEUGH CRAG is a romantic eminence, situated near the village, and is part of a range of basaltic eminences running inland from Cullernose. It commands an extensive prospect along the coast, up the vale of the Aln, and onward to the Cheviot Hills. With a slope to the east, it presents a bold cliff-like face to the west, formed of huge basaltic columns, capped with beds of carboniferous limestone, which, on the slope of the hill are covered with a metamorphic shale, containing the same fossils as those found in the "calp" at Howick.

CHARITIES.—Cuthbert Chessman, in 1729, bequeathed £3. per annum to the poor of Long Houghton town, to be paid at Christmas and Whitsuntide; and Stanton Neale, in 1814, gave an annuity of £10. to the poor of Long Houghton township, on Christmas day.

Bell Rev. Henry, vicar	<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Joiners</b>
Dennis Wm. stationmaster	Binks James, Pepper Moor	Marshall Thomas
Finlay R. schoolmaster	Bolam Christphr. Ratcheugh	Murray Thomas
Robinson John, butcher	Davison Michael, Long Bank	<b>Shopkeepers</b>
Wilson Robert, mason	Farm	Sheel George
	Dunn Josph. Denwick-In. End	Sheel George, and gardener
<b>Blacksmiths</b>	Elder Thomas, Howlet-hill	<b>Tailors</b>
Elder John	Farm	Pigg George
Robinson William	Forster John, Flowers Farm	Purvis John
	Grey Thomas, Harlow-hill	Robinson John J.
<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Grey Thomas, Low Stead	<b>Taverns</b>
Forster Edward	Sample Wm. Hall Farm	<i>Blue Bell</i> , Robert Murray
Murray Robert	Weatherburn Thomas, Snab-	<i>Blacksmiths' Arms</i> . H. Bell
Robinson Robert	leazes	Forster Jane, beerhouse

CONVEYANCE from the Railway Station, William Dennis, stationmaster

CARRIER.—To ALN Wick, George Sheel, on Saturdays

# COQUETDALE WARD.

COQUETDALE WARD is divided into four divisions, East, West, North, and South, and comprises two market towns Alnwick and Rothbury, twelve parishes, two parochial chapelries, and three extra-parochial places, besides six townships belonging to Warkworth parish, which is chiefly situated in Morpeth Ward. This large division of the county is bounded on the north by Bam-brough and Glendale Wards, on the west by Scotland, on the south by Morpeth and Tindale Wards, and on the east by the German Ocean. Its form is an irregular oval; its greatest length, from east to west, being thirty-six miles, whilst its extreme breadth from north to south, is about twenty miles, and its total area is 286,762 statute acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 17,122; in 1841, 20,997; and in 1851, 21,717 souls. The soil and aspect of this district vary greatly, from lofty and sterile wastes to valleys of great fertility. In the eastern part of the ward the surface slopes gently to the sea, and the soil produces abundant crops. There are also some excellent seams of coal and beds of freestone. Splendid meadows are found in the vale of Whittingham, while the most unproductive land in the county is found upon Rimside Moor. A light dry loam prevails in the vicinity of Rothbury, a cold wet loam is found on the banks of the Reed, and the north-western part of the ward is a mountainous region, furnishing pasturage to flocks of sheep, which are very numerous in the neighbourhood. The ward is well watered by the rivers Coquet, Reed, Aln, Breamish, and Till, and by many smaller streams. The following table exhibits the names of the parishes, their acreage, number of houses, and population in 1851:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Alnham .....	12,389	47	138	153	291
Alnwick .....	16,250	1,095	3,421	3,898	7,319
Alwinton .....	31,940	174	428	425	853
Brinkburn .....	3,378	47	118	107	225
Edlingham .....	12,348	140	382	368	742
Eglingham .....	23,361	343	957	1,043	2,000
Elsdon .....	74,917	303	785	858	1,643
Felton .....	12,830	325	796	778	1,574
Framlington (Long)....	4,962	135	269	280	549
Holystone .....	19,900	89	225	211	436
Ilderton .....	9,670	101	314	327	641
Ingram .....	11,304	30	104	94	198
Kidland .....	....	9	36	25	61
Ramshope .....	1,010	1	8	5	13
Rothbury .....	34,798	516	1,266	1,379	2,545
Shilbottle .....	7,704	256	642	656	1,298
Whittingham .....	17,484	357	907	998	1,905

## CHARITIES OF COQUETDALE WARD.

Date	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places & purposes applied.	Annual value.
	Alnwick Market Tolls (& rent charge)	Alnwick Grammar School	£11 18 9
1669.	Hugh Potter (rent charge)	Alnwick parish—poor	2 8 0
1701-2.	Thomas Clennell (interest)	Alwinton parish—poor	1 10 0
1703.	Martin Hall (rent charge)	Elsdon parish—poor	1 4 0
1704.	Margaret Hindmarsh (interest)	Eglingham parish—poor	2 0 0
1710.	George Fletcher (rent charge)	Master of Rothbury Grammar School	6 0 0
1719.	Rev. John Tomlinson (rents)	Apprenticing and sending poor scholars to the University, relief of poor householders, & Grammar School of Rothbury	249 8 0
1724.	William Potts (rent charge)	Alwinton parish—education	1 10 0
1726.	Ann Tate (interest)	Long Framlington School	12 4 9
1728.	Joseph Bilton (interest)	Brinkburn Chapelry — poor housekeepers	0 16 0
1731.	Benjamin Barton (interest)	Alnwick parish—poor and education	5 0 0
1738.	J. Selby (interest)	Alwinton parish—poor	1 0 0
1746.	John Hedley (interest)	Elsdon parish—poor	0 7 6
1751.	Henry Strother (interest)	Vicar or education in Shilbottle parish	12 10 0
1751.	Henry Strother (interest)	School in township of Newton & education in Shilbottle	5 0 0
1759.	Thomas Heron (pew rents)	Felton parish — poor not receiving parish relief	5 0 0
1765.	F. Strother (interest)	Shilbottle parish—poor one moiety, the other to Newton School	5 0 0
1770.	F. Strother (interest)	Newton School	4 0 0
1779.	William Hall (dividends)	Castron School	4 12 6
1806.	William Dixon (interest)	Harbottle School	18 0 0
1807.	Mary Taylor (dividends)	Alnwick parish—poor	4 7 10
	Robert Hazelrig (rent charge)	Felton parish—poor	5 0 0
1814.	— Neale (rent charge)	Alnwick township—poor	10 0 0
1826.	Ann Tate (interest)	Long Framlington School	12 4 9
1827.	Matthew Hedley (rent charge)	Poor of Whittingham on Christmas day	6 10 0
Total.....			£387 12 1

## COQUETDALE WARD—EAST DIVISION.

## ALNWICK PARISH.

ALNWICK parish is situated partly in the eastern division of Coquetdale Ward, and partly in the southern division of Bambrough Ward. It is bounded on the north and west by the parishes of Eglingham and Edlingham, on the south and east by Lesbury and Shilbottle parishes, and comprises the townships of Alnwick, Alnwick South Side, Abbey Lands, Canongate,

Denwick, and Hulne Park, whose united area is 16,250 acres. The population in 1801, was 4,719; in 1811, 5,426; in 1821, 5,926; in 1831, 6,788; in 1841, 6,626; and in 1851, 7,319 souls. The soil varies very much, a great part of it being moorland, a considerable portion, however, consists of highly ornamented pleasure grounds. The mineral productions of the parish are coal, freestone, limestone, whinstone, and marble. We are indebted to George Tate, Esq., F.G.S., for the following article on the geology of this parish.

**GEOLOGY.**—The mountains of Scotland are known to be much older than the Alps, and the whole island has probably a much less elevation now than belonged to its early age. Many of the rivers on the east coast of England, such as the Aln, the Coquet, the Tyne, the Wear, and others, have no flat alluvial estuary, but flow betwixt steep and abrupt banks down to the ocean. They are like fragmental or upper branches of large rivers. The east coast is a wasting shore generally, and the action of the sea, with a long and continued subsidence of the land, may have gradually wasted and submerged a large area of the country which existed previous to any written records of history, and far beyond the reach of tradition. The ruins of a submerged forest have recently been washed bare by the waves on the shore, near to Howick, and traces of this character exist on many other portions of the shores of England; betwixt the Mersey and the Dee, on the west, such remains are found. At Alemouth, properly *Alnemouth*, in the parish of Lesbury, the old burial ground has been washed away by the sea; and with bones of men are found those of horses, supposed to have been slaughtered in border skirmishes.

The relative positions of the boulder formation, the carboniferous limestone, and the basaltic dikes or outbursts, are exemplified in a most interesting manner at Ratcheugh, about three miles from Alnwick. The basalt may there be seen interstratified with the limestone, having broken through the lower sedimentary beds: in one part it is intercalated betwixt them; in another part it covers them. The metamorphic action of the basalt is very marked; the limestone beds in contact with it have been changed into crystalline marble, and the shell into porcellanous jasper. At Hawkhill, the estate of Earl Grey, a portion of the under-beds of the carboniferous limestone has recently been bared, for the purpose of obtaining the rock: the surface is found to be polished and scored with parallel groves, running north and south, exactly resembling the polished and striated surfaces observed in Switzerland, on the flats and bottoms of the valleys occupied by glaciers. Volcanic rocks of basalt, greenstone, trachyte, porphyry, &c., are found in all parts of the earth's crust. They have ruptured every formation; and, where in contact, they have changed the character of all kinds of rocks. Chalk has been converted into granular marble, and coal into coke. They may be seen in narrow dikes, leagues in length, and sometimes in huge shapeless masses. The dikes have penetrated the divided strata from unknown depths, evidently in a fluid or semi-fluid state, as thin horizontal sheets are found intercalated between the regular beds, or overlying them; and in the vicinity of the larger masses

the rocks are broken, contorted, and thrown back into confusion. The county of Northumberland is traversed by several large dikes, and numerous smaller ones. These trappan rocks are by geologists considered to have had their origin in active volcanoes.

The polished surfaces and striated markings are also common over vast areas of the earth's surface, as are also blocks of stone, termed "erratic" some of which are a few inches, others several yards in diameter. They are strewn by thousands over Great Britain, and by myriads over the sandy countries of the north of Germany, in the valleys of Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia, and North America. Many of them have one side flat, polished, and grooved in the same manner as the surface of the rocks forming the regular strata. Icebergs, holding these stones imbedded, and being driven by the ocean-currents and wind over shoals where their surfaces would be rubbed and ground against the strata, would produce the appearances seen; and glaciers are known to carry along with them fragments of rock of all sizes, which are rubbed and ground as the whole mass of ice descends. The geological phenomena observed near Alnwick are common to many countries on either side the intermediate equatorial and warmer regions—over vast areas of the globe. They speak of a cold climate, and of change.

The town of Alnwick stands on the south bank of the Aln, at a considerable elevation above the bed of the river, on the boulder formation, or "northern drift," which in several parts of the county overlies the carboniferous formation. The northern drift consists of many beds of sand, gravel, erratic boulders, and clay, irregularly interstratified with each other; it is of variable thickness. The following section, taken when water was bored for on the north-west outskirts of the town, will show the general character and succession of the formation:—

	Ft.	In.
Gravel .....	7	0
Sharp sand .....	3	6
Gravel .....	3	6
Gravel and erratic boulders .....	4	0
Tough red clay in which boulders are generally imbedded ....	5	0
Sharp sand with water .....	9	0
Below these were beds belonging to the carboniferous series, viz:—		
Grey clay or shale .....	23	6
Slaty sandstone .....	13	0
Grey metal .....	0	6
Sandstones and shale .....	17	0
Total depth.....	86	0

On the south-west part of the town the subsoil is very damp, being sand, saturated with water, resting on clay. Some of the buildings in this district, as for example the Scientific Institute, stand on piles driven into the sand. The river Aln, in portions of its upper channel, flows over sandstone beds; but opposite to the town, and for the most part of its course onward to the sea,

it runs through portions of the northern drift, and passes over a sandy mud, and in some parts a gravelly channel. The mountain-limestone formation extends over the parish and neighbourhood of Alnwick; it consists of limestones, calcareous shales, sandstones, coal, and carbonaceous shales, with ironstone nodules interstratified. The limestone and calcareous shales contain remains of corals, crinoids, mollusks, and fish, characteristic of the lower beds of the mountain limestone,

The sandstones and carbonaceous shales yield remains of plants identical with those found in the Newcastle coalfield, such as *Stigmaria ficoides*, and some species of calamites, lepidodendron, and sigillaria. The Northumberland mountain-limestone is of the same age, and presents similar characteristics, as that which is found in Fifeshire. This formation also extends over a wide area in Russia. The limestones worked in this parish produce lime of the best quality, and excellent sandstones for building purposes are abundant and accessible. The coal obtained in the neighbourhood is not well adapted for domestic use. The inclination of the mountain limestone strata in the county is varied, the angle depending chiefly on their relation to the porphyry of the Cheviot, from which they generally dip, yet modified, especially in the eastern part of the county, by basaltic dikes and outbursts, in the neighbourhood of which the beds are broken and contorted. Basaltic rocks overlying portions of the strata are found to the south-west of Alnwick. The rocks in Alnwick parish generally dip south-east.

Proceeding from the sea coast, in a line north-west, the strata rise towards Alnwick, and the relation of the beds in Alnwick parish to the contiguous formations may be distinctly seen. At Radcliff the coal measures, which are a continuation of the Newcastle coalfield, will be passed over. At Warkworth the millstone-grit will be found rising from beneath the coalfield. At Newton-on-the-Moor and Shilbottle, where one of the best seams of coal in the country is worked, the uppermost beds of the mountain-limestone rise up from below the millstone grit, and from beneath these again the Alnwick Moor limestones crop out. The chief beds of limestone in Alnwick parish appear in the elevated grounds at Hobberlaw and Alnwick Moor; but the hills to the north of Alnwick, and the highest hills on the moor, which are 800 feet above sea-level, are formed of masses of gritty sandstone. On the shore near Howick the limestone beds may be seen bent in curved lines, and the characteristic fossils of the formation may be obtained in abundance. On the declivity of the highest hills in Alnwick Moor, there are several springs of water, which, coming out of the sand-stone rocks, are remarkably bright. Along the acclivity of the hill ranging from Clayport Bank to Rugley, are several powerful springs, probably containing some portion of carbonate of lime, as the limestone beds are near to them. Some other springs in the neighbourhood of Alnwick are strongly impregnated with iron.

#### BOROUGH OF ALNWICK.

ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland, is situated on a declivity near the banks of the Aln, about thirty-three miles north by west of Newcastle,

and 306 north by west of London. The population in 1851 amounted to 6,231 souls, of which 2,882 were males, and 3,348 females. The town is well built, the houses are modern, and in general constructed of freestone, many of them are of considerable elegance. Four bridges cross the Aln in the neighbourhood of the town, one of which, situated at the northern extremity, is a fine stone structure of three arches. The streets are well paved, spacious, and lighted with gas. Alnwick had formerly four gates, defended by massive towers, of which Bondgate is the only one remaining, and is at present used as a prison. There is a spacious Market Place and Town Hall, in which the courts for the county are held, and the members of parliament for the northern division of the county are elected. The most important building is the Castle, to which we shall devote a separate article.

History is silent with regard to the foundation and rise of the town of Alnwick, though it is the opinion of antiquarians that it owes its origin to the Romans, but it is certain that it was inhabited during the Saxon period of our history, and that Gilbert Tyson, one of the most powerful of the Northumbrian chiefs, was the proprietor of the castle at the time of the Norman Conquest. Few remains of antiquity are found in the neighbourhood, and hence it has been inferred, that the various armies, which at different periods invaded the country, did not remain in this place for any length of time. In the reign of Rufus, the town was besieged by Malcolm III. of Scotland, who was killed along with his son before its walls. It was captured by David of Scotland in the year 1135, but was restored to the English crown by treaty in the following year. Alnwick appears to have been very inauspicious to the Scottish kings, for William the Lion was taken prisoner here, while besieging the castle in 1174. It is related that William, attended by sixty followers, was engaged in tilting at a short distance to the west of the Castle, when he was suddenly attacked by a party of horsemen, who had advanced from Newcastle to the relief of the place. At their first appearance, he mistook them for a party of his own men, but on seeing their banner, he struck his shield with his lance, and rode forward to encounter them, exclaiming, "Now let us prove who is the truest knight." His horse was killed at the first shock, and he himself thrown to the ground and made prisoner. About a quarter of a mile from the Castle, to the left of the road going to Hulne Park, there is a stone set up near the spot where tradition says the king was captured. The Scottish monarch was subsequently ransomed for the sum of £100,000. Alexander, the son of William the Lion, came to Alnwick in 1210, to render homage to king John, and five years afterwards the barons of the north had recourse to the same Alexander for protection against the tyranny of the English monarch, and in order to obtain it did homage to Alexander at Felton. This proceeding so incensed John, that he marched northward in the depth of winter, and caused Alnwick and several other towns to be laid in ashes. It was again destroyed by fire in the year 1448, by the Scots under the command of James Douglas, Lord of Balveny. In the reign of Edward IV., the English army commanded by the Dukes of Albany and Gloucester, was marshalled at Alnwick, previous to an invasion

of Scotland; and in the reign of Henry VIII., 1543, a few days previous to the memorable battle of Flodden, wherein James IV. of Scotland lost his life, an army of 26,000 men was detained at Alnwick for some time, in consequence of the heavy rains which rendered the roads impassable.

The renowned house of Percy, which may number among its ensigns those of the royal lines of England and Scotland, of Normandy and Brittany, of France, Castile, and Leon, had its origin in Denmark, being descended from Mainfred, a Danish noble, who united with Rollo in the subjugation of Normandy, in 912, and adopted the name of De Percy from his acquired possessions in that province. Sixth in descent from him was William de Percy, who came over with the Conqueror and married Emma, daughter of Cospatic, the Saxon Earl of Northumberland, whose estates had been seized and conferred upon the Percy, for the war their owner levied against the Normans. Sir Henry Percy, the renowned "Hotspur," was eldest son of Henry, fourth Baron of Alnwick, and first Earl of Northumberland, and was father of the second earl. The sixth earl was persecuted by Henry VIII. for his early attachment to Anne Boleyn, and died without issue, when the honours were conferred upon his nephew, Thomas, by Queen Mary. This Thomas, Earl of Northumberland, was one of the Wardens General of the Marches, and defeated the Scotch in two engagements, near Cheviot and Swinton, in 1557, and the following year. He was one of the lords who protested against the validity of Anglican ordinations, and in concert with the Earl of Westmoreland, headed an insurrection in the north which had for its object the restoration of the old religion. The undertaking, however, failed, and the Earl of Northumberland was beheaded at York. He was succeeded by his brother Henry, who had remained, during the insurrection, a firm adherent of Elizabeth. He was summoned to the parliament held in 1576, by the title of Earl of Northumberland and Baron Percy, but being suspected of plotting to place Mary, Queen of Scots, upon the English throne, he was committed to the Tower, where he was found dead in his bed, on the 21st June, 1585. Henry, his eldest son, the ninth Earl, succeeded him, and was one of those volunteer lords who hired vessels to accompany Charles Howard, Lord High Admiral of England, against the Spanish Armada, but, on a bare suspicion of being implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, he was severely fined and imprisoned. He was afterwards arraigned before the Star Chamber, by whose sentence he was fined three hundred thousand pounds, rendered incapable of holding office, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. In the Tower he devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits, pensioned several learned men, and was accustomed to have so many mathematicians and scientific men at his table, that he was surnamed "Henry the Wizard." His liberal patronage of science has won for him a prouder title, that of the Mæcenas of his age. Having paid the enormous fine imposed upon him, he regained his liberty in 1621, and died at his seat at Petworth, in 1632, leaving six children, the two eldest of whom dying without issue, he was succeeded by his third son, Algernon, who became the tenth Earl of Northumberland. This Algernon was about thirty years of age when the titles and estates of his ancestors devolved upon

him. He acted under several commissions from the parliament, during the civil wars, and made every effort to save the life of the king. He subsequently took an active part in the restoration of Charles II, and dying at Petworth, in 1668, was succeeded by his only son Josceline, who was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Northumberland and Sussex. He died in 1670, leaving an only child, the Lady Elizabeth Percy, heiress, with his large possessions, to the baronies only, the other honours becoming extinct. She married, thirdly, (having been twice a widow and thrice a wife before she was sixteen years of age), Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who assumed her name, and their son, Algernon Seymour, Earl of Hertford and Egremont, and eighth Duke of Somerset, succeeded his father as Baron Percy, and was created Earl of Northumberland, with remainder to the husband of his only child, the Lady Elizabeth, who married Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., of Stamoick, in the County of York. This lady succeeded as Baroness Percy, and Sir Hugh as Earl of Northumberland, and Baron Warkworth. He assumed the name of Percy, and was created Baron Louvaine, of Alnwick, Earl Percy, and Duke of Northumberland, which dignities he enjoyed till his death, in 1786, when they were inherited by his eldest son, who dying in 1817, in the 75th year of his age, was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland, upon whose demise, in 1847, the estates and honours of this ancient house were inherited by his brother, Algernon Percy, the present Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Northumberland, Earl Percy, Baron Percy, Baron Lucy, Baron Fitzpayne, Poynings, Bryan, Latimer, Warkworth, and Prudhoe. His grace is a Knight of the Garter, and was First Lord of the Admiralty in the Earl of Derby's Cabinet. The Duke is also a retired rear-admiral in the royal navy, constable of Launceston Castle, president of the Royal Institution, a privy councillor, D.C.L., and F.R.S.

ALNICK CASTLE, one of the principal seats of the noble family of Percy, is situated on the south side of the River Aln, on an elevation which gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it almost an impregnable fortress. It is believed to have been founded in the time of the Romans, although no part of the original structure is now remaining. The zig-zag fret-work round the arch that leads into the inner court, is evidently of Saxon architecture, and yet it is suggested by Grose that this was probably not the most ancient entrance, for under the flag tower, before that part of the castle was rebuilt, was the appearance of a gateway, that had been walled up, directly fronting the present exterior gate-house towards the town. This castle appears to have been a place of great strength immediately after the Conquest, but from length of time and the various shocks which it had sustained in ancient times, it had become almost a ruin, when by the death of Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, it devolved, as has been seen, together with all the estates of this great barony, to the family of its present illustrious possessors, "who immediately," says Grose, "set to repair the same, and with the most consummate taste and judgment, restored and embellished it as much as possible, in the true Gothic style; so that it may deservedly be considered as one of the noblest and most magnificent models of a great baronial castle."

Alnwick castle contains about five acres within its walls, which are flanked with sixteen towers and turrets, affording a complete set of offices suitable to its magnitude and dignity. Like other ancient fortresses in the north, that of Alnwick has large stone figures of armed men, placed at regular intervals on the parapet of the battlements. "Nothing can be more striking than the effect at first entrance within its walls, from the town, when through a dark gloomy gateway of considerable length and depth, the eye suddenly emerges into one of the most splendid scenes that can be imagined, and is presented at once with the great body of the inner castle, surrounded with fair semicircular towers, finely swelling to the eye, and gaily adorned with pinnacles, figures, battlements, &c. The impression is still further heightened by the successive entrance into the second and third courts through great massy towers, till the stranger reaches the inner court, in the very centre of this splendid pile." From this court the entrance to the castle is by a staircase of singular form, the roof of which is ornamented with a series of one hundred and twenty shields of arms, as borne by the different alliances of the Percy family. The first room, forty-two feet in length by eighty-nine in breadth, is hung with portraits of the successive Earls of Northumberland. The drawing-room is forty-seven feet long by thirty-six broad, and contains a splendid oriel window. The dining-room is fifty-four feet long, twenty-one feet wide, and twenty-seven feet high. The chapel fills all the space of the middle ward, and its architectural features are derived from ancient and approved models; its great east window is copied from one of the finest in York Minster, the groining of the roof from that of King's College Chapel Cambridge, and the walls are said to be painted in the manner of the celebrated cathedral of Milan, and present the genealogical table of the house of Northumberland. The library is a very fine room suitably furnished and elegantly ornamented. In the upper apartment of the Constable's Tower there are 1,500 stand of arms, which are arranged in beautiful order, and were used by the Percy tenantry, during the time that England was menaced with a French invasion.

ALNWICK ABBEY. — This was formerly an abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. James. It was founded in the year 1147, by Eustace Fitz John, who, by his marriage with Beatrice, the daughter and heiress of Ivo de Vesci became Lord of the barony of Alnwick. From the charter of foundation addressed to William de Sancta Barbara, Bishop of Durham, it appears that the above named Eustace Fitz John amply endowed it out of his baronial possessions, annexing to it the village of Hinchliff, with its demesnes, wastes, and the service of half the tenants; two parts of the tithes of the lordships of Tuggall, Alnham, Hey-send, and Chatton; one moiety of the tithes and two bovates of land at Gyson, the church of Haugh, the lands of Ridley and Morewick Haugh, together with the liberty of erecting a corn mill on the river Coquet, and of raising as much corn on the wastes there, as the convent could plough, with the liberty to grind at the "*punder's mill, mulcture free.*" He also granted the canons, for their table, a tithe of all the venison and pork killed

in his parks and forests, and of all fish taken in his fishery by his order, and a salt work at Warkworth. In addition to the extensive endowments just mentioned, William de Vesci, the son of Eustace, "for the health of his soul and that of his father Eustace and his mother Beatrice, and of his ancestors," granted three charters, by which he gave to God and the church of the Holy Mary of Alnwick, and to the canons of the Premonstratensian order there serving God, the church of Chatton with every thing pertaining thereunto, the church of Chillingham, and the church of Alnham in free and perpetual alms. The canons also held the advowsons and appropriations of St. Dunstan's, in Fleet-street, London, and of Sakenfield, in Yorkshire; also lands at Chatton and Fallosen, and four tenements and a garden in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From the chronicles of this abbey, which are preserved in the library of King's College, Cambridge, it appears that several of the Percies were interred here. The abbots of this house were summoned to the several parliaments held during the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. At the Dissolution, the annual revenues of this abbey were estimated at £189 15s. 0d. by Dugdale, and £194 7s. 0d. by Speed, there being then thirteen canons. The site was granted, in the fourth year of the reign of Edward VI. to Ralph Sadler, and Lawrence Winnington, but it was afterwards sold, with its demesnes, to Sir Francis Brandling, Knt., and came subsequently into the possession of the Doubleday family, from whom it passed to the Hewitsons who sold the portion containing the abbey to the Duke of Northumberland. Of the abbey buildings, the gateway tower alone remains, which, from the style of its architecture, and the armorial bearings with which it is adorned, appears to be of more modern date than the foundation of the house. The tower is of an oblong form, and possesses on each corner, an exploratory turret, while other portions of the building, which are in excellent preservation, show that it has been built as a defence to the conventual structure which it adjoined.

#### CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

THE PARISH CHURCH of Alnwick is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel. It is an ancient structure, situated to the north-west of the town, at the end of Bailiffgate. The date of its erection cannot be ascertained, though from the architecture of the arches, and from the arms of the Vesci family being on different parts, and the arms of Percy on one of the caps of the pillars, it is supposed to have been built about the year 1300. It contains few monuments of any importance. On repairing the north aisle in 1816, two statues were found, one of them represents a person with his hands and feet bound, and his body transfixured with arrows; this is supposed to be a statue of St. Sebastian. The other is apparently the figure of a king, having a crown on his head, a ball and sceptre in his hands, and a purse at his girdle. It is not known what personage this is intended to represent. In the chancel is the recumbent figure of a female, who appears to have belonged to some religious order. The surcoat, helmet and gloves,

with the funeral achievements, of the Dukes of Northumberland hang against the wall. This church has been frequently repaired, but much of its original character still remains. There was formerly a chantry in this church, dedicated to our Lady, which was founded by Henry, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Henry VI. Its revenues were augmented, from time to time, by grants from pious individuals, and seems to have risen rapidly, as it only existed for 100 years. At the Dissolution it possessed forty-four burgages in various parts of the town of Alnwick, containing in all eleven acres. As the forty-four burgages only produced a rental of £12 13s. 4d. in 1547, they must have been chiefly small cottages, and small properties, which, after the suppression of the religious houses, were granted to several individuals. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, rated in the Liber Regis at £15; and in the parliamentary returns at £106. The endowments are £800 private benefactions, £200 royal bounty, and £2,100 parliamentary grant; gross income, £175. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Incumbent, the Rev. Court Granville, M.A.; curate, Rev. Henry Miles, B.A.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, situated in the Green Bat, is a neat structure in the early English style of architecture, erected in 1847. Rev. Charles Charlton, M.A., incumbent.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH is situated in Bailiffgate. It is a neat edifice, and has long been served by priests of the Society of Jesus. Rev. Sidney Woollett, S.J., priest.

CHAPELS.—THE BETHEL CHAPEL, in Chapel-street, belongs to the Methodist New Connexion, and has a small library attached to it. The INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, situated in St. Michael's-lane, was erected in 1816, but the congregation has existed since 1731. THE PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE, in Pottergate, was rebuilt in 1780, by a congregation which had existed from a period anterior to the Revolution of 1688. Rev. John Walker, minister. THE UNITARIANS have a small chapel in Correction House Yard, in which they have assembled since 1817. There is also the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Clayport-street, the Rev. William Leamont, minister; the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Lisburn-street, Rev. William Donaldson, minister; and the WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, Old Chapel-lane, Rev. James Dunbar, minister.

SCHOOLS.—THE BOROUGH SCHOOLS are situated in Dispensary-street, and were established for the education of the freemen's children of the borough. The Grammar School, which forms a portion of this establishment, is endowed principally from the corn-tolls, granted in 1649, by Algernon, Earl of Northumberland. This income, which has considerably decreased of late years, is augmented by a voluntary gift from the corporation, and all sons of freemen who apply are taught classics free. The master is also allowed to take pay scholars. George Meaby, B.A., head master. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL is situated in Howick-street, James Cronin and Rosetta Palmer, teachers. THE BRITISH SCHOOL is in Bondgate. John Elleathrope, teacher. ALNWICK NATIONAL SCHOOLS are situated in Pottergate, Robert

W. Irving and Margaret Irving, teachers. THE DUKE'S SCHOOL, in the Green Bat, was erected and founded for 200 poor boys, by the Duke of Northumberland in 1810, and the DUCHESS' SCHOOL in Canongate, was instituted by the Duchess of Northumberland, for clothing and educating 50 poor girls. Besides these there are several private and Sunday Schools, which are numerously attended.

THE TOWN HALL is situated on the west side of the Market-place in the centre of the town. It was erected in 1731, and contains a large hall with two rooms adjoining, and is used for holding the quarter sessions, the manor and county courts, and the meetings of the common council and the several companies of freemen. In this hall the members of parliament for the county are elected, and other public business is transacted.

THE CORRECTION HOUSE AND JUSTICES' ROOM is situated in the vicinity of the Market-place. It was erected in 1807, and contains workrooms, cells, and other necessary apartments, with two separate yards for the prisoners. There is also a large room, in which the justices of the peace meet regularly once a fortnight to transact business. John Nichol, keeper, Isabella Nichol, matron.

THE DISPENSARY, established in 1815, is in Dispensary-street, and is under the management of two physicians, two surgeons, and an apothecary, whose offices occupy the ground floor. The upper story contains two wards, one for each sex, and a fever-ward, with an apartment for the matron, and chambers for the nurses. Upwards of 400 patients receive medical and surgical assistance at this institution annually. Every subscriber of one guinea or upwards per annum, is considered a governor, with the privilege of voting in all the transactions of the charity, and may have one patient constantly on the books. Edward Smiles, house surgeon.

THE GAS WORKS are in Canongate, and were established in 1825, for the manufacture of oil-gas, but were converted into coal-gas works in 1830. The quantity of gas made in the year is estimated at 1,802,402 feet, for which the charge to the public is eight shillings per 1,000 cubic feet. On the first establishment of the company the price was twenty shillings per 1,000 feet.

THE POST OFFICE is situated in Fenkle-street. George Tate, Esq., F.G.S., postmaster. The REGISTRAR'S AND GUARDIANS' OFFICES are in the Market-place. A SAVINGS' BANK was established here in 1816, and is situated in St. Michael's-lane. THE STAMP OFFICE is in Bailiffgate, Henry Alder, distributor.

THE ALNWICK SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION was established in 1824, and, since that period, it has continued to receive that attention and support from the learned and wealthy, which it so justly merits. It possesses a good library, and the other conveniences of a successful institution. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; president, Earl Grey; secretaries, George Tate, Esq., F.G.S., and Mr. Thomas Buddle.

THE ALNWICK POOR LAW UNION comprehends seventy-one parishes and townships, embracing an area of 98,935 statute acres, and its population in 1851 was 21,122 souls. The parishes and townships are, Abberwick, Abbey

Lands, Acklington, Acklington Park, Acton and Old Felton, Alnmouth, Alnwick, Alnwick South Side, Amble, Bassington, Beanley, Bilton, Birling, Bolton, Boulmer and Seaton House, Broome Park, Brotherwick, Broxfield, Brunton, Buston High, Buston Low, Canongate, Charlton North, Charlton South, Craster, Crawley, Denwick, Ditchburn, Doxford, Dunston, Edlingham, Eglingham, Elyhaugh, Embleton, Fallodon, Felton, Glanton, Gloster Hill, Greens and Glantlees, Guyzance, Harehope, Hauxley, Hawkhill, Hazon and Hartlaw, Hedgeley, Howick, Hulne Park, Learchild, Lemmington, Lesbury, Little Houghton, Long Houghton, Morwick, Newton-by-the-Sea, Newton-on-the-Moor, Rennington, Rock, Shawdon, Shildykes, Shilbottle, Shipley, Stamford, Sturton Grange, Swarland, Titlington, Togstone, Walkmill, Warkworth, Whittle, Wooden, and Woodhouse.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE is situated in Bondgate Without. The Board of Guardians meet on the second and last Saturday of each month, Wm. Dickson, Esq., chairman. Rev. Court Granville, chaplain; John Davidson, surgeon; John Johnson, master; Ann Johnson, matron; Henry and Elizabeth Masters, teachers; and George Nicholson, porter.

BRISLEE TOWER occupies an elevated situation about two miles to the north-west of the castle, and commands a most extensive view of the surrounding country. The design of the tower is very elegant, and it is finished in the highest style of masonry. Above the entrance, on the first balcony is the following inscription:—MDCCLXXXI. H. DVX. NORTHUMBRIE FECIT. A little above the balcony, under a medallion of the duke, is inscribed the following:—CIRCUMSPICE. EGO OMNIA ISTA SUM DIMENSUS; MEI SUNT ORDINES, MEA DESCRIPTIO, MULTA ETIAM ISTARUM ARBORUM MEA MANU SUNT SATE. Which may be rendered. "Look around you. I have measured out all these things; they are my orders, it is my planning, many of these trees have even been planted by my hand."

A circular internal staircase leads to the summit, which is sixty-six feet high, and is surrounded with a balcony, and above all, a curious iron grate finishes this column whose total height is ninety feet. The uppermost balcony commands an extensive and varied prospect. To the west lies the fertile vale of Whittingham, to the north-west the hills of Cheviot, to the east are fine green vales, in the midst of which the town of Alnwick, overlooked by the castle, has a most picturesque appearance, and to the south the ruins of the ancient castle of Dunstanbrough, the towering remains of Warkworth Castle, and the high land in the county of Durham, terminate the prospect.

THE PERCY TENANTRY COLUMN is situated on a beautiful knoll adjoining the road on the southern entrance to the town. It stands upon a base upwards of ninety feet in circumference, built with a species of rose coloured granite. This basement is ascended by steps in four divisions, separated by huge plinths, on which are placed colossal lions raised on bases of polished black marble. From this basement another elevation rises, which finishes with a gallery, having its angles ornamented by Etruscan plasters, and the sides formed into square panels, that facing the east contains the following inscription:—To

HUGH, DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. THIS COLUMN IS ERECTED, DEDICATED, AND INSCRIBED, BY A GRATEFUL AND UNITED TENANTRY, ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXVI.

In each of the four panels of the parapet of the gallery is engraved the armorial motto of the Percy family:—*ESPERANCE EN DIEU*. Out of this gallery the column rises, resting on a squared plinth. The capital of the column forms a light veranda, secured by an elegant iron palisade, and from this veranda a circular pedestal arises, supporting a lion passant, the crest of the house of Percy.

**BOROUGH OF ALNWICK.**—Alnwick claims to be a borough by prescription. The archives do not contain any royal incorporating charter, but an established corporation is recognised by a charter of 42, Henry III. The officers of the corporation are four chamberlains, twenty-four common councilmen, and chamberlain's clerk. The corporate name is "The Chamberlain's Common Council, and Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick;" They exercise no jurisdiction over the affairs of the town, but they are possessed of some property in land and houses, out of the income of which they support a school for their own children, and they maintain several public pants, and two public clocks. The freemen originally consisted of several guilds, or companies, at present reduced to ten, viz. :—the cordvainers, the skimmers and glovers, the merchants, the tanners, the weavers, the blacksmiths, the butchers, the joiners, the tailors, and the coopers. Each company is governed by an alderman, wardens, and stewards, who are appointed annually, and has peculiar bye-laws and orders for its own regulation. The freemen of Alnwick, on their admission to their rights on St. Mark's day, have to pass through a pool on the moor, the water of which is purposely made filthy and muddy; hidden stakes, pitfalls, and obstructions are also placed in the water, and through this foul pool, so prepared, laughed at, pelted, and hooted by his townsmen, each young freeman is required to pass before he can take up his freedom. After this agreeable bath he has to ride the bounds of the moor on horseback, over about twelve miles of most dangerous road, which is attempted at a racing pace for the honour of precedence given to the person who accomplishes the distance first, and, as some of the young men know little of horsemanship, serious accidents have taken place. Tradition assigns this custom to a capricious mandate of King John, who had been befouled in the filth of Ayden Forest, when hunting. That which was imposed as a penance is now performed as an honour, but it is time that this memento of a weak-minded tyrant should be terminated, and that a more rational mode of taking up their freedom and preserving the boundaries of their property should be adopted by the freemen. The county magistrates hold a monthly court at Alnwick for the east division of Coquetdale ward.

**CHARITIES.**—Mark Forster, by his will, bearing date 20th September, 1726, left a rent charge of £15 per annum; £10 for the education of the children of poor freemen, and widows of freemen of the borough of Alnwick, and the remaining £5. to be distributed amongst the poor of the town and parish of Alnwick. Hugh Potter, in 1669, bequeathed £40 to the town of

Alnwick, the interest at the rate of six per cent., to be distributed to the poor on Good Friday. Benjamin Barton, by his will, dated 18th December, 1737, gave £100 to the minister of Alnwick, in trust, that the interest of £50 should be distributed among the common poor of the said town, and the interest of the other £50 paid for the education of "unfreemen's" children of the said town. Mary Taylor, in 1807, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Alnwick, £100, clear of all duty, upon trust, to place out the same and distribute the interest yearly at Christmas, among the poor persons residing in the said parish; and Stanton Neale, by his will, proved at Durham, in 1814, gave to the curate and churchwardens of Alnwick, for the time being, an annuity of £10 to be distributed among the poor of the township of Alnwick on Christmas Day.

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## BOROUGH OF ALNWICK DIRECTORY.

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POST OFFICE, FENKLE STREET, George Tate, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here from the south at 9 a.m. and 6-15 p.m., and from the north at 4-30 and 10 p.m. They are despatched to the south at 3-50 and 9-5 p.m., and to the north at 8-20 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. The box closes fifteen minutes before each despatch, letters, however, may be sent by affixing an extra stamp, until five minutes before the departure of the mails. LOCAL POSTS are despatched at 9-15 a.m. MONEY ORDERS are attended to from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

### Miscellany

*Comprising the names of those not arranged in the classification of trades and professions.*

ALDER Henry, clerk, Bailiffgate  
 Allen Edward, draper (Jas. Allen & Son);  
 house, Bondgate-street  
 Allen Miss Elizabeth, Percy-place  
 Allen James, dog-tax collector, Grey-place  
 Allen James, draper (James Allen & Son);  
 house, Greenbat  
 Allison Miss Mary, Allison-place  
 Archbald James, clerk, Prudhoe-street  
 Archer Joseph, clerk, Lisburn-street  
 Armstrong George, builder (Armstrong &  
 Hudspeth); house, Lisburn-street

BAIRD Wm. gentleman, Narrowgate-st  
 Barnfeather Wm. architect, Bailiffgate  
 Bell Thomas Henry, relieving officer for the  
 Alnwick district, Greenbat  
 Bowmaker Mrs. Jane, Northumberland-st

Bowmaker James, gentleman, Bondgate  
 Without  
 Brown Miss Ann, Pottergate  
 Brown Miss Fanny, Bondgate Without  
 Brown George, lodge-keeper, Dairy Gardens  
 Burnett Charles, land-agent, Bailiffgate  
 Burrell Bryan, Esq. Broom Park  
 Burrell Miss Harriett, Bondage Without

CARR Mrs. Ann, Percy-place  
 Carr Mrs. Jane, Bondgate Hall  
 Carr Wm. John, solicitor (Spours & Carr);  
 house, Bondgate-street  
 Carse Wm. saddler (Forster & Carse); ho.  
 Hope-terrace  
 Catheside Mrs. Mary, Percy-place  
 Charlton Rev. Charles, M.A. incumbent,  
 Croft House  
 Charlton John, cattle doctor, Greenbat  
 CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S DEPÔT,  
 Bondgate Without  
 Clarke Thos. T. clerk, Pottergate-street

Clutterbuck the Misses Ann & Margaret,  
Allison-place  
Crisp Mrs. Jane, Clayport-street  
Crisp Isaac, clerk, Hotspur-place  
Cummings Mrs. Mary, Grey's-place  
Curry Miss Elizabeth, Bondgate-street  
Cuthbertson Mrs. Ann, Grey's-place

DAVISON Jane, librarian, Alnwick Library;  
house, Bondgate-street

Davidson Robert, spirit merchant, &c. (Mark  
Smith & Co.); house, Clive-terrace

Dawson Mrs. Margaret, Clayport-street

Dawson Thomas, clerk, Hope-terrace

Dick Mrs. Mary, board and lodging-house,  
Greenbat

Dickman Wm. ironmonger (Wilkin & Dick-  
man); house, Bondgate-street

Dickson Wm. sen. solicitor, clerk to the  
justices, and clerk of the peace for the  
county of Northumberland (W. & W.  
Dickson); house, Bailiffgate-street

Dickson Wm. jun. solicitor (W. & W. Dick-  
son); house, Belvidere-terrace

Dodds Mrs. Mary, Bondgate Without

Donaldson Rev. David, Hope-terrace

Donkin James, draper (Donkin & Co.); ho.  
1, Fenkle-street

Dunbar Rev. James, (Methodist) Percy-pl

EGDELL Mrs. Ann, Clive-terrace

Embleton T. R. B. master mariner, Percy-  
place

Etherington Robert, coach builder, (Ether-  
ington and Holmes); house, Bondgate  
Without

FENWICK Miss Ann, Hope-terrace

Fenley the Misses Margaret & Jane, Bond-  
gate Without

Flintoff Mrs. Margaret, Grosvenor-terrace

Forster the Misses Hannah & J. Bailiffgate

Forster John, saddler (Forster & Carse);  
house, Narrowgate-street

Forster Miss Lucy, Bondgate Without

Forster Mrs. Clive-terrace

Foulger Francis, gamekeeper, Hulne  
Abbey

GARDENER Robert, clerk, Fenkle-street

Gibb Henry, bailiff, Bondgate Without

Gill William, horse-breaker, Greenbat

Gladstone Mr. John, Percy-street

Golding Eliza, dairymaid, Dairy Gardens

Graham Mary, cart proprietor, Bondgate-  
street

Graham Wm. coal-agent, Bondgate Without

Granville Rev. Court, vicar, Northumber-  
land-street

Greener Rev. Robert (Independent), Bond-  
gate Without

Grey Mr. Robert, Lisburn-street

HALL George (Capt. R. N.), Clayport-st

Hamilton Miss Agnes, Bondgate-street

Hardy Miss Jane, Bondgate Without

Hardy John James, coroner for the North-  
ern division of Northumberland, Grosve-  
nor-terrace

Heatley Mr. James, Percy-place

Hindmarsh Matthew, towncrier, Bondgate-  
street

Hogg Mrs. Isabella, Clive-terrace

Holland Francis, agent to the Duke of  
Northumberland, Abbey Cottage

Holmes Joseph, coachbuilder (Etherington  
and Holmes); ho. Bondgate Without

Hopper Mrs. Jane, St. Michael's place

Hudspeth Henry, builder, (Armstrong and  
Hudspeth); house, Prudhoe-street

Humble Mrs. Isabella, Percy-place

Hume Mr. Thomas, Lisburn-street

Hunter Miss Elizabeth, St. Michael's-pl

Hutwick John, clerk, Clive-terrace

Hutwick Jno. registrar of births & deaths,  
Clayport-street

Hutton Mrs. Elizabeth, Northumberland-st

JOHNSON Mrs. Mary, Depôt for the Society  
for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge,  
Bondgate Without

Johnson William, secretary to the bank,  
Bondgate-street

KEEN John, clerk, Narrowgate-street

Kilgour Robert, agent, Hope-terrace

LEAMONT Rev. Henry, Percy-street

Little Mr. Ridley, Narrowgate-street

Loraine John, draining steward, Bondgate-  
street

MARSHALL Mr. John, Fenkle-street

Marshall the Misses P. & H. South-street

McCree Ann, lodging-house, St. Michael's-  
place

McDougal George, clerk, Fenkle-street

McDougal William, clerk, Fenkle-street

McLeish Alexander, wood bailiff, Park  
Cottage

Middlemas Robert, clerk, Hotspur-place

Moffit Mrs. Thomason, Bondgate Without

Moises Hugh Esq. J. P. Barndale House

Muers Matthew, towncrier, Bondgate-st

NEWTON Rev. C. (Wesleyan) Chapel-lane  
Nichol John, superintendent of police, and  
inspector of weights and measures, Cor-  
rection House  
Nicholson Mrs. E. Lisburn-street

OLIVER Mrs. Geo. Roxburgh-place

PATTERSON Michael, draper (M. Patter-  
son & Nephew), Bondgate-street  
Patten John, farm bailiff, Park Farm  
Percy Woodroffe P. clerk, Narrowgate-st  
Popkiss Mrs. Jane, Market-place  
Pillens Wm. gardener, Alnwick Castle  
Gardens

Potts Mr. John, Clayport-street  
Pringle Miss Deborah, Clive-terrace  
Pringle the Misses Isabella & Margeret,  
Bondgate Without  
Purvis Henry, grocer, tallow chandler, &c.  
(W. & H. Purvis); ho. Bondgate-st  
Purvis William, grocer, tallow chandler, &c.  
(W. & H. Purvis); ho. Market-place

RAISEN Ann, house-keeper, Alnwick  
Castle

Rattray Mrs. Mary Ann, Bondgate Without  
Reay Geo. A. pianoforte tuner, Percy-st  
Richardson John, Esq. Bondgate-street  
Riddell Charles, Esq. I, Belvidere-terrace  
Ridge Rev. Thos. (Methodist) South-st  
Robinson Mrs. Margaret, Howick-street

SCHOFIELD Albert, marine store dealer,  
Bondgate Without  
Selby George, Esq. J.P. Belle Vue

Skelly Thomas, brewer, &c. (Skelly and  
Smith); ho. Freelands  
Smith James Burrell, landscape painter,  
Bondgate-street

Smith Miss Mary, Hope-terrace  
Spours Mrs. Ann M. Bondgate Without  
Spours Wm. solicitor (Spours & Carr); ho.  
Charlton Hall  
Stamp Edward, master mariner, South-st  
Stamp Edward, Manager District bank, 35,  
Fenkle-street

TAYLOR Hugh, agent, Bondgate-street  
Teasdale Mrs. Hannah, Percy-place  
Thew Edward, general merchant (Edward  
Thew & Son); ho. Shotridge Hall; Jno.  
Pringle Turnbull, manager  
Thompson John, spirit merchant (Mark  
Smith & Co.); ho. Fell Cottage  
Thompson Mrs. Mary, Bondgate Without  
Turnbull Edward, grocer, &c. (Turnbull  
Brothers); ho. Bondgate  
Turnbull John Pringle, manager (Edward  
Thew & Son); ho. Narrowgate  
Turnbull William, grocer, &c. (Turnbull  
Brothers); ho. Bondgate-street  
Turner George, parish clerk, Bailiffgate

WATSON John, land agent and surveyor,  
Bondgate Without  
Winscombe Mrs. Eliza Maria, Allison-place  
Wilkin Henry, P. ironmonger (Wilkin and  
Dickson); ho. Bondgate-street  
Wilson Miss Dorothy, Bailiffgate

YOUNG Andrew, Esq., Hotspur-place

## CLASSIFICATION

OF

## TRADES, PROFESSIONS, ETC.

<b>Academies and Schools</b>	<b>BRITISH SCHOOL</b> , Bondgate-st. John Elleathrope, master Burn Wm. Hotspur-place Campbell Mary, Lisburn-st	<b>DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBER- LAND'S SCHOOL</b> , Dairy Gardens, Mary Wilson, mistress
<b>ALNWICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL</b> , Lisburn-st. Wm. Dodds, master	<b>CATHOLIC SCHOOL</b> , Howick- street, Jas. Cronin, and Rosetta Palmer, teacher	<b>NATIONAL SCHOOL</b> , Potter- gate, Robt. W. Irving, and Margaret Irving, teachers
<b>BOROUGH SCHOOLS</b> , Dispensary- street, Geo. Meaby, B.A. head master, Wm. Ferguson, second master, Jas. Dodds, third master, Miss F. Merriott, mistress	<b>DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S, SCHOOL</b> , Greenbat, Thos. Collinson, master	<b>Trotter George</b> , Hotspur place

**Ale and Porter Merchants**  
 Athy Henry, Bondgate-street  
 Smith Mark & Son, Bondgate-street

**Auctioneers, &c.**

Duncan Thos. Fenkle-street  
 Hornsby Thomas, Denwick-lane Cottage  
 Robertson Thomas, Narrowgate-street  
 Stamp John Ostens, & commission agent, Narrowgate-street

**Bakers and Flour Dealers**

Carr Elizabeth, Clayport-st  
 Davison John, Clayport-st  
 Dixon Thos. Bondgate-street  
 Ferguson Robt. Bondgate-st  
 Graham Alex. Hotspur-st  
 Herron John, Market-place  
 Mattison John, Clayport-st  
 Howliston Wm. Canongate  
 Milne Wm. Narrowgate-st  
 Robinson Peter, Clayport-st  
 Shield Robt. Clayport-street  
 Spittle Henry, Clayport-st

**Bankers**

Lambton W. H. & Co. 39, Bondgate - street, Mark Smith, agent  
 NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM DISTRICT BANK, 36, Fenkle-street, Edward Stamp, manager.

**Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers**

Blair Henry H. Bondgate-st  
 Davison, Wm. Bondgate-st  
 Pike Geo. Market-place  
 Smith Mark, Bondgate-st

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Bell John, Paike-street  
 Bell Wm. Clayport-street  
 Burn & Son, Clayport-street  
 Ferguson Wm. Greenbat  
 Fendler Jane, Bondgate-st  
 Gibson Thos. Hotspur-street  
 Hall Robert, Canongate  
 Hetherington Thomas, Clayport-street  
 Lee John, warehouse, Fenkle-street

Lockey John, Market-place  
 McWilliam James, Market-pl  
 Nesbitt Richardson, Paike-st  
 Rickaby Thos. Clayport-street  
 Rogerson Geo. Dispensary-st  
 Patterson Thos. Bondgate-st  
 Pearson Thos. Bondgate-st  
 Staig Abraham, Canongate  
 Story Edward, & clog, Fenkle-street; ho. Narrowgate  
 Shepherd Ralph, Dispensary-street  
 Turner Geo. & parish clerk, Bailiffgate  
 Wake Geo. Hotspur-street  
 Wallace Geo. Narrowgate-st

**Brewers**

Marked \* are also Malsters  
 \*Atkinson Henry, Market-pl  
 \*Black Wm. Howick-street; ho. Market-place  
 Charlton Robt. Roxburgh-pl  
 \*Cockburn George, Angel Brewery, Fenkle-street; ho. Hope-villa  
 \*Skelly & Smith, Dispensary street

**Builders**

Armstrong and Hudspeth, Percy-place  
 Bell Eleanor, Lisburn-street  
 Modree Wm. Bondgate-st  
 Richardson John, Bondgate Without  
 Ross John, Percy-street

**Butchers**

Blagburn James, shambles; ho. Clayport-street  
 Davison Andrew, Clayport-street and shambles  
 Dickman George, shambles and Hotspur-street  
 Dickman John, shambles; ho. Chapel-lane  
 Fittis Jas. Narrowgate-street  
 Goodfellow Adam, shambles; ho. Hotspur-place  
 Hudson Geo. Paike-street  
 Hudson Edward, shambles; ho. Clayport-street  
 Lilburn John, shambles; ho. Clayport-street  
 Mason John, shambles; ho. Greenbat  
 Patrick Adam, Narrowgate-st

Morrison John, shambles; ho. Greenbat  
 Smart Jas. Pottergate-place  
 Straughan Robt. Clayport-st  
 Straughan Robt. shambles and Greenbat  
 Thew John, shambles; ho. Lisburn-street  
 Todd John, shambles

**Cabinet Makers**

Marked \* are Upholsterers  
 Achey Joseph, Paike-street  
 \* Bundle Thos. F. Bailiffgate  
 Gaggin David, Bondgate-st  
 \* Robertson Thomas, Narrowgate-street  
 \* Stamp John Ostens, Narrowgate-street  
 Thompson Andw. Fenkle-st  
 Turner Thos. Market-place

**Cheesemongers, and Butter and Bacon Factors**

Horsley John, 2, Paike-street  
 Horsley Jas. Clayport-street  
 Walby Thos. Market-place

**Chemists and Druggists**

Davison Wm. Bondgate-st  
 Dores James, Bondgate-st  
 Fairbraim Henry, Fenkle-st  
 Hunter Henry, Clayport-st  
 Swan Robt. & Co. Narrowgate-street

**China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers**

Amory Wm. Bondgate-street  
 Cairns John, Bondgate-street  
 Dawson John, Market-place  
 Johnson John, Narrowgate-st  
 Morrison Elizabeth, Bondgate-street

**Coach and Harness Manufacturers**

Etherington and Holmes, Bondgate Without  
 Maule Wm. 2, Howick-street

**Confectioners**

Doughty Elizb. Bondgate-st  
 Elliott Mary, Narrowgate-st  
 Embleton Isab. Paike-street  
 Hanley Ann, Clayport-street  
 Heron John, Market-place  
 Milne Wm. Narrowgate-st  
 Ponder Mary, Bondgate-st

**Confectioners—Continued.**

Purvis Elizb. Bondgate-st  
 Sharp Jane, Narrowgate-st  
 Wake Eleanor Fenkle-street

**Coopers**

Johnson Elizb. Clayport-st  
 Watson Thomas, Clayport-st

**Corn Merchants**

Dickson Archibald, and fish  
 curer, Market-place  
 Smith Wm. Bondgate Without  
 Tate William, Lisburn-street

**Corn Millers**

Archibald Thomas, Alnwick  
 Steam Mill  
 Thew Edward, Lesbury Mill

**Curriers and Leather Sellers**

Bell William, Clayport-street  
 Lockey George, Fenkle-st ;  
 ho. Clayport-street  
 Southren George, Clayport-  
 street ; ho. Hotspur-place  
 Thew Joseph, Clayport-st

**Drapers, Linen and Woollen**

Allan James and Co., Nar-  
 rowgate-street  
 Allen James & Son, Market-  
 place  
 Bell David Patterson, Clay-  
 port-street  
 Bolton John, Market-place  
 Cattanach and Gibson, Clay-  
 port-street  
 Dodds Mary, Bondgate-street  
 and Paike-street  
 Donkin Jas. & Co., Fenkle-st  
 Hindhaugh Adam, Bondgate-  
 street  
 Landless James, Fenkle-st  
 Patterson M. and Nephew,  
 Bondgate-street  
 Tate George, and silk mercer,  
 Fenkle-street and Paike-st  
 Turner Ellen, Fenkle-street ;  
 ho. Howick-street

**Farmers**

Bradley John, and grazier,  
 Paster House

Dixon John, Windyedge  
 Donald Geo. Stoney-hills  
 Gair Jane, Hope House  
 Henderson Robert, Stoney-  
 hills  
 Patterson, Elizabeth, Intake

**Flour Dealers**

Archbold Thomas, Market-pl  
 Lough Thomas, Fenkle-st  
 Swanston Richard, Greenbat  
 Thew Edward & Son, Fenkle-  
 street and Narrowgate-st

**Gardeners**

Crozier John, Market-place  
 Dunn Robert, Narrowgate-st  
 Macfarlane John, Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 Manum Francis, Narrowgate-  
 street  
 Newton Mary, Market-place  
 Newton John, Bondgate-st  
 Pillens William, Bondgate  
 Without  
 Stevenson John, Bondgate-st  
 Watson Henry, Market-place

**Grocers and Tea Dealers**

Ainsley Lauchlin, Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 Allen William, Bondgate-st  
 Amour Robert, Bondgate  
 Without  
 Archbold Thomas, Market-pl  
 Bain John, Market-place  
 Buckham John, Market-place  
 Caisley Andrew, Pottergate  
 Davison Ann, Clayport-street  
 Fittes James M. Fenkle-st  
 Hall Ralph, Fenkle-street  
 Heatley James (wholesale),  
 Market-place  
 Hindaugh Adam, Bondgate-  
 street  
 Horsley John, 2, Paike-st  
 Horsley James, Clayport-st  
 Johnson Thomas, Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 Mattison John, Clayport-st  
 Morton Ralph, Bondgate-st  
 Nicholson Robert, Bondgate-  
 street ; ho. Hotspur-street  
 Pope Albert, S. Bondgate-st  
 Purvis W. and H. Market-  
 place

Riddell John, Clayport-street  
 Sanderson Henry, Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 Scott Luke, Bailiffgate  
 Shield Robert, Clayport-st  
 Thew Edward and Son, Nar-  
 rowgate-street and Fenkle-  
 street  
 Turnbull Brothers, Bondgate-  
 street  
 Walby Thomas, Market-pl  
 Wallace John, Narrowgate-st

**Grocery and General Dealers**

Anderson Ann, Clayport-st  
 Ainsley Thos. Canongate  
 Bamber Robert, Clayport-st  
 Booth Benjamin, Pottergate  
 Boyd Thomas, Clayport-st  
 Burnett Hannah, Paike-st  
 Eddington Joseph, Canon-  
 gate  
 Elliott Margaret, Clayport st  
 Ferguson Henry, Clayport-st  
 Fernant Jeremiah, Canongate  
 Forrest Ann, Green Bat  
 Gilhome William, Bondgate  
 Without  
 Gray Robert, Green Bat  
 Lairmouth Jane, Clayport-st  
 Luke Ann, Pottergate  
 Middlemas Jane, Fenkle-st  
 Nesbitt John, Canongate  
 Percy Margaret, Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 Porter Jane, Clayport-street  
 Potts Robert and oyster dlr.  
 Paike-street  
 Riddell James, Bondgate-st  
 Steel Joseph, Narrowgate-st  
 Swanson William, Green Bat  
 Thompson Jas. Clayport-st  
 Young Isabella, Clayport-st

**Gun Maker**

Snowdon George, Narrow-  
 gate-street

**Hairdressers**

Hay John, Narrowgate-st  
 Hunter Robt. and perfumer,  
 Fenkle-street and Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 Marshall John, Paike-street  
 Scott Luke, Bondgate-street  
 Scott Robert, Clayport-street

## INNS, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC HOUSES.

See also Beerhouses.

*Anchor*, John Hagg, Clayport-street  
*Angel*, Elizabeth Archbold, Fenkle-street  
*Bird & Bush*, Geo. Rogerson, Dispensary-st  
*Black Bull*, John Crinkley, Green Bat  
*Black House*, Dorothy Staig, Canongate  
*Black Swan*, John Hood, Narrowgate-street  
*Brewer's Arms*, Ann Dunn, Clayport-st  
*Castle*, John Percy, Narrowgate-street  
*Cattle Market Tavern*, William McEvoy, Bondgate-street  
*Clayport Inn*, Jane Spours, Clayport street  
*Cross Keys*, Thomas Turner, Market place  
*Crown*, John Kearns, Market-place  
*Crown & Glove*, Jas. Marshall, Canongate  
*Fleece*, Robert Hall, Bondgate Without  
*Four Horse Shoes*, William Trotter, Bondgate-street  
*George Inn*, Wm. Patton, Bondgate street  
*George and Dragon*, Robert Rennison, Market-place  
*Globe*, Mary Tate, Bondgate-street  
*Grey's Inn*, Archibald Shield, Clayport-st  
*Half Moon*, Robert Hedley, Fenkle-street  
*John Bull*, William Black, Howick-street  
*King's Arms*, Elizabeth Graham, Market-pl  
*King's Head*, Thomas Archbold, Market-place  
*Masons' Arms*, Wm. Laidlaw, Bondgate-st  
*Masons' Arms*, Wm. Vennis, St. Michael's-lane

*Nag's Head*, William Dunn, Fenkle-street  
*Oddfellows' Arms*, Robert Egdell, Narrowgate-street  
*Pack Horse*, John Cockburn, Clayport-street  
*Percy Arms*, John Robson, Clayport-street  
*Pickwick*, Robert Charlton, Roxburgh-place  
*Plough*, Jas. Patterson, Bondgate Without  
*Post Boy*, Mark Thompson, Bondgate-st  
*Queen's Head Inn*, Henry Atkinson, Market-place  
*Red Lion*, Mark Harris, Bailiffgate  
*Robin Hood*, Samuel Pringle, Fenkle-street  
*Royal Oak*, Thos. Hunter, Alnmouth-road  
*Shakespeare*, Thomas Bell, Paik-street  
*Stag*, Barbara Buddle, Canongate  
*Star Hotel*, George Coxon, Fenkle-street  
*Sun*, John Mattison, Hotspur-street  
*Tailors' Arms*, John Hall, Clayport-street  
*Tanners' Arms*, David Wright, Hotspur-pl  
*Three Tuns*, Thos. Snowdon, Clayport-st  
*Turk's Head*, William Bell, Bondgate-street  
*White Hart*, William Black, Market-place  
*White Swan Inn*, and posting house, Barbara Wilson, Bondgate-street  
*William IV*, Michael James Wilson, Clayport-street

## Beer Houses

Durnand Ann, Pottergate-street  
 Watson Thos. Clayport-street

## Insurance Companies

ATLAS, FIRE AND LIFE, THOS. Johnson, Narrowgate-st  
 EDINBURGH, LIFE, George Selby, Bondgate-street  
 EQUITY AND LAW, LIFE, Jno. Atkinson Wilson, Bondgate-street  
 GLOBE, William Carr, junr. Bondgate-street  
 IMPERIAL, FIRE AND LIFE, Mark Smith, Bondgate-st  
 LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, Henry H. Blair, Bondgate-street  
 LONDON ASSURANCE, James Allen, Narrowgate-street, and Robert Nicholson, Bondgate-street  
 NATIONAL MERCANTILE, FIRE AND LIFE, Wm. Dickson, Bailiffgate

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, FIRE, Edw. Stamp, Fenkle-street  
 NORTH BRITISH, FIRE, THOS. Duncan, Fenkle-street  
 NORWICH UNION, FIRE AND LIFE, John Brown, Howick-street  
 PHOENIX, FIRE, Michael Patterson, Bondgate-st  
 ROYAL EXCHANGE, FIRE AND LIFE, Jno. Bolton, Market-place  
 SCOTTISH UNION, FIRE AND LIFE, George O. Stamp, Narrowgate-street  
 SCOTTISH EQUITABLE, LIFE, William Forster, Fenkle-st  
 WESTERN, LIFE & ANNUITY, Robt. Kilgour, Hope-ter.  
 YORKSHIRE, FIRE AND LIFE, Wm. Burn, Bondgate-st

## Iron and Brassfounders

Archbold Michael J. brass, Clayport-street  
 Bowey Mary, Pottergate-row

## Iron Merchants

Thew Edw. & Son, Fenkle-st

## Ironmongers &amp; Hardwaremen

Hindmarsh Michael, Fenkle-street  
 Morrison Hannah, Market-place  
 Warhaugh Robert, Bondgate-street  
 Wilkin & Dickman, Bondgate-street

## Joiners and Carpenters

Barber John, and cartwright, Greenbat; ho. Paik-st

**Joiners & Carpenters—Contind.**

Caisley Andrew, Pottergate  
 Cockburn Jonathan, Howick-street  
 Davison Ralph, Greenbat  
 Forster Thos. Narrowgate-st  
 Henderson & Son, Howick-st  
 Hunter J. St. Michael's-pl  
 Lough William, Percy-street  
 Luke William, Greenbat  
 Modrel William, Bondgate-st  
 Pringle William, Percy-street  
 Scott Charles, Chapel-lane  
 Short John, Roxburgh-place  
 Wiley Thomas, Bailiffgate

**Lemonade Manufacturers**

Grey Charles, Bondgate-st  
 Swan Robert, Narrowgate-st

**Masons**

Dunn Thos. Grey-place  
 Eddington Peter, Fenkle-st  
 Harris Mark, St. Michael's-pl  
 Skelly John, Pottergate  
 Thompson Thos. Howick-st  
 Wake John, Hotspur-street  
 Welsh George, Lisburn-st

**Millers**

Archbold Thomas, Alnwick  
 Steam Mill; ho. Barndale  
 Cottage  
 Thew Edward, Lesbury Mill,  
 and Mosley-st. Newcastle

**Milliners and Dressmakers**

Anderson Elizb. Market-pl  
 Barber Dorothy, Bondgate-st  
 Dixon M. Market-place  
 Johnson Isabella, Bondgate-  
 Without  
 Lang & Fortune, Market-pl  
 Storer J. & A. Bondgate-st

**Millwrights**

Mills Isaac, Clayport-street  
 Stewart Wm. Fenkle-street

**Nursery and Seedsmen**

Marked thus \* are Seedsmen only  
 \*Crozier John, Bondgate-st  
 Macfarlane John, Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 \*Stevenson Jno. Bondgate-st

\*Thew Edward & Son, mer-  
 chants, Fenkle-street  
 Watson Edw. Market-place  
 \*Stott John, Ducket's-croft

**Painters and Glaziers**

Cuthbertson Robt. Bondgate  
 Without  
 Mattison John, Hotspur-st  
 Percy John, Narrowgate-st  
 Rennison William, Fenkle-st  
 Robertson Adam, Narrow-  
 gate-street  
 Shell Wm. Bondgate Without  
 Wright My. Bondgate Without

**Physicians**

Hedley Edw. A. Bailiffgate  
 Wilson George, junr. Bond-  
 gate-street

**Plasterers**

Dunn John, Greenbat  
 Dunn Thos. Greenbat  
 Pickard George, Grey-place  
 Pickard Thos. Percy-place  
 Strafford Nixon, St. Michael's-  
 place

**Plumbers and Gasfitters**

Hindmarsh Jas. Paike-street  
 Tate Geo. W. Narrowgate-st  
 Thompson Andrew, Bond-  
 gate-street  
 Wilkin & Dickman, Bond-  
 gate-street

**Rope & Twine Manufacturers**

Archbold Thomas, Market-pl  
 Mathers Edw. Clayport-st  
 Robinson Robert, Correction  
 House-yard  
 Smart James, Pottergate-pl

**Saddle and Harness Makers**

Forster & Carse, Market-pl  
 Richardson Wm. Market-pl  
 Snowden Robt. Narrowgate;  
 ho. Bailiffgate  
 Snowden Thos. Market-pl

**Skinners**

Appleby Joseph & Son, Clay-  
 port-street  
 Rennison Ralph, Dispensary-  
 street

**Slaters**

Rutherford Robt. Hotspur-pl  
 Stafford Nixon, Hotspur-pl  
 Thompson Eleanor, Howick-  
 street

**Smiths**

Marked thus \* are Whitesmiths  
 \*Anderson Robt. Clayport-st  
 \*Archbold Michael J. Clay-  
 port-street  
 Brankson Michl. Clayport-st  
 Dodds Robert, & horseshoer,  
 Clayport-street  
 Caston John, Market-place  
 Nelson Richd. A. Pottergate  
 Gallon R. Bondgate-street  
 \*Hall John, Market-place;  
 ho. Clayport-street  
 Henderson Geo. Howick-st  
 Pringle Samuel, Fenkle-st  
 Turner John, machine and  
 agricultural implement  
 maker, Greenbat  
 \*Weddell Thos. Market-pl

**Solicitors**

Busby Robt. and clerk to the  
 Lieutenancy of the County,  
 Clayport-street; ho. North-  
 umberland-street  
 Forster William, & treasurer  
 to the trustees of the Cows-  
 ley Turnpike road, Fenkle-  
 st.; ho. Belvidere-terrace  
 Dickson W. & W. Bailiff-  
 gate-street  
 Lambert Anthony, & treasurer  
 of the County Courts, clerk  
 to the tax commissioners  
 for Bambrough, Coquet-  
 dale, and Glendale Wards,  
 and for the assessed  
 taxes of the Bambrough  
 and Coquetdale Wards,  
 Narrowgate-street  
 Russell James, and clerk to  
 the trustees of the Ale-  
 mouth-road, St. Michael's-  
 place; ho. Narrowgate-st  
 Selby George, Bondgate-st  
 Spours & Carr, Bondgate-st  
 Wilson John Atkinson, and  
 clerk to the trustees of the  
 Cow, Cowsley, & Bacton-  
 burn turnpike road, Bond-  
 gate-street

**Straw Bonnet Makers**

Achinclose & Atkinson, Bondgate-street  
 Archbold Mary, Clayport-st  
 Hall Dorothy, Clayport-st  
 Marshall Elizbth. Fenkle-st  
 Rutherford Elizabeth, Narrowgate-street  
 Tate Mary, Pottergate  
 Young Elizb. Clayport-st

**Surgeons**

Bradley Thos. Fenkle-street  
 Davison John, Bondgate-st  
 Dennis Philip, Bondgate Without  
 Easton Geo. F. Greenbat  
 Fender Thomas, Bondgate-Without  
 Wilson George, senr. Bondgate-street

**Tailors**

Amory Thos. Fenkle-street  
 Burne Cuthbert, Clive-ter  
 Crawford Charles, Roxburgh-place  
 Dawson John, Clayport-st  
 Glieves John, Narrowgate-st  
 Holmes Robert, Bondgate-st

Jordon William, Bondgate-st  
 Schofield Henry, Greenbat  
 Scott George, Fenkle-street  
 Seafield Henry, Greenbat  
 Short Robert, Market-place  
 Short Thos. Chapel-lane  
 Stanfield George, Pottergate-place  
 Wallace Robert, Canongate  
 Young Robt. St. Michael's-pl

**Tallow Chandlers**

Horsley John, 2, Paike street  
 Purvis W. & H. Market-st  
 Turnbull Brothers, Bondgate-street

**Timber Merchants**

Hindmarsh Luke, Market-place; ho. Alnbank House  
 Marriott George, and Saw Mill, Fenkle-street  
 Richardson John, Bondgate Without

**Tinplate Workers**

Anderson John, Canongate  
 Drysdale Robert, Narrowgate-street  
 Hindmarsh James, Paike-street

**Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers**

Heatley James, Market-place  
 Thew Edward and Son, Fenkle-street, and Narrowgate-street

**Veterinary Surgeons**

Hubbeck Wm. and horse-shoer, Bailiffgate

**Watch and Clock Makers**

Collingwood Matt. Market-pl  
 Gibson J. & T. Market-place  
 Trotter Henry, Narrowgate-st; ho. Clayport-street  
 Vernon Henry, Narrowgate-st

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Athey Henry, spirit, Narrowgate-street  
 Finley Robert, Narrowgate-st  
 Purvis W. & H. Market-place  
 Smith, Mark, and Son, wine, Bondgate-street  
 Smith, Mark, & Co. Dispensary-street  
 Wilson Thomas C. Bondgate-street

**Woolstapler**

Brown John, Howick-street

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, &c.**

ASSEMBLY ROOM, Market-place  
 BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Market-place  
 CORRECTION HOUSE AND JUSTICE ROOM, Market-place, John Nichol, keeper, Isabella Nichol, Matron  
 DEPÔT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, Bondgate Without, Rev. H.D. Ingledew, secretary, William Ferguson, clerk  
 GAS WORKS Canongate, James Bowmaker, manager  
 INFIRMARY, Dispensary-street, Edw. Smiles, house surgeon  
 POST OFFICE, Fenkle-street, George Tate, Esq. F.G.S., Postmaster  
 READING ROOM, St. Michael's-place, Mr. Jas. Archbold, secretary  
 REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, AND GUARDIANS' MEETING ROOM, Market-place  
 SAVINGS' BANK, St. Michael's-lane

SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL INSTITUTION, Percy-st. Patron, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; president, the Right Hon. Earl Grey; secretaries, George Tate, Esq., F.G.S. and Mrs. Thomas Buddle  
 STAMP OFFICE, Bailiffgate, Henry Alder, manager  
 TOWN HALL, Market-place  
 UNION WORKHOUSE, Bondgate Without, John Johnson, master, Ann Johnson, matron, John Davidson, surgeon, Rev. C. Granville, chaplain, Henry Masters and Elizabeth Masters, teachers, George Nicholson, porter.

**Carriers to the following places**

Acklington.—John Bell, from Turk's Head, Saturdays

- Amble*.—James Dichburn, from the Angel, on Saturdays, and James Carse, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Bambrough*.—Mark Peal, from the Half Moon, Saturdays
- Beadnell*.—Thomas Dodd, from the George and Dragon, Saturdays
- Bedford*.—Thomas Moffett, from the Angel Inn, and James Young, from the White Hart, on Saturdays
- Chatton*.—Thomas Gibbeson, from the Four Horse Shoes, Saturdays
- Dunston*.—Jos. Graham, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Embleton*.—Andrew Scott, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Felton*.—George Mackey, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Framlington*.—Edward Gibb, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Glanton*.—Thos. Young, from the George and Dragon, Saturdays
- Howick*.—John Douglas, from the White Hart, Saturdays
- Loughorsley*.—Ralph Carr, from the White Hart, Saturdays
- Long Houghton*.—Robert Dalrymple, from the White Hart, Saturdays
- Lucker*.—Thos. Young, from the Angel, & F. Armstrong, from the George & Dragon, Saturdays
- Netherton*.—W. & F. Dixon, from Nag's Head, Saturdays
- Newcastle*.—Thomas Brewis, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Newcastle*.—Robert Dickburn, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Newham*.—Thos. Bowey, from the Four Horse Shoes, Saturdays
- Newton*.—John Oliver, from the White Hart, Saturdays
- North Sunderland*.—Robert Welsh, from the Angel, Saturdays, and Thos. Eadington, from the Nag's Head
- Rock*.—Thos. Bowey, from the Turk's Head, Saturdays
- Rothbury*.—James Hodgson, from the George and Dragon, Saturdays
- Shields and Rothbury*.—John Smails, from the Nag's Head, Saturdays
- Shields and Glanton*.—Walter Riddell, from the White Hart, Saturdays
- Shilbottle*.—Wm. Slater, from the White Hart, Saturdays
- South Charlton*.—James Jones, from the Four Horse Shoes, Saturdays
- Sunderland*.—Thos. Eadington, from the Nag's Head, Saturdays
- Thropton*.—James Hodgson, from the George and Dragon, Saturdays
- Warkworth*.—Robert Dalrymple, from the White Hart, Saturdays
- Whittingham*.—Adam Young, from the Nag's Head, Saturdays
- Wooler*.—John Brown, from the Angel, Saturdays

ALNWICK SOUTH SIDE is a township including the hamlets of Cauledge Park, Greensfield, Grumwells Park, Hobberlaw, Rugley, Shieldykes, and Snipe House. It comprises an area of 4,760 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor, and the number of its inhabitants in 1841, was 297; and in 1851, 278 souls. The various townships in Alnwick parish were included in one return, previous to the year 1841.

DIRECTORY.—William R. Byram, farmer, West Cauledge Park; Thomas Chrisp, Rugley; Robert Henderson, farmer, Stoney Hills; Henry Marsh, East Cauledge Park; James Haggup, Shieldykes; Thomas Laidler, St. Margaret's; Thomas McLein, Snipe House; Thomas Richardson, Cauledge Park; and Gilbert Turnbull, Freeman's Hill, farmers.

ABBEY LANDS is a township in this parish, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and Mrs. Anne Hewitson, of Heckley House. Its area, inclusive of Canongate, is 3,536 acres, and its population in 1841, was 295; in 1851, 345 souls. This township comprises the hamlets of Broomhouse, Heckley, Heckley Farm, Heckley Grange, and Whitehouse. ALNWICK HIGH

HOUSE is finely situated on a hill about a mile north of Alnwick, and commands beautiful views of the castle, the town, and the sea. ABBEY COTTAGE, the residence of Francis Holland, Esq., is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Aln. HECKLEY HOUSE occupies a fine situation two miles north of Alnwick.

DIRECTORY.—Mrs. A. Fenwick, Heckley House; Mrs. Anne Hewitson, land proprietor, Heckley House; Francis Holland, agent, Abbey Cottage; William Skelly, keeper of Alnwick Abbey; W. G. Wilkinson, miller, Abbey Mills; William Williams, gunner, Abbey Lodge; and the farmers are Robert Clark, Broom House; and James Scott, High House.

CANONGATE is an adjoining township to Alnwick, of which town it forms a part. Its area is included with that of Abbey Lands township. Population in 1841, 572; and in 1851, 614 souls. For Directory see Alnwick.

DENWICK is a township and village in the above parish, but locally situated in the southern division of Bambrough Ward. It contains 1,550 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and its population in 1841, was 210; and in 1851, 187 souls. THE VILLAGE of Denwick is situated one mile east of Alnwick. It is a neat little place, the cottages being similar in construction, and ornamented in the front with palisades.

Bell Christopher, land agent  
Coxon Joseph, joiner  
Fernand Thomas, blacksmith  
Grey Mr. Thomas  
Pigg George, gardener  
Storey Mrs. Margaret  
Tate Mr. James  
Waterman Mr. Joseph

#### Farmers

Bell John  
Davison James, Golden Moor  
Golding Isaac, Silver Moor  
Grey Thomas, Harlow Hill  
Robson John, Bridge End  
Thompson Thomas, Water-side House  
Weddrington Thomas, Snableazes

HULNE PARK is a township in this parish, extending from the north side of the town of Alnwick. Its area is returned with that of Abbey Lands and Canongate townships, and the number of its inhabitants in 1841, was 106; and in 1851, 116 souls. This township includes the hamlets of Hulne Abbey, Friar's Buildings, and Park Farm, and is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. HULNE ABBEY, whose picturesque ruins are situated about three miles from Alnwick, was the parent house of the Carmelite Order in England. It was founded in 1240, by William de Vesci, Lord of Alnwick, and Richard Gray, who having returned from the Crusade, brought with them some members of the community of Mount Carmel, in Syria, and settled them in this place. William de Vesci granted to the monks twelve or thirteen acres of land, upon a portion of which the church and convent were erected. The community afterwards received many grants of property, with various privileges from the Percy family, and the convent continued to be one of the most famous till the period of the Dissolution, at which time its annual value, according to Fuller, was £194 7s. The convent and adjoining grounds were granted to Sir Robert Ellerker, Knight, but we find them afterwards the property of the Earl of Northumberland, upon whose defection they were given to Sir John Forster,

but subsequently became again the property of the family of the present proprietor, the Duke of Northumberland. Some portions of the building are now fitted up, and inhabited by persons in the employment of his grace; the other portions are planted with trees, which add much to the beauty of the locality.

Craven John, vict. *Travellers' Rest*  
 Foulger Francis, gamekeeper, Hulne  
 Abbey  
 McLeish Alexander, woodbailiff, Park Cot-  
 tage  
 Patten John, farmbailiff, Park Farm

**Farmers**

Arthur Charles, Holywell  
 Brewis Christopher, Humble Haugh  
 Murdie Charles, Hefferlaw-bank  
 Straughan Charles, White House  
 Wilkinson James, White House Folly

### BRINKBURN PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

BRINKBURN is a parochial chapelry in the eastern division of Coquetdale Ward, and western division of Morpeth Ward, comprising the townships of Brinkburn High Ward, Brinkburn Low Ward, and Brinkburn South Side, whose united area is 3,377 acres. Its population in 1801, was 260; in 1811, 209; in 1821, 277; in 1831, 235; in 1841, 208; and in 1851, 225 souls. The soil in this district is generally fertile, and limestone and coal are found in considerable quantities. Brinkburn has been separated from the parochial chapelry of Long Framlington, with which it was returned prior to 1841.

BRINKBURN HIGH WARD township is the property of Major William Hodgson Cadogan, and is situated nine miles north by west of Morpeth. Its rateable value is £968 10s., and it comprises 1,846 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was —; in 1811, 127; in 1821, 124; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 109; and in 1851, 111 souls. Halfway between Felton and Rothbury, on the north bank of the river Coquet, is situated Brinkburn Priory, in a position of considerable beauty. The church, which is nearly entire, is built in the form of a Latin Cross, having two chapels on the east side of either transept, and an aisle on the north of the nave only, circular and pointed arches occur in almost equal number throughout. The latter, together with the chapels alluded to, were covered with a stone roof, which in parts is still extant. The body of the edifice appears to have had the high pitched timber roof in common use at the time. The Priory was founded in the reign of Henry I. The style of this very secluded and little known ruin presents several anomalies to an architect, in any attempt to fix the date of its erection. Late Norman mouldings being mixed with others of apparently an earlier and later date. Of the conventual buildings, nothing now remains but some portions of the walls, which form part of a moderate sized mansion. The crypt is still in existence, and is now used as a cellar. It contains a rudely carved figure which may have been intended to express some fugitive's gratitude for the refuge, only obtainable within a sanctuary. It is probable that the crypt was formerly used as a place of shelter for the cattle, whither they might be driven during the numerous raids which took place in this neighbourhood.

The Priory was founded by William de Bertram, Baron of Mitford, and

dedicated to S. S. Peter and Paul. It formed a house for Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, of whom ten were dispossessed at the Dissolution, when the annual revenues amounted to £68 19s. 1d., according to Dugdale; and to £77 according to Speed. The lid of the stone coffin of William de Hogeston, the last prior, is in good preservation. A few years ago a metal cup was discovered here full of nobles and other smaller gold coins, of the reigns of Edward III., and Richard II.; and in 1850, during some draining operations, a large bell, which was unfortunately broken by the workmen in raising it, was found on the south, or opposite side of the river. This, there is no doubt, had been one of the bells of the church, but how it could have travelled to where it was found, on the top of a steep bank, remains a mystery.

DIRECTORY.—Major William Hodgson Cadogan, Brinkburn Priory; C. H. Cadogan, Esq., Brinkburn Priory; John Carr, gardener; John Charlton, miller, Brinkburn Mill; John Riddle, beer retailer; and the farmers are Andrew Armstrong, Woodhead; George Blakely, Hope; Charles Lilburn, the Lynn; James Shanks, New Houses; and Ralph Shanks, and overseer, Cockshot.

BRINKBURN LOW WARD, an adjoining township to the above, is the property of Thomas Riddle, Esq., of Felton Park, and Robert Delisle, Esq. It contains 267 acres, and its rateable value is £698 8s. Population in 1801, —; in 1811, 44; in 1821, 55; in 1831, 69; in 1841, 57; and in 1851, 54 souls.

DIRECTORY.—John Cadwell, farmer; William Dixon, miller, Weldon Mill; Thomas Lilburn, farmer, Todstead; Ralph Marshall, blacksmith; and Julia Muers, vict., *Anglers' Inn*.

BRINKBURN SOUTH SIDE is another township in this chapelry, though locally situated in the western division of Morpeth Ward, nine and a half miles north-west of Morpeth. It comprises an area of 965 acres, and its rateable value is £552. Population in 1801, 60; in 1811, 38; in 1821, 25; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 55; and in 1851, 54 souls. This township contains three farms, the property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., Mrs. Brewis and Sisters, Messrs. Trevelyan and Wickham, and Robert Delisle, Esq.

CHARITY.—Joseph Rilton in 1728, gave £20 to the poor housekeepers of Brinkburn South Side. The interest of this sum, amounting to sixteen shillings per annum, is distributed in accordance with the intentions of the donor.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Leighton, farmer, Thristleyhaugh; William Stoker, farmer, Brinkhaugh; and Hetherington Thompson, farmer, Westhaugh.

### FELTON PARISH.

FELTON, a parish, partly in the east division of Coquetdale Ward, and partly in the east division of Morpeth Ward, comprises the townships of Acton and Old Felton, Bockenfield, Elyhaugh, Eshott, Felton, Greens and Glantlees, Swarland, and Thirston East and West with Shothaugh.

It is bounded by the parishes of Warkworth, Hebburn, Long Framlington, Alnwick, and Shilbottle, and comprises an area of 12,830 acres. Population in 1801, 1,393; 1811, 1,409; in 1821, 1,491; in 1831, 1,576; in 1841, 1,585; and in 1851, 1,574 souls. The soil of this parish is various, but chiefly incumbent upon strong clay, and is well suited for grain crops. There are some coal seams here, but they are not much worked.

ACTON AND OLD FELTON form a joint township, extending from one to two miles north by east of Felton village, and comprise 1,244 acres, the property of Robert Delisle, Esq., Robert Adams Esq., and Sir William Davison. The rateable value is £1,570; and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 113; in 1811, 81; in 1821, 91; in 1831, 101; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 94 souls. Old Felton is said to be the site of a village, which was destroyed by King John, in 1216. ACTON HALL, the seat and property of Robert Adams, Esq., is a neat and commodious structure, surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery. ACTON HOUSE is the seat of John Hodgson Hinde, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Adams, Esq., Acton Hall; John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., Acton House; Robert Mather (J. Mather and Sons), Acton Cottage; John Darling, steward; and the farmers are Thomas Beale, Lane End; John Mather and Sons, Old Felton; and John Trewick, Low Acton.

BOCKENFIELD is a township and hamlet in this parish, but locally situated in the eastern division of Morpeth Ward. The township contains 2,324 acres, and its rateable value is £1,800. Population in 1801, 130; in 1811, 113; in 1821, 107; in 1831, 144; in 1841, 127; and in 1851, 116 souls. It is the property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., with the exception of Longdyke Farm, which belongs to the Causey Park Estate. THE HAMLET of Bockenfield is situated eight miles north of Morpeth, and six miles from Acklington Railway Station. There must have been a considerable village here at one period, as the vestiges of many houses still remain. The inhabitants are free of tollage at Morpeth market, and the reason given for this exemption is, that the market was first held at Bockenfield, and transferred to Morpeth on that condition.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers in this township are John Appleby (and miller); Joseph and William Appleby, Helm-on-the-Hill; Robert Chatter, Burgham; Samuel Donkin (and auctioneer), Bywell; Frances Hutchen, Bockenfield House; John Morrell, Wintrick; and Jane Simpson, High Moor.

ELYHAUGH township is situated two miles and half west of Felton. Its area is returned with that of Swarland, and its population in 1801, was 34; in 1811, 27; in 1821, 13; in 1831, 16; in 1841, 27; and in 1851, 15 souls. It is the property of George Tate, Esq., of East House, and is occupied by Mr. Robert Hine, farmer.

ESHOTT is a township in this parish, but locally situated in the eastern division of Morpeth Ward, one mile and a half south by east of Felton. It comprises an area of 1,775 acres, and its rateable value is £1,745. In 1801 it contained 120; in 1811, 127; in 1821, 114; in 1831, 132; in 1841, 117; and in 1851, 135 inhabitants. Thomas Brewis, Esq., is the principal landowner. This township contains the hamlets of Eshott Brocks, Eshott

East Houses, Eshott South Houses, and Eshott Hall. ESHOTT HALL, the seat and property of Thomas Brewis, Esq., is beautifully situated on an eminence, and is in the Grecian style, the interior decorations being of the most costly description. A little west of the hall is a place called the Castle Field, and to the north another place called the Camp Field, the entrenchments of which are still visible. Here is a colliery, which having been discontinued for some time, was re-opened last year by Mr. R. Cowen, of Acklington.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Brewis, Esq., Eshott Hall; and the farmers are John Brewis, East Farm; John Jewitt; Matthew Keen, Eshott Brocks; John Shotton, Eshott Haugh; Mrs. Summerville, Eshott Park; and George Thompson, East Houses.

FELTON is a township and village, giving name to the parish in which it is situated, the property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., and several freeholders. The township comprises an area of 1,528 acres, and its rateable value is £2,703 12s. 6d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 506; in 1811, 514; in 1821, 554; in 1831, 610; in 1841, 623; and in 1851, 708 souls. The manor of Felton, in ancient times, formed part of the barony of Mitford, and was held by the Bertram family. It afterwards became the property of the Earls of Pembroke, the Earls of Athol, the Percys, the Scropes, the Lisles, and the Widdringtons, from the latter of whom it passed to the Riddells, the present proprietors.

THE VILLAGE of Felton is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Coquet, ten miles north of Morpeth. The river is here crossed by a good stone bridge of three arches, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is beautiful and romantic. In 1216 the barons of the north performed homage here to Alexander, King of Scotland, which circumstance so irritated King John that he marched an army through Northumberland and burned or destroyed everything around him. Among other places Felton was given to the flames. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated west of the village, on the north side of the Coquet. The parish register commences in 1653. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, is valued in the Liber Regis at £3 13s 4d; gross income, £282. The patronage is vested in the Crown. Vicar, Rev. Thomas Ilderton, M.A. Here is a PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, erected in 1820. Two annual fairs are held here on the first Mondays in May and November, for the sale of sheep, cattle, &c.

FELTON PARK, the seat and property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., J.P., is a fine commodious mansion, situated on a gentle eminence in a spacious park, surrounded by beautiful and picturesque scenery. There is a Catholic Church attached to the hall. Rev. Samuel Day, chaplain.

CHARITIES.—Robert Haselrig bequeathed £5 yearly to the poor of Felton, half to be given at Christmas and half at Easter; and Thomas Heron, of East Thirston, left the rents of the pews, in the gallery of Felton Church, amounting at the time of the Charity Commissioners Report to £5 per annum, to the poor of this parish.

POST OFFICE, FELTON, Agnes Hine, *postmistress*. Letters arrive here, at 9-30 a.m. and 10-30 p.m., and are despatched at 7-30 a.m. and 8-40 p.m. Money orders are also made payable here.

An Omnibus leaves Felton for the arrival of each train at the Acklington Station.

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| <p>Appleby Wm. vict. and joiner, <i>North Britain</i><br/>Becket Mr. John<br/>Belough Henry B. chemist and druggist<br/>Bowman Fenwick, brewer and malster<br/>Bromfield Thomas, miller, Felton Mill<br/>Cockburn John A. blacksmith and hardwareman<br/>Cockburn Mrs. Jane<br/>Cookson John, vict. <i>Red Lion</i><br/>Cowen Thomas, grocer &amp; gunpowder agent<br/>Crossley John, gardener<br/>Day Rev. Samuel (Catholic), chaplain to Thomas Riddell, Esq.<br/>Dobson Ann, shopkeeper<br/>Dobson Robert, boot and shoemaker, and constable at lock-up<br/>Dobson William, joiner and cartwright<br/>Fenwick Thomas John, draper and grocer<br/>Fleming Sarah, shopkeeper<br/>Fogg George, vict. and veterinary surgeon, <i>Fox and Hounds</i><br/>Gallon Thomas, draper and bookseller<br/>Gallon William, joiner and cartwright<br/>Gillespie Mrs. Ann<br/>Gordon Robert, stonemason<br/>Gowens Anthony, boot and shoemaker<br/>Grahamsley John, surgeon<br/>Hedley Arthur, M.D. and surgeon<br/>Howliston Robert, millwright<br/>Hudson John, gentleman<br/>Hudson Thomas, yeoman<br/>Hderton Rev. Thomas, M.A. vicar, Vicarage<br/>Jeffrey Aaron, slater, and secretary to the News Room<br/>Jeffrey Thomas, boot and shoemaker<br/>Kelly John, shopkeeper and lodging house keeper</p> | <p>Leighton Jonathan, vict. <i>Coach and Horses</i><br/>Leighton Robert, game keeper<br/>Lambert Robert, butcher and farmer<br/>Lee Thomas, boot and shoemaker<br/>Lee John, stonemason<br/>Lee Joseph, shopkeeper<br/>Mack Thomas, saddler<br/>Middlemass Rachel, tinplate worker<br/>Miller Wilson &amp; Rochester, tailors, woollen drapers, &amp;c.<br/>Miller Mr. James<br/>Pitt and Stone, painters, plumbers, and glaziers<br/>Riddell Thomas, Esq. Felton Park<br/>Rochester James, grocer, &amp;c.<br/>Robson John, butcher<br/>Scott Edward, blacksmith<br/>Scott William, boot and shoemaker<br/>Shotton Robert, blacksmith &amp; shopkeeper<br/>Stephenson George, butcher<br/>Stephenson Robert, gentleman<br/>Stephenson Robert, steward<br/>Thornton Robert, butcher<br/>Wardle Joseph, shopkeeper and joiner<br/>Watson James, vict. and surveyor, <i>Widdrington Arms Inn</i><br/>Willis George, L. joiner and cartwright<br/>Wharrier H. &amp; J. tailors and drapers, and farmers<br/>Wharrier T. T. grocer and builder (J. Wharrier &amp; Sons)</p> |
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#### Farmers

- Davidson John  
Earsdon George, Felton Moor  
Heslop John, Felton Fence  
Rowe Edward Thomas, Esq., Moleshaugh,

CARRIER.—George Mackay, to Newcastle, on Wednesday, and to Alnwick on Saturday

GREENS AND GLANTLEES form a joint township in this parish four miles north-west by north of Felton, and comprise an area of 997 acres. The population in 1801, was 34; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 76; in 1831, 56; in 1841, 79; and in 1851, 51 souls. The rateable value is £500, and Captain Widdrington of Newton Hall is the sole landowner. Coal and freestone are found here.

DIRECTORY, John and William Coxon, and William Robinson, farmers.

SWARLAND is a township and village, the property of Sir William Davison, and Joshua Blackburn, Esq. The township contains 3,819 acres, and its

rateable value is £1,629. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 207; in 1811, 195; in 1821, 211; in 1831, 210; in 1841, 194; and in 1851, 174 souls. The family of Hesilrigge held this estate from a period antecedent to the conquest, till the 18th century, when it became the property of Richard Grieve, Esq., and subsequently came into the possession of the present proprietors. THE VILLAGE of Swarland is situated two miles north-west of Felton. SWARLAND HALL, the residence of Joshua Blackburn, Esq., is a fine edifice seated in a beautiful park. In front of the hall is an elegant obelisk of white freestone, erected to the memory of Admiral Lord Nelson, by the late Alexander Davidson, Esq., who lived on terms of intimacy with the gallant admiral. This monument bears the following inscriptions:—On the body of the obelisk—ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY; on the pedestal—NOT TO COMMEMORATE THE PUBLIC VIRTUE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF NELSON, WHICH IS THE DUTY OF ENGLAND, BUT TO THE MEMORY OF PRIVATE FRIENDSHIP. THIS ERECTION IS DEDICATED BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

Blackburn Joshua, Esq., The Hall  
Crozier John, joiner and woodman  
Grieves Thomas, blacksmith  
Johnson Dorothy, shopkeeper  
Lloyd Joseph, gardener  
Scott Robert, gamekeeper

#### Farmers

Aynsley Lionel, East House  
Brown William, Old Hall  
Coulthard Robert, The Fence  
Richardson Thomas, Overgrass Mill  
Taylor John, The Moor  
Young John, Overgrass

THIRSTON, EAST AND WEST, WITH SHOTHAUGH, form a township the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and Thomas Riddell, Esq. The area is 1,161 acres, and the rateable value £2,167 12s. Population in 1801, 249; in 1811, 294; in 1821, 325; in 1831, 307; in 1841, 307; and in 1851, 281 souls. West Thirston forms the southern suburb of Felton, but East Thirston is more than half a mile E. S. E. of Felton Bridge, and Shot-haugh is situated one mile and a half west of Felton. Here is a Presbyterian chapel, erected, in 1830, at a cost of £600, of which Alexander Davidson, Esq. gave £40, together with the site. It contains 400 sittings. Felton New School is under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland and the neighbouring gentlemen. It was erected by subscription in 1830, and will accommodate 140 pupils.

Harrison William, schoolmaster  
Herron John, miller, East Thirston  
Hetherington Joseph, East Thirston  
Hoy Rev. Alexander (Presbyterian)  
Huntley John, joiner and cartwright  
Marshall Joseph, blacksmith  
Smith Thomas, Esq., Thirston Farm  
Richardson Robert, joiner

Wharrier John, shopkeeper  
Wilson Joseph, butcher

#### Farmers

Aynsley William, Shothaugh  
Gill John, Waterside  
Gowan Samuel, Waterside  
Storey William, Thirston Shaw

### LONG FRAMLINGTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

LONG FRAMLINGTON is a chapelry, township, and village, comprising an area of 4,962 acres, and its rateable value is £2,324. Its population in 1801,

was 471; in 1811, 508; in 1821, 563; in 1831, 543; in 1841, 549; and in 1851, 549 souls. The manor of Long Framlington, previous to the reign of Henry VIII., was the property of the Eslington family, on the extinction of which, the estate was sold in lots, and is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland and a number of freeholders. The land of this chapelry is generally of a good quality. On the north-western extremity is a long narrow tract containing about 1,000 acres of the wildest and most dreary moorland in the county. Here are a number of cairns composed of loose stones, and the road called the Devil's Causeway passes near this place, where there are large heaps of scorice, probably produced by the Romans in melting ironstone. Coal, limestone, and freestone, are the principal mineral productions.

THE VILLAGE of Long Framlington is pleasantly situated eleven miles north by west of Morpeth, and has two annual fairs on the second Tuesday in July and on the 25th of October. THE CHURCH, OR CHAPEL, is a neat edifice, and was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother-church of Felton. The register commences in 1653. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, is joined with the living of Felton. Here is a neat and commodious PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL erected during the present year, in lieu of the old chapel, which was built in 1739. Rev. John Gillespie, minister.

FRAMLINGTON PAROCHIAL SCHOOL is endowed with the interest of £500, bequeathed by Mrs. Tate, in 1826, for the education of twenty children of poor industrious persons residing in the chapelry. The interest at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report amounted to £12 4s. 9d. per annum. Here is a Mechanics' Institution established in 1848, which possesses a library and newsroom, the former containing about 700 volumes. Hans Murray, schoolmaster, secretary, and librarian.

LOW FRAMLINGTON is a hamlet in this chapelry, one mile south of Long Framlington.

POST OFFICE, FRAMLINGTON, John Grey, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Morpeth, at 11-30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 4-35 p.m.

Aynsley Robert, vict. *Grand Bay*  
 Bleake Thomas, tailor  
 Carse James, blacksmith  
 Davy Ann, vict. *Queen's Head*  
 Donaldson Michael, shopkeeper  
 Gibson Alder, vict. *Horse and Jockey*  
 Gillespie Rev. John (Presbyterian)  
 Gustard Abigail, grocer and baker  
 Hilton James, draper  
 Lambert Joseph and Thomas, joiners and  
 cartwrights  
 McCall Benjamin, shoemaker  
 Moffit Peter, shopkeeper  
 Murray Hans, schoolmaster  
 Riddell Thomas, tailor

Richardson William, shoemaker  
 Robson James, shoemaker  
 Snowden Robert, blacksmith

#### Farmers

Clavern William, Low Framlington  
 Common Thomas, Embleton Hall  
 Cook Edward, Low Hall  
 Hall — Long Row  
 Hedley John, Small Dean  
 Howey William, Onstead  
 Lambert Joseph, Hall Hill  
 Rand William, yeoman  
 Thompson John, Low Framlington

## SHILBOTTLE PARISH,

SHILBOTTLE parish comprises the townships of Guyzance, Hazon, Newton-on-the-Moor, Shilbottle, Whittle, and Woodhouse, and is bounded on the north by Alnwick, on the south-east by Warkworth, on the south-west by Felton parish, and on the east by Lesbury. It is about four miles in length by three and a half in breadth, and embraces an area of 7,704 acres. This parish is in a high state of cultivation, has an excellent coal mine, and an abundance of limestone. The population in 1801, was 1,031; in 1811, 1,104; in 1821, 1,153; in 1831, 1,195; in 1841, 1,208; and in 1851, 1,298 souls.

GUYZANCE, or GUYSON, is a township and village in this parish, the property of the Duke of Northumberland; Robert Delisle, Esq. the heirs of the late Thomas Feuwick, Esq., and Thomas Tate, Esq. The rateable value is £1,671 10s., and the tithes, which are the property of Thomas Tate, Esq., are valued at £130 per annum. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 172; in 1811, 186; in 1821, 173; in 1831, 197; in 1841, 205; and in 1851, 213 souls. THE VILLAGE of Guyzance is situated seven miles south by east of Alnwick. There was formerly a priory here, which was annexed to Alnwick Abbey, by Eustace Fitz John. We find from Tanner's *Monastica* that it was endowed with a portion of the tithes, and two bovates of land, but as to any other portion of its history we possess no records. The remains of the old chapel are still here, with the burying ground, in which the Tate family are still interred. BANK HOUSE, the seat of Thomas Tate, Esq., is situated about a mile north of the village.

BRAINSHAUGH is a hamlet in this township, situated seven and a half miles south by east of Alnwick.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Carse, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker; James McKenzie, joiner; Joseph Robinson, schoolmaster; Henry Throbe, miller, Guyzance Mill; Thomas Throbe, shopkeeper; and the farmers are John Bell, and shopkeeper; George Belam, Brainshaugh; George Coxon, Blacklee; and George Tate, and yeoman, East House.

HAZON is a township and hamlet in the above parish, the property of William Lawson, Esq. The area of the township is 1,409 acres, and its rateable value, with that of Hartlaw, is £1,647 2s. Population in 1801, 132; in 1811, 116; in 1821, 99; in 1831, 92; in 1841, 85; and in 1851, 118 souls. The tithes of Hazon and Hartlaw were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount, £34 5s., vicarial; £187 impropriated; and 9s. 6d. due to the parish clerk. This township comprises four farms and a corn mill. THE HAMLET of Hazon is situated on an eminence about six miles south of Alnwick, and two and a half miles west of Warkworth Station. The whole township is farmed by John Hogg, Esq., of Hazon House.

DIRECTORY.—John Hogg, Esq., Hazon House; and Matthew Dixon, Esq., miller, Hazon Mill.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR is a township and village in this parish, the property of Captain Samuel E. Widdrington, of Newton Hall; Mr. Strother, Mr.

Davidson, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Jamieson. Coal and limestone are abundant here. The township contains 911 acres, and its rateable value is £1,468 9s. 11d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 162; in 1811, 228; in 1821, 244; in 1831, 265; in 1841, 290; and in 1851, 290 souls. THE VILLAGE of Newton is pleasantly situated six miles south by west of Alnwick. Here is a METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CHAPEL, erected in 1842, upon a site given by Captain Widdrington. There is also a school which is endowed with £15 per annum for the education of poor people's children of Newton-on-the-Moor, and the precincts thereof. At present, two children of each poor family in the township are taught reading and writing free, with pay scholars. NEWTON HALL, the seat of Captain Widdrington is situated in a beautiful lawn, a little south of the village, and in its neighbourhood there is a very strong Chalybeate Spring.

Barras Henry, junior, coal agent  
 Carr Margaret, shopkeeper  
 Coxon John, farmer, Low Steads  
 Guthrie Elizabeth, shopkeeper  
 Guthrie James, shoemaker  
 Johnson Francis, wine and spirit merchant,  
 Low Newton  
 Rutherford Thomas, lime burner  
 Snaith Joanna, vict. *Northumberland Arms*  
 Snaith Robert, blacksmith

Strother F. T. gentleman  
 Swan William, schoolmaster  
 Thew John, vict. and farmer, *Sun*  
 Thompson Robert, shoemaker  
 Wallace William, vict. and general smith,  
*Barker's Arms*  
 Widdrington Captain Edward, Newton Hall  
 Woodward Thomas, farmer, Newton Villa  
 Yarston George, tailor

SHILBOTTLE is a township and village giving name to the parish in which it is situated. The area of the township is 2,935 acres, and its rateable value is £2,351 8s. The population in 1801, was 472; in 1811, 465; in 1821, 548; in 1831, 557; in 1841, 549; and in 1851, 601 souls. It is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. Here is an excellent colliery, which gives employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants.

THE VILLAGE of Shilbottle is pleasantly situated in a fine open country, three miles south by east of Alnwick. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. James, is a neat edifice, and the parish register commences in 1690. The living, a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £4 14s. 8d. gross income, £222. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. John B. Roberts, B.A., is vicar. Here is a school which possesses a small annual endowment, Archibald Mitchison, schoolmaster.

CHARITIES.—Henry Strother, by his will bearing date 30th November, 1751, bequeathed the interest of £50 for the education of the poor children of this parish. Frances Strother, in 1765, left £100, the interest of which was to be divided, and one moiety was to be devoted to the poor and needy of the parish of Shilbottle, and the other moiety for the provision of a Protestant schoolmaster of the school at Newton-on-the-Moor; but owing to some mistake, the whole of this bequest, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report, was paid to the master of the school in Newton. Frances Strother, by her will bearing date 4th April, 1770, bequeathed the interest of £100 for the use of the public school of Newton-on-the-Moor.

Brown James, vict. and joiner; <i>Percy Arms</i>	Wood James, blacksmith
Corbit Jane, shopkeeper	Wragglesworth Joseph, vict. <i>Black Swan</i>
Gray John, shopkeeper	Wragglesworth Richard, butcher
Huntley James, shoemaker	York John, tailor
Kirkup John, shoemaker	
Mitohison Archibald, schoolmaster and parish clerk	<b>Farmers</b>
Muers Wm. vict. <i>Farriers' Arms</i>	Heron Wm. Town Foot Farm
Muers Wm. blacksmith	Gibson Thomas, steward, Colliery House
Pender James, shopkeeper	Keen Joseph
Roberts John B. B.A. vicar, Vicarage	McDonald William
Storey John, vict. <i>Board</i>	Robertson Ralph
Trueman Mark, shopkeeper	Robinson John, South Farm
Turnent William, tailor	Swordy Thomas, South Moor
Wilson William, coal agent	Throbe Thomas, Long Dyke
	Welsh George

CARRIERS TO ALNWICK.—John Hindmarsh and George Slater, on Saturdays

WHITTLE township is the property of Major Clutterbuck, of Warkworth, Its rateable value is £518 19s., and it contains 545 statute acres. Population in 1801, 64; in 1811, 101; in 1821, 64; in 1831, 53; in 1841, 56; and in 1851, 40 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount, £47 2s. Coal and limestone of excellent quality are found here. This township contains two farms, called High and Low Whittle.

DIRECTORY.—George Lough, farmer and lime burner, Low Whittle; and Mr. Ralph Henderson, High Whittle.

WOODHOUSE township is situated four miles S.S.E. of Alnwick, and comprises an area of 572 acres. It contained in 1801, 29; in 1811, 8; in 1821, 25; in 1831, 31; in 1841, 23; and in 1851, 36 souls. The rateable value is £422 10s., and the Duke of Northumberland is proprietor. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £75 4s. 2d. to the vicar of Shilbottle, and 3s. 3d. to the parish clerk. This township contains one farm, which is worked by William Fenwick, Esq., of South Side; William Gibson, farm steward.

## COQUETDALE WARD—WEST DIVISION.

### ALWINTON PARISH.

ALWINTON parish is about fourteen miles in length by nine in breadth, and comprises an area of 31,940 acres. It is intersected by the river Coquet, and embraces eleven townships, viz.:—Alwinton, Biddleston, Burrowden, Clennell, Fairhaugh, Farnham, Linbriggs, North Netherton, South Netherton, Peals, and Sharperton. Population in 1801, 738; in 1811, 826; in 1821, 900; in 1831, 822; in 1841, 812; and in 1851, 853 souls.

ALWINTON is a township and village, giving name to the parish in which it

is situated, and the property of Walter Selby, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The township contains 1,559 acres, and its rateable value is £729 1s. 8d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 102; in 1811, 103; in 1821, 106; in 1831, 85; in 1841, 78; and in 1851, 77 souls. The land in this district is principally devoted to pasturage.

THE VILLAGE of Alwinton is situated near the confluence of the Alwine and Coquet rivers, nine miles west by north of Rothbury. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and south porch, and was erected on the site of the old church, a little distance east of the village, in 1853. It contains 300 sittings, most of which are free and unappropriated. Here are the family vaults of the Selbys and Clennells, and the former family have four mural tablets in the church. The living is a perpetual curacy, united with Holystone, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Rothbury; rated in the parliamentary returns at £125 7s., gross income £110. Patron the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, Rev. Aislabie Procter, M.A. The parish register commences in 1719. There was formerly an hospital here, subordinate to the nunnery of Holystone. ALWINTON SCHOOL was founded in conformity with the will of W. Dixon, Esq., who, in 1806, bequeathed £350, the interest of which was to be applied to the education of twelve poor children belonging to, and living in, the parish of Alwinton, and chapelry of Holystone. The income has been since increased by voluntary donations, and twenty-six scholars are now educated gratuitously. There is a market held here on Tuesdays for the sale of butter, eggs, and poultry.

CHARITIES.—Thomas Clennel, who died in 1701-2, left to the parish of Alwinton £30, for "the use and relief of the poor," the interest thereof to be distributed yearly on St. Thomas's Day, and Good Friday; and James Selby, in 1738, left to the poor of this parish, the sum of £20, the interest of which is distributed annually on New Year's Day.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Anderson, joiner; John Bolam, grazier (George Bolam and Son); Burn and Robinson, victs. and post-house, *Rose and Thistle Inn*; Samuel Clark, postman; Rev. Aislabie Procter, incumbent; Samuel Scott, farm-steward and shopkeeper; Mr. Ralph Strong; Robert Wallness, shopkeeper; and Jane Whellans, vict., *Red Lion*.

BIDDLESTON township is situated two miles north-east of Alwinton. The areas of Biddleston, Farnham, Peals, Clennell, and Netherton North and South Side, townships are returned together, and make a total area of 17,785 acres. The rateable value of Biddleston is £2,240. It has long been the seat and manor of the ancient and honourable Catholic family of the Selbys. The first of this name obtained a grant of Biddleston, which formerly belonged to the Vissards, from Edward I., in 1272. Walter Selby, Esq., the present representative of this ancient house, filled the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1853. BIDDLESTON HALL is a noble mansion, occupying the summit of a gentle declivity, behind which a beautiful stream flows, falling in its course over several huge rocks, above which are the hills of Silverton and Harden, from whose lofty summits the sea may be discerned

on a clear day. The south front of the hall also commands some beautiful views of the vale of the Coquet. The Catholic Church attached to the hall, is much admired for the beautiful simplicity of its decorations; Rev. Thomas Hogget, priest. During the last few years many improvements have been effected in this township.

**DIRECTORY.**—Walter Selby, Esq., Biddleston Hall; Rev. Thomas Hogget, chaplain; John Dickenson, head gardener, Garden House; Thomas Howey, land agent; and Joseph Watson, gamekeeper. The farmers and graziers are John Hall, Biddleston Edge; William Pringle, Newton; Thomas Storey, Ellilaw; Margaret and William Wanless, Biddleston and Snigmoor; and Charles Young, Puncherton.

**BURROWDEN, OR BURRADON** township, is the property of Messrs. Clennell, Messrs. Thomas and William Forster, Thomas Walby, and Mrs. Dawson, with some small freehold proprietors. It is situated six miles W.N.W. of Rothbury, and its rateable value is £1,359. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 109; in 1811, 138; in 1821, 179; in 1831, 174; in 1841, 165; and in 1851, 150 souls. During the present year William Forster, Esq., has erected a fine mansion here on the south side of a gentle eminence, from which a delightful prospect may be obtained.

**DIRECTORY.**—Robert Cowens, shopkeeper; Jane Guthrie, shopkeeper; George Johnson, joiner; Jacob Paxton, tailor and draper; Andrew Percy, blacksmith; George Tate, schoolmaster; and the farmers and graziers are William Forster, Esq., Burradon; Robert Nicholson; William Nicholson, Burradon Main; and Thomas Walby, yeoman.

**CLENNELL** is a township situated about one mile north of Alwinton, the property of the heirs of the late Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., but now in the hands of trustees. It contains 1,100 acres, and its rateable value is £221. The population in 1801, was 18; in 1811, 29; in 1821, 27; in 1831, 15; in 1841, 18; and in 1851, 25 souls. Clennell was anciently the seat and manor of the Clennell family, now of Harbottle Castle; but it passed in marriage with the daughter and heiress of Thomas Clennell, Esq., to the Wilkinsons. Here is an ancient mansion handsomely situated one mile north of the Coquet, once the residence of the Clennells, but now occupied by Mr. Andrew Tait, land steward.

**FAIRHAUGH** is a township containing 596 acres, the property of Messrs. Scott, and the rateable value is £130. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 7; in 1811, 9; in 1821, 8; in 1831, 4; in 1841, 5; and in 1851, 4 souls. It is situated four and a half miles N.N.W. of Alwinton.

**DIRECTORY.**—Robert Scott, farmer and grazier.

**FARNHAM** township is situated six miles west of Rothbury, and is the property of Christopher Clennell, Esq. Population in 1801, 34; in 1811, 38; in 1821, 36; 1831, 47; in 1841, 40; and in 1851, 39 souls. The rateable value of the township is £710, and the farmers are John Nicholson and John Rennay.

**LINBRIGGS** is a township situated two miles west of Alwinton. It comprises an area of 9,500 acres, and its rateable value is £1,175. The number of

inhabitants in 1801, was 54; in 1811, 67; in 1821, 70; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 62; and in 1851, 53 souls. The principal landowners are William Dunn, Esq., and Ralph Carr, Esq. Here is a bridge near the junction of the Ridleeburn. The land in this neighbourhood consists, generally, of green hills, and is divided into large stock farms.

DIRECTORY.—Andrew Hall, Loungesknowes; George and Thomas Talfer, Blindburn; and Edward Potts, Makington, farmers and graziers.

NETHERTON NORTH SIDE is a township in the above parish, the property of Walter Selby, Esq., and its rateable value is £668. Its population in 1801, was 40; in 1811, 63; in 1821, 54; in 1831, 53; in 1841, 54; and in 1851, 74 souls. THE VILLAGE of Netherton is situated on the banks of the Wreighburn, four and a half miles east by north of Alwinton. Here is a school under the patronage of Miss Selby and the Rev. Thomas Hoggett. There is also a post office receiving house at Frances Turnbull's.

DIRECTORY.—William and Thomas Dixon, carriers; William Middlemass, auctioneer and overseer; Robert Oliver, farmer and miller; Robert Simmons, cartwright and builder; Thomas Simmons, grocer, joiner, and builder; Andrew Tate, farm steward; and Frances Turnbull, shopkeeper and post-mistress.

NETHERTON SOUTH SIDE is an adjoining township to the above, the property of William Lynn Smart, Esq., Miss Fenwick and others. Its rateable value is £733 10s., and its population in 1801, was 51; in 1811, 57; in 1821, 71; in 1831, 62; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 83 souls.

DIRECTORY.—John Best, blacksmith; William Brown, stonemason; Andrew Carmichael, grazier and farmer; Andrew Davidson, farmer and grazier; Joseph Davison, stonemason; and James Turnbull, vict. and tailor, *Phœnix Inn*.

PEALS OR PEELS township is situated on the river Coquet, seven and a half miles west by north of Rothbury. It is the property of Percival Clennell, Esq., and its rateable value is £902. This township is well situated, and the pasturage is excellent. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 38; in 1811, 64; in 1821, 76; in 1831, 57; in 1841, 87; and in 1851, 71 souls.

DIRECTORY.—Matthew Turnbull, blacksmith; William Wardle, gamekeeper; and the farmers are Andrew Bell, Park House; Eleanor Crozier, Well House; John Crozier, and overseer, Well House; Walter Ord, Grange; and Alexander Robertson, Peels.

SHARPERTON is a township situated three miles south-east of Alwinton, an comprises 971 acres, the property of Christopher Clennell, Esq., Mr. James Dodds, and the trustees of the Rothbury Grammar School. The rateable value is £842, and its population in 1801, was 99; in 1811, 74; in 1821, 107; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 89; and in 1851, 95 souls.

DIRECTORY.—Miss Jane Dodds; William Clark, woodman, Sheep Banks; and the farmers and graziers are James Dodds, yeoman, Town Head; William Nicholson, Sharperton Edge; John Peary, and overseer; Robert Redhead, and William Sprout, Charity Hall.

## HOLYSTONE PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

HOLYSTONE is a parochial chapelry bounded on the north and east by Alwinton parish, and on the west and south by Elsdon parish. It comprises the townships of Barrow, Dueshill, Holystone, Harbottle, and Linsheeles, whose united area is 19,900 acres, and the population in 1801, was 391; in 1811, 424; in 1821, 468; in 1831, 462; in 1841, 443; and in 1851, 436 souls.

BARROW is a small township situated on the south side of the Coquet, near the confluence of the Barrow-burn, three and a half miles W.N.W. of Holystone. Its area is returned with Linsheeles; the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 19; in 1811, 19; in 1821, 17; in 1831, 14; in 1841, 22; and in 1851, 17 souls. The rateable value is £160, and the sole proprietor is Walter Selby, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Hedley, farmer and miller.

DUESHILL township is situated one mile south by east of Holystone, and is the property of Walter Selby, Esq., Sir Walter Riddell, Percival Clenning, Esq., and the trustees of the late Rev. H. Morrow. It contains 2,505 acres: its population in 1801, was 32; in 1811, 25; in 1821, 41; in 1831, 45; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 28 souls. The rateable value is £452. Harehaugh at the southern extremity of this township, is supposed to occupy the site of a Saxon camp.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers and graziers are John Bell, Dueshill; Nicholas Lowes, Woodhouse; and John Weatherson, Harehaugh.

HARBOTTLE is a township and village the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Walter Selby, Esq., Percival Clenning, Esq., A. C. Forster, Esq., and many small proprietors. The township contains 412 acres, and its rateable value is £318 17s. The population in 1801, was 128; in 1811, 152; in 1821, 181; in 1831, 165; in 1841, 162; and in 1851, 159 souls. The tithes were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £9 2s 9d. The manor and castle of Harbottle were given by William the Conqueror, in the tenth year of his reign, to Robert de Umfraville, Lord of Tours and Vian, by a general grant of the lordship, valley, and forest of Ridds, or Reedsdale, with all the castles, manors, woods, waters, and royal franchises, as they had been previously possessed by Mildred, the son of Akman, to hold by grand sergeantry. It continued in the possession of the Umfraville family for many generations, and we find Gilbert de Umfraville summoned to parliament from 1333 to 1381. He died in the latter year and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, and afterwards by his nephew, who left an infant son Gilbert, during whose minority the Earl of Westmoreland was made governor of Harbottle Castle. This Gilbert, who is called by some writers Earl of Kyme, being slain in the French wars, his castle and estates passed to his brother, Sir Robert Umfraville, who also dying without issue, the manor became the property of Walter de Tailbois, whose successor Sir William de Tailbois, having suffered attainder after the battle of Hexham, the estates became crown property. They were subsequently granted by Edward IV. to Sir

Robert Ogle, in consideration of his meritorious services to that monarch, who not only raised Sir Robert to the peerage, but made him a grant in special tail of Reedsdale lordship and Harbottle castle. In the reign of Elizabeth, we find this manor again in the possession of the crown. It next became the property of a branch of the Widdrington family, and afterwards passed to the Gascoignes, and Clennells, with the latter of whom it still remains. Percival Clennell, Esq., is the present lord of the manor.

THE VILLAGE of Harbottle is situated on the south side of the river Coquet, two miles north-west of Holystone. There is a market held here on Tuesdays, and a fair for cattle, and linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth is held, on the 19th of September. Here is an English Presbyterian Chapel erected in 1756, but in consequence of its dilapidated state it is purposed by the congregation to erect a new chapel, in the Gothic style, as soon as possible. Rev. Samuel Cathcart, minister. A neat school with teacher's residence, was erected here in 1834, and was endowed by the late Mr. William Dixon, of Newcastle, a native of this place, with £600, the interest of which now amounts to £24 per annum. This sum the teacher receives, on condition of his teaching twelve poor children gratuitously. The school will accommodate ninety pupils. Alexander and Elizabeth Potts, teachers.

HARBOTTLE CASTLE, the seat and property of Percival Clennell, Esq., is beautifully situated at the east end of the village, close upon the margin of the river Coquet. It is a handsome modern-built mansion, surrounded by tastefully ornamented pleasure grounds, and fine plantations. The extensive ruins of the old castle stand near the north side of the village, on a bold commanding eminence over the river Coquet. The walls of the great tower have a most singular appearance, part of them being rent asunder from their foundations and overhanging their base, while other parts have slidden in large masses half-way down the hill, and fixed themselves deeply in the earth. The Widdringtons removed a great portion of this ancient edifice, when they were erecting the present manor house, in the construction of which, a great quantity of the old materials was used. This old castle was a place of great strength in former days, and oftentimes resisted the attacks of the Scots. Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., and Queen Dowager of Scotland, resided here for some time after her marriage with the Earl of Angus.

Athy George, joiner and builder  
 Athy John, joiner and builder  
 Blacklock Robt. vict. and joiner, *Foresters'*  
*Arms*  
 Cathcart Rev. Samuel (Presbyterian)  
 Clennell Percival, Esq., Harbottle Castle  
 Common John, cattle dealer  
 Fleck Robert, draper and grocer  
 Fraser Hector, gardener, Garden House  
 Nesbit Thomas, boot and shoemaker, and  
 freeholder

Pitloh Gideon, vict. brewer and freeholder,  
*Star Inn*  
 Potts Alexander, schoolmaster  
 Richardson Francis, M.D. and surgeon  
 Ross George, shoemaker  
 Ruff Adam, gamekeeper  
 Thompson Thomas, tailor, shopkeeper and  
 postmaster  
 Turnbull George R. tailor, draper, and  
 shopkeeper

HOLYSTONE is a township and village giving name to the chapelry in which it is situated. The township contains 2,906 acres, the property of Walter

Selby, Esq., Mrs. Dawson, and A. C. Forster, Esq., and its rateable value is £512. Its population in 1801, was 125; in 1811, 136; in 1821, 132; in 1831, 124; in 1841, 125; and in 1851, 135 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Holystone is situated six miles west by north of Rothbury. THE CHURCH is a neat edifice dedicated to St. Mary. The living, a curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Rothbury, has been united with that of Alwinton, since 1311, when Pope Gregory XI. in his letters of annexation, assigned as a cause for this junction, the fact of the property of this living being very small, and situated in marshy places. Near the church are the remains of an ancient Benedictine priory, which was founded by one of the Umfravilles, of Harbottle. At the period of the Dissolution this priory was possessed of various houses and lands in the village; of farms at Corsenside, Brigg-houses, Woodhouses, and Risingham in Reedesdale; of lands at Wreighill, a house at Alwick, lands at Wallington, Bavington, Nunriding, Thockrington, and Rochester, with several houses in Newcastle. It also possessed the livings of Alwinton, Holystone, and Corsenside, yet the yearly revenues were certified not to exceed £15 10s. 8d., according to Speed. Of the monastic buildings few vestiges now remain. Lady's Well, supposed to have belonged to the priory, is a fine basin of water, the bottom of which is variegated with a mixture of white and green sand. It was formerly enclosed with a hewn freestone wall, part of which is still standing, beautifully shaded with trees and shrubs. There is a school here in connection with the church, Henry Newton, teacher.

CAMP VILLE, the residence of Augustus C. Forster, Esq., is situated half a mile west of Holystone. In its vicinity are the rugged and frowning crags of Harbottle, as also the celebrated "Drake Stone," and an ancient edifice called Barrow-peel, with several other remains of antiquity.

CHARITY.—William Potts, in 1724, left thirty shillings yearly, for the education of the poor children of this township.

DIRECTORY.—Augustus C. Forster, Camp Ville; Margaret Beight, vict. *Salmon Inn*; William Davison, shopkeeper; Thomas Gray, shopkeeper; Henry Newton, schoolmaster; Ann Robson, shopkeeper; Thomas Rutherford, boot and shoemaker; William Spours, boot and shoemaker; William Storey, blacksmith; and the farmers are Robert Caverhill (and overseer), Woodhall; James Davison; and Joseph Oliver (and miller), Priory.

LINSHEELES is a township in this parish, situated on the south side of the Coquet, at the confluence of the Redleesburn, one mile and a half west of Alwinton. Its area, inclusive of Barrow township, is 14,077 acres, and its rateable value is £3,147. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 87; in 1811, 92; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 114; in 1841, 98; and in 1851, 97 souls. The landowners are Walter Selby, Esq., Ralph Carr, Esq., and William Trotter, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers and graziers are John and Andrew Ord, Linsheeles; Thomas Thompson (Michael Thompson and Son), Bygate Hall; and Thomas Turnbull, Redlees.

KIDLAND LORDSHIP is an extra parochial liberty, situated two miles north by west of Alwinton, the property of Sir Thomas Legard, and comprises an

area of 11,825 acres, of which the rateable value is £1,742. Population in 1801, 60; in 1811, 54; in 1821, 62; in 1831, 69; in 1841, 63; and in 1851, 61 souls. This is a mountainous district, and the Cheviot breed of sheep are found here in their greatest perfection. The principal mountains in and about this lordship are Cheviot, Cushit, Flint Crag, Hogdon Law, Maiden Cross, Milkhope, Rookland, Shillmoor, &c. The neighbourhood of Kidland Lee, on the west side of the Alwine, is the most fertile part of this district, though the great majority of the hills are covered with rich verdure. Here are the remains of some ancient British entrenchments, and in a romantic glen, near the source of the Alwine, the ruins of Memmerkirk are still visible.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers and graziers in this lordship are William Oliver, Barrow Burn, and Robert Telfer, Rope.

### ROTHBURY PARISH.

ROTHBURY parish is bounded on the north by Whittingham, on the west by Elsdon, on the south by Hartburn, Nether-Witton, and Long Horsley, and on the east by Edlingham. It is about nine miles in length by the same in breadth, and comprises twenty-eight townships, whose united area is 34,798 acres. The population in 1801, was 2,236; in 1811, 2,428; in 1821, 2,609; in 1831, 2,869; in 1841, 2,555; and in 1851, 2,545 souls. The soil of this parish exhibits great variety. In some parts we find rich pastures and fine corn-fields, in others, sterile hills, naked rocks, and black heaths. The famous forest of Rothbury has long since disappeared, and widely scattered farm-houses and cottages occupy its site. The whole of the parish is well watered by the river Coquet, and several smaller streams. Whinstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal are found here.

BICKERTON is a township, situated four miles west by south of Rothbury, the property of Henry Smails, Esq. It contains 505 acres, and its rateable value is £382. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 31; in 1811, 15; in 1821, 18; in 1831, 26; in 1841, 18; and in 1851, 26 souls. This township occupies a pleasant plain, having a semicircular ridge of moorland on the south-east, and Coquet-haugh, with other pastures, on the north and west.

DIRECTORY.—Messrs. George Bolam and Sons, farmers.

CAISTRON is a township and hamlet, the property of Henry Smails, Esq., and the heirs of the late Lieutenant-General Ord. The township comprises an area of 400 acres, and its rateable value is £504. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 53; in 1811, 50; in 1821, 43; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 54; and in 1851, 51 souls. THE HAMLET of Caistron is situated four miles west of Rothbury. Here is a school which possesses an endowment of £6 per annum, left, in 1779, by William Hall, for the encouragement of the teacher.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Milburne, schoolmaster; George Storey, farmer; and Joseph Witherson, farm-steward,

CARINGTON is a township and hamlet, containing 1,912 acres, the property of Mr Tower, and — Fenwick, Esq. The rateable value of the township is

£1,014 13s. 4d., and its population in 1801, was 96; in 1811, 83; in 1821, 79; in 1831, 93; in 1841, 66; and in 1851, 102 souls. Limestone of excellent quality is found here. This manor was formerly the property of a family that bore the local name, and from whom it passed to the Radcliffes. It was subsequently held by the Widdringtons, and the Talbots, coming ultimately into the possession of the present proprietors. THE HAMLET of Cartington is about two and a half miles north-west by north of Rothbury. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, but when, or by whom it was erected, is alike unknown.

DIRECTORY.—George Crawford, farmer, Cartington; George Crawford, farmer, Whittle; John Robson, stonemason and freeholder; George Stephenson, farmer and overseer, Bank Head; and James Wilson, farmer, Sandylands.

DEBDON is a township one mile and three quarters north of Rothbury. It contained in 1801, 16; in 1811, 16; in 1821, 18; in 1831, 14; in 1841, 13; and in 1851, 16 inhabitants. The rateable value is £75, and the Duke of Northumberland is proprietor. This township includes the northern portion of Rothbury Forest, and contains an excellent chalybeate spring, the waters of which are considered to be very efficacious in scorbutic diseases.

DIRECTORY.—Matthew Scott, farmer.

FALLOWLEES, a township, the property of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., is situated on the north side of the Roughless-burn, five and a half miles S.S.W. of Rothbury. Its area is 1,547 acres, and its rateable value £260. The population in 1801, was 13; in 1811, 9; in 1821, 3; in 1831, 8; in 1841, 7; and in 1851, 4 souls.

FLOTTERTON, a township situated five and a half miles west by north of Rothbury, is the property of Mrs. Weallens and Lord Ravensworth. Its population in 1801, was 75; in 1811, 115; in 1821, 92; in 1831, 95; in 1841, 64; and in 1851, 77 souls. It contains 768 acres, and its rateable value is £753. This township was formerly the property of the celebrated family of Umfraville, and the soil is a good strong loam. FLOTTERTON HOUSE, the seat and property of Mrs. Weallens, is situated on the northern bank of the Coquet.

DIRECTORY.—William Armston, gardener; Thomas Pallister, farmer, Plainfield; John Scott, steward; and Mrs. Wealleans, land proprietor, Flotterton House.

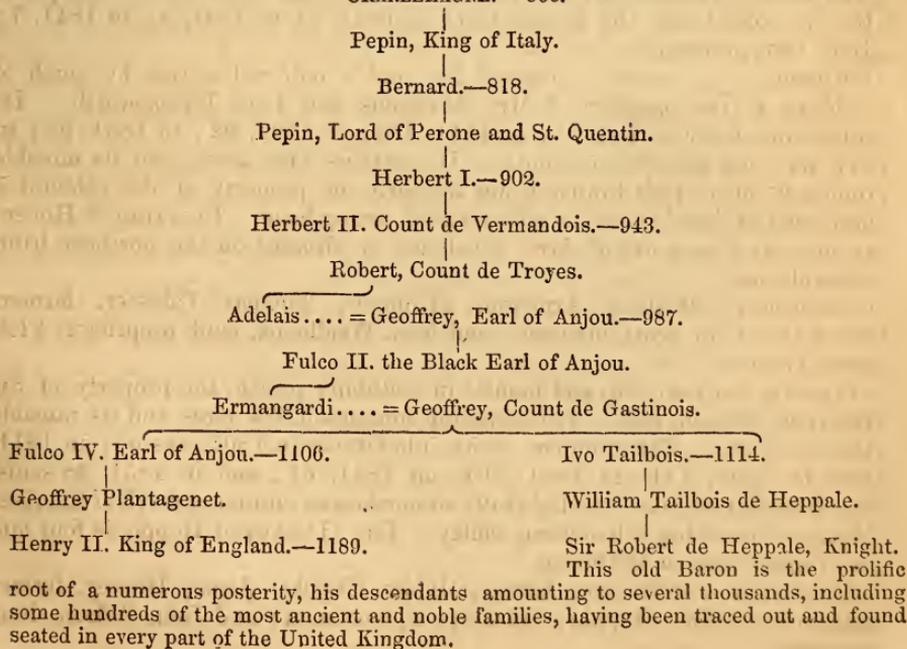
HEPPLE is a township and hamlet in Rothbury parish, the property of Sir Walter B. Riddell, Esq. The township contains 3,874 acres, and its rateable value is £718. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 58; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 101; in 1841, 61; and in 1851, 28 souls. The West Farm House is delightfully situated on an eminence north of the river Coquet, overlooking a handsome valley. THE HAMLET of Hepple is four and a half miles west of Rothbury.

DIRECTORY.—John Gray, farmer, Middle Hepple; James Harvey, farmer and overseer, West Hepple; John Spour, woodman; and John Wilson, lime merchant.

HEPPLE DEMESNE, a township in this parish, is situated five miles west of Rothbury. Its area is 1,534 acres, and its rateable value £410. Population in 1801, 22; in 1811, 52; in 1821, 45; in 1831, 59; in 1841, 23; and in 1851, 26 souls. From many concurring circumstances in history, there is reason to infer that the village of Hepple was part of the demesnes of Ceolwolf, the last Earl of Northumberland, under William the Norman. William, on his return from Scotland, deprived Cospatric of the earldom, and bestowed it on Waltheof, who was now become a great favourite, and to whom he gave his neice Judith in marriage, anno 1073. In the following year a conspiracy was formed by many of the principal Normans, who prevailed on Waltheof to take part in it at a feast, when they all became intoxicated. When rest had dispelled the fumes of liquor, it was seen in a very different light by the unhappy Waltheof, who became restless and pensive. At length, to relieve his loaded heart, he communicated the affair to his wife, of whose fidelity he had no doubt; but the faithless Judith, whose affections were fixed on Ivo Tailbois, Baron of Kendal, glad of an opportunity of ruining her husband, sent a trusty messenger into Normandy to reveal the plot to her uncle, and aggravated the guilt of her husband, who was afterwards condemned and executed. She then became the wife of Ivo Tailbois.\*

In the reign of Henry I, the Tailbois family were seised of the barony of Hepple, *cum membris suis*, but subsequently, it would appear, the name of

\* Ivo Tailbois was brother of the Earl of Anjou. The following is his descent from CHARLEMAGNE.—800.



Tailbois was dropped, and that of De Heppale assumed—a custom then common on the acquisition by a cadet of territorial property, sufficient to become the foundation of an independent family. Connected with the Tailbois family by matrimonial ties, were the Kurtenays and the De Battermunds, or De Bandements (in modern orthography, Courtenay and Bateman), who for some time held lands here. The barony was of great extent, comprising at the same time Great Tosson, Little Tosson, Bickerton, Warton, Flotterton, Newton, Fallowlees, Nether Trewitt, and Over Trewitt.

The Hepples were seised of the barony till, by the marriage, in 1331, of Sir Robert Ogle with Annabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert de Heppale, knight, it came into the possession of the Ogles, in whose family it continued till the reign of Charles I, when it passed with Catherine, Baroness Ogle, to Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, father of the first Duke of Newcastle, celebrated in the civil wars as “the soul of the royal cause in the north.” He contributed 10,000 men and a troop of horse to the king’s expedition against the Scots, and according to a calculation of the Duchess, was plundered and injured to the extent of £733,579. The grand-daughter of the Duke, the Lady Margaret Cavendish, marrying John Holles, Earl of Clare, carried the barony of Hepple into that family. The Earl leaving only an heiress, the Lady Henrietta, it passed with her to Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and founder of the Harleian Library. It then came into the hands of the Bentinck family, by the marriage, in 1734, of the second Duke of Portland with the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heiress of the Earl of Oxford. It is now the property of Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., into whose family it came in 1803, by purchase from the late Duke of Portland.

HEPPLE CASTLE is built on the north side of the river Coquet, about four miles west from Rothbury, and near the boundary of the parish. It stands in a secluded but picturesque situation, overlooked by a broken ascent of bold, romantic, heather-clad hills, rising one above another. At present it is in the last stage of dilapidation. About half a century ago, the exterior walls of a strong and stately tower were still standing, tolerably entire, and which had probably been the manor-house of the proprietors of Hepple, as it is said the court-leet of Hepple lordship was held here in former times, until the castle, being ruined by the Scots, was totally abandoned by the lord, who removed his court to Great Tosson, where the tenants of Hepple and the demesne annually convene to this day. In erecting a few farmsteads, an effort was made to demolish the remaining fragments of this strong tower; but the attempt, after repeated trials, was relinquished by the workmen, who found it easier to cut stones from the hardest quarry than to separate these from the cement. This castle was probably the first of the chain of forts which extended from thence to Warkworth, and which was intended to form a barrier against the incessant and destructive incursions of the warlike borderers. Upon a fine summit called the Kirk Hill, about half a mile west of Hepple, stood a chapel, the remains of which were removed about the year 1760. In the chancel the fragment of a tomb-stone, with its supporters, was discovered, and what is

curious, was standing in a north and south direction. This monument was much defaced, and it was with extreme difficulty that the following parts of the inscription were deciphered :—

Here lies ..... Countess of .....  
 ..... who died ..... her age ..  
 .....  
 .....

I lov'd my lord, obey'd my king,  
 And kept my conscience clear,  
 Which Death disarmeth of his sting,  
 And Christians all endear.

My puissant posterity  
 Still the forlorn'd befriend ;  
 Peace, pleasure, and prosperity  
 My tenantry attend.

Farewell survivors in the gross !  
 When you behold my bust,  
 Lament your late liege lady's loss,  
 Then blending with the dust.

An old dirge states her to have been the very mirror of meekness, affable to every one, and consequently idolised by all. She is also represented as having been a heroine on horseback, unrivalled in the chase, and warmly devoted to athletic exercises ; but, above all, she is praised for relieving the oppressed. Previous to her death, she composed her own epitaph, but the words of this doleful ditty, which consisted of seven stanzas, are, it is to be feared, for ever lost.

About a hundred paces west of the site of this chapel, are the traces of several buildings, where Old Hepple formerly stood. It is said to have been destroyed by the border wars. At a short distance to the north-west of Hepple is a British entrenched stronghold called Hetchester. The interior length of the entrenchment is 140 yards, and the breadth 90 yards ; the breadth of the inner ditch is 18 feet, and of the exterior ditch 15 feet ; each of the rampiers is 15 feet in height and 6 feet in breadth. The hill being very steep and difficult of access on the north-west side, the fort has had but two ditches in that part. Most of the intrenchments have been levelled, and it is only on the north-west side that they remain in any degree of good preservation. The foundations of the ancient buildings are very perceptible within the entrenchment ; but all traces of this remarkable castramentation will soon be obliterated, as excavations for lime are proceeding in the heart of the works. On the opposite side of the Coquet is the military station called Harchaugh. West of Hepple, and near the site of the old chapel, a number of urns have been found. Hetchester, as its name imports, was, in subsequent times, occupied by the Romans.

The barony of Hepple forms part of a grazing district, abounding with beautiful sheepwalks, which were formerly the scene of constant theft and

*spuilzie*, and were occupied with little profit. This state of “ rief and felonie ” is well described in a border ballad :—

Rookhope stands in a pleasant place,  
If the false thieves wad let it be ;  
But away they steal our goods apace,  
And ever an ill death may they dee.

Ah me ! is not this a pitiful case,  
That men dare not drive their goods to the fell,  
But limmer thieves drive them away,  
That fear neither heaven nor hell ?

Then in at Rookhope Head they come,  
They run the forest but a mile ;  
They gather'd together in four hours,  
Six hundred sheep within a while.

But such is the altered state of things in consequence of the security now afforded by law and order, that a tract of land in the same district (Kidland Lordship, the property of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.) which, in 1631, was let for only £5 a year, was, in 1731, let for £400, and since the commencement of the present century, for £3,000 per annum. In this locality the Cheviot breed of sheep are found in their full perfection ; the sweet green herbage on which they pasture seems to be peculiarly favourable for breeding this useful and beautiful race of animals.

Heppele was the native place of the renowned Robert Snowdon, who, in the sixteenth year of his age, fought and slew John Grieves, a celebrated Scotch champion, in a pitched battle with small swords, at Gamblepath, on the borders. This occurred some time before the Union. Snowdon had a black horse which he valued greatly. It was stolen one night, when he, accompanied by two friends, pursued the thief to the Scottish border, where, from a wretched hovel, his voice was answered by the neighing of his favourite, on which the unsuspecting Snowdon dismounted and rushed into the house ; but while in the act of unloosing his horse, he was run through the body by a concealed assassin.

Heppele was also the birth-place of Mable Snowdon, who belonged to the same family as the above renowned swordsman. She was the wife of John Coughron (Scoticè *Cochran*), and mother of the admirable George Coughron, who was born at the adjoining village of Wreighbill, on the 24th August, 1752. This prodigy of genius, had he lived, would have been a star of the first magnitude. He excelled all his competitors in the mathematical sciences, and soared above the reach of the hoary headed philosopher. As a poet also he bid fair to have attained pre-eminence. The attachment of this wonderful youth to books appeared at a very early age. At night his lamp frequently burned out when conversing with the immortal Euclid, Newton, Simpson, Emerson, Maclaurin, and others, with whose grand principles he became intimately acquainted. His perseverance was perhaps unequalled, but his progress supported his spirits, and he always returned to the spade or the plough with the greatest cheerfulness. During his brief career he had ob-

tained no fewer than ten prizes for answering questions in fluxions alone. He challenged all the mathematicians of his time to answer the prize question in the Gentleman's Diary for 1772, which was not accepted, and the solution was given by himself. This fact alone established his superiority in the mathematical sciences. Previous to his death, occasioned by the small pox, which happened at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the 10th Jan., 1774, he was engaged on very liberal terms, by Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, to be his calculator. A bright path to the temple of fame was opened to him, and the muses had woven for him a wreath of immortality; but his mighty soul, too great for this world, burst its clay prison, and soared aloft to brighter scenes and nobler pursuits.

**DIRECTORY.**—Peter Carr & Sons, blacksmiths and agricultural implement makers; John Clark, joiner and cartwright; Mary Elliott, farmer, Old Tower; and George Grey, farmer, White Field.

**HESLEY HURST** township is situated three and a half miles S. S. E. of Rothbury. It contains 659 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and its rateable value is £309. Population in 1801, 57; in 1811, 41; in 1821, 46; in 1831, 40; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 47 souls. This township abounds in coal and limestone, and is grazed by Mr. Liddell of the Lee.

**HOLLINGHILL** township is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and is situated four miles south by west of Rothbury. It contains 5,264 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 127; in 1811, 124; in 1821, 130; in 1831, 109; in 1841, 114; and in 1851, 111 souls.

Hudson Thos. schoolmaster and overseer  
Pyle Grace, vict. *Crown and Thistle*  
Pyle Thomas, blacksmith

**Farmers**

Carr Robert, Moral Hurst

Craigald Thomas, The Hut  
Nichol George, Blagdon Burn  
Shillinglow Edward, Cold Side  
Spearman Gideon and Robert (and yeomen), Newbiggin  
Young John and Robert, Hollinghill

**LEE WARD**, a township containing 1,793 acres, is situated three miles S. S. E. of Rothbury, and its rateable value is £575. The population in 1801, was 92; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 93; in 1831, 103; in 1841, 91; and in 1851, 92 souls. Principal proprietor the Duke of Northumberland. The soil is principally light, and there is a large quantity of moorland on the north side. Here is a school in connection with the Rothbury Grammar School, and receives £5 per annum from the same endowment. The school and a cottage for the master, together with about fourteen acres of land, are given by the Duke of Northumberland, for which some of the poor children are taught free.

**DIRECTORY.** — Anthony Hutchinson, schoolmaster; Joseph Nicholson, joiner; and the farmers are John Liddell, (and overseer), The Lee; Edward Potts, Crook; and John Redhead, Brockley Hall.

**MOUNT HEALY** is a township two and a half miles S. S. E. of Rothbury. It comprises an area of 442 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and its rateable value is £270 19s. 0d. It contained in 1801, 24; in

1811, 50; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 47; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 50 inhabitants. There are two corn mills in this township.

DIRECTORY.—James Richardson, miller and farmer, Little Mill; Joshua Tenant, miller, Thrum Mill.

NEWTON township, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, is situated one mile W. S. W. of Rothbury. Its area comprises 951 acres, and its rateable value is £595. Population in 1801, 28; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 56; in 1831, 55; in 1841, 57; and in 1851, 51 souls. This township occupies the northern declivity of a ridge of rocks, where the streams of Cowett Wells unite, and after dashing down the rocky steep, and passing Tossell Mill, are lost in the Coquet. The Carterside estate is situated on the east side of this township.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are James Howey, Carterside; Robert Nevins; and William Thompson, West Newton.

PAPERHAUGH is a township and hamlet, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The township contains 986 acres, and its rateable value is £560. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 76; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 80; in 1831, 79; in 1841, 52; and in 1851, 70 souls. A few years ago while making some excavations on a farm in this township, several ancient graves were discovered.

DIRECTORY.—James Armstrong, farmer; Joseph Armstrong, blacksmith; William Murray, road surveyor; William Potts, farmer, Thorneyhaugh; and Robert Storer, farmer, High Healey.

RAW township, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, is situated three miles south-east of Rothbury. It comprises an area of 690 acres, and its rateable value is £481 5s. 0d. The population in 1801, was 54; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 51; in 1831, 49; in 1841, 38; and in 1851, 38 souls. Here is a coal mine worked by Messrs. George and Henry Bonner.

DIRECTORY.—John Aynsley, farmer, Butter Knowes; George and Henry Bonner, farmers, colliery owners, and lime burners; George Baston, woodman;—Carmichael, farmer, West Raw; and John Jackson, shopkeeper.

### THE TOWN OF ROTHBURY.

ROTHBURY is a township and market town in the parish of the same name, comprising an area of 4,923 acres, of which the rateable value is £2,410 7s. 6d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 668; in 1811, 768; in 1821, 891; in 1831, 1,014; in 1841, 881; and 1851, 895 souls. Lord of the manor, the Duke of Northumberland. Subsequent to the Conquest, Rothbury was a large manor, and though it had the the manors of Thropton and Sincher annexed, yet, of itself, it formed a member of the barony of Warkworth. Robert Fitz Roger was infeoffed by King John, of the manor of Rothbury, which at that period was the property of Robert de Cramaville. The same monarch also granted a charter by which liberty was given to hold a market here every Tuesday, and also an annual fair, commencing on the feast of St. Matthew, and to continue for three days, with all the rights, duties,

customs, tolls, &c. belonging to a fair, and also a free forest, with all liberties, franchises and privileges. In consequence of the failure of heirs male, this manor reverted to the crown, and in the reign of Edward III., it was granted by that monarch to Henry Percy and his heirs, with whom it continued till the attainder of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, in the reign of Edward IV., when it was given to Sir Robert, afterwards Lord Ogle, to hold for his life, after which it again became the property of the Percies; but, though the Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, he possesses very little property in the town, and claims only one-sixteenth part of the common. There are many small enclosures of fine productive land, which once belonged to the common, on the east side of the town. The right of these was resigned by the lord of the manor, in lieu of a right of pasture in Rothbury Forest, held by common.

THE TOWN of Rothbury is delightfully situated in a sequestered and romantic glen, sheltered by a lofty ridge of rocks, on the north side of the river Coquet, which is here crossed by an excellent stone bridge of four arches. It is distant twelve miles south-west from Alnwick, and fifteen miles north-west from Morpeth. A small market is held here on Fridays, and fairs for horned cattle, linen and wollen cloth, on the Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2nd, and All-Saints' Day.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to All-Saints, is a handsome edifice, in the early English style of architecture, erected, upon the site of the ancient church, in the year 1850, at a cost of £3,000, and consists of a nave, chancel, aisles, and a square embattled tower. The nave is spacious and lofty, and is furnished with low open seats or benches, containing 700 free sittings. The font is a handsome stone structure bearing the date 1664, but the pedestal, which is ornamented with carved niches, and figures, appears to be much older. The living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Rothbury, is valued in the Liber Regis at £58 6s. 8d.; gross income, £1,133. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle; rector, Rev. C. G. Harcourt; curate, Rev. Thomas B. Simpson.

The Independents have a commodious chapel here in connexion with the Durham and Northumberland Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers. It was erected in 1842, and will accommodate about 300 persons. There is a school attached to this chapel.

ROTHBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, situated near the church, was founded in accordance with the will of the Rev. J. Tomlinson, in 1719, and further endowed by the will of George Fletcher, in 1710. The Archdeacon of Northumberland, and the Rectors of Rothbury and Elsdon are the patrons, and have the right of appointing the master, who is bound to instruct all the boys of the parish, who apply, in reading, writing, and accounts, and the rudiments of Latin and Greek, when required.—Rev. F. Bainbridge, head master.

ROTHBURY GIRLS' SCHOOL is supported from the charities of Tomlinson and others, and the mistress is bound to teach as many girls of the parish as apply, reading, writing, and accounts, free, but they pay for instruction in needlework.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION was established in 1850, and its library now contains about 400 volumes, on general history, science, &c. The Rector of Rothbury is president of this institution; the Rev. F. Bainbridge, treasurer; and Mr. Robert Graham, secretary and librarian.

THE ROTHBURY POOR LAW UNION comprises 71 parishes and townships, embracing an area of 159,168 acres, and its population, in 1851, was 7,431 souls. The parishes, or townships, are Alnham, Alwinton, Barrow, Bickerton, Biddleston, Brinkburn (High), Brinkburn (Low), Brinkburn (South), Burrowden, Castron, Callaley and Yetlington, Cartington, Clennell, Coatyards, Debdon, Dueshill, Elsdon, Ewesley, Fallowlees, Fairhaugh, Fairmley, Farnham, Flotterton, Green Leighton, Harbottle, Hartington, Hartington Hall, Harwood, Healey and Combhill, Hepple, Hepple Demesne, Hesley Hurst, Hollinghill, Holystone, Kidland, Lee Ward, Linbridge, Linsheeles, Long Framlington, Lorbottle, Monkridge, Mount Healey, Netherton (North), Netherton (South), Newton, Nunnykirk, Paperhaugh, Peels, Prendwick, Raw, Ritton Colt Park, Ritton White House, Rothbury, Rothley, Ryle (Great), Ryle (Little), Screnwood, Sharperton, Snitter, Thropton, Todburn, Tosson (Great), Tosson (Little), Trewhitt, Unthank, Warton, Whittingham, Whitton, Wingates, Woodside, and Wreighill.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE is situated here. Robert Graham, governor of the workhouse and parish clerk.

OLD ROTHBURY occupies the summit of a lofty hill, north-west of the present town, and seems to have been, at one time, strongly entrenched.

CHARITIES.—The Rev. John Tomlinson, rector of Rothbury, by his will, bearing date 12th February, 1719-20, gave to the rector and churchwardens of Rothbury and their successors, the lease lately purchased by him of John Fergy, of Todhills, and the estate which he had lately purchased of William Potts, in Harbottle, in the parish of Alwinton, and also the estate which he had lately purchased of George Burn, in Sharperton; and he directed that the yearly rents and profits of the said estates should be laid out in binding to trades and sending to the University such of the poor boys as they and the four and twenty should think deserving, and also in relieving poor housekeepers; he also gave to the churchwardens and four and twenty, and their successors, a rent charge of £20 per annum, issuing out of lands lying at Bickerton, lately bought by him of John Snowdon; and also the lease of a housestead which he held at Rothbury, of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, with the house he had erected thereon, for a schoolmaster, and a school to teach the children in, and also £20 to finish the said schoolhouse, and he directed that £14 per annum and the house to live in, should go to the head master, and £6 per annum to the under master; that the head master should be appointed after the decease of his executors, by the Archdeacon of Northumberland, the Rector of Rothbury, and the Rector of Elsdon, for the time being, respectively; and that such schoolmaster and under master should, in consideration of the salaries and other conveniences before-mentioned, teach gratis all such children within the said parish as should be sent to

school for that purpose, to read and to understand the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, and to write, cast accounts, and the church catechism. He also gave to his executors thereafter mentioned, and their heirs, for ever, all his houses and lands in Alnwick, and all the estates lately purchased by him of the said William Potts, in Sharperton, with full power to sell and dispose of the same, and apply the money to charitable uses, according to their discretion. George Fletcher, who died in 1710, left a rent charge of £6 to the Grammar School of Rothbury, and William Hall, in 1779, gave to the ministers and churchwardens of Rothbury £120 on trust, to pay the same to the master of Caistrøn School, for teaching the poor children of the several townships or villages of Caistrøn, Wreighill, Hepple, Flotterton, Warton, and Bickerton, to read English.

Anderson Alexander  
 Bainbridge Rev. T. head-master, Grmr-Schl  
 Bolam Eleanor, board and lodgings, Prospect-place  
 Bonner George, farmer and coalowner, Path Head  
 Brown Gilbert, saddler and harness maker  
 Burn John, boot and shoemaker  
 Carmichael Wm. farmer, Crag End  
 Cocks Robt. superintendent constable for the west division of Coquetdale Ward  
 Common Miss Rachel  
 Crawford M. John  
 Cummings John, butcher  
 Cummings Thomas, butcher and vict. *Star Inn*  
 Davy William, draper and grocer  
 Davy William, joiner and cartwright  
 Davy William, cooper  
 Davison James, shopkeeper  
 Davison John, draper and grocer  
 Dickson Archibald, cooper  
 Dickson Elizabeth, shopkeeper  
 Dixon Mrs. Jane  
 Dixon Henry, black and whitesmith  
 Dores Thomas, vict. and slater, *Queen's Head Inn*  
 Dores Mr. Robert  
 Douglas Catherine, shopkeeper  
 Elsdon Henry, joiner and builder  
 Elsdon Thos. joiner and cartwright  
 Farrage Robert, chemist and druggist, and postmaster  
 Farrage John, boot and shoemaker  
 Fife William, Esq.  
 Frater David, joiner and cartwright  
 Hay Robert, baker and flour dealer  
 Graham Robert, governor of the workhouse, and parish clerk  
 Hall William, joiner  
 Hedley Wm. tin-plate worker  
 Henderson William, stonemason & builder

Henderson Ellen, milliner  
 Hopper John, relieving officer and registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, for the Rothbury Union  
 Hudson Joseph, blacksmith  
 Humble George, boot and shoemaker  
 Humble Mary, shopkeeper  
 Hunter George, saddler and harness maker  
 Hunter William, shoemaker  
 Lawson William, vict, *Three Half Moons*  
 Mackey James, tailor  
 Mavin Robert, hairdresser  
 Mitchison Hannah, vict. *Turk's Head*  
 Moir Rev. David, (Independent)  
 Murray —, draper and grocer  
 Murray William, watch and clockmaker  
 Nichol Mary, milliner  
 Potts David, baker and flour dealer  
 Potts William Henry, surgeon  
 Robinson Elizabeth, shopkeeper  
 Ronaldson James T. agent, Rothbury Brewery  
 Scott Mathew, vict. and farmer, *Black Bull*  
 Selby George, boot and shoemaker  
 Selby Mary, bonnet maker  
 Simpson Rev. Thomas Burne, M.A. curate  
 Shotton William, farmer  
 Shotton Thomas and John, saddlers  
 Shotton Isabella, vict. *Blue Bell*  
 Smith James, vict. and weaver, *Rifleman*  
 Snowden John, shopkeeper  
 Storey Edward, freeholder, Knoglow  
 Storey George & Co. brewers, malsters, and spirit merchants, Rothbury Brewery  
 Storey James, draper and grocer  
 Storey John, blacksmith and horse-shoer  
 Storey John, freeholder, Blue Knox  
 Summers Eustace C. surgeon  
 Thompson Robert, chemist and druggist  
 Temple Ephraim, clerk  
 Todd Mary, day school

Todd John, surgeon and medical attendant for the workhouse	Watson Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Turner William, vict. and joiner, <i>Sun</i>	Watson William, plumber and glazier
Watson John, sexton	White and Hall, woollen manufacturers, Debdon Fulving Mill
	Young Alexander

CARRIER TO NEWCASTLE.—Walter Ramsay, on Wednesday

SNITTER is a township and village the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Andrew Gillon, Esq., Matthew Bell, Esq., Mr. Thomas Ord, and several freeholders. There are many townships which still pay a quit rent to this, viz:—Little Tosson six shillings, Warton thirteen shillings and fourpence, Plane Field Farm, six shillings and eightpence, Camp Ville, in Holy-stone, twenty shillings, with other places. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. The area of the township is 1,083 acres, and its rateable value £1,325 10s. Population in 1801, 173; in 1811, 158; in 1821, 160; in 1831, 165; in 1841, 163; and in 1851, 173 souls. THE VILLAGE of Snitter is situated three miles north-west by west of Rothbury. Here is a school in connexion with the Rothbury Grammar School, and receives £5 per annum from the same charities.

Armstrong Andrew, shopkeeper	Witherson Robert, tailor
Amery Ann, shopkeeper	
Brown John, vict. <i>Blue Bell</i>	Farmers
Lisle George, shopkeeper	Liddell James, and overseer
Mennum James, vict. <i>Half Moon</i>	Ord Thomas, and yeoman
Orpeth Robert, miller, Snitter Mill	Pringle Edward, and yeoman
Ricalton James, schoolmaster	Redhead William
Tillie Mary, shopkeeper	Storey Matthew, and yeoman, Snitter Lane

THROPTON is a township and village comprising 827 acres, and its rateable value is £1,394 16s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 118; in 1811, 148; in 1821, 158; in 1831, 218; in 1841, 257; and in 1851, 248 souls. THE VILLAGE of Thropton is situated near the confluence of the Snitterburn and the Coquet two miles west by north of Rothbury. Here is a very neat Catholic Church dedicated to All Saints. It was enlarged in 1842 by the Rev. Dr. Corless, and is now a fine commodious structure. Rev. James Hubbersty, priest. There is a school attached to this church. The English Presbyterians have a commodious chapel here, which was erected in 1799, and will accommodate about 300 persons. Rev. David S. Fergus, minister.

Clark John, tailor	Hubbersty Rev. James (Catholic)
Common Catherine, shopkeeper	Hunter John, boot and shoemaker
Crow Mr. William	Moore Nicholas, shopkeeper
Dixon Alice, shopkeeper	Mowitt — grocer and draper
Dodds Mrs. Alice	Paulin George, millwright
Douglas John, butcher	Riddell Mrs. Dorothy
Douglas William, shopkeeper	Riddell John, cattle dealer
Fergus Rev. David S. (Presbyterian)	Riddell William, vict. and farmer, <i>Three</i>
Forster Jane, shopkeeper	<i>Wheat Sheafs</i>
Hodgson James, shopkeeper	Robson Andrew, joiner

Selby George, butcher  
 Selby Mr. William  
 Smith George, schoolmaster  
 Storey William, tailor  
 Watson William, tailor  
 Wintrip Robert, cartwright  
 Wood Thomas, blacksmith

## Farmers

Bell William, and yeoman  
 Black Ralph  
 Dixon William and John, and overseers,  
 Westfield House  
 Green Robert, and yeoman

CARRIERS.—William Douglas, to Newcastle, on Wednesday; and James Hodgson, to Alnwick, on Saturday.

TOSSON (GREAT) AND RYEHILL form a township and hamlet comprising an area of 2,760 acres, the property of William Ord, Esq., Captain Ilderton, the Rev. Mr. Hewit, and others. The rateable value is £1,078, and its population in 1801, was 150; in 1811, 119; in 1821, 159; in 1831, 195; in 1841, 178; and in 1851, 138 souls. THE HAMLET of Great Tosson is situated one mile and three-quarters W.S.W. of Rothbury, and appears to have been a much larger place in former times. Here is a tower of considerable antiquity, and a Roman camp the entrenchments of which are still visible. RYEHILL, in this township, consists of two farms, which occupy an eminence commanding a rich and varied prospect of the surrounding country. At Great Tosson there is a woollen manufactory, a corn mill, and some excellent limestone quarries.

DIRECTORY.—John Ashton, woollen manufacturer; John Carr, blacksmith and farmer; Thomas Rutherford, farm-steward; John and William Tunnah, corn millers and farmers; and the farmers are John Hall, Volvershield, Nicholas and William Moor, Ryehill, and George Turnbull, Great Tosson.

TOSSON (LITTLE) township is situated two and a half miles west of Rothbury. It contains 518 acres, the property of Percival Clennell, Esq., and the rateable value is £473. Population in 1801, 34; in 1811, 27; in 1821, 36; in 1831, 29; in 1841, 31; and in 1851, 30 souls. It is in the occupancy of Joseph Howey, farmer.

TREWHITT (HIGH AND LOW) form a township containing 1,653 acres. The principal proprietors are Adam Atkinson, Esq., Andrew Gillon, Esq., and William Lynn Smart, Esq. The rateable value is £1,680 6s., and the population in 1801, was 94; in 1811, 110; in 1821, 117; in 1831, 137; in 1841, 130; and in 1851, 116 souls. The soil in this township is principally a strong clay, though in some places it is a deep loam. It was formerly crossed by a Roman road vestiges of which are still visible. The late Mr. Smart traced its course from this township to Cumberland. The two hamlets of High and Low Trehwitt. are situated about four miles north-west of Rothbury. TREWHITT HOUSE is in the vicinity of High Trehwitt, and is at present occupied by a steward. This township was formerly the property of the Widdringtons, and was afterwards possessed by the Claverings.

DIRECTORY.—John C. Bolam, farmer; James Brown, farmer and overseer, High Trehwitt; George Carr, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker; George Jennison, farmer, The Demesne; and John Swan, joiner and cartwright.

WARTON is a township and hamlet, the property of William Trotter, Esq., and Gideon Spearman, Esq. The area of the township is 624 acres, and its rateable value is £935. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 66; in 1811, 41; in 1821, 46; in 1831, 59; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 59 souls. The soil here is remarkable for its fertility. Warton was formerly a member of the barony of Hepple, and its warlike inhabitants were long the terror of the Scottish borders. THE HAMLET of Warton is situated three miles west by north of Rothbury.

DIRECTORY.—Mark Clark, farm-steward; Gideon Watson, High Warton; and John Wintrop, joiner and cartwright.

WHITTON is a township and hamlet, the property of A. R. Fenwick, Esq., Mrs. Jane Weallans, and several freeholders. The area of the township is 674 acres, and its rateable value £821 6s. Population in 1801, 84; in 1811, 105; in 1821, 110; in 1831, 104; in 1841, 82; and in 1851, 46 souls. This manor was formerly the property of the Umfraville family, from whom it was transferred to the Percies, and subsequently became attached to the rectory of Rothbury. WHITTON TOWER, which has long been the residence of the rectors of Rothbury, was formerly a strong structure, and formed part of the range of towers, which extended from Hepple to Warkworth; it is now an elegant and commodious edifice, surrounded by thriving plantations.

LONGEVITY.—Died, in 1823, Mrs. Isabella Burn, of this place, aged 104 years. Her grand-daughter, Miss Isabella Burn, is married to Mr. Thomas Ramsay, who conducts a respectable academy at Backworth, in Earsdon parish.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Charles G. V. N. Harcourt, canon of Carlisle and rector of Rothbury, The Tower; Mr. Thomas Riddell; Miss Ann Weallens, Whitton Cottage; and the farmers are John Graham, Whitton; Joseph Graham, Glebe Farm; and Edward Pyle, Hillhead.

WREIGHILL is a township and hamlet, containing 411 acres of land, the property of Mrs. Weallens, of Flotterton House, and its rateable value is £448. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 27; in 1811, 26; in 1821, 29; in 1831, 27; in 1841, 29; and in 1851, 17 souls. The soil in the northern parts of this township is incumbent upon freestone, and that in the southern parts rests upon limestone. The remains of a Roman Camp are still visible in this neighbourhood. THE HAMLET of Wreighill is situated five miles west by north of Rothbury. This township is farmed by the proprietor, John Scott, steward.

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## COQUETDALE WARD—NORTH DIVISION.

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### ALNHAM PARISH.

ALNHAM is a small parish bounded on the north by Ingram, on the west by Kidland, on the south by Alnwinton, and on the east by Whittingham. It comprises the townships of Alnham, Prendwick, Screnwood, and Unthank, whose united area is 12,389 acres. Population in 1801, 233; in 1811, 211; in 1821, 269; in 1831, 278; in 1841, 256; and in 1851, 291 souls.

THE TOWNSHIP of Alnham contains 9,535 acres; and its rateable value is £2,411 10s. The number of its inhabitants, in 1801, was 124; in 1811, 136; in 1821, 143; in 1831, 146; in 1841, 141; and in 1851, 132 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Alnham is situated near the source of the Aln, nine miles N. N. W. of Rothbury, and has evidently been a place of some importance in ancient times. To the south of the village is Black or Blake Chesters, which was occupied as a station by the Romans, and on the summit of a hill, a mile west of Alnham, is a semi-circular encampment, defended by two outward ramparts and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of uncemented stones. In the vicinity of the vicarage there are the vestiges of an old border castle, which seems to have been, at one time, a place of great strength, and about four years ago, there was discovered in the glebe field, on the north side of the tower just mentioned, a portion of a paved road, supposed by many to have been constructed by the ancient Britons. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very ancient structure in the style of architecture which prevailed during the early part of the reign of Edward III., though some of the windows are of more modern construction. The parish register commences in 1688. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Rothbury, is valued in the Liber Regis at £3 17s. 1d.; gross income £130. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; vicar, the Rev. George Selby Thompson, M.A. THE VICARAGE is a square embattled tower of the same date as the church, and having become very much dilapidated, subsequent to the great rebellion, it was restored by the patron of the living, in 1844. Probably this tower was the property of the Umfravilles of Harbottle Castle, as well as Rothbury and Elsdon Towers, which still bear their arms. The river Aln rises in the hills west of the village, and pursues an easterly direction towards Whittingham.

POST OFFICE ALNHAM, John Hume, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Alnwick, at 3-15 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 3-30 p.m.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. George Selby Thompson, vicar, The Tower; and the farmers are Thomas Dodds, and Thomas Robson.

PRENDWICK township, the property of Ralph Carr, Esq., is situated one mile north of Alnham, contains 1,612 acres, and its rateable value is £897. The population in 1801, was 61; in 1811, 32; in 1821, 68; in 1831, 61; in 1841, 53; and in 1851, 55 souls. This township was for many generations, the property of the Alders, from whom it was purchased, early in the 18th century, by the Bynes and Collingwoods, who, in their turn, sold it to the late John Carr, Esq., of Dunstan, in the County of Durham. Here is a school which receives £3 per annum from Ralph Carr, Esq. This township is farmed by Mr. Henry George Chrisp.

SCRENWOOD township is situated one mile south of Alnham, and comprises 1,070 acres, the rateable value of which is £601. The population in 1801, was 24; in 1811, 20; in 1821, 37; in 1831, 27; in 1841, 40; and in 1851, 60 souls. Thomas Riddell, Esq. is the landowner, and the entire township is the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Forster, farmer and yeoman.

UNTHANK township, the property of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., is situated one mile west of Alnham, and was possessed by a family which bore local name till 1568; it was afterwards the property of John Collingwood Tarleton, Esq., from whom it has passed to the present proprietor. The township contains 172 acres, and its rateable value is £223 17s. 6d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 24; in 1811, 23; in 1821, 21; in 1831, 34; in 1841, 22; and in 1851, 44 souls. Unthank consists of one farm, which is occupied by Mr. George Auburn.

### EDLINGHAM PARISH.

EDLINGHAM parish is bounded on the north by Eglingham, on the west by Whittingham, on the south by Long Framlington, and on the east by Alnwick. It is about three and a half miles in length by two and a half in breadth, and comprises an area of 12,348 acres. The parish contains the townships of Abberwick, Bolton, Broom Park, Edlingham, Learchild, and Lemmington. Its population in 1801, was 638; in 1811, 667; in 1821, 666; in 1831, 568; in 1841, 659; and in 1851, 742 souls.

ABBERWICK township, the property of Bryan Burrell, Esq., of Broom Park, is situated four miles west of Alnwick. Its area is 1,673 acres, and its rateable value £1,632. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 99; in 1811, 142; in 1821, 125; in 1831, 135; in 1841, 170; and in 1851, 148 souls. This township consists of four farms, a corn mill, and a few scattered houses.

DIRECTORY.—Edward Miller, blacksmith; James Shell and Sons, corn millers, Abberwick Mill; Hugh S. Stanhope, Esq., barrister, Glen Allen; and the farmers are John Landers, Moor Laws; Richard Pringle, Abberwick Farm; James Shell and Sons, the Mill; and James Stafford, Broom Hill.

BOLTON is a township and village comprising 2,048 acres, the property of Bryan Burrell, Esq.; and its rateable value is £1,632. The township contained in 1801, 115; in 1811, 130; in 1821, 144; in 1831, 117; in 1841, 128; and in 1851, 163 inhabitants. THE VILLAGE of Bolton is situated on the north side of the river Aln, about five miles west of Alnwick. Here is a Chapel of Ease, a neat stone edifice, rebuilt in 1852. The living is a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Edlingham. There was formerly a collegiate church, or rather an hospital here, founded prior to 1225, by Robert Roos of Hamlake, for a master, or prior, three chaplains, thirteen leprous men, and lay brethren. The abbot of Ryevall, and the prior of Kirkham, were by the founder appointed governors of this house, which was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, or the most Holy Trinity. The Earl of Surrey held a congress here, consisting of noblemen and gentlemen, with their retinues, to the number of 24,000 men, on the 5th September, 1513, before the battle of Flodden Field. Here is a neat school erected, in 1850, under the patronage of the proprietor of the township. It possesses

sufficient accommodation for 80 children. The vicar of Edlingham and Bryan Burrell, Esq., contribute £10 per annum for the gratuitous education of some of the poorer children.

**BOLTON HOUSE** the residence of Hunter Allgood, Esq., occupies a beautiful situation on the north side of the Aln.

**POST OFFICE, BOLTON.**—Margaret Bolton, *postmistress*. Letters arrive here, from Alnwick, at 11-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 6-45 p.m.

Allgood Hunter, Esq., Bolton House  
Brown George, schoolmaster  
Cuthbertson William, joiner & cartwright  
Fenwick Martha, shopkeeper  
Gallon William, blacksmith  
Gray William, Esq., East Bolton  
Thompson Andrew, relieving officer and registrar of births and deaths for Embleton district

Robinson George, cornmiller, The Mill  
Thompson Samuel, grazier  
Williamson Alexander, steward

#### Farmers

Gladstone James, West Bolton  
Renner John, Wood Hall  
Robinson George, The Mill

**BROOM PARK** is a township four and a half miles west by south of Alnwick, and contains 460 acres, the rateable value of which is £560. Its population in 1801, was 64; in 1811, 64; in 1821, 43; in 1831, 53; in 1841, 63; and in 1851, 78 souls. The soil in this district is principally a strong loam, and the township is the property of Bryan Burrell, Esq., who resides here in a neat mansion, situated between the Lemmington-burn, and the river Aln. The pleasure grounds are tastefully laid out, and the scenery of the surrounding country is very beautiful.

**DIRECTORY.**—Byran Burrell, Esq., Broom Park; Joseph and Jacob Dickenson, farmers, Low Broom Park; Thomas Fenwick, gamekeeper; George Stephenson, gardener, the Lodge; and John Wallace, land-steward, Bridge End.

**EDLINGHAM** is a township and village, in the parish of the same name, the property of Sir John Swinburne, who is also lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 5,636 acres, and its rateable value is £1,561. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 157; in 1811, 197; in 1821, 201; in 1831, 158; in 1841, 138; and in 1851, 149 souls. This was a dependent manor of the barony of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, in the reign of Henry II. In the year 1509, it was possessed by Sir Roger Hastings, and became afterwards the property of the Swinburnes of Nafferton, and the Swinburnes of Capheaton, to the latter of whom it still belongs. Of the once proud castle of Edlingham, only a few grey ruins now remain, giving but a faint idea of the massive fortress of which they once formed a part.

**THE VILLAGE** of Edlingham is situated about five and a half miles W.S.W. of Alnwick. It occupies an elevated position near the west side of the Lemmington-burn, which rises on the north side of Rimside Moor, and runs northward to the Aln. **THE CHURCH** is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, valued in the Liber Regis at £6 14s. 6d., gross

income £499. The curacy of Bolton is attached to this living. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Durham, Rev. M. H. G. Buckle, M.A, vicar. The parish register commences in 1659.

POST OFFICE, EDLINGHAM, James Amours, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here at 11-30 a.m., and are despatched at 6 p.m.

Blakey Robert, schoolmaster  
 Buckle Rev. Matthew Hughes George,  
 M.A. vicar  
 Coxon Ralph, blacksmith  
 Mills John, miller and joiner  
 Wardle Elizabeth, vict. *Swinburne Arms*,  
 Moorhouse

**Farmers**

Bell Robert, George, & John, Castle Farm  
 Codling William, and George, Demesne  
 Coulson William, James, and Christopher,  
 Newtown Farm  
 Mordue James  
 Wardle Edward, Wandy Stead

LEARCHILD, a township, five miles west by south of Alnwick, contains 460 acres, and its rateable value is £338. Population in 1801, 25; in 1811, 27; in 1821, 30; in 1831, 20; in 1841, 35; and in 1851, 53 souls. It is divided in two estates, High Learchild, the property of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., and Low Learchild, which belongs to W. J. Pawson, Esq.

Brown John, manager for Hall & Crighton,  
 Low Learchild  
 Dixon Elixabeth, vict. and farmer, *Buston*  
*Arms*.  
 Hall and Crighton, draining tile manu-  
 facturers

Johnson the Misses, Low Learchild

**Farmers**

Bennett George, High Learchild  
 Telford Robert, Low Learchild

LEMMINGTON is a township the property of W. J. Pawson, Esq., Mrs. Pawson, of Shawdon Hall, and Bryan Burrell, Esq. It is situated four and a half miles west by south of Alnwick, comprises an area of 2,071 acres, and its rateable value is £1,516. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 178; in 1811, 107; in 1821, 123; in 1831, 85; in 1841, 125; and in 1851, 149 souls. This township includes the hamlets of Battle Bridge, and Lemmington Mills, and was, for a long period, the property of the Fenwick family, but it is now possessed by the above mentioned proprietors, and W. J. Pawson, Esq. is lord of the manor. LEMMINGTON Hall is an elegant modern mansion of hewn freestone, situated on a fine eminence which commands a beautiful view of the rich vale of Whittingham. It is the property of the lord of the manor, and the residence of the Misses Davidson.

DIRECTORY.—The Misses Davidson, The Hall; William Dixon, slater; John Whittle, cornmill; and the farmers are James Bell, Hill Head, at Low Barton; James Heslop, Battle Bridge; William Heslop, Over Thwarts; James Sharp, Broom Wood; James Whittle, The Branch; and John Whittle, The Mill.

EDLINGHAM PARISH.

EDLINGHAM parish is bounded on the north by Glendale Ward, on the west by the parishes of Ingram and Ilderton, on the south by Alnwick, Edlingham, and Whittingham parishes, and on the east by Bambrough Ward. It is

about nine miles in length, by four and a half in breadth, and comprises an area of 23,361 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1,536; in 1811, 1,538; in 1821, 1,666; in 1831, 1,805; in 1841, 1,832; and in 1851, 2,000 souls. It comprises 16 townships, which exhibit a great variety of soil and scenery, from the sterile moor to the fertile and highly cultivated valley, and possesses a mineral spring, tinged with sulphuric acid, which issues from an old drift for the draining of coalpits; as also a lake covering nine acres, called Kimmer Lough, abounding in perch and pike, the latter of which attain to a great size. There are some vestiges of British and Roman encampments, and the ruins of an old border tower. Lime, freestone, and coal are abundant in this parish.

BASSINGTON is a township situated on the north side of the Aln, three and a half miles north-west by north of Alnwick. It comprises 234 acres, and its rateable value is £187 6s. 5d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 9; in 1811, 17; in 1821, 12; in 1831, —; in 1841, 11; and in 1851, 8 souls. There are no farmers in this township, nor is it much cultivated, the greater portion abounding in rushes, from which the township is said to derive its name, as *bassin*, in the old British language, signifies *rushy*.

BEANLEY is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The area of the township is 2,341 acres, and its population in 1801, was 164; in 1811, 137; in 1821, 160; in 1831, 169; in 1841, 176; and in 1851, 166 souls. The rateable value is £1,366. Beanley was formerly the property of the Earls of Dunbar, who held it upon the condition of being surety for the peace of England and Scotland; but being unable to fulfil their tenure, they forfeited this estate, which was granted by Edward III. to Henry Percy, from whom it has descended to the present proprietor. In this township are the remains of a British camp, surrounded with a double fosse and rampart, and on Hedgeley Moor, at a short distance from the village, is a cross erected in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, an adherent of the house of Lancaster, who fell in 1464, in a battle with the Yorkists. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £143, and the vicarial tithes for £55 18s. This township is intersected by the river Breamish, which abounds in trout, etc., and Gallow Law, on the west side of the Breamish, is supposed to have been the place of execution for Beanley barony. THE VILLAGE of Beanley is situated upon an eminence about seven miles north-west by west of Alnwick.

DIRECTORY.—John Lillie, blacksmith; and the farmers are John Moffatt, and Ralph Storey.

BEWICK (NEW) is a township and hamlet containing 1,125 acres, the property of A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 63; in 1811, 92; in 1821, 93; in 1831, 106; in 1841, 121; and in 1851, 101 souls. THE HAMLET of New Bewick is two and a half miles west by north of Eglington.

DIRECTORY.—Ralph Morrison, Esq., who farms the whole township.

BEWICK (OLD) is a township and village, containing 5,487, acres, and its population in 1801, was 187; in 1811, 180; in 1821, 247; in 1831, 227;

in 1841, 176; and in 1851, 191 souls. A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., is the sole landowner, and also lord of the manor. There are remains of several British entrenchments in this township, and on Bewick Moor is a natural cave, which, like the greater number of such places, is said to have been a haunt for robbers. THE VILLAGE of Old Bewick is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Till, three miles W. N. W. of Eglingham, and ten miles north-west by north of Alnwick. The ancient chapel, which is now in ruins, stood at a little distance north-west of the village, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

DIRECTORY.—George Chreseson, limeburner; Thomason Hall, cartwright; James Sheriff, blacksmith; John Taylor, bailiff to A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq.; and the farmers are Robert Carr, Bewick Folly; J. C. Langlands, and Thomas Robson.

BRANDON, a township and hamlet, near the southern extremity of the Cheviot Hills, on the north side of the Breamish, is the property of H. L. Allgood, Esq. The population of the township in 1801, was 103; in 1811, 132; in 1821, 118; in 1831, 160; in 1841, 147; and in 1851, 173 souls. THE HAMLET of Brandon is situated eight miles south by east of Wooler. BRANDON WHITE HOUSE was formerly the residence of Sir Daniel Collingwood, a lineal descendent of the renowned border chieftain, Cuthbert Collingwood. Sir Daniel was chaplain and afterwards sword bearer to King Charles II. This mansion is now occupied by John Davison, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—John Davidson, Esq., Brandon White House; William Davidson, blacksmith; Andrew Dodds, joiner; and Thomas James, farmer.

BRANTON is a township and hamlet, the property of Alexander Brown, Esq. The township comprises an area of 1147 acres, and number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 108; in 1811, 100; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 110; in 1841, 119; and in 1851, 102 souls. THE HAMLET of Branton is situated on the south side of the Breamish nine miles south by east of Wooler. Here is a Presbyterian Chapel, erected in 1781; it is a neat stone edifice, and will accommodate about 700 persons. The Rev. James Blythe, minister. Attached to this chapel, is a school which is respectably and numerously attended. George Davidson, teacher.

DIRECTORY.—George Davidson, schoolmaster; Christopher Peary, grocer and general dealer; and the farmers are Robert Clavering; William Cairns, East Side; and William Spink, Middle Farm.

CRAWLEY is a township, eight miles W. N. W. of Alnwick. It comprises 314 acres, and its rateable value is £400. Population in 1801, 30; in 1811, 24; in 1821, 23; in 1831, 32; in 1841, 20; and in 1851, 25 souls. Sir Francis Blake, Bart., of Twizell House, is owner of this estate and lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial 6s. 6d. and of impropriate £6 10s. 0d. This township was anciently designated Crawlawe, supposed to be a corruption of the Celtic *Caerlaw*, a fortified hill. Crawlaw Tower, occupies the southern extremity of an old encampment, which is supposed to be the "*Alauna Amnis*" of the Romans, though some place that station at Alnwick. The entrenchment here is 290

feet in length, by 160 in breadth, and is encompassed by a fosse and rampart, the former of which is 30 feet, and the latter 20 feet wide. The situation occupied by this entrenchment is very lofty, commanding a most delightful view of the vale of Whittingham, with the river Breamish, and no fewer than seven British and Saxon entrenchments may be distinguished from this station, within a circuit of four miles. Crawley Tower is supposed by antiquarians to be a Roman structure. This township consists of one farm and a few cottages.

DIRECTORY.—James Weir, farmer, Crawley Tower.

DITCHBURN, (EAST AND WEST), form a township in this parish, but are locally situated in the southern division of Bambrough Ward, six miles N.N.W. of Alnwick. The township comprises an area of 1,520 acres, and its rateable value is £502. Population in 1801, 87; in 1811, 86; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 77; in 1841, 60; and in 1851, 86 souls. Robert Dand, Esq., of Field House, Lesbury, is the proprietor and lord of the manor of East Ditchburn, and John F. Carr, Esq., is the owner and lord of the manor of West Ditchburn. There was formerly a fortified tower here, which served as a place of safety for cattle during the border raids.

DIRECTORY.—John F. Carr, Esq., West Ditchburn; and Andrew Railston, farm steward to Robert Dand Esq., East Ditchburn.

EGLINGHAM is a township and village giving name to the parish in which it is situated. The township contains 1,946 acres, and its rateable value is £1,695. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 204; in 1811, 191; in 1821, 184; in 1831, 221; in 1841, 304; and in 1851, 357 souls. The manor of Eglingham has been the seat and property of the Ogle family for many centuries, and is now possessed by Major Robert Ogle. The Earl of Tankerville also owns some lands in this township.

THE VILLAGE of Eglingham is situated on an eminence seven miles north west of Alnwick. THE PARISH CHURCH is dedicated to St. Maurice, and the register commences in 1662. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Bambrough, is valued in the Liber Regis at £23 3s. 1½d., gross income, £906. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; vicar, the Rev. Richard Charles Coxe, M.A. There were formerly four chapels of ease in this parish, but they have long been in ruins.

CHARITY.—Margaret Hindmarsh, by her will, bearing date 9th March, 1704, bequeathed the sum of £50 to the poor of this parish, and directed that the interest should be distributed yearly among the poor inhabitants of the parish of Eglingham.

POST OFFICE, EGLINGHAM.—Robert Robertson, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive here at 11-0 a.m., and are despatched at 7-0 p.m.

Blair Matthew, blacksmith  
Baird John, farmer, coalowner, & limeburner,  
Banna-moor, and Shipley Colliery  
Brown William, schoolmaster  
Burn Thos. vict. & joiner, *Tankerville Arms*  
Burn William, joiner

Chisholm, George, tailor  
Coxe Rev. Richard Charles, M.A. vicar,  
Vicarage  
Grey John, mason  
Green James, shoemaker,  
Green John, shoemaker

Harvey Mrs. schoolmistress  
 Hewitt William, vict. *Ogle Arms*  
 Hash Adam, tailor  
 Knot William, joiner and cartwright  
 Middlemiss Mark, cornmiller  
 Mole Thomas, grocer  
 Ogle Major Robert, The Hall  
 Pringle William, joiner and cartwright  
 Robertson Robert, grocer  
 Thompson William, mason

Vint John, limeburner and coalowner  
 Wood James, blacksmith

**Farmers**

Baird John, Banna-moor  
 Bolton John, Cock Hall  
 Middlemiss Mark  
 Robertson Robert  
 Robson Matthew, Glebe Farm  
 Short John, Eglingham Hall

HAREHOPE, OR HAREUP, a township one mile north-west of Eglingham, contains 566 acres of land, and its rateable value is £231. Population in 1801, 44; in 1811, 36; in 1821, 46; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 49; and in 1851, 62 souls. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £32 17s. 7d.; impropriate, and £24 3s. vicarial. The township contains but one farm, and HAREHOPE HOUSE, a handsome stone mansion, the residence of O. A. Baker Creswell, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—O. A. Baker Creswell, Esq., Harehope House; and Edward Donkin, farmer.

HEDGELEY TOWNSHIP is the property of Ralph Carr, Esq. It is situated eight miles W.N.W. of Alnwick, contains an area of 700 acres, and its rateable value is £700. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 51; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 36; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 72; and in 1851, 81 souls. This township extends on both sides of the river Breamish, that portion on the east side of the river being called High Hedgeley, and the other Low Hedgeley. A monument on Hedgeley Moor, called Percy's Cross, marks the spot where the brave Sir Ralph Percy fell, while bravely fighting for the cause of Henry VI., in the wars of York and Lancaster. It stands a little to the north-east of the twenty-fourth milestone on the Morpeth and Wooler road, and consists of a stone pillar, fixed on a pedestal, having the armorial bearings of Lucy and Percy rudely cut upon it in relief. HEDGELEY HOUSE is the seat of Ralph Carr, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—Ralph Carr, Esq., Hedgeley House; George Bolam, farmer; John Anderson, joiner; Robert Green, shoemaker; and George Short, tailor.

LILBURN (EAST), a township four miles south-east by east of Wooler, contains 868 acres, the property of A. J. B. Creswell, Esq., and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 95; in 1811, 72; in 1821, 97; in 1831, 95; in 1841, 80; and in 1851, 100 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £123 2s. 8d. due to the impropiator, and £57 6s. 3d. to the vicar of Eglingham. This township contains only one farm which is occupied by Ralph Atkinson, farmer.

LILBURN (WEST) is a township and hamlet, the property of Edward John Collingwood, Esq. The township contains an area of 1,965 acres, and its population in 1801, was 164; in 1811, 140; in 1821, 171; in 1831, 235; in 1841, 226; and in 1851, 234 souls. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £268 7s 11d. This estate was anciently held under the barony of Wark, by the De Roos family, but in consequence of the revolt of

Robert De Roos, it was forfeited, and we next find it in the possession of a family which bore the local name, who held it for many ages. At the west end of the hamlet are the ruins of an ancient mansion and tower, and also of a chapel of ease. THE HAMLET of West Lilburn is situated three miles south-east of Wooler. LILBURN TOWER, a neat modern building, is the residence of Edward John Collingwood, Esq.

POST OFFICE, WEST LILBURN.—John Deas, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive at 12 noon, and are despatched at 6 p.m.

Brown John, auctioneer and joiner, Haugh Stead	<b>Farmers</b> Brown John, Haugh Head Cock Thomas Purves Peter William, South Steads Smith William, Lilburn Hill Ramsay James, The Grange Stephenson William, Tower Farm
Collingwood Edward John, Esq., Lilburn Tower	
Deas John, gardener	
Hindmarsh Matthew, gamekeeper	
Moffat Chas. land agent, Lilburn Cottage	

SHIPLEY is a township in this parish, but locally situated in the southern division of Bambrough Ward. It comprises 1,991 acres, the property of Edward Collingwood, Esq., James H. H. Atkinson, Esq., William Baird, Esq., Lord Ellenborough, and Thomas Arthur, Esq. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 108; in 1811, 152; in 1821, 129; in 1831, 95; in 1841, 124; and in 1851, 147 souls. The rateable value is £1,176 10s., and the Earl of Tankerville, and James H. H. Atkinson, Esq., are the lords of the manor. THE HAMLET of Shipley is five miles N.N.W. of Alnwick.

DIRECTORY.—John Baird, coalowner, Shipley Colliery; Roger Simpson and Son, corn millers; Richard Taylor, blacksmith; and the farmers are James Birkley, Small Burn; Michael Davison; George Robson, The Mill; Thomas Scott, Lane-end; and Roger Simpson and Son.

TITLINGTON township is situated six miles west by north of Alnwick, and comprises an area of 2,234 acres. Its population in 1801, was 63; in 1811, 71; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 78; in 1841, 70; and in 1851, 81 souls. The sole land-owner is William J. Pawson, Esq., and the rateable value is £831 5s.

DIRECTORY.—William J. Pawson, Esq., Titlington Hall; John F. Carr, Esq., farmer, The Mount; and Edward Harbottle, farmer.

WOOPERTON, a township comprising 923 acres, is situated six miles S.S.E. of Wooler. Population in 1801, 56; in 1811, 66; in 1821, 68; in 1831, 107; in 1841, 77; and in 1851, 86 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £108 15s. to the impropriator, and £56 19s. 8d. to the vicar of Eglingham.

DIRECTORY.—Mr. John Gray; and James Gray, farmer.

### ILDERTON PARISH.

ILDERTON parish is bounded on the north by Wooler and Doddington, on the west by the Cheviots, on the south by Ingram, and on the east by Eglingham. It comprises the townships of Ilderton, Middleton Hall, Middleton

North, Middleton South, Roddam, and Rosedon, whose united area is 9,670 acres. The population in 1801, was 475; in 1811, 502; in 1821, 579; in 1831, 602; in 1841, 585; and in 1851, 641 souls. The eastern portion of this parish consists of a light gravelly soil while the western part is chiefly moss and heather. The surface is hilly and to the south-west the parish extends to the summit of Hedgehope, one of the Cheviot Hills. It has for its southern limit the river Breamish, and is intersected by the Caldgate, Lilburn, Roddam, and several minor streams.

ILDERTON is a township and village giving name to the parish in which it is situated, and the property of Sanderson Ilderton, Esq., and William Roddam, Esq. The township contains 3,640 acres, and its population in 1801, was 135; in 1811, 118; in 1821, 157; in 1831, 125; in 1841, 121; and in 1851, 145 souls. The Earl of Tankerville is lord of the manor, which was, in ancient times, dependent upon the barony of Wark, of which it was held by the ancient family of Ilderton, by whom it has been possessed since the reign of Edward I. One of this family, Sir Thomas Ilderton, so renowned for his valour at the siege of Berwick, was High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1377. This township was a favourite haunt of the Druids; it is surrounded by hills and woods, and one of their temples consisting of ten large, rude, and unequal stones, placed in an oval form, is still to be seen between the villages of Ilderton and Hedgehope.

THE VILLAGE of Ilderton is situated upon a hill four and a half miles south by east of Wooler. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern edifice consisting of a nave, chancel, and square tower. The living a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Bambrough, is valued in the Liber Regis at £4; gross income £200, inclusive of 50 acres of glebe land. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; rector, the Rev. Henry Parker, M.A. The parish register commences in 1724. A new Parsonage House was erected in 1842.

Letters arrive here by foot post at 11-15 a.m., and are despatched at 1-15 p.m.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Henry Parker, M.A., rector; John D. Clark, farmer; John Leighton, blacksmith; and Joseph Waters, corn miller and farmer, Coldgate Mill.

MIDDLETON HALL township, the property of George H. Hughes, Esq., is situated two and three-quarter miles south by west of Wooler. It contains 1,101 acres, and its population in 1801, was 40; in 1811, 47; in 1821, 61; in 1831, 56; in 1841, 64; and in 1851, 66 souls.

DIRECTORY.—George Hughes Hughes, Esq., Middleton Hall.

MIDDLETON (NORTH), a township and hamlet, comprises 2,102 acres the property of the Earl of Tankerville. The population in 1801, was 82; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 128; in 1831, 156; in 1841, 129; and in 1851, 127 souls. THE HAMLET of North Middleton is situated two and a half miles south of Wooler.

DIRECTORY.—George Buck, blacksmith; John English, cattle dealer, Haugh Head; John Jobson, grocer, draper, and beer retailer, Haugh Head; and George Rea, farmer.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH) township is situated three miles south of Wooler. It is the property of the Earl of Tankerville, but in ancient times it was the property of Muschampe family, and a member of the lordship of Wooler; it was afterwards possessed by the noble family of Percy, and also by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. This township contains 1,609 acres. Population in 1801, 67; in 1811, 79; in 1821, 69; in 1831, 69; in 1841, 78; and in 1851, 70 souls.

DIRECTORY.—George Rea, farmer.

RODDAM is a township and hamlet the property of William Roddam, Esq., whose family have held this township from time immemorial, indeed it is asserted that the Roddams are an ancient British family, who have held this estate through all the changes and vicissitudes which this country has undergone, and that whether Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans, were the dominant power in the state, still this township never acknowledged any other than a Roddam for its proprietor. Among the records &c. of this ancient family the following grant of king Athelstan is preserved:—

“I King Adelstane  
Giffys here to Paulan  
Oddam and Roddam,  
All gude and all fair  
As ever thei myn war  
And thairto witness Mald my wyf.”

How different from the strictness of construction, which, in modern times, renders almost every word in an instrument a snare for the unwary. The Roddams were formerly the possessors of large estates in different parts of this county, but of their ancient inheritance this is the only manor which they now retain. Among the many members of this family who have distinguished themselves in their country's service, the names of Sir John and Admiral Roddam, hold an honourable position. The former was slain at the battle of Towton, in 1491, and the latter, having rendered his country the most signal service during the French and American wars, and having attained the rank of senior admiral of the red, died in Newcastle on the 31st March, 1808, in the 89th year of his age. THE HAMLET of Roddam is situated five and a half miles south by west of Wooler. RODDAM HALL the seat of the proprietor of the township is a handsome modern mansion, seated on a bold eminence forming the bank of a romantic dell, which is watered by a rivulet flowing eastward from the Hedgehope hills to the river Till.

DIRECTORY.—William Roddam, Esq., Roddam Hall; John Angley, agent to William Roddam, Esq.; John E. Eadington, schoolmaster; Isabella Hutton, shopkeeper; James Kearton, gamekeeper to William Roddam, Esq.; and William Morrison, farmer, Roddam Ridge House.

ROSEDON is a township and hamlet the property of the Rev. Thomas Ilderton, of Felton. The area of the township is included in that of Ilderton, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 59; in 1811, 70; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 78; in 1841, 83; and in 1851, 95 souls. On Rosedon Edge is a

large semicircular entrenchment having for its defences two high ramparts of earth and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of uncemented stones. It is about one hundred yards in diameter, and contains many remains of buildings, &c. It is supposed to have been a fort of the ancient Britons, and it is very probable that it was strengthened and enlarged by the Romans during their stay in this island. THE HAMLET of Rosedon is situated about one mile E.S.E. of Ilderton, and five miles south by east of Wooler.

DIRECTORY.—W. J. and C. Atkinson, farmers; John and George Potter, cartwrights; and John Young, blacksmith.

## INGRAM PARISH.

INGRAM is a parish, comprising the three townships of Fawdon, Clinch, and Hartside; Ingram, Linop, and Greenshaw Hill; and Reavealey. It is bounded by the parishes of Aluham, Eglingham, Ilderton, and Whittingham, and comprises an area of 11,304 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 171; in 1821, 180; in 1811, 228; in 1831, 205; in 1841, 220; and in 1851, 198 souls. This district, which is very irregular, mountainous, and picturesque, is very thinly peopled, and is intersected by the river Breamish.

FAWDON, CLINCH, AND HARTSIDE form a township in the above parish, and comprise an area of 2,082 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. The population of this township in 1801, was 50; in 1811, 68; in 1821, 80; in 1831, 67; in 1841, 54; and in 1851, 65 souls. The tithes of Clinch were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of impropriate £12 10s. 0d.; of rectorial £18 6s 6d.; of those due to the parish clerk 1s. Clinch is a hilly district one mile and a half south-east of Ingram. Hartside is two miles west of Ingram, and the HAMLET of Fawdon is situated one mile E. S. E. of the same place. The whole township contains but one farm and a few cottages.

DIRECTORY.—Isaac Bolam, farmer.

INGRAM, LINOP, AND GREENSHAW HILL, form a township, the property of the Rev. James Allgood, M.A., and Wm. Roddam, Esq. Their united area is 6,882 acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 66; in 1811, 61; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 71; in 1841, 92; and in 1851, 70 souls. Greenshaw Hill is one mile and three quarters west of Ingram, on the north side of the Breamish; and Linop is a wild region three miles west of the same place. Here is the celebrated Linop Spout, a cataract which has a fall of forty-eight feet over a rugged perpendicular precipice, of brown whinstone, spotted with green, into a basin which is seven feet in diameter, and fifteen feet in depth. It is sometimes designated the Roughtin Lin from the great noise made by the fall of its waters after heavy rains. In this mountainous region many of the old Celtic names, so descriptive of the places to which they are applied, are still in use, and from the names of our rivers and our mountains the important fact may be learned that the great geographical features of Britain,

cannot have materially changed since the days, in which the "azure armed Brigantes" roamed through the woods and forests of Northumbria. The surface of the country has been cleared, marshes and swamps have been drained, and towns and cities have been built, but the rivers flow to the sea, and the mountains raise their lofty heads to the sky, precisely as they did two thousand years ago. In the ancient Celtic *Lin* or *Lyn* means a deep pool, particularly one formed below a waterfall. This prefix with the termination *Op* or *Hope*, a vale without a thoroughfare, is quite descriptive of this place. On an eminence about three miles north-west of Linop, are the Cardlaw Cairns, the rude but impressive funeral monuments of the ancient inhabitants of this island. Between Linop and Hartside the foundations of British towns may still be discerned, and a road or trackway, the work of the same people, may yet be distinctly traced.

THE VILLAGE of Ingram is situated on the south side of the river Breamish nine miles south by east of Wooler. THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. Michael, and the parish register commences in 1682. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Rothbury, valued in the Liber Regis at £24 16s. 8d.; gross income £485. Patron R. L. Allgood, Esq.; Rev. James Allgood, M.A., rector. THE RECTORY is a fine stone mansion, situated near the church. THE PARISH SCHOOL a neat structure possessing accommodation for fifty pupils, is in the vicinity of the church, James Sutherland, teacher.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. James Allgood, M.A., rector, Rectory; James Sutherland, schoolmaster; and the farmers are Robert Donkin; and Andrew Waugh, (and miller).

REVEALEY is a township and hamlet, the property of Hunter Allgood, Esq. The township contains 2,340 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 55; in 1811, 51; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 67; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 63 souls. It contains one farm and a few cottages. THE HAMLET of Revealey is situated half a mile north by east of Ingram.

DIRECTORY.—John Thompson, farmer.

## WHITTINGHAM PARISH.

WHITTINGHAM parish comprises the townships of Callaley with Yetlington, Glanton, Lorbottle, Ryle Great, Ryle Little, Shawdon, and Whittingham, and is bounded on the north by Ingram and Eglington, on the west by Alham, on the south by Rothbury, and on the east by Edlington. It is about four miles in length by the same in breadth, and embraces an area of 17,484 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1,465; in 1811, 1,862; in 1821, 1,749; in 1831, 1,790; in 1841, 1,896; and in 1851, 1,905 souls. The parish is very fertile, well enclosed, and cultivated. The tithes were commuted in 1841, award of rent charge, £980, of which £938 is for the township of Whittingham, and £42 for that of Little Ryle, and £686 to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, as tithe owners, and £294 to the Vicar of Whittingham.

CALLALEY AND YETLINGTON form a township, the property of Edward John Clavering, Esq. It comprises an area of 3,970 acres, and its rateable value is £3,043 14s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 327; in 1811, 353; in 1821, 363; in 1831, 303; in 1841, 306; and in 1851, 274 souls. Callaley has been long possessed by a family which bears the local name, and was granted with Yetlington, by Gilbert de Callaley, in the reign of Henry III., to Robert Fitz Roger, Baron of Warkworth and Clavering, an ancestor of the present Claverings, whose ancient family name was De Burgh. John de Burgh, Earl of Comyn, and Baron of Tonsburgh, in Normandy (descended from Charlemagne), being a general of the Norman army, and governor of the chief towns of that Duchy, accompanied the Conqueror into England, and, having married Beatrix, heiress of Ivo de Vesci, a Norman noble, was father of two sons, Harlowen (who married Arlotta, mother of King William), ancestor of the Clanricarde family; and Eustace, Lord of Knaresborough, ancestor of the Counts de Vesci. Among the most distinguished members of this family may be noticed, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Earl of Kent, who died in 1096; Robert, surnamed De Morton, Earl of Cornwall, who received 793 manors for his conduct upon the field of Hastings; Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Chief Justiciary of England, so honourably distinguished in the reigns of John, and Henry III., and many others who have been remarkable for their bravery and patriotism. Robert Fitz Roger, Lord Clavering, Baron of Warkworth and Clavering, who died in 1311, was possessed of no less than twenty-five manors in various parts of the country. His eldest son John, who was the first of the family that bore the surname of Clavering, died without male issue, and bequeathed all his manors in Northumberland to King John, who granted them to the house of Percy. His only daughter, Eva, had four husbands, and it is remarkable, that in the short space of six generations, there were amongst her descendants, the following illustrious personages:—"A King of England, a Queen of England, a Duchess of York, a Duchess of Clarence, a Duke of Bedford, a Marquis of Montacute, an Earl of Northumberland, an Earl of Westmoreland, an Earl of Kent, an Earl of Salisbury, the 'King Making' Earl of Warwick, a Lord Latimer, a Lord Abergavenny, an Archbishop of York, and an Earl Marshal of England. And from her descendant, the Duchess of York, sprang the three monarchs of the House of York."

There are several remains of antiquity in this township. At a short distance from the village is a conical eminence called Castle Hill, whose summit, comprising about two acres, is surrounded by a wall, which is further strengthened, in some places, by a deep fosse hewn out of the solid rock, and flanked on the outside by another wall. Down the western brow of the hill are further defences, and the whole area, containing about seven acres, is very difficult of access. It is supposed to have been a fortified Roman Camp. Here is also a lofty hill called the Crag, which is covered with trees to its very summit. THE VILLAGE of Callaley is situated two miles west of Whittingham. CALLALEY CASTLE, the seat and property of Edward John Clavering, Esq., is seated in a large and beautiful park, surrounded by picturesque and

romantic scenery. The tower at the west end of the mansion bears marks of great antiquity, but the centre and the tower at the east end, have a more modern appearance. Attached to the Castle is a small Catholic Church, erected in 1750. The Rev. Thomas Ord is the officiating priest. There is a school and teacher's house at Callaley Woodhouse, erected by E. J. Clavering, Esq. W. Ternent, teacher.

YETLINGTON, a village and joint township with Callaley, is situated three and a half miles west south-west of Whittingham.

Clavering John Edward, Esq. Callaley Castle  
 Dickinson John, gamekeeper  
 Gibson John, gardener  
 Gibson Ralph, joiner  
 Mordue George, gardener  
 Ord Rev. Thomas (Catholic)  
 Ternent William, shopkeeper and school-  
 master

#### Farmers

Brewis Elizabeth, High Houses  
 Clark Thomas, The Follins  
 Colville William, Yetlington  
 Grey William and Joseph, Dancing Hall  
 Pattison John, Cross Hill  
 Tait Andrew, The Mains

GLANTON is a township and village, the property of F. J. W. Collingwood, Esq., George Hughes, Esq., Rev. Gilbert Alder, W. J. Pawson, Esq., T. S. Storey, Esq., Ralph Carr, Esq., the heirs of the late W. Tewart, Esq., the Messrs. Allendale, and some freeholders. The township contains 1,329 acres, and its rateable value is £3,038 6s. Population in 1801, 279; in 1811, 433; in 1821, 474; in 1831, 534; in 1841, 592; and in 1851, 601 souls. The lofty eminence called Glanton Pike, was anciently the site of a beacon to alarm the country in times of danger. In the year 1716, as a mason was digging for stone near "Deer Street," in this township, he discovered an empty stone chest, upwards of three feet long. Some time afterwards, three more chests, of a similar form, with covers, were found at the same place. There were two urns and some fine earth in each, with some charcoal and human bones, on which marks caused by fire were plainly discernible. Near these were two other urns, one large, and the other very small; they were of ordinary pottery, and on exposure to the air fell to pieces. THE VILLAGE of Glanton is pleasantly situated on the high road, two miles north of Whittingham. It possesses some well built houses and shops, and commands a beautiful view of the fertile vale of Whittingham. Here is a Presbyterian Chapel, which was erected in 1783, and possesses sittings for 400 persons. Rev. Duncan Lennie, minister. There is a school attached to this chapel.

POWBURN is a hamlet in this township, nine miles south by east of Wooler.

POST OFFICE, GLANTON, John Utterson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Alnwick, at 11-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 6-15 p.m.

Blythe Rev. James (Presbyterian), Green-  
 ville  
 Brown Capt. Alexander, Glanton House  
 Burn Thomas, gardener, Glanton Pyke  
 Collingwood Frederick J. W. Esq. Glanton  
 Pyke

Colville John, tailor  
 Cowley Thomas, stonemason  
 Cowley William, schoolmaster  
 Crea Henry, surgeon  
 Crewther Thomas, grocer and carrier  
 Davidson George, shopkeeper, Powburn

Dickinson John, tailor and draper  
 Dryden William, joiner and builder  
 Farmer William, vict. & farmer, *Red Lion*  
 Erater David, vict. *Nag's Head*  
 Green John, boot and shoemaker, Powburn  
 Hall Robt. boot and shoemaker, Powburn  
 Hetherington James, veterinary surgeon  
 Holburn the Misses Mary and Ann  
 Hudson George, boot and shoemaker  
 Hume Robert, clock and watchmaker  
 Kitchen John, saddler  
 Lamb James, slater  
 Lennie Rev. Duncan (Presbyterian)  
 Lilley Isabella, straw bonnet maker  
 Mackintosh John, plumber, glazier, and painter  
 Matthew Robert, boot and shoemaker  
 Matthewson Isaac & Son, general drapers  
 Mills Jane, beerhouse keeper  
 Patterson Joseph, boot and shoemaker  
 Pearey George, blacksmith

Reed James, boot and shoemaker  
 Robertson William, M.D.  
 Robson John & Thos. victs. and farmers, *Plough Inn*, Powburn  
 Robson William, shopkeeper, Powburn  
 Thompson Robert, boot and shoemaker  
 Turnbull William, butcher and farmer  
 Utterson John, grocer, postmaster, and draper  
 Whenham William and George, tailors  
 Wilson William, shopkeeper  
 Young John, baker and beerhouse-keeper

#### Farmers

Brooks William, North Field  
 Cramont George, North Farm  
 Hudson Thomas (and yeoman)  
 Park Andrew and Thomas, Glanton Pyke  
 Park Joseph, Mile End  
 Potts John, Powburn  
 Robinson James and Joseph

LORBOTTLE is a township and hamlet in this parish, comprising an area of 2,409 statute acres, the property of Adam Atkinson, Esq. The rateable value of the township is £1,407, and its population in 1801, was 95; in 1811, 118; in 1821, 100; in 1831, 128; in 1841, 114; and in 1851, 111. THE HAMLET of Lorbottle is situated on the north side of Lorbottle-burn, four and a half miles north by west of Rothbury. LORBOTTLE HOUSE, the seat of the proprietor of the township, is a neat villa occupying a very secluded situation.

DIRECTORY.—Adam Atkinson, Esq., Lorbottle Hall; George Crozier, woodman; John Dickinson, gamekeeper; George Mordu, gardener; and the farmers are Thomas and Richard Binks, West Steads; Ann Drysdale; and — McDonnell, Kiln House.

RYLE (GREAT) is a township and hamlet, the property of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., and Hugh Taylor, Esq. The township contains 2,113 acres, and its rateable value is £1,407 7s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 111; in 1811, 99; in 1821, 99; in 1831, 94; in 1841, 67; and in 1851, 78 souls. The soil here is principally a strong loam. THE HAMLET of Ryle is situated three miles west by north of Whittingham.

DIRECTORY.—James Tait, Ryle Mill; and William Thompson, (W. and J. Thompson), Great Ryle.

RYLE (LITTLE) township is situated seven miles west by north of Alnwick. Its area is 1,056 acres, and its rateable value £568 9s. Population in 1801, 50; in 1811, 49; in 1821, 48; in 1831, 40; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 21 souls. The Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., is the sole landowner. Little Ryle was the villa and seat of the fourth son of Sir Daniel Collingwood, of Brandon, a descendant of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, of Eslington. This ancient family, so renowned in border warfare, possessed at one time considerable property in this neighbourhood, and often did their followers and dependants repel the

inroads of the Scottish marauders. This township consists of one farm, the homestead of which appears to have been one of those old *peels* or towers so numerous on the borders,

DIRECTORY.—Adam Hindmarsh, farmer.

SHAWDON township, situated seven miles west by north of Alnwick, comprises an area of 1,056 acres, and its rateable value is £1,034 13s. It is the property of W. J. Pawson, Esq., and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 91; in 1811, 95; in 1821, 77; in 1831, 80; in 1841, 94; and in 1851, 94 souls. In January, 1761, as some workmen were digging in a plantation in this township, they found two Roman urns containing human bones. The urns were of a globular form, about eighteen inches in diameter, and were made of a bluish earth. Near the urns a stone chest, or coffin, was also discovered, and on digging further, the entire foundation of a triangular building, and also a Roman causeway were brought to light. One of those rare and beautiful gold coins, a rose noble of the reign of Edward I., was discovered here in January, 1829. On the impress was the figure of the monarch seated in a ship of an antique form, and bearing on his shoulder a shield containing the arms of England, France, and Ireland, with the legend, “sic ibi at per undas.” SHAWDON HOUSE, the residence of Mrs. Pawson, is a large and elegant building, adorned with extensive pleasure grounds and plantations. It is said to occupy the site of Shawdon Tower, which has long since disappeared.

DIRECTORY.—Mrs. Pawson, Shawdon Hall; George Bolam, farmer; Mrs. Davidson, farmer, Shawdon Hill; and John Robinson, joiner.

WHITTINGHAM is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Lord Ravensworth. The township comprises an area of 6,103 acres, and its rateable value is £5,489. Population in 1801, 512; in 1811, 715; in 1821, 588; in 1831, 611; in 1841, 681; and in 1851, 726 souls. This township was formerly held in serjeantry of the king by drainage service, but it now belongs to the above-mentioned proprietor. The vale of Whittingham has long been famous for the luxuriance of its soil, the excellence of its culture, and the general beauty of its appearance. On its rich pastures cattle and sheep attain a large size, and its verdant aspect forms a most striking contrast with the adjacent mountains, rocks, bogs, and heath, which comprise the surface of Rimside Moor. Thrunton Mill in this township, occupied by Messrs William and Thomas Swanson, millers, receives its motion from a spring that rises in its vicinity, and which discharges no less than 560 gallons of water per minute. A few years ago three spear heads in a perfect state of preservation were discovered on the Thrunton Farm, they were presented to the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P. A stone coffin was also found in the adjoining farm of Low Field.

THE VILLAGE of Whittingham is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Aln, where that river is crossed by the Morpeth and Wooler road, eight miles west of Alnwick. Here is a strongly fortified tower, formerly used by the inhabitants as a place of refuge during the frequent incursions of the Scots. It underwent a thorough renovation, in 1845, at the expense of Lady Ravensworth,

and now serves as a retreat for the deserving poor of both sexes. A fair for black cattle, horses, and mercantile goods, is held here on the 24th of August; and there is also an annual flower show held under the patronage of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a neat structure, which, since 1840, has been considerably enlarged and otherwise improved. To carry out this object a bazaar was held at Alnwick, in October, 1840, under the most distinguished patronage; the proceeds amounting to upwards of £800. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Rothbury, is valued in the Liber Regis at £12 11s. 3d., gross income £599. The parish register commences in 1658, and the patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Rev. Richard Goodenough, M.A., vicar. THE VICARAGE is a neat residence, situated west of the church. WHITTINGHAM SCHOOL was erected in 1850, at the expense of Lord Ravensworth, who contributes £10 per annum for the education of ten poor boys, and Lady Ravensworth subscribes £12 yearly for the tuition of twelve poor girls of the township. The vicar also pays for the education of several of the poorer children. There is a library in connexion with this school; it is under the patronage of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., contains 300 volumes, and is supported by subscriptions. William Ternent, schoolmaster and librarian, Ann Ternent, schoolmistress.

ESLINGTON is a hamlet in this township delightfully situated about two miles west of Whittingham. It was formerly the villa and manor of a family which bore the local name, but we find that a mediety of it was possessed by one of the Heselrigge family in 1413. It was afterwards the property of the ancient family of Collingwood, who held it till the attainder of George Collingwood, in 1715, when it was purchased by Colonel George Liddell, a younger son of Sir Thomas Liddell, of Ravensworth, who left it to his nephew the late Sir Henry Liddell, whose son Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, who was created Baron Ravensworth in 1821, is the present possessor. ESLINGTON HOUSE, the residence of the Hon. Henry Thomas Liddell, M.P., is an elegant freestone structure, in a modern style of architecture, erected in 1720, and is situated in a beautiful lawn, surrounded by handsome pleasure grounds, through which the Aln flows. From the north side of the house extensive views of the fertile vale of Whittingham, and the surrounding country may be obtained.

THRUNTON is another hamlet in this township one mile and a half south-east of Whittingham.

CHARITY.—Matthew Hedley by his will dated 6th March, 1827, gave to the churchwardens of Whittingham £100, to be laid out by them in government securities, and the interest given to the poor of Whittingham every Christmas-day for ever.

POST OFFICE, WHITTINGHAM.—Frances Taylor, *postmistress*. Letters arrive here from Alnwick, at 11-40 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 6 p.m.

Biggs John, millwright  
Chambers James, shoemaker  
Clark Robert, blacksmith

Dixon William, draper and grocer  
Dickinson Thomas, gamekeeper, Eslington  
Errington Albert, woodman

Elliott William, constable for the north-west division of Coquetdale Ward	Thompson Christopher, cooper and shop-keeper
Goodenough Rev. Robert, M.A., vicar, Vicarage	Vent George, saddler
Gray Robert, tailor	<b>Farmers</b>
Henderson George, tailor	Allen Adam, Eslington
Henderson John, blacksmith	Bell James, Low Barton
Liddell Hon. Henry Thomas, M.P. Eslington House	Caul John, Rot Hill
Moffat Mary, dressmaker	Cowley Robert, Mountain Farm
Oliver Anthony, gardener, Eslington	Morrison Dickinson
Pile Adam, vict. <i>Castle Inn</i>	Pallister William, Howbalk
Reid Thomas, joiner and cartwright	Ross James
Suthern William, joiner	Stephenson John, Thrunton
Swan Robert, farm-steward, Eslington	Swanson William and Thomas, Thrunton Mill
Tait James, tailor	Rankin Ralph, Whittingham Lane
Taylor Frances, postmistress	Waugh Edward, Thrunton Low Field
Taylor William, vict.	Wetheritt George
Ternent William, schoolmaster	Wetheritt Luke, Mount Holly

CARRIER to Newcastle, Robert Ord.

## COQUETDALE WARD—SOUTH DIVISION.

### ELSDON PARISH.

ELSDON, an extensive parish forming the whole south division of Coquetdale Ward, is bounded on the north by Holystone chapelry, on the west by Ramshope and Scotland, on the south by Tindale Ward, and on the east by Rothbury. The parish, which is about 20 miles in length, and from six to twelve miles in breadth, comprises an area of 74,917 acres, and its population in 1801, was 1,694; in 1811, 7,821; in 1821, 1,848; in 1831, 1,724; in 1841, 1,680; and in 1851, 1,643 souls. It embraces the townships of Elsdon Ward, situated on a branch of the river Reed; and those of Monkridge Ward, Otterburn Ward, Rochester Ward, Troughend Ward, and Woodside Ward. It is an extensive vale, enclosed on the north side by an irregular ridge of hills, and on the south by a ridge much more regular. The hills on both sides are of considerable elevation, and invariably clad in heath, except a small part of those near the source of the river Reed, where they begin to participate in the nature of those in Roxburghshire. Several brooks, or burns, fall into the Reed from the hills on both sides. The parish appears to have been at one time almost an entire forest, and several remnants of it still remain on the banks of the Reed, consisting of birch, alder, and willow, with

here and there a mountain ash. In the forests of the Reed and the Tyne, were reared those brave and dexterous archers, who often tried their skill with the bold rangers of Ettrick Forest :—

“ In Redesdale his youth had heard  
Each art her wily dalesmen dared ;  
When Rookan-edge and Reedswair high,  
To bugle rung, and bloodhound’s cry,  
Announcing Jedwood’s axe and spear,  
And Lid’sdale’s riders in the rear ;  
And well his venturous life had proved  
The lessons that his childhood loved.”

SCOTT.

Some years ago this parish displayed little else than large neglected heaths and extensive morasses, which exhibited the most desolate appearance ; but the spirit of improvement moved over these uncultivated wilds, large tracts of barren moor were enclosed, and converted into grazing ground for the rearing and feeding of cattle and sheep. This parish contains some fine seams of coal, and there are numerous collieries throughout the district. Limestone and ironstone also abound here.

ELSDON WARD is a township and village in this parish, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Charles William Ord, Esq., Robert Delisle, Esq., the trustees of Rothbury Grammar School, and several freehold proprietors. It contains 6,404 acres, and its rateable value is £2,103. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 267 ; in 1811, 325 ; in 1821, 299 ; in 1831, 306 ; in 1841, 282 ; and in 1851, 313 souls. The lordship of Elsdon was formerly the property of the Clennell family, from whom it passed to the Greys of Chillingham, and afterwards to Charles Howard, Esq., of Overacres, whose son sold it to the first Duke of Northumberland, in whose family it still remains.

THE VILLAGE of Elsdon is pleasantly situated eighteen miles W.N.W. of Morpeth. It is supposed to have been a Roman town in the time of M. Aurelius Antonius, and was probably the first of a chain of forts between Watling-street and its eastern branch, called the Devil’s Causeway. At a short distance north-east of the village is an entrenchment designated Moat Hill ; it is of a conical shape, surrounded by a moat, or ditch, and is supposed to have been used as a watch-hill and place of sepulture by the Romans. There are also several other “remains” in the neighbourhood. The market is held on Tuesday, and a fair for cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth, is held on the 26th of August. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large, ancient, cruciform structure, and having lately undergone extensive repairs, is now in a good state of preservation. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Rothbury, valued in the Liber Regis at £20 ; gross income, £700. The tithes were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £800. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland ; rector, the Rev. John Baillie, M.A. ; curate, the Rev. Robert S. Moore, B.A. THE RECTORY HOUSE is the ancient castle of Elsdon. It is a square embattled tower, and on its front are sculptured the arms of the Umfravilles. Here is a school under the patronage of the rector, who gives £20 per annum towards

its support. There is also a library containing 160 volumes, which is supported by subscriptions. William Moffett, schoolmaster, librarian, and parish clerk.

CHARITIES.—Martin Hall, in 1703, bequeathed a rent charge of £1 4s. to the poor of this parish; and John Hedley, in 1746, left £40, the interest of which was to be distributed amongst the poorest people in Elsdon Ward and Woodside Ward, either on St. John's day or Easter Monday, at Elsdon Church. Through the insolvency of a person to whom this money was lent, only £7 10s. was devoted to the purposes of the charity. This sum was placed out, and its interest, amounting to 7s. 6d. per annum, is divided amongst the poor of the two divisions above mentioned.

POST OFFICE, ELSDON, Hector Clarke, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Newcastle, at 2-30 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 4-40 p.m.

Amos Andrew, shopkeeper  
 Baillie Rev. John, M.A. Elsdon Tower  
 Ballintine John, tailor  
 Carr George, clogmaker  
 Charlton Matthew, shopkeeper  
 Clark Hector, shopkeeper  
 Davidson Isaac, blacksmith, &c.  
 Davidson Isaac, junr. blacksmith, &c.  
 Dodds Thomas, joiner and cartwright  
 Hargreave William, tailor  
 Keith Thomas, vict. farmer, and registrar  
 of births and deaths, *Crown Inn*  
 Moffett William, schoolmaster  
 Moore Rev. Robert S., B.A. curate  
 Robson Robert, vict. *Scotch Arms*  
 Scott John, shoemaker  
 Slassor William, tailor  
 Taylor George, boot and shoemaker  
 Thompson and Jackson, coal owners,  
 Cat Pool  
 Waugh John, stonemason

Whaley John, vict. and carrier, *Bird in Bush Inn*

Farmers

Marked \* are yeomen.

Brown James, West Dudlees  
 Charleton Michael, Whiteles  
 \*Charleton Peter, North Riding  
 \*Charleton Richard, Whiskersfield  
 \*Charleton Thomas, East Todholes  
 Davidson John, Elsdon  
 Fail William, East Nook  
 Hall Alexander, and miller, Elsdon Mill  
 Hall Hannah, Land Shot  
 Hall Robert, Burn Stones  
 Hedley John, junr. South Riding  
 \*Hedley William, Middle Riding  
 \*Nicholson Ralph, Hudspeth  
 \*Storey Henry, Henning Hall  
 Thompson John, Hill Head

MONKRIDGE WARD is a township one mile and three quarters west by south of Elsdon. It comprises an area of 5,451 acres, and its rateable value is £1,321. Population in 1801, 98; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 109; in 1831, 106; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 93 souls. The principal proprietors are Nicholas R. Reed, Esq., Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., Charles W. Ord, Esq., Nicholas Maughan, Esq., and Henry and Edward Storey, Esqs. This township consists principally of luxuriant pastures, and was formerly the property of some religious establishment, the ruins of which, in the shape of hevn stones, are found here. Monkridge Ward produces coal and ironstone in large quantities. Here are the remains of a large entrenched camp, but whether Roman or British it is not determined.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers in this township are James Atkin, Hole; Robert Hedley (and overseer), Monkridge; George Green, yeoman and vict. *Stag's Head*, Realees; William and Edward Green, Realees; John Stokoe, Dyke Nook; William Watson, Ravenscleugh; and Robert Woods, Hall's Hill.

OTTERBURN WARD is a township and small village the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Robert Delisle, Esq., Richard B. Sanderson, Esq., Lord Decies, Lord Redesdale, T. Wilkinson, Esq., Thomas James, Esq., the Misses Davidsons, Messrs. Murray, Messrs. Storey, and Mr. William Hedley. The township contains 8,517 acres; its rateable value is £2,870, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 364; in 1811, 397; in 1821, 388; in 1831, 385; in 1841, 412; and in 1851, 415 souls. The manor of Otterburn was the property of the Umfravilles at a very early period, but we find that it was possessed by the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, since which period it has belonged to several families. This township is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Reed water, and contains the remains of many old "Peels" and "Cairns." THE VILLAGE of Otterburn is on the north bank of the Reed three miles west of Elsdon. Here is a United Presbyterian chapel, erected in 1834, upon a site given by Thomas James, Esq., of Otterburn Tower. This place is celebrated as the scene of a desperate contest between the English and Scots, under the command of Henry Percy and Earl Douglas, in which the former was taken prisoner and the latter killed. The battle was fought by moonlight on the 19th August, 1388. Half a mile from the village, in a stunted wood, and about one hundred yards from the road, stands a ruined cross of some twenty or thirty feet high, to mark the spot where Douglas fell. An avenue has been left in the wood from the road to the cross, to allow those who love to trace the scenes of ancient poesy and story, to visit the spot, where, according to one of the best ballads in our language—

"Leaving life, Earl Percy took  
The dead man by the hand,  
And said—Earl Douglas, for thy life  
Would I could give my land."

OTTERBURN Tower, a fine old mansion, ornaments the village.

Anderson Robert, yeoman and vict. *Percy Arms*  
Boiston Dorothy, carrier  
Coward R. S. Esq. Otterburn Dean  
Christie Rev. Anthony (Presbyterian)  
Ferguson James, schoolmaster  
Hickson Thomas, blacksmith  
James Thomas, Esq., Otterburn Tower  
Lambert Robert, tailor  
Marshall John, gamekeeper  
Mitchell John, surgeon  
Mitchell Margaret, grocer, draper, and postmistress  
Robertson Edward C., surgeon  
Robson William, joiner  
Thompson William, boot and shoemaker  
Wallace James, joiner

Waddle William, woollen manufacturer,  
Otterburn Mill  
Waddle Thomas, shopkeeper

#### Farmers

Anderson Archibold, Shuttle Heugh  
Brodie Joseph and Jas. Monkridge Hall  
Brodie Michael and Joseph, Hedrington  
Brown Thomas, Davyshield  
Clark Hector, and John, Davyshield  
Forrest and Redshaw, Close Head  
Hedley George, Town Head  
Heron James, Soppit  
Patterson John and James, Overaeres  
Rutherford Robert, Cole Well Hill  
Thompson John, Farnycleugh  
Turnbull William, Hope Foot

ROCHESTER WARD is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Redesdale, Ralph Carr, Esq., the heirs of the late Nicholas Dodd, Esq., Robert Delisle, Esq., John Davison, Esq., Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., A. C. Forster, Esq., W. Ord, Esq., Lord Decies, and others. The township contains 22,068 acres, and its rateable value is £4,246. Population in 1801, 379; in 1811, 437; in 1821, 491; in 1831, 467; in 1841, 437; and in 1851, 446 souls. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. THE VILLAGE of Rochester is situated seven and a half miles W.N.W. of Elsdon, and in its neighbourhood are a few remains of the important Roman station Bremenium, where, during some excavations which were made about two years ago, many coins, altars, &c. were brought to light. This station occupied the brow of a steep rocky hill, commanding the pass of Redesdale. Steep and rugged hills rise upon every side except the south, where the Reed pursues its course through a deep valley. From its position and the manner in which it was defended, this station was esteemed the strongest the Romans possessed in the north. The Roman road, called Watling Street, crossed the Reed at Elishaw, and passed close by the eastern side of this station, and that at Chew Green, whence it proceeded northward and entered Scotland at Black Hall Hill. Many British remains have been discovered in this neighbourhood. ROCHESTER SCHOOL was endowed in 1850 with £10 per annum by Lord Redesdale; there is also a house and garden for the teacher. REDESDALE COTTAGE the residence of Edward Lawson, Esq., is a handsome mansion occupying an eminence on the Roman Road. At Horsley in this township there is a chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was erected in 1844 at a cost of £725, of which sum the Church Building Society gave £150, the Diocesan Society £50, Lord Redesdale gave the site, stone, and a donation of £100, and the Duke of Northumberland contributed £150: the remainder was obtained by voluntary subscriptions. It is a chapel of ease to Elsdon parish, and forms a joint living with Byrness.

BIRDHOPE CRAIG is a hamlet in this township situated eight and a half miles north-west by north of Elsdon. Traces of two large entrenchments are still observable near this place.

BYRNESS is another hamlet in this township situated on the north bank of the Reed twelve miles north-west by west of Elsdon. There has been a burial ground here from time immemorial, and in consequence of its distance from the parish church, a Chapel of Ease was erected in 1800, and endowed with £1,750, of which £1,200 was given by the Rev. L. Dutens, at that time rector of Elsdon, £400 by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and £150 by the subscribers to the edifice. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Rothbury, is in the patronage of the rector of Elsdon, and incumbency of the Rev. John Burrell. CHAPELRY OF BYRNESS SCHOOL.—Twelve children of poor parents within a limited distance of Byrness Chapel receive instruction from the resident curate, without any charge. The children are appointed by the rector of Elsdon, whenever a vacancy occurs.

ELISHAW is also a hamlet in this township, five miles west by north of Elsdon, and is the property of Lord Redesdale. Many vestiges of the Roman occupation of this country may still be observed in this neighbourhood. SILLS-BURN FOOT is another hamlet situated eight miles W.N.W. of Elsdon at the western extremity of Rochester Ward.

POST OFFICE, ROCHESTER.—James Dodds, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 3 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 3-20 p.m.

Austin Thomas, inland revenue officer  
 Blakey Robert, schoolmaster  
 Bickerton James, tailor  
 Brown John, shoemaker  
 Buglas John, butcher  
 Buglas Thomas, draper  
 Burrell Rev. John, incumbent, Byrness  
 Dickson John, vict. and farmer, *Redesdale Arms*, Horsley, and post horses  
 Dodds James, shopkeeper and postmaster  
 Dodds Thomas, shoemaker  
 Gray William John, Esq. Low Rochester  
 Hall A. & M. shopkeepers  
 Hedley William, gamekeeper  
 Hunter James, joiner  
 Hope Mary, shopkeeper  
 Lawson Edward, land agent to Lord Redesdale, *Redesdale Cottage*  
 Lighton Robert, tailor  
 Milbourne Henry, vict. *Fox and Hounds*, Redlees  
 Murray Alexander, inland revenue officer  
 Oliver Andrew, shopkeeper, Bellshield

Robson Briggs, boot and shoemaker, Ben-net's Field  
 Urwin George, farrier

Farmers

Amos Mary, Dyke Head  
 Anderson Ephraim, Sillone  
 Brown Isabella & Son, Tuft House  
 Davison Thomas, Elishaw  
 Dodd John, and yeoman, Catcleugh  
 Douglas Thomas, Birch Hill  
 Douglas William, Sils  
 Easton John, Pitty Knows  
 Hall Henry, Jetsfield  
 Hedley George, Stubbs  
 Ord Thomas, Lumsdon  
 Patterson Christopher, Begrow  
 Richardson James, and yeoman, Sillone  
 Robson Mark, and overseer, Hillock  
 Reed Nicholas Redley, & yeoman, Byrness  
 Snaith Anthony, Dudlees  
 Snaith Thomas, Low Byrness  
 Telfer William, Low Rochester  
 Wilson William, gent. Hopesley House

TROUGHEND WARD, a township situated on the south side of the Reed, four miles and a half west of Elsdon, is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Redesdale, Ralph Carr, Esq., James Dodds, Esq., Robert Delisle, Esq., Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., Nicholas R. Reed, Esq., William and Henry Thompson, Esqs., and others. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. The rateable value is £4,693 10s., and the area comprises 26,010 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 393; in 1811, 380; in 1821, 397; in 1831, 327; in 1841, 314; and in 1851, 264 souls. Coal is abundant in this township. TROUGHEND HALL, the ancient residence of the Reed family, is now occupied by Messrs. William and Henry Thompson. GARRESHEELS AND RATTENRAW are hamlets in this township; the former is situated on the south side of the Reed three miles and a half west of Elsdon, and the latter is about five miles and a half west by north of the same place.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers in this township are Mrs. Charlton, Ash Trees; Edward and John Fletcher, Nether Houses; Mary Hedley and Son, Garretsheels; William Hedley (and yeoman), Woodhill; Robert Nicholl, Wool Law; John Snaith, Bleakhope; Michael Thompson, Birdhope; William and Henry Thompson (and yeomen), Troughend Hall; and Thomas Taylor, beer-retailer, Toll Bar.

WOODSIDE WARD is a township, extending from one mile and a half to five miles north of Elsdon. It contains 6,467 acres, and its rateable value is £1,346. Population in 1801, 193; in 1811, 173; in 1821, 164; in 1831, 131; in 1841, 124; and in 1851, 112 souls. The landowners are the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor, C. W. Ord, Esq., W. Hedley, Esq., W. W. Bardon, Esq., C. A. Forster, Esq., Lord Decies, Sir W. B. Riddell, Bart., and the Misses Davidsons. There is a coal pit, a brick and tile works, and a corn mill in this township; there is also a deer park, the property of C. W. Ord, Esq. HIGH CARRICK, the residence of Thomas Arkle, Esq., is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity, which commands extensive views of the surrounding country.

Clark Henry, brick and tile manufacturer,  
Overstone Tile Works  
Proudlock George, coal owner, Overstone  
Colliery  
Snaith George, gamekeeper

**Farmers**

Arkle Thos. and superintendent registrar  
of births, deaths, and marriages for the  
Rothbury Union, High Carrick

Brodie John, Wainford Rigg  
Hall Ephraim, Grasslees  
Herbert Andrew and John, Laing's Hill  
Herbert Robert, Craigh  
Snaith Thomas and Nicholas, Highshaw  
Stevenson William, John, and Andrew, and  
millers, Grasslees Mill

RAMSHOPE is an extra parochial place, at the extremity of Elsdon parish, on the north side of the Reed, fifteen miles W.N.W. of Elsdon. It is the property of George Dodd, Esq., and comprises an area of 1,010 acres, the rateable value of which is £375. It contains only one house, and in 1851, there were thirteen inhabitants. It is occupied by Henry Thompson, farmer and grazier.

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## GLENDALE WARD.

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GLENDALE WARD, comprising one market town, Wooler, and nine parishes, is bounded on the north by Islandshire and Norhamshire, on the west by Scotland, on the south by Coquetdale Ward, and on the east by Bambrough Ward. It is divided into two divisions, East and West, whose united area is 109,816 statute acres, and its population in 1801, was 10,091; in 1841, 12,466; and in 1851, 12,522 souls. It is said to derive its name from the river Glen, which is formed by the junction of two small streams near Kirk Newton, whence it flows easterly and falls into the Till, which crosses the Ward from south to north; but the more probable opinion is, that it has obtained its name from the number of glens with which this division of the county abounds. Besides the rivers just mentioned, there are a

number of small streams, and the Tweed, for a few miles of its course, forms the north-western boundary of the ward. The soil in the valleys is generally of a sandy or gravelly nature, lying principally on a substratum of pebbles, but on the higher parts of the district the lands are cooler and more retentive. Coal, limestone, shell, marl, and brown, red, and grey whinstone are the principal minerals. During the last half century the soil of this ward has been much improved by the superior system of agriculture adopted by the various proprietors, and the beauty of its picturesque and romantic scenery has been greatly enhanced by numerous plantations and handsome residences. The following table exhibits the names of the parishes, their acreage, number of houses and population in 1851 :—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total
Branxton .....	1,487	55	195	149	284
Carham .....	10,382	258	658	704	1,362
Chatton .....	7,090	316	841	924	1,765
Chillingham .....	4,929	75	179	201	380
Doddington .....	9,110	181	383	442	825
Ford .....	11,464	453	1,130	1,192	2,322
Kirk Newton .....	37,976	315	849	883	1,732
Lowick .....	12,526	402	955	986	1,941
Wooler .....	4,852	301	905	1,005	1,911

## GLENDALE WARD.—EAST DIVISION.

### CHATTON PARISH.

CHATTON parish is bounded on the north by Lowick and Doddington parishes, on the west by Wooler and Eglington, on the south by Eglington and Chillingham, and on the east by Bambrough and Belford parishes. It is about seven and a half miles in length by the same in breadth, and has an area of 17,090 acres. Population in 1801, 1135; in 1811, 1,378; in 1821, 1,460; in 1831, 1,632; in 1841, 1,725; and in 1851, 1,765 souls. It comprises the townships of Chatton, Fowberry, Hazelrig, Hetton, Hetton House, Horton, Lyham, and Weetwood, whose returns are included in those of the parish. This district is intersected by the river Till, a rapid stream, which rises southward of the Cheviot Hills, and is fed by various springs

om that wild expanse of country, as it encompasses it at a considerable distance, till it falls into the Tweed, below Cornhill. This river flows through pleasant valley in the midst of a rude, encircling waste, and its banks are adorned by several villages. In the neighbourhood of the Till, the soil is fertile and well cultivated, but the east and west portions of the parish are generally sterile and heathy. Coal and limestone are found in this district.

CHATTON, a township and village in the parish of the same name, is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. THE VILLAGE of Chatton is situated near the river Till, four miles east of Wooler. THE CHURCH, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a neat modern edifice, erected in 1763, and the parish register commences in 1715. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, rated in the Liber Regis at £12 6s. 0½d.; gross income £199. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; vicar, the Rev. Matthew Burrell. In March 1814, as the sexton was digging a grave on the north side of Chatton Church, he found a stone coffin, containing the remains of a human body, about ten inches below the surface. It was secured and neatly covered with three stones. The skull was almost perfect, but nearly full of water, and the teeth of the upper jaw were a full set; the thigh bone measured eighteen inches. The earth being carefully examined, one of Robert Bruce's silver pennies was found, as also a steel spur, and several relics of ornamental brass and iron-work, supposed to be the remains of the helmet of the warrior who had been interred in the coffin. The Rev. Joseph Cook, of Newton Hall, vicar of Chatton, offers the following remarks on the discovery of this ancient stone coffin. "In 1318 Robert Bruce and his adherents had been excommunicated by the Pope for contumacy to the messengers of his holiness, and having assaulted and taken the fortress of Berwick, as well as the Castles of Wark, Harbottle, and Mitford, and laid waste all the intervening country, it is probable that the warrior now alluded to, fell at this juncture, and that the vicar of Chatton, on the strength of the above-named anathema, refused sepulture to his remains in any other part of the consecrated ground, than that of the north side of the church, the place in those times allotted, I believe, for the unhallowed interment of excommunicated unfortunates."

POST OFFICE, CHATTON.—Robert Tindall, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive at 2-0 p.m., and are despatched at 4-0 p.m.

Beattie William, mason	Henderson Thomas, vict. brewer and
Brown Jane, shopkeeper	malster, <i>Woolstingham Bell</i>
Burrell Rev. Matthew, vicar	Jobson Robert, gardener
Crinkley Barbara, shopkeeper	Jobson William, boot and shoemaker
Colevin William, tailor	Muckle Charles, mason
Davison Ann, shopkeeper	Muckle John, tailor
Donaldson Joseph, schoolmaster	Muckle Robert, tailor
Douglas John, tailor	Nesbit James, baker
Douglas Mary, vict. <i>Boot</i>	Patterson William, mason
Gibbison Thomas, shopkeeper	Pyle George, blacksmith
Gibson George, shopkeeper	Pringle William, mason
Hall R. & Co, brick and tile manufacturers	Rogers Miss Elizabeth

Rogers Nicholas, nursery and seedsman  
 Taylor William, saddler  
 Tate James, shopkeeper  
 Tindall Robert, grocer and draper  
 Wood John, butcher  
 Wilson John, joiner  
 Young Rev. David, (Presbyterian)

**Farmers**

Anderson George  
 Chartres Thomas, Reddish Hall

Dixon Edward, Sandyford  
 Douglas Mary  
 Gilholm Edward, Bridge Farm  
 Laidler Thomas, Henlaw  
 Maddison Thomas, Wandon, Fowberry  
 New Hall, and Blakelaw  
 Marshall John, Chatton Park  
 Pyle George  
 Rogers Nicholas, Ammerside Law  
 Tindall John, and miller, Broom House

COLDMARTIN township is situated one mile south-east of Wooler, and the principal residents are Richard Henderson, farmer; Mr. Christopher Hopper; and Elizabeth Millican, farmer,

FOWBERRY is a township two miles east by south of Wooler, the property of George Cully, Esq., of Fowberry Tower. This place was the manor and estate of William de Fowberry, in the reign of Edward I., of Robert de Fowberry, in the time of Edward IV., and of William de Fowberry, in 1524. From the Fowberry's, it passed to the Strothers, of Kirk Newton, and about eighty years ago became the property of the family of the present proprietor. FOWBERRY TOWER, the residence of George Culley, Esq., is pleasantly and romantically situated on the south bank of the Till.

DIRECTORY.—George Culley, Esq., Fowberry Tower; Richard Beattie, mason; Mrs. Helen Darling, Fowberry Tower; Andrew Steel, blacksmith; Mr. Edward Johnson, Clavering's Cottage; and the farmers are Margaret Clark, Moor; James Moffitt, Fowberry Main; and J. A. and J. Robinson.

HAZELRIG township, the property of Lady Stanley, and the executors of William Bayley, Esq., is situated six miles north-east of Wooler, and its principal inhabitants are George Johnson, schoolmaster; James Purvis, blacksmith; and the farmers are George Davison, South Hazelrig; Alexander Ford, and corn miller, Hazelrig Mill; and William Nicholson, North Hazelrig.

HETTON township is situated five miles N. N. E. of Wooler, and is the property of Fairfax Fearnley, Esq. It contains the small hamlets called Hetton-Law, Hetton Steads, Coal Houses, and Crook Houses.—The principal residents are John Cuthbertson, joiner, cartwright, and farmer, Coal-Law; Robert Bowie, farmer, coalowner, and limeburner, Hetton-Law, and Crook House; James Henry, blacksmith; Thomas Henry, farmer, Coal House; and Thomas and Ralph Moffett, farmers, Hetton Steads.

HETTON HOUSE, a small township three and a half miles E. N. E. of Wooler, is the property of George Culley, Esq., and is occupied by Richard Henderson, farmer.

HORTON is a township and hamlet the property of George Culley, Esq. This estate was formerly held of the barony of Vesci, for half a Knight's fee, by William de Tuberville, and it afterwards became the property of a junior branch of the Greys of Chillingham, coming ultimately into the possession of the present proprietor. Of the once strong castle of Horton scarcely a

vestige now remains. THE HAMLET of Horton is situated three miles north-east of Wooler.

DIRECTORY.—Mrs. Mary Ann Berwick; Edward Lillie, blacksmith; and William Turnbull, farmer.

LYHAM township is situated six miles E. N. E. of Wooler. The principal residents are Thomas Aitchison, farmer; Ralph Craig, farmer, North Lyham; and David Turnbull, farmer, West Lyham.

WEETWOOD is a township situated two miles north-east of Wooler. An annual fair is held at Weetwood Bank, on Whit Tuesday, when there are very large shows of cattle, horses, and sheep. Servants are also hired at this fair. WEETWOOD HALL, the seat of Major Ord, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Till.

DIRECTORY.—Major John B. Ord, Weetwood Hall; and the farmers are George Bone, Weetwood Hill; and Thomas F. Ord, Weetwood Hall.

### CHILLINGHAM PARISH.

CHILLINGHAM is a small parish bounded on the north by Chatton, on the west and south by Ellingham, and on the east by Bambrough Ward. It is a fertile and well cultivated district, comprising the townships of Chillingham, Hebburn, and Newton, whose united area is 4,926 acres. The population in 1801, was 451; in 1811, 301; in 1821, 356; in 1831, 477; in 1841, 459; and in 1851, 380 souls. This decrease of population is attributed partly to the employment of fewer labourers on farms which have been laid down to pasture, and partly to the reduction of the establishment at the castle.

CHILLINGHAM is a township and village in the parish of the same name, containing in 1801, a population of 299; in 1811, of 119; in 1821, of 146; in 1831, of 199; in 1841, of 217; and in 1851, of 158 souls. It is the property of the Earl of Tankerville, and its acreage is returned with the parish. Chillingham manor was formerly held under the barony of Vesci by the Hentercombe family, and afterwards passed to the Greys of Wark, one of whom, Sir William Grey, was raised to the peerage in 1623, by the style and title of Lord Grey, of Wark. On his death, in 1674, he was succeeded by his son, who, in 1695, was created Viscount Glendale, and Earl of Tankerville. These titles became extinct in 1701, on the death of the first earl without male issue. His only daughter having married Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston, the title and dignity of Earl Tankerville was revived in his favour in 1714. His son Charles, the next earl, was Lord-lieutenant of Northumberland, and Knight of the Order of the Thistle, but he died in 1753, and was succeeded by his son Charles, upon whose demise in 1767, the family honours and estates devolved upon his son Charles, who dying in 1822, was succeeded by his eldest son Charles Augustus Bennet, the present Earl of Tankerville, who is a privy councillor, and has been treasurer of the Queen's household. The family of Bennet, was originally of Clapcot, in Berkshire.

THE VILLAGE of Chillingham is situated four and a half miles east by south of Wooler. THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. Peter, and the parish register

commences in 1696. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Bambrough, is valued in the Liber Regis at £4; gross income £340. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. Rev. William Dodd, vicar. In the church there is a beautiful raised tomb of alabaster, curiously ornamented, over one of the ancient family of the Greys, barons of Wark. The Parish School is a neat stone building erected in 1835, at a cost of £300. The Earl of Tankerville gives £10 per annum for the education of ten poor children, W. G. Thomson, teacher.

CHILLINGHAM CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, stands on a fine eminence, surrounded by trees. It is a square heavy structure of Elizabethan architecture, four stories high in the wings and three in the centre. There is here a marble chimney-piece, in sawing which, a live toad of large size was found. The nidus in which it lay has been filled up with cement, but a painting of this wonderful phenomenon is preserved in the castle. There are here also good portraits of Bacon, Burleigh, Buckingham, King Charles I., and James II. On a rocky eminence, at the head of the park, is a circular double entrenchment called Ross Castle, which was undoubtedly a fort of the ancient Britons, for Ross, both in the old Celtic and in the Gaelic, signifies a promontory. Chillingham park contains a large herd of deer, and is celebrated for the only uncontaminated breed of wild cattle in the kingdom. This breed is called the white Scottish bison. There is a vague tradition that they were originally enclosed from the Northumbrian, or Caledonian forests, in the reign of King John, or Henry III., when the park was first surrounded; but their existence here has long been considered an interesting problem of natural history. The general opinion is, that they are remnants of the ancient breed of wild oxen, which, in earlier periods, pastured over the country, particularly in its northern parts. The herd possesses all the characters of the wild species, by hiding their young, feeding by night, remaining in security by day, and changing their positions when any person approaches, even at a great distance. In some parts of the park they will, however, allow persons to come within a moderate distance, when they snuff the wind, and if alarmed retreat with great velocity, taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground, by which they are soon concealed from sight. They are described as beautifully shaped, having short legs, and a straight back, and their horns differing from those of ordinary cattle; the muzzle of the animal is brown, the ears are red, and the body is of a pure white. When any of their number become old or diseased, the rest of the herd will set upon it, and gore it to death, and in addition to all these characteristics of wild cattle, they appear to be of a species quite distinct from the English oxen.

POST OFFICE, CHILLINGHAM.—Thomas Forster, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 1 p.m., and are despatched at 4-30 p.m.

DIRECTORY.—The Right Hon. Lord Ossulston, Chillingham Castle; Rev. Robert Dodd, vicar; Robert Bowie, gardener to the Earl of Tankerville; William Hardy, bailiff to the Earl of Tankerville; Mr. William G. Green, The Barns; George Jeffrey, blacksmith; Mr. John Jeffrey; and William George Thompson, schoolmaster.

HEBBURN is a township and hamlet the property of the Earl of Tankerville. The population of the township in 1801, was 121; in 1811, 84; in 1821, 93; in 1831, 137; in 1841, 108; and in 1851, 107 souls. THE HAMLET of Hebburn is situated one mile and a half south-east of Chillingham.

DIRECTORY.—William Bogue, farmer, Hebburn Bell; Robert Chisholm, farmer, Hebburn Town Farm; and John Mellors, gamekeeper.

NEWTON is a township and hamlet in Chillingham parish, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 101; in 1811, 98; in 1821, 117; in 1831, 141; in 1841, 134; and in 1851, 115 souls. THE HAMLET of Newton is three and a quarter miles south-east of Wooler. The principal residents are William Forrest, farmer and corn miller; Robert Morton, boot and shoemaker; Thomas Smith, farmer, and brick and tile manufacturer; and Paul Thompson, blacksmith.

### DODDINGTON PARISH.

DODDINGTON parish is bounded on the north by Lowick, on the west by Kirk Newton, on the South by Wooler, and on the east by Chatton. It contains 9,110 acres, and its population in 1801, was 734; in 1811, 887; in 1821, 865; in 1831, 903; in 1841, 941; and in 1851, 825 souls. It comprises the townships of Doddington, Earle, Ewart, Humbleton, and Nesbit, and is remarkable for its fertility.

DODDINGTON is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, who is also lord of the manor. The township contains 4,798 acres, and the number of its inhabitant in 1801, was 339; in 1811, 403; in 1821, 419; in 1831, 426; in 1841, 441; and in 1851, 397 souls. There is an important coal mine in this township.

THE VILLAGE of Doddington is pleasantly situated three miles north by east of Wooler. THE CHURCH was enlarged and beautified in 1838, by which means 120 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the "Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels," 105 of that number are declared free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to ninety sittings formerly provided forty-five of which were free. In this church are deposited the remains of Horace St. Paul, Esq., of Ewart Park, and Anne his wife, as also the remains of their son Henry Heneage St. Paul, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Bambrough, gross income £200. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; incumbent, the Rev. William Procter, M.A. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL is a neat stone building erected by subscription in 1851, at a cost of £400. Towards this amount the National Society gave £35; Durham School building society £30; Sir Horace St. Paul £100; the Bishop of Durham £30; Lord Crewe's trustees £20; and Lord Ossulston gave the ground. The school will accommodate 120 children, average attendance 70; John Cairns, teacher. The late Robert Thorp, Esq., left a bequest of £50 to the Rev. William Procter, M.A., for educational purposes in the parish of Doddington.

POST OFFICE, DODDINGTON.—William Pattie, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 1 p.m. and are despatched at 4 p.m.

Blair George, shopkeeper	Pattie William, shopkeeper
Boyd James, farmer, South Doddington	Pringle James, tailor
Burrell Robert, cornmillier & farmer, Doddington Mill	Procter Rev. William, M.A., incumbent, Glebe House
Cairns John, schoolmaster	Purvis Francis, shopkeeper
Cock John, vict. and joiner, <i>Cock Inn</i>	Rea Charles, farmer, North Farm
Dixon Henry, shoemaker	Rea George, farmer, Doddington Moor; ho. North Middleton
Fish Robert, boot and shoemaker, grocer and draper	Straghan George, blacksmith
Hardy James, tailor	

EARLE is a township containing 1,240 acres, the property of Charles Selby, Esq., and William Roddam, Esq. It is situated one mile and a half S.S.W. of Wooler, and its population in 1801, was 51; in 1811, 70; in 1821, 60; in 1831, 86; in 1841, 80; and in 1851, 49 souls. For many generations, Earle was the property of the Swinburne family, from whom it passed to the present proprietors.

DIRECTORY.—David Brown, farmer, North Earle; David Hownan, farmer; George Luke, farmer and corn miller, Earle Mill; and Robert Thompson, farmer.

EWART is a township and hamlet the property of Sir Horace St. Paul. The area of the township is 1,612 acres, and its population in 1801, was 140; in 1811, 154; in 1821, 150; in 1831, 173; in 1841, 176; and in 1851, 157 souls. THE HAMLET of Ewart is finely situated on the south side of the river Till, about one mile and a half west of Doddington. EWART PARK HOUSE the seat of Sir Horace St. Paul is a beautiful edifice situated between Ewart and the Coldstream Road. The St. Pauls are a Warwickshire family, and their original name was Paul, but by an act of parliament, passed in January, 1768, they were authorised to prefix the name of Saint to that of Paul. In February, 1814, two swords were found at Ewart Park; they seemed to be a compound of brass and copper, the handles quite wasted by time. They were twenty-one inches long from the handle to the point, and were found in a perpendicular position, as if stuck down on purpose. One of them was presented to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle.

DIRECTORY.—Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., Ewart Park; George Robson, land agent, and agent to Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., Ewart Park and Galewood; William Hutchinson, blacksmith; Thomas Stawart, farmer, Newton Ewart; and James Tait, farmer, Ewart Thirlings.

HUMBLETON is a township and village comprising 784 acres, the property of Matthew Cully, Esq., and John G. L. Blenkinsop, Esq. The population in 1801, was 141; in 1811, 195; in 1821, 184; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 185; and in 1851, 159 souls. THE VILLAGE of Humbleton occupies an elevated situation one mile west by north of Wooler, and in its vicinity are some remarkable remains of antiquity. On a gentle eminence near Humbleton Burn, is an entrenchment, called Green Castle, and on an adjoining hill is an ancient circular encampment with a large cairn. The hill is cut into

several terraces, each twenty feet deep, rising one above another. In the plain below, a stone pillar has been set up to commemorate a sanguinary battle fought here, in 1402, between the Scots under Earl Douglas, and the English under Lord Percy and the Earl of March, in which the former were defeated. The conflict was so bloody, that the field has received the name of Redriggs. In 1811, an urn and a stone coffin, enclosing a gigantic skeleton, were discovered here.

Hall Mr. George  
Hall Mr. James  
Lillie John, blacksmith, Low Humbleton  
Rogers Thomas, joiner and cartwright, Low Humbleton  
Sanderson Mr. Andrew  
Sanderson Mr. William  
Smart George, corn miller

Tully Walter, mason  
Wightman James, cattle dealer

#### Farmers

Bell William and Joseph  
Short James, Humbleton Buildings  
Stonehouse John  
Wightman James, Noble Lands

NESBIT township is situated four miles north by west of Wooler. It contains 776 acres, and the landowners are the Messrs. Clarke of Newcastle. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 63; in 1811, 65; in 1821, 52; in 1831, 47; in 1841, 59; and in 1851, 63 souls.

DIRECTORY.—James Grey, Esq.; Kimmerston.

### LOWICK PARISH.

LOWICK parish comprises the townships of Barmoor, Bowsdon, Holborn, and Lowick; and is bounded on the north by Islandshire, on the west by Ford, on the south by Doddington and Chatton, and on the east by Belford. Its area is 12,526 acres, and its population in 1801, was 1,382; in 1811, 1,519; in 1821, 1,799; in 1831, 1,864; in 1841, 1,941; and in 1851, 1,941 souls. The soil consists chiefly of a loamy clay, and the surface presents a bleak and monotonous appearance. There was a new colliery opened here, in 1854, called Licker Colliery.

BARMOOR is a township and village, the property of the Marquis of Waterford, and Francis Sitwell, Esq. The manor of Barmoor was formerly possessed by the Muschampe family, but in 1630, it passed from them to the Cookes, and afterwards to the Fipps family, becoming ultimately the property of the present proprietors. THE VILLAGE of Barmoor is situated one mile west of Lowick. At this village the Lords Marchers of the northern counties assembled in 1417, with an army of 100,000 men, to chastise the Scots for attacking and dispersing a body of English near Roxburgh. The Scots, who had just passed the borders, retired on hearing of the approach of this formidable array. About a mile west of Barmoor is a remarkable hill, called the Watch Law. The name imports that it has been used as an exploratory, to observe the motions of the enemy, and to alarm the country by a fire-beacon. BARMOOR CASTLE, the seat of Henry Heathcoate, Esq., is a stately and elegant structure, situated in the midst of beautiful plantations, a little to the west of the village.

Archer Robert, boot and shoemaker, South Cottage Bickerton George, vict. <i>Red Lion</i> Heathcoate Henry, Esq., Barmoor Castle Lowrey William, Esq. surveyor and land agent Lyall Henry, blacksmith Oliver William, grocer and draper, West Cottage Ray John, East Cottage Salsbury Charles, farmer, coal owner, lime-burner, and brick and tile manufacturer, Red House Thompson Andrew, joiner, East Cottage	<b>Farmers</b> Brown Messrs. Gatherick Bickerton George, Barmoor Moor Gray Edward, Bricken Stead Glaholm Luke, South Moor Gustard Andrew, Barmoor Buildings Gustard William, Dunsdale Lock John, Barmoor Ridge Lyall Henry, Moss Hall Lyall James, Barmoor Buildings and Wood End Nevin Thomas & Brothers, Barmoor Mill Salsbury Charles, Red House Turnbull David
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BOWSDON, a township and village, the property of John Majoribanks, Esq., Coldstream; Henry Gregson, Esq., Low Linn; and William Lowrey, Esq., Barmoor. THE VILLAGE of Bowsdon is situated two miles north-west of Lowick. As some workmen were levelling a barrow about a quarter of a mile north of this village, in 1800, they found two urns inverted upon broad flags, which appeared to have been partially burnt. Previous to this another funeral urn was turned up by the plough at Bowsdon Hollins.

Bell Jane, schoolmistress Cowans Andrew, joiner and cartwright Drysdale Henry, blacksmith Fish Thomas, vict. <i>Black Bull Inn</i> Foreman William, vict. <i>Lamb Inn</i> Hills Bryan, butcher, baker, and grocer Hooper John, boot and shoemaker Lowrey John, land agent Mathison John, cattle dealer, Licker Moor Mathison Thomas, farm steward Nelson William, boot and shoemaker Pringle John, schoolmaster Robertson Thomas, shoemaker and grocer Thompson Peter, tailor	Tindle James, boot and shoemaker Webster Thomas, manager; Old Dryburn Lime Works Young William, blacksmith  <b>Farmers</b> Allen James Brown Thomas, West Farm Lyall James, Wood End Mathison Adam, Bowsdon Hall Muckle John, Bowsdon Town Farm Middlemiss Thomas, Bowsdon Moor  CARRIER to BERWICK, W. Fish, on Saturdays
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HOLBORN is a township and village, the property of John Joliffe Tuffnell, Esq., Essex, and was for many generations possessed by a family that bore the local name. The population of the township, in 1851, was 160 souls. THE VILLAGE of Holborn is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, two and a half miles south of Lowick. LAVERICK LAW is a hamlet in this township, two miles south of Lowick.

DIRECTORY.—James Sinton, vict. *The Horse*; and the farmers are Ralph Chisholm, Holborn Grange; James and William Bone, Laverick Law; Mansfield Gray, West Farm; George Havery, and miller, Holborn Mill; and Joseph Patrick.

LOWICK is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Sir Edward Haggerston, Ellingham; James Grieve, Esq., Ord; and Henry Jackson, Esq., Lowick. The population of the township in 1851, was 949 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Lowick occupies a central position in the parish, and is situated nine and a half miles south of Berwick. The number of its inhabitants in 1851, was 720 souls. THE CHURCH, a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1794, contains 500 sittings and the parish register commences in 1718. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, rated at £11 10s.; gross income, £150. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Durham; Rev. George Jenkinson, incumbent, for whom the Rev. John Caswell, B.A., officiates. Here is a SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL capable of accommodating about 800 persons. The congregation attached to this place of worship forms one of the oldest dissenting congregations in England, being originally formed by the Rev. Luke Ogle, minister of Berwick, who, having resigned his charge there in 1661, in consequence of the Act of Uniformity, retired to his paternal estate at Bowsdon. The nucleus of a congregation was first privately formed, and afterwards a chapel was erected where Barmoor Castle now stands, but the congregation having considerably increased, it was considered requisite to build a larger chapel, which was accordingly erected at Lowick, about 1741, and having become much dilapidated, the present commodious chapel was built by subscription, in 1821. Rev. William Hownam, minister. THE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL is a wooden structure capable of accommodating 400 persons. Rev. John Fraser, minister. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL is a neat stone building, erected in 1842, and possesses sufficient accommodation for 120 children. Matthew Wilson, teacher. There are also three other schools in the parish.

POST OFFICE, LOWICK, Charles Coulter, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 12-30 noon, from Berwick, by horse post, and are despatched at 7-30 p.m.

Archer William, tailor and sexton  
 Armstrong George, butcher  
 Atkinson Robert, boot and shoemaker  
 Blair George, blacksmith  
 Cairns Ellen, grocer and baker  
 Cornet William, saddler  
 Caswell Rev. John, B.A. curate, Parsonage  
 Coulter Charles, vict. *White Swan*  
 Craig John, relieving officer for the Ford district of Glendale Union, assistant overseer for Lowick parish, and registrar of births, deaths, & marriages for Glendale Union  
 Craig Robert, miller, Lowick Mill  
 Dryden Robert, mason and builder  
 Fordyce John, grocer and draper  
 Forman Thomas, butcher  
 Forman Thomas, vict. *St. Paul's Arms*  
 Fraser Rev. John, (Presbyterian)  
 Fulton George, farm steward  
 Galbraith John, boot and shoemaker  
 Galbraith Robert, joiner  
 Gibson Edward, carter  
 Gibson William, vict. *Plough*  
 Gordon Edward, butcher

Grey Mary, vict. *Golden Fleece*  
 Harris John, saddler  
 Hastie George, slater  
 Havery John, boot and shoemaker  
 Hay Luke, butcher  
 Hay Michael, mason  
 Henry Robert, tailor  
 Hogg James, senr. joiner and cartwright  
 Hogg James, junr. cabinet maker & glazier  
 Hownam Rev. William, Scotch Church  
 Jewers William, tailor  
 Jackson Mr. Henry, Lowick Villa  
 Lisle Robert, grocer, draper, and tailor  
 Laidler John, grocer, draper, and joiner  
 Maclarn Thomas, shopkeeper  
 McDonald John, molecatcher  
 McDougal Thomas, schoolmaster  
 Maclarn George, tailor  
 Murray William, shopkeeper  
 Nesbit George, joiner  
 Og Easton, poultry dealer  
 Patrick George, draper, grocer, and baker  
 Pearson Thomas, boot and shoemaker  
 Pearson Thomas, tailor  
 Sanderson Elizabeth, vict. *Black Bull*

Scott Jonathan, carter  
 Stevenson Robert, farmer, lime burner, and coal owner, North Field  
 Wake John & Sons, masons  
 Weatherburn Peter, boot and shoemaker  
 Wilson George, surgeon  
 Wilson John, blacksmith  
 Wilson Matthew, schoolmaster and parish clerk  
 Wright Thomas, horse dealer

#### Farmers

Anderson William, South Moor  
 Boyd William, Lowstead, South Farm

Craig Alexander, Brownridge  
 Cairns John, High Stead  
 Hay Luke  
 Henderson Edward and Nicholas J. Lowick House  
 Hogg Geo. Hunting Hall; ho. West Kylee  
 Phillips George, North Farm  
 Sanderson Edward and Brothers, Lowstead North Farm  
 Sanderson Robert, North Field Farm

CARRIERS to BERWICK, Jas. Pattie and Wm. Smith, on Wednesdays and Saturday

### WOOLER TOWN AND PARISH.

WOOLER is a small parish, comprising an area of 4,852 acres. The Earl of Tankerville is the proprietor of Wooler, and lord of the manor, and the Messrs. Clarke, of Newcastle, are the owners of Fenton. The population of the parish in 1801, was 1,679; in 1811, 1,704; in 1821, 1,830; in 1831, 1,926; in 1841, 1,874; and in 1851, 1,911 souls.

THE TOWN of Wooler occupies a healthy position, on the eastern declivity of the Cheviots, forty-six miles N.N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and consists of several streets, diverging from a central area used as a market place. Wooler was one of the baronies into which this country was divided at the period of the Norman Conquest. It was granted by Henry I. to Robert Muschampe, and subsequently possessed many valuable members, which were held *in capite* of the barony by knights' service. The family of Muschampe becoming extinct, in the reign of Edward I., Wooler was transferred by marriage to the Earl of Strathern, Odinal de Ford, and Walter de Huntercombe. It subsequently became the property of the Hewells, the Scropes, the D'Arcys, and the Percies, from the latter of whom it passed to the family of the present possessor. Two stone coffins were recently discovered at Humbleton Buildings, near Wooler. They were found six feet below the summit of a round hill, and were formed of slabs of hard sandstone belonging to the district. In each coffin there was the skeleton of a human being, bent up, the knees resting upon the stomach, and the arms placed nearly round the neck. On exposure to the atmosphere these remains of mortality crumbled into dust. In January 1853, another stone coffin, containing a portion of a skull and a few fragments of bones, was discovered on the summit of a Knoll, called the "Pipers Knoll," on the farm of Bromfield, little more than a mile east from Dunse.

THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat and commodious edifice, erected in 1765, near the site of the old church which was destroyed by fire. It was enlarged and beautified in 1835, by which means 500 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for building and repairing churches and chapels, 233 of that number are free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 200 sittings formerly provided, the whole of which are free. Rev. John Samuel Green, M.A. vicar.

THE CATHOLIC DIOCESAN MISSION HOUSE, St. Ninian's, is situated at the west end of the town, but it is intended to commence immediately the erection of a new church, on the vacant ground adjoining the present chapel. Rev. James Chadwick, Edward Consitt, and Robert Suffield, priests. There is a school attached to this chapel, John Mc Sweeney, teacher.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (ENGLISH) was erected in 1818, at a cost of £1,200, and is capable of accommodating 680 persons, Rev James A. Huie minister. The day school attached to this place of worship, is attended by about ninety-five scholars. William Duncan teacher. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL is a commodious edifice, containing 800 sittings, Rev. James Muirhead, minister. There is a second United Presbyterian Chapel, capable of accommodating 400 persons Rev. James Robinson, and the Rev. Peter Whyte, ministers. The Baptists have also a Meeting House here.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL was built in 1836, at a cost of £400. There is a house for the teacher, and the school is sufficiently commodious for 150 children. Joseph Young, teacher. Wooller possesses two libraries, "The Mechanics," at Mr. William Brand's, established in 1828, contains upwards of 1,200 volumes on various subjects, and is supported by fifty-five subscribers, who pay five shillings per annum, William Brand, librarian; and "The Subscription Library," held at Mr. William Wightman's, Post Office.

THE GAS WORKS were erected in 1846, at a cost £1,400, by a company of 200 shareholders, at £5 per share, and £400 additional capital. The shops were lighted on the 26th of November of the same year, and the town in February, 1847. Mr. Morton, secretary.

THE GLENDALE POOR LAW UNION comprehends forty-five parishes and townships, embracing an area of 142,305 acres, and a population in 1851, of 14,348 souls. The townships and parishes are Akeld, Brandon, Branton, Branxton, Bewick New, Bewick Old, Carham, Chatton, Chillingham, Coldsmouth and Thompson's Walls, Coupland, Crookhouse, Doddington, Earle, Ewart, Fawdon Clinch and Hartside, Ford, Grey's Forest, Heathpool, Heburn, Howtell, Humbleton, Ilderton, Ingram, Linhop and Greenshawhill, Kilham, Kirk Newton, Lanton, Lilburn East, Lilburn West, Lowick, Middleton Hall, Middleton North, Middleton South, Milfield, Nesbit, Newton West, Newtown, Paston, Reaveley, Roddam, Rosedon, Selby's Forest, Wooller, Wooperton, and Yeavinger.

THE UNION WORKHOUSE occupies a healthy situation at the west end of the town. It is a fine commodious building, erected in 1839, and will accommodate about seventy persons: there are at present fifty inmates. There is a school attached for the education of the pauper children. Governor and schoolmaster, Mr. George Paxton; matron, Margery Allan; surgeon, James Alexander; clerk, William Wightman; relieving officer and registrar, Thomas Carr.

THE COUNTY COURT is held at the Anchor Inn every alternate month. Judge, James Losh, Esq., clerk; Henry Ingledew, Esq., assistant clerk; William Wightman, bailiff; Robert Gardiner. THE NEW PRISON is a neat

stone building, erected in 1850, at a cost of £1,000, and is used for the detention of prisoners, previous to their committal to Morpeth. A court is held here once a month for general purposes. Robert Gardiner, constable.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.—There is a corn market every Thursday. Cattle and horse markets on the third Thursday in January, the third Thursday in February, and the third Thursday in March. There is a High and Wool Market held on the 27th of June, and a wool market on the first Thursday in July. This market is subject to alteration, in consequence of the neighbouring markets falling upon the same day. There is also a high market on the second Thursday in March. Whitsun Bank fair is held on the third Monday in July, and there are annual fairs on the 4th of May, for the hiring of servants, and the sale of horses and cattle; and on the 17th October for the hiring of servants, and the sale of sheep, horses, and cattle.

CHARTIES.—In the parliamentary returns of 1786, it is stated that Mrs. Chisholme bequeathed £100, for teaching six poor children of this parish, then vested in the Rev. Mr. Cleeve, and producing £5 per annum. This sum appears to have been lost by the insolvency of the person above named, but we are informed, by the Charity Commissioners, that the poor have not hitherto suffered loss from this circumstance, as the yearly sum of £5 was given annually to supply this loss, by the late Bishop of Durham, and the same payment has been continued by the present bishop.

#### Magistrates

Blagden John C. Esq. Ford Castle  
Gregson Henry Knight, Esq. Low Lynn  
Hughes George Hughes, Esq. Middleton  
Hall

Grey George A. Esq. Milfield Hill  
Hodgson Richard, Esq.  
Knight Rev. Thomas, Ford  
Robinson Rev. Christopher, Kirk Newton

Thompson John, Esq. clerk, Wooler

### WOOLER DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, WOOLER, Mr. William Wightman, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from the North and South at 12-15 noon, and are despatched at 5-30 p.m. Money Order Office open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

#### Miscellany

Allan Thomas, carpenter  
Anderson Thomas, manager, Gas Works  
Archbold James, draper  
Armstrong William, rope maker  
Bartram Thomas, gardener  
Bell James D. brewer and maltster  
Bolton Margaret, straw-hat maker  
Bolton Miss Martha  
Brown Andrew, vict. *Plough Inn*  
Brown Robt. vict. *Royal Arms*, auctioneer,  
printer and farmer  
Burn Mr. Jeffrey  
Carr Thomas, relieving officer, and registrar  
of births and deaths for the Wooler  
district, and marriages for the Glendale  
Union

Chadwick Rev. James (Catholic)  
Chartress Thomas, baker  
Consitt Rev. Edward (Catholic)  
Cosser Mr. John  
Cowan Mr. Thomas  
Diamond Edmund, painter and paper-  
hanger  
Dickinson George, excise officer  
Dixon John, general smith and beer re-  
tailer  
Fail William, bailiff to the Earl of Tan-  
kerville  
Foster Christopher, wine and spirit mer-  
chant, and agent to the Globe Fire and  
Life Insurance Office  
Gallon William, collector of taxes, and  
parish clerk

Gardiner Robert, constable and bailiff  
 Green Rev. John Samuel, M.A. vicar  
 Halliday James, weaver  
 Hastie Peter slater  
 Hogarth William, stonemason  
 Horner Patrick, superintendent constable  
 Huie Rev. James A. (Presbyterian)  
 Innis Ann, straw bonnet maker  
 Johnson Miss Eliza  
 Logan Mrs. Agnes  
 Lindsay Ann, straw-hat maker  
 Manderson Mr. William  
 Mc Alinder Hugh, broker  
 Mitchell Mr. Alexander  
 Moffett Mr. Arthur  
 Moffett John, cooper, and dealer in glass  
 and china  
 Muirhead Rev. James (Presbyterian)  
 Paxton George, governor of the union  
 workhouse and school master  
 Pond Frederick, excise officer  
 Rea Miss Elizabeth, Mount Pleasant  
 Rea James, biscuit baker, and assistant  
 overseer  
 Richardson Thomas, stonemason  
 Robertson Rev. James (Presbyterian)  
 Robson William and Thomas, plasterers  
 Rogers Charles, nursery and seedsman

Rogerson Richard, last maker  
 Rule John, slater  
 Scott James, baker  
 Scott Robert, cattle dealer  
 Shield Elizabeth, straw hat maker  
 Shield Mr. George  
 Short Margaret, corn miller  
 Short William, towncrier  
 Sinclair William Dalziel, *Black Bull Inn*,  
 Commercial and Posting House  
 Simm George, cartwright  
 Simm Margaret, straw hat maker  
 Suffield Rev. Robert (Catholic)  
 Tait Thomas, wool carder  
 Thompson Andrew, hairdresser  
 Thompson John, solicitor and clerk to the  
 magistrates  
 Thompson Joseph, hat manufacturer  
 Thompson Thomas, cooper, and glass and  
 china dealer  
 Tunnah George, tailor and innkeeper, *Three  
 Half Moons*  
 Turner Mrs. Elizabeth  
 Wightman William, clerk to the guardians,  
 County Court, and Insurance agent  
 Whyte Rev. Peter (Presbyterian)  
 Young Andrew, vict. *Red Lion Inn*  
 Young Hannah, dressmaker

**Academies**

CATHOLIC, John B. McSweeney  
 Cock William  
 Duncan William  
 Laidlaw William, & surveyor  
 NATIONAL, Joseph Young  
 Turner the Misses, Day and  
 Boarding  
 UNION, George Paxton

**Auctioneer and Appraiser**

Brown Robert

**Blacksmiths**

Briggs John, & whitesmith  
 Dixon John  
 Glaister Stephen  
 Knox James

**Booksellers & Stationers**

Brand William  
 Carr John and Charles

**Hotels, Inns, and Taverns**

*Anchor*, Ann Gallon  
*Angel*, Stephen Pearcy

Little Crighton, and News  
 Agent

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Chisholm John  
 Davidson William  
 Elliott John  
 Lee Andrew  
 Marshall William  
 Mills William  
 Nichol George  
 Pringle James  
 Rankin Robert  
 Watson Alex. & Clogger

**Butchers**

Hook John  
 Rutherford John  
 Wightman William

**Cabinet Makers**

Hall Henry and George  
 Law John, Hugh, & George

**Grocers**

Marked \* are also drapers

Archbold John, & tea dealer  
 and ironmonger  
 Brand William  
 Foster Christopher, and tea  
 dealer  
 \*Gowens John R.  
 Henderson George, and tea  
 dealer  
 \*Hilton James  
 \*Robson James  
 Rutherford Wm. & druggist  
 Tait Thomas

**Farmers**

Brown John  
 Carr William  
 Jobson William, Turvelaws  
 Morton Selby, Brick Sheds  
 Rea Charles, Way-to-Wooler;  
 ho. Doddington  
 Rutherford John & James,  
 The Cottage

*Black Bull*, Commercial & Posting House,  
 William Dalziel Sinclair  
*Masons' Arms*. Sarah Rutherford

*Plough*, Andrew Brown  
*Red Lion*, Andrew Young  
*Royal Arms*, Robert Brown  
*Seven Stars*, William Gallon  
*Sun*, John Farrington

*Tankerville Arms*, John & James Rutherford  
*Three Half Moons*, George Tunnah  
*Wheat Sheaf*, Margaret Elmsley  
*White Horse*, Thomas Robson

**Nursery & Seedsman**

Rogers Charles

**Plumbers and Glaziers**

Patterson Robert, and iron-  
 monger  
 Watson John N. & painter  
 Watson Thomas

**Printer**

Brown Robert

**Saddlers & Harness Makers**

Hateley Robert  
 Morton Richard  
 Sinclair William Dalziel

**Shopkeepers**

Davidson William  
 Hutchinson Ellen  
 Innes Charlotte  
 Laidlaw William  
 Meikle George  
 Pringle Thomas  
 Smart Jane

**Surgeons**

Alexander James  
 Brown Joseph

**Tailors**

Atkinson Luke  
 Fairnington John

Grieve John  
 Grieve Thomas  
 Innes William  
 Pringle Thomas  
 Scott Ralph  
 Tunnah George  
 Watson William

**Veterinary Surgeons**

Glaister Thomas  
 Telfor James

**Watch & Clock Makers**

Brodie John  
 Turnbull Richard

**Carriers to the following places**

*Alnwick*—John Brown and John Turnbull,  
 on Fridays  
*Belford*—Thomas Rutter, Monday, Wed-  
 nesday, Friday, and Saturday

*Berwick*—James Henderson, Wednesday  
 and Saturday  
*Coldstream*—John Turnbull, on Monday  
*Newcastle*—George Fairnington, on Tues-  
 day

**COACHES.**—An Omnibus leaves the Black Bull daily, at 5-30 p.m. (conveying Her Majesty's Mail) for Alnwick, returning each day at 12-15 noon. H. Atkinson, and W. D. Sinclair, proprietors.

An Omnibus leaves the Sun Inn every Saturday morning at eight o'clock, for Berwick, returning the same day. Selby Fairnington, proprietor.

FENTON, a township in Wooler parish, is situated nearly four miles north by west of Wooler. Its acreage, population, &c., are included in the parish returns, and the Messrs. Clarke, of Newcastle, are the landowners. The principal residents are William Cockburn, corn miller; Henry Weatherburn, blacksmith; and the farmers are James Laidler, Fenton Demesne; Matthew Laidler, Fenton Hill; and Thomas Laidler, Fenton Town Farm.

## GLENDALE WARD—WEST DIVISION.

### BRANXTON PARISH.

BRANXTON a small parish on the borders of Scotland, comprises 1,487 acres, the property of John Collingwood, Esq., and the trustees of the late R. C. Askew, Esq. Its population in 1801, was 209; in 1811, 261; in 1821, 253; in 1831, 249; in 1841, 261; and in 1851, 248 souls. This parish possesses no dependent townships, and the manor of Branxtion was anciently the property of the Selby family.

THE VILLAGE of Branxtion is situated nine miles north-west by north of Wooler. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Paul, is a very neat edifice occupying

the site of the ancient church, which was taken down and the present structure erected, in 1849, at a cost of £470. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Cornhill annexed, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, valued in the Liber Regis at £3 6s. 8d. ; gross income £350. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter, of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. Robert Jones. The register of this parish commences in 1739. On the 21st June, 1524, the Scots, in number about 500, crossed the Tweed near this place, and concealed themselves in convenient places, for the purpose of plundering the traders as they passed to the fair of Berwick, by which they obtained much spoil besides prisoners, but before they got home, the young Lord of Fowberry with a party of English, surprised them, and after a sharp skirmish the Scots were defeated; two hundred of their number being either slain or taken prisoners. Near the village stands a monumental column commemorative of the victory achieved over James II. of Scotland, by the Earl of Surrey, on the 19th September, 1513. It is a rough upright pillar of basalt, six feet seven inches high. *See Hetherslaw.* Branxton was the birth place of the ingenious Percival Stockdale, vicar of Lesbury and Loughoughton; his father was vicar of this parish.

Fairnington John, joiner  
 Hardy John, tailor  
 Jones Rev. Robert, vicar, Vicarage  
 Marshall Robert, blacksmith  
 Matthewson George & Sons, grocers and  
 drapers  
 Patterson James, schoolmaster  
 Pringle Thomas, shoemaker

## Farmers

Brown Henry, Branxton Buildings  
 Brown James, Branxton Hill  
 Buckley William, The Allotment  
 Robinson Andrew, and grocer  
 Richardson William, Branxton Moor

## . CARHAM PARISH.

CARHAM parish is situated at the north-west angle of the county, being bounded on the north and west by Scotland, on the south by the Beaumont rivulet, and on the east by the parishes of Branxton and Ford. It is about six miles in length by four in breadth, and comprises an area of 10,382 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1192; in 1811, 1,316; in 1821, 1,370; in 1831, 1,174; in 1841, 1,282; and in 1851, 1,362 souls. This parish is not, strictly speaking, divided into townships, but it contains the following villages and hamlets, viz:—Carham, Downham, Hagg, East and West Learmouth, Mindrum, Moneylaws, Presson, Shidlaw, Tithehill, Wark, and Wark Common, whose returns are all included in those of the parish.

THE VILLAGE of Carham is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Tweed, thirteen miles north-west by north of Wooler. A most decisive battle was fought here in the year 1018, between the English and Scots, in which the latter were victorious, and almost all the men capable of bearing arms between the Tees and the Tweed were slain. The death of Bishop Aldhune is ascribed to his violent grief on the issue of this conflict. In 1297 the Scots under Wallace, having made an irruption into England, destroyed a monastery of Black Canons which had been founded here, subordinate to the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire. The spot upon which

Wallace and his soldiers encamped is, to this day, called Camp Field. At a fair held at Roxburgh, in August, 1371, one of the followers of the Earl of March, was slain by some of the English borderers. The earl applied to Lord Henry Percy, warden of the English Marches, for redress of this injury, but no satisfactory answer being given, the Scot resolved upon revenge. Waiting the return of the fair in the following year, he and his brother the Earl of Murray, accompanied by a considerable body of their friends and followers, attacked the town by surprise, killed all the English they found in it, set it on fire, and carried off in triumph its spoils. The English borderers, in resentment of this outrage, soon after entered Scotland, and ravaged the lands of Sir John Gordon, who in his turn made an incursion into the English borders, but as he was returning with many prisoners and a great train of cattle, he was attacked at Carham by a superior force, under the command of Sir John Lilburn. The conflict was fierce, and its decision long doubtful, the Scots being driven from their ground, and returning again to the charge five different times. At last, however, they prevailed, and added to the number of their prisoners, Sir John Lilburn, his brother, and many of their followers.

THE CHURCH dedicated to St. Cuthbert, occupies a fine position near the banks of the Tweed. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham; gross income £248. Patrons, the executors of A. Compton, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Francis Thompson, L.L.B.; curate, Rev. John Smeddle, B.A. The parish register commences in 1684. CARHAM HALL is the seat of Mrs. Catherine Compton.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Francis Thomason, L.L.B., incumbent; Rev. John Smeddle, B.A., curate; Mrs. Catherine Compton, Carham Hall; Richard Hodgson, Esq., Carham Hall; James Marshall, blacksmith; and James Whitehead, farmer, Howburn.

DOWNHAM, a hamlet in this parish situated five miles south-east of Carham, is in the occupancy of Robert Hall, farmer.

HAGG is a hamlet in this parish five miles E.S.E. of Carham.

LEARMOUTH (EAST) is a hamlet in the above parish situated three miles and three-quarters east of Carham. The principal residents are James Pillar, blacksmith; and William Smith, farmer.

LEARMOUTH (WEST), a small hamlet three miles east of Carham, was at one period a considerable market town; but in consequence of the introduction of the system of throwing several small farms into one of great extent, the adjacent country has become almost depopulated. A neglected burial ground still points out to the traveller the former importance of this place. It is occupied by John Lumsden, farmer.

MINDRUM, a hamlet in this parish, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, is situated five miles south-east of Carham. Here are the ruins of a chapel and a neglected cemetery. Principal resident, James Thompson, farmer.

MONEYLAWS hamlet is situated five and a half miles east by south of Carham, and is divided into Old and New Moneylaws, which are respectively occupied by John Logan, and A. F. Douglas, farmers.

PRESSON is a hamlet two miles and three-quarters south-east of Carham.

It is occupied by William Lumsden, farmer, Presson Mill; and John Taylor, farmer.

SHIDLAW another hamlet in this parish, is situated one mile east of Carham. Its name is supposed to have been Shield Law, which denotes a guard hill, and it appears to have been the only place to which the people of Carham, during the border feuds, could retire with their cattle, on the approach of an enemy. There is a beautiful and extensive prospect into Scotland from this hamlet. Thomas Henderson, farmer, is the principal resident.

TITHEHILL, a hamlet two and three-quarter miles south of Cornhill, is in the occupancy of George Davidson, farmer.

WARK, a village in Carham parish, is situated on the southern bank of the Tweed, two miles W.S.W. of Coldstream, and was in ancient times a place of some consequence, but is now inconsiderable. The manor of Wark was formerly held by the Nevilles from whom it passed to the De Ros family, during whose possession it was raised to the rank of a barony, but was subsequently transferred to the Greys of Heton, and is now the property of the Earl of Tankerville. The ruins of Wark Castle occupy a circular eminence near the Tweed, a little to the west of the village. The period of its erection is unknown, but from several notices which we have of it in history, it appears to have been a place of considerable strength at the commencement of the twelfth century. On the accession of Stephen to the English throne, David, king of Scotland, drew the sword for the rights of Matilda the empress. He had sworn to support her claim to the crown, and at the beginning of the year he crossed the borders, reduced Carlisle, Norham, Wark, Alnwick, and Newcastle, compelling the inhabitants to take an oath of fealty to the daughter of Henry. He had reached the walls of Durham, when he was opposed by Stephen at the head of a numerous army. The risk of an engagement obliged him to pause: if he was the uncle of the empress, so was he likewise of the consort of her antagonist; a peace was speedily concluded, and to cement the friendship of the two kings, Henry, Prince of Scotland, did homage to Stephen, and received from him the towns of Carlisle, Doncaster, and Huntingdon. After remaining quiet for nearly two years, David, urged, it is said, by Matilda's letters, once more entered England, and began a series of cruel ravages scarcely to be paralleled in the annals of war. He invested the castle of Wark, but not being able to capture it he marched southward, with the main body of his army, and penetrated as far as Yorkshire. In this expedition the Scots conducted the war with the greatest ferocity. Thurston, the aged archbishop of York, took advantage of the general horror and indignation, and assembling the neighbouring barons, persuaded them to face an enemy whom hitherto they had despaired of vanquishing. Near Northallerton they heard of the approach of the Scots. The English immediately formed in front of the standard, from which the battle has derived its name. It consisted of a strong pole, or rather mast, firmly planted in the framework of a carriage, and surmounted by a cross. In the centre of this cross was fixed a box of silver, containing the sacrament, and below waved the banners of the three patron saints of the north, Peter, Wilfrid, and John of Beverley.

At the foot of the standard, Walter Espec addressed the troops; and at the conclusion of his speech, turning to another leader, William of Albermarle, he gave him his hand, and exclaimed with a loud voice "I plight thee my troth, to conquer or die." The words were caught up and repeated from mouth to mouth with enthusiastic ardour. The Picts of Galloway commenced the battle, which soon became general. Pressed and overpowered by superior numbers, the English retired slowly towards the standard, and there formed a compact circle. In vain did the enemy try to hew down the forest of spears that projected on every side. Their efforts only exposed them to the unerring aim of the Saxon archers. For two hours they continued their attack, till spent by the useless labour and dismayed by the storm of arrows, they abandoned the contest and fled. Of twenty-seven thousand that began the fight, scarcely one half escaped the carnage. David was still able to continue the fight and sent a body of forces to besiege Wark castle. The assailants closely invested the place and pushed on the siege with great vigour; but the resistance of the garrison proved so stubborn, and their numerous sorties had such an effect upon David's troops, that he was forced to change the siege into a blockade. The brave garrison, however, would not yield, though their sufferings from hunger were most grievous; but, through the intervention of the Abbot of Rievall, they surrendered upon condition of being allowed to march out with all the honours of war,—terms which David gladly conceded. On the evacuation of the castle it was immediately demolished by the Scots, but was afterwards repaired by Henry II. in whose reign the great convention for the settlement of the tenths, demanded by the English monarch, was held here. King John reduced this castle to ashes, in 1215, but it appears to have been soon restored: for Robert de Ros, the governor, abandoned it, and went over to the Scots in the reign of Edward I. William, the brother of the above Robert, continued in the castle, which he held for Edward to whom he sent a message requesting speedy aid, lest the Scots, prompted and conducted by his brother, should make themselves masters of the place. The king immediately ordered a thousand men to march towards Wark. This force having reached in the evening, a little town in its neighbourhood, took up their quarters there for the night, not dreading any attack. But the traitor Robert de Ros, having intelligence of their situation, led a party of Scots from the garrison of Roxburgh, and having invested the village, set fire to the houses. The English flying from the flames, were slain by their enemies, and some by each other. Edward having intelligence of this disaster the morning after it happened, is said to have given thanks to God, that his adversaries, having entered his kingdom, had been the beginners of the war, which he hoped to conclude happily, and immediately marched with his whole army to Wark, where he kept the festival of Easter.

In 1318, Wark again fell into the hands of the Scots. On the return of David of Scotland from an incursion into England, in 1342, the rear of his army passing by Wark castle, with great loads of plunder, were seen by the garrison with the greatest indignation. Sir William Montague was at that time governor, and the countess of Salisbury, whose lord the fortress then

belonged to, was a resident in the castle at the time. The governor, with forty horsemen, made a sally, attended with considerable slaughter, bringing into the castle one hundred and sixty horses laden with booty. King David, incensed at this attack, led his army against Wark, and made a general assault, but met with a repulse, attended with great bloodshed. He then prepared to fill up the ditches, and bring his battering engines to play upon the walls. The imminent danger of the garrison, rendered it necessary to send information of their situation to the English monarch, who was approaching the borders with a great army. The place being closely invested, rendered such an attempt perilous, but it was effected by the governor himself, who, passing through the enemy's line, in the darkness and tumult of a stormy night, carried intelligence to Edward, who redoubled his speed to relieve the place. The Scots, unwilling to hazard the treasures they had reaped in their expedition, persuaded their king to raise the siege and pass the Tweed, which was only effected six hours before the van of the English army appeared. In 1383, the castle was again attacked by the Scots and a portion of its fortifications demolished; they completely destroyed it in 1399, but it was subsequently restored and put in a state of defence by king Henry IV.

In 1419, hostilities having commenced on the borders, William Halliburton, of Fast castle, took the fortress of Wark, which was then in the custody of Robert Ogle, and put all the garrison to the sword; but it was soon recovered by the English, who, from a perfect knowledge of the place, made their way by a sewer which led from a kitchen into the Tweed, and surprising the garrison, put them all to death, in revenge for their cruelty to Ogle's troops. In 1460, the Scots collected great booty in the marches, and among other castles which they assailed, Wark was taken and demolished. It was afterwards repaired by the Earl of Surrey: but, in 1523, the Scottish army, then lying at Coldstream, under the command of the Duke of Albany, resolved to attempt its reduction. At this period we are told that "in the innermost area was a tower of great strength and height, this was encircled by two walls, the outer enclosing a large space, into which the inhabitants of the country used to fly with their cattle, corn, and flocks in time of war, the inner was of much smaller extent, but fortified more strongly by ditches and towers. It had a strong garrison, good store of artillery, and other things necessary for defence." The Scottish commander sent against it battering cannon, and a chosen band of Scots and French to the number of 4,000, under the command of Andrew Ker of Farnherst. The French carried the outer enclosure at the first assault, but they were dislodged by the garrison setting fire to the straw laid up therein. The besiegers soon recovered it, and by their cannon effected a breach in the inner wall. The French, with their usual intrepidity, mounted the breach, sustaining great loss by the shot of those who possessed the tower, or keep, and being warmly received by the forces that defended the inner ballium, were obliged to retire after great slaughter. The attack was to have been renewed on the succeeding day; but a fall of rain in the night, which swelled the Tweed and threatened to cut off the retreat of the assailants to the main army, and the approach of the Earl of Surrey at the head of a strong force, obliged the

Duke of Albany to raise the siege and retreat into Scotland. The present remains of Wark castle do not convey an idea that it could possibly at any time have been a considerable fortress, but such it most certainly was. At what time it was dismantled and thus totally destroyed is not known; but most probably it was one of the strongholds ordered to be demolished by king James VI. of Scotland, on his accession to the crown of England.

WARK SCHOOL was erected, in 1854, at an expense of £70, and is a neat stone edifice, capable of accommodating about 140 children. It is under the patronage of Lord Ossulston, Earl Grey, and Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and is conducted by Mr. Alexander Simpson.

WARK COMMON, where there is a small hamlet, is situated nearly two miles south-east of Carham.

Allan Robert, tailor  
 Clarke Thomas, beer retailer  
 Davidson John, shopkeeper  
 Dove William, farmer  
 Fullerton Thomas, boot and shoemaker  
 Lauder William, tailor

Logan John, blacksmith  
 McDougall Robert, joiner  
 Nickell John, farmer, Wark Common  
 Ord Edward, tailor  
 Scott James, vict. *Salmon*  
 Simpson Alexander, schoolmaster

#### FORD PARISH.

FORD parish is bounded on the north by Northhamshire, on the west by Branxton, on the south by Doddington and Kirknewton, and on the east by Lowick. It comprises an area of 11,466 acres, and its population in 1801. was 1,903; in 1811, 1,860; in 1821, 1,807; in 1831, 2,110; in 1841, 2,257; and in 1851, 2,322 souls. The lands here are fertile, and contain valuable seams of coal, and beds of slate, limestone, whinstone, and freestone. This parish is divided into three freehold estates, viz.: Etal, Ford, and Pallinsburn, which are subdivided into five constablewicks, namely, those of Crookham, Etal, Ford, Hetherslaw, and Kimmerston. Etal constablewick includes the whole of the Etal estate. Ford constablewick comprises Ford Mill, and all that portion of the Ford estate lying on the east side of the river Till. Kimmerston constablewick comprehends Kimmerston and Broomridge. Hetherslaw constablewick includes the remainder of the Ford estate, west of the Till, except Crookham and Barelaw, which, with the Pallinsburn estate, constitute Crookham constablewick.

CROOKHAM is a constablewick and village comprising the whole of the Pallinsburn estate, and Crookham, and Barelees, which belong to the Ford estate. The trustees of the late R. C. Askew, Esq., are the owners of Pallinsburn. THE VILLAGE of Crookham is situated two miles W.N.W. of Ford, and nine miles N.N.W. of Wooler. The Presbyterian Chapel is a good commodious building capable of accommodating about 1,600 persons, Rev. William Edmonds, minister. There is a day school attached to this chapel, John Hardy, teacher. The NATIONAL SCHOOL is a good stone building, and will accommodate 120 pupils. Average attendance, 85 children. It is used as a chapel of ease to Ford Church, the minister of which officiates here. PALLINSBURN HALL, an elegant modern brick structure, is pleasantly situated in

the midst of beautiful pleasure grounds. In its vicinity there is a fine lake, which, from March to Autumn, is frequented by numerous flocks of black-headed gulls. The mansion is at present occupied only by servants, the heir to the estate being a minor. Barelees, Bird Nest, Bruce's Castle, Keek Out, Mardon, and Pallinsburn, are hamlets in this constablewick.

Allan William, blacksmith  
 Douglas William, baker, grocer, & butcher  
 Edmonds Rev. William, (Presbyterian)  
 Frizell Robert, schoolmaster  
 Graham Stephen, shoemaker  
 Grieve Peter, farmer, Barelees  
 Harbottle John, joiner and cartwright  
 Hardy John, schoolmaster  
 Mason Thomas, land agent and farmer,  
 Pallinsburn  
 Logan Ann, vict. *Blue Bell*, Pallinsburn

Marshall James, blacksmith, Pallinsburn  
 Railston Jas. gamekeeper, Mardon Cottage  
 Robertson William, vict. *Red Lion*  
 Smith Thomas, farmer, Mardon  
 Steel Alexander, tailor  
 Steel John, joiner  
 Trotter Alexander, gardener  
 Tulip Elizb. farmer, East Field, Pallinsburn  
 Wilson George, shoemaker  
 Whitehead Ann, grocer  
 Winter Robert, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*

CARRIER.—To Berwick, William Robson, on Saturdays.

ETAL is a constablewick and village, the property of the Earl of Glasgow. The manor of Etal was formerly possessed by the Manners family, who held it under the barony of Wooler, for the annual service of half a knight's fee. One of this family, Sir Robert de Manners was governor of Norham Castle, in the reign of Edward III., and on the night of Edward's coronation he completely routed a party of Scots who attempted to obtain possession of the fortress under his charge. For this, and several other important services, he was rewarded by the King with a grant of land in the Berwick bounds, and afterwards represented Northumberland in Parliament. On his demise his estates and honours devolved upon his son John, one of whose successors Robert de Manners, for his services on the borders, received a portion of the forfeited estates of Sir Robert Ogle. This Robert was a firm adherent of the house of York, opposing the Lancastrians on every opportunity. He married Eleanor, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Roos, and had by her a son George, who espoused Anne, daughter of the Duchess of Exeter, and had by her Thomas, Lord Roos, who having livery of all the manors, estates, and castles, which came into his family by Eleanor, his grandmother, and Isabel his aunt, was advanced to the title and dignity of Earl of Rutland, in 1525. In 1546 we find the Etal estate was possessed by Thomas Carr, Esq.; it was crown property in 1667, but it shortly afterwards passed to Sir Robert Carr, Knt., on whose death it was again sequestered, and not restored till a composition of £539 8s. 7d. was paid for it in 1653. Sir William Carr, son of the Sir Robert just mentioned, erected Etal House, and left an only daughter, who was espoused, in 1762, by James, Earl of Errol, whose second son succeeded to this estate on the death of his maternal grandfather, in 1797, but on the demise of his elder brother, in 1798, he became Earl of Errol, and in accordance with his grandfather's will, relinquished the Etal estate in favour of his sister, who died in 1801. Her son and heir survived her only six years, when the estate passed to his maternal aunt, who had married the Earl of Glasgow, in whose family Etal still continues.

THE VILLAGE of Etal is situated on the west bank of the river Till, nine miles N.N.W. of Wooler. Here is a Presbyterian Chapel, erected previous to 1740, and rebuilt in 1800. It is a commodious stone edifice, capable of accommodating about 650 persons. Rev. Thomas Robinson, minister. ETAL SCHOOL is under the patronage of Lord and Lady Fitzclarence, James Mack, teacher. The venerable ruins of the once imposing Castle of Etal, are situated at the west end of the village. This fortress is supposed to have been erected in 1341, by Sir Robert de Manners, and was, for a long period, the residence of the deputy warden of the marches. Two of its old towers and a portion of the court wall are all that remain to attest its former greatness. ETAL HOUSE, the residence of Lord F. Fitzclarence, is a plain stone mansion, surrounded by extensive plantations.

Berry Hill, New Etal, Hay Farm, Letham Hill, Errol Hut, Rhodes, Slainsfield, and Watchlaw, are hamlets in this constabewick.

POST OFFICE, ETAL.—James Mack, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 5 p.m., and are despatched at 9 a.m.

Aitchison William, blacksmith, Errol Hut  
 Anderson Geo. and Co. coal owners, Etal  
 Colliery  
 Black Thomas & Son, farmers, Hay Farm  
 Fitzclarence Lord F. Etal House  
 Dippie Adam, grocer  
 Elliott Adam, shoemaker  
 Hutchinson Thomas, shoemaker  
 Jones John, gamekeeper  
 Laidler Thomas, farmer, Letham Hill  
 Lisle George, butcher

Mack James, schoolmaster  
 McLeod Mary, vict. *Black Bull*  
 Ogden John Biss, farmer Berry Hill  
 Paxton Matthew, gardener  
 Robinson Rex. Thomas, (Presbyterian),  
 The Manse  
 Short Henry, farmer, Rhodes  
 Short Henry, corn miller, Etal Mills  
 Steel Thomas, farmer, New Etal  
 Tully John, joiner  
 Wilson Robert, farmer, Watch Law

FORD is a constabewick and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Marquis of Waterford, who is also lord of the manor, and holds his courts leet and baron annually. The manor of Ford anciently belonged to a family that bore the local name. It was transferred by marriage, to the Herons of Hadstone, one of whom was captain of the castles of Bambrough, Pickering, and Scarbrough, and warden of the forests north of the Trent, as also High Sheriff of Northumberland for eleven successive years. His son, Sir William Heron, was summoned to parliament, in the reign of Edward III., in 1371, and was ambassador to France, in the reign of Henry IV. He died, in 1404, and was succeeded by his nephew, who was high sheriff of the county from 1441 to 1445; but he suffered attaineder, in 1461, for his attachment to the House of Lancaster, though his estates were afterwards restored by Edward IV. On the demise of William Heron, in 1536, the estate passed by marriage to Thomas Carr, Esq., of Etal, after whose death it was claimed by George Heron of Chipchase, in virtue of an entail made by Sir William Heron, in the reign of Henry VIII. The daughter and heiress of the above-mentioned Thomas Carr, Esq., married Sir Francis Blake, whose daughter Mary married Edward Delaval, Esq., after whose decease, in 1808, Ford was

possessed by his relict; and, on her death, in 1822, it passed to her granddaughter, the Marchioness of Waterford, on whose demise, in 1827, it became the property of the Marquis of Waterford, the present proprietor.

THE VILLAGE of Ford is situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Till, where there is a good stone bridge seven miles N. N. W. of Wooler. The situation of this village is very picturesque; and its old castle, with the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded, are much admired. THE CHURCH dedicated to St. Michael, was enlarged and beautified in 1852, at an expense of £1,500, and is now a very neat edifice. The Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Glasgow, the trustees of the late R. C. Askew, Esq., the church-building societies, and the parishioners were liberal subscribers towards its renovation. The parish register commences in 1683; and the living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, is valued in the Liber Regis at £24; gross income, £628. Patron, the Marquis of Waterford, and the Rev. Thomas Knight, B.A., is rector. FORD SCHOOL is attended by seventy pupils, of whom thirteen boys, and thirteen girls, are educated at the expense of the Marquis of Waterford. David G. Smith, teacher.

FORD CASTLE, a seat of the Marquis of Waterford, is situated to the west of the village. It was erected in 1287, by Sir William Heron, and was re-edified by the late Lord Delaval. Two old towers are the only portions of the ancient structure remaining in the present edifice, which was erected in 1761-4. The centre of the south front is formed by a semi-hexagonal projection, surmounted by square turrets. On the west side of the area, in front, is an old square tower, composed of two turrets, rising one above the other; the upper one being so much less than that which supports it as to afford a spacious battlement. The area is encircled by a wall, which is protected by turrets placed at convenient distances, and at each corner there is a strong tower. The Castle of Ford is often mentioned in connection with the wars between England and Scotland. The Scots under the Earls of Fife, March, and Douglas, made an incursion into Northumberland, in 1385, and during their progress demolished this castle as well as those of Wark and Cornhill. It was also captured by the Scots previous to the Battle of Flodden Field, and in 1549 the same enemy, under the command of D'Esse, a French general of great military skill, made an attack upon this castle, and laid the greater part of it in ashes.

Ford Constablewick includes the village of Ford, and the hamlets of Ford Bridge, Ford Common, Ford Forge, Ford Mill, Ford Hill, Ford Moss, and Ford West Field. At Ford Moss there is a colliery, worked by the Marquis of Waterford, which gives employment to about seventy individuals. Robert Allan, manager. Ford Moss School is under the patronage of the Marquis of Waterford, and has an average attendance of fifty children, John Kidd, teacher.

Allan A. E. & Co. grocers, drapers, and iron-mongers, Ford Forge

Allan Mark & sons, joiners and cartwrights  
Ford Forge

Allan Robert, colliery agent, Ford Moss	Grey George, slater
Aynsley Henry, stonemason	Hall Mark, stonemason
Black James, cornmiller (T. & J. Black); ho. West Heaton	Hunter Robert, shoemaker
Black John, farmer, Ford West Field	I Hunter Robert, farmer, Fordwood
Black John, spade and shovel manufacturer (Thomas Black and Sons); ho. Ford West Field	Hutchinson Alexander, blacksmith
Black Thomas and James, cornmillers, Ford Mills	Jackson Thomas, tailor
Black Thomas & Sons, spade, shovel, and agricultural implement manufacturers, Ford Forge	Kidd John, schoolmaster, Ford Moss
Blackdew Rev. Fred. Chalfont, M.A. Ford Castle	Knight Rev. Thomas, B.A., rector
Blackdew John C., Esq. land agent, Ford Castle	Neal Jonathan and Thomas, stonemasons
Carpenter Mr. Geo. Charles, Ford Cottage	Nesbit John, tailor
Chisholm Raph, junior, farmer, Ford Hill	Ormston John, forester
Cristal Thomas, farmer	Ruel Mr. John
Cristal Thomas, vict. <i>Delaval's Arms</i>	Rutherford Thomas, farmer, Roughtin Lynn
Drysdale William, grocer, Ford Common	Short Edward, joiner
Dunn Richard, gamekeeper	Smith David G. schoolmaster and parish clerk
Fish John, shoemaker	Smith John, gamekeeper
	Smith Samuel, tailor
	Struth Peter, grocer & draper, Ford Bridge
	Thomas William, bailiff to the Marquis of Waterford
	Towns Mr. Nicholas

HETHERSLAW constablewick comprises the hamlets of Blinkbonny, Brick Sheds, Encampment, East, Mid, and West Flodden, Henlaw, Hetherslaw, Linthaugh, Look-out, Mount Pleasant, Sandyford, and Oakhall. THE HAMLET of Hetherslaw is situated one mile W.N.W. of Ford. Flodden Hill, in this neighbourhood, was the scene of the celebrated battle of Flodden Field, which was fought on the 9th September, 1513, between the English commanded by the Earl of Surrey, Lord Dacres, and other noblemen; and the Scotch under King James IV. This decisive conflict is sometimes called the battle of Branxton, as it was partly fought, and finally decided, by the death of King James, and the total defeat of his army near that place. James, the Scottish King, had long complained of Henry's retention of the jewels which his father had bequeathed to Margaret, the Scottish Queen, and was enraged at the recent death of Barton, his gallant admiral, the pride of Scotland, whom the English, accusing of piracy, had attacked and slain. Eager to vindicate the honour of his crown, James listened gladly to the proposal of France, and while Henry was still engaged upon the continent, crossed the borders with his army. The defence of England devolved upon the brave Earl of Surrey. When this leader beheld the strong position of the Scottish camp, with its only accessible quarter bristling with cannon, he marched on as if for Scotland, and returned to attack the enemy on the opposite and unguarded side of the hill. James immediately occupied another of the Cheviots, and, having arranged his army into several distinct bodies, marched down to meet the charge of the Earl. After a brief struggle, a large body of the Scottish spearmen drove back the right wing of the English, while encircled with a gallant array, James pushed on, despite of all the efforts of his adversaries, to within a few yards of the royal standard. Notwithstanding the panoply in which he

and his followers were cased, the clouds of English arrows sped not in vain; yet still he pressed forward, with ranks ever closing as fast as his warriors fell. The billmen of England tried their deadly weapons; but no matter, the king toiled on, and with spear and battle-axe, with sword and mace, he hewed out or crushed down a bloody and difficult path. Vain, however, were his gallant efforts, the war-cry of the English thundered upon his rear, his spearmen had been swept away from the field, and the victors, exulting and resistless, were closing around him. Soon his ranks were broken, all was confusion and despair, and, amid the dead bodies of thirty of his faithful nobles, with his hands hacked in pieces, his head gashed with a bill, and his body pierced with arrows, the Scottish King yielded up his life. Six thousand horses, and a park of seventeen pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors. The loss of the Scotch was variously estimated at from eight to twelve thousand men, among whom were a great number of knights and gentlemen, seventeen lords, twelve earls, four abbots, and the archbishop of St. Andrews. Long did the Scotch tremble at the name of Flodden Field. Near to Branxton is a large upright pillar, erected as a memorial of this victory. On the summit of Flodden Hill is a natural rock called the King's Chair, from which James had a good view of the English army and his own. The top of Flodden Hill is now covered with a large plantation of fir trees.

Phillips Geo. brick and tile manufacturer,  
Flodden  
Taylor John R. surgeon, Linthaughts

**Farmers**

Brown Andrew, Linthaughts  
Duns William, Linthaughts

Elliott William, Mount Pleasant  
Glendinning Henry, Blinkbonny  
Glendinning John, West Flodden  
Marshall Richard, Hetherslaw  
Steel Isaac, Middle Flodden  
Thompson Thomas, Encampment

KIMMERSTON is a constablewick and hamlet in the above named parish. THE HAMLET of Kimmerston is situated one and a half miles south by east of Ford. BROOMRIDGE, a hamlet in this constablewick, was formerly a considerable village; and from a passage in Florence of Worcester, Camden supposes it to have been the Brunanburgh, where King Athelstan defeated Anlaf the Dane, Constantine of Scotland, and Eugenius the petty King of Cumberland, in 928. It was formerly a portion of the manor of Roddam.

DIRECTORY.—John Piercy, blacksmith; and James Grey, farmer.

KIRK NEWTON PARISH.

KIRK NEWTON parish is bounded on the north by the parishes of Ford, Carham, and Branxton, on the west by Scotland, on the south by Coquetdale Ward, and on the east by Doddington and Wooler parishes. It comprises the townships of Akeld, Coldsmouth and Thompson's Walls, Coupland,

CROOKHOUSE, Grey's Forest, Heathpool, Howtell, Kilham, Kirk Newton, Lanton, Milfield, Newton West, Paston, Selby's Forest, and Yeavinger, whose united area is 37,976 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1,406; in 1811, 1,472; in 1821, 1,701; in 1831, 1,674; in 1841, 1,726; and in 1851, 1,732 souls. The principal landowners are Sir William Davison, Sir F. Blake, Matthew Culley, Esq., George A. Grey, Esq., the Earl of Tankerville, —Morton, Esq., Percival Clennell, Esq., George Rea, Esq., Frank Sitwell, Esq., Lady Stanley, John Ord, Esq., Alexander Thompson, Esq., and Robert Thompson, Esq. This parish occupies an extensive but thinly populated tract, in the south-western part of Glendale Ward.

AKELD is a township and hamlet, containing 2,208 acres, and its population in 1801, was 153; in 1811, 164; in 1821, 167; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 182; and in 1851, 186 souls. THE HAMLET of Akeld is situated two and three quarter miles W.N.W. of Wooler.

DIRECTORY.—George Cranston, cartwright; and the farmers are John Hogarth, and James Rutherford.

COLDSMOUTH AND THOMPSON'S WALLS form a township, about three miles west of Kirk Newton. The area of the township is 1,415 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 32; in 1811, 49; in 1821, 44; in 1831, 41; in 1841, 38; and in 1851, 20 souls. The principal residents are Charles Rea, farmer, Coldsmouth; and George Tait, farmer, Thompson's Walls.

COUPLAND township, the property of Matthew Culley, Esq., is situated four miles north-west by west of Wooler, and comprises an area of 1,428 acres. The population in 1801, was 70; in 1811, 101; in 1821, 98; in 1831, 100; in 1841, 109; and in 1851, 160 souls. Coupland was anciently part of the barony of Wooler, and was held by the Muschampe family. It afterwards became the property of the Wallaces, from whom it passed to the Ogles, and subsequently to the present proprietor. COUPLAND CASTLE is the seat of the Earl of Durham.

DIRECTORY.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, Coupland Castle; Adam Richardson, miller; and the farmers are George Fogo, George Mowitt, and Adam Richardson.

CROOKHOUSE, a small township, containing 467 acres, is situated six and a half miles W.N.W. of Wooler, and its population in 1801, was 14; in 1811, 12; in 1821, 18; in 1831, 20; in 1841, 18; and in 1851, 29 souls.

GREY'S FOREST township is situated two miles west of Kirk Newton. It comprises an area of 6,615 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 58; in 1811, 49; in 1821, 54; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 56; and in 1851, 44 souls.

HEATHPOOL is a township, five and a half miles west of Wooler. It contains 1,037 acres, and its population in 1801, was 38; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 42; in 1831, 43; in 1841, 51; and in 1851, 44 souls. The principal inhabitants are William Davison, miller; and William Davison, and William Reed, farmers.

HOWTELL is a township and hamlet, containing 1,145 acres, and it con-

tained in 1801, 186; in 1811, 130; in 1821, 190; in 1831, 195; in 1841, 191; and in 1851, 196 inhabitants. THE HAMLET of Howtell is situated two and a half miles N.N.W. of Kirk Newton. Here is a Presbyterian Chapel, erected in 1850. It is a fine commodious building, capable of accommodating about 350 persons. Rev. David Taylor, minister.

DIRECTORY.—Andrew Brown, vict. *Plough Inn*; George Douglas, schoolmaster; George Johnson, blacksmith; James Wallace, grocer; and the farmers are Andrew Brown, and Thomas Howie.

KILHAM, a township and village, is the property of the Earl of Tankerville, who is also lord of the manor. The area of the township is 2,855 acres, and its population in 1801, was 206; in 1811, 252; in 1821, 246; in 1831, 217; in 1841, 279; and in 1851, 258 souls. THE VILLAGE of Kilham is situated on the north side of Kilham Hills, seven and a half miles W.N.W. of Wooler.

POST OFFICE, KILHAM, Thomas Smith, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 5 p.m., and are despatched at 8-30 p.m.

DIRECTORY.—George Dickson, joiner and cartwright; George Dickson, jun., joiner and cartwright; Peter Hogg, shopkeeper; William Lauder, shopkeeper; Thomas Smith, shoemaker; John Tate, blacksmith; William Percy, tailor; and Alexander Borthwick, farmer.

KIRK NEWTON is a township and village, giving name to the parish in which it is situated. The township contains 2,217 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 55; in 1811, 74; in 1821, 83; in 1831, 76; in 1841, 83; and in 1851, 88 souls. The manor of Kirk Newton was formerly held under the barony of Wark, by the ancient family of Strothers, from whom it was transferred to John Strother Kerr, Esq., of Nenthorn, in Berwickshire. THE VILLAGE of Kirk Newton is situated five miles W.N.W. of Wooler. THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. Gregory, and the parish register commences in 1790. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Bambrough, is valued in the Liber Regis at £3 13s. 4d.; gross income, £491. Patron, J. Davison, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Christopher Robinson, M.A. Here is a National School, a neat small building, attended at present by about 40 children. William Balmer, teacher.

Balmer William, schoolmaster and parish clerk  
Chambers Margaret, vict. *Black Bull*, Bendor  
Robinson Rev. Christopher, M.A. vicar  
Tate John, blacksmith, Thornington

#### Farmers

Anderson James Hauston Haugh  
Bromfield James, Reedsford

Brown Christopher, Tuperie  
Brown James, Kippie  
Henderson William, Longley Ford  
Hunt John, Thornington  
Rand James, Beaumont Hill  
Robson Robert, & William Logan, Sandy House  
Thompson Alexander  
Thompson Robert

LANTON township is situated on the north side of the river Glen, four and a half miles north-west by north of Wooler. It contains 983 acres, and its

population in 1801, was 81; in 1811, 60; in 1821, 69; in 1831, 78; in 1841, 83; and in 1851, 84 souls. Here is a corn mill, worked by Messrs. John and Thomas Hall. The principal inhabitants are John and Thomas Hall, farmers and millers, and Anthony Barber, farmer.

MILFIELD is a township and village, the property of several proprietors. The area of the township is 1,471 acres, and its population in 1801, was 193; in 1811, 168; in 1821, 259; in 1831, 262; in 1841, 225; and in 1851, 246 souls. This township was formerly the property of the Muschampe family. THE VILLAGE of Milfield is situated six miles north-west of Wooler, and on its south side is the famed plain of Milfield. In August, 1402, Earl Douglas, who had a grant of the estates of the Earl of March, and anxious to drive him to his ruin entered Northumberland. Ten thousand warriors, the best of Scotland, followed the banner of Douglas, who flew like a meteor from the Lothians to the Tweed, from the Tweed to the Tyne, and carried devastation to the very walls of Newcastle, without finding any force to oppose him. He then retraced his steps loaded with plunder. During his advance to the south, the Earl of Northumberland, and his son Hotspur, with his deadly enemy the Earl of March, gathered a numerous army in the rear. Douglas, hampered by his spoil, came suddenly upon this force, which was posted near Milfield. He perceived a strong position between the two armies called Homildon Hill, and he had the good sense to seize it. The English, with the people of the Earl of March, occupied the ridges of a neighbouring hill, but they left it to advance to the assault, and Hotspur was about to charge up the hill of Homildon, when the Earl of March caught his bridle, and advised him to stay where he was, and begin the fight with his archers, not with his horse. The advice was taken, the English bowmen advanced to the foot of the hill, and shot upwards with wonderful force and correct aim. Instead of charging at first, as Bruce did the English archers at Bannockburn, Douglas did nothing, but left his people drawn up in ranks on the face of the hill, where they presented one general mark to the enemy. Scarcely an English arrow sped in vain, the Scots fell in heaps without fighting. At last Douglas made up his mind to charge down the hill, or, as it is related by Fordun, Swinton, a spirited knight, induced this movement by exclaiming—"Oh! my brave fellow soldiers, what fascinates you to-day, that you stand like deer and fawns in a park to be shot, instead of showing your ancient valour, and meeting your foes hand to hand? Let those who will descend with me, and in the name of the Lord, we will break that host, and conquer; or, if not, at least die with honour, like soldiers." As Douglas descended, the English bowmen retired a little, but they pulled their bows as they withdrew—and, presently halting again, sent a flight of arrows so "sharp and strong," that no armour could withstand it, and as he was spurring forward, the Douglas himself, whose armour was of the most perfect temper, was wounded, though not mortally, in five different places. He fell from his horse, was made prisoner, and then a complete rout of the Scots ensued. Eight hundred of them remained on the field, and five hundred, it is said, were drowned in the Tweed. Besides Douglas, whose principal wound deprived him of an eye, the son of the Duke of Albany, the Earls of

Moray and Angus, two barons, eighty knights, and many other persons of high rank were made prisoners by the Percies. The English men-at-arms, knights and squires, never drew the sword or couched the lance, the whole affair being decided by the archers. Such was the famous battle of Homildon Hill, which was fought on Holy-Rood-Day, 1402.

Roman and other remains have been discovered in this neighbourhood at different periods.

POST OFFICE, MILFIELD, Thomas Clarke, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 2-30 p.m., and are despatched at 8-10 p.m.

Clark Thomas, draper and grocer  
 Davison Thomas, tailor  
 Gilholme Isabella, shopkeeper  
 Grey George A. Esq. Milfield Hill  
 Grey James, shoemaker  
 Lowrey William, baker  
 Marshall William, joiner and cartwright

Mowitt Ralph, blacksmith  
 Short John, farmer  
 Thompson Thomas, schoolmaster  
 Turnbull George, farmer  
 Turnbull Gilbert, vict. *Red Lion Inn*  
 Watson Henry, saddler

NEWTON (WEST) is a township and hamlet in the above parish, containing 1,063 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 60; in 1811, 68; in 1821, 95; in 1831, 86; in 1841, 83; and in 1851, 91 souls. THE HAMLET of West Newton is situated on the west side of a small rivulet half a mile west of Kirk Newton.

DIRECTORY.—James Dodds, farmer and corn miller, Canno Mill; and John Borthwick, farmer.

PASTON is a township and village, containing an area of 2,336 acres, and its population in 1801, was 135; in 1811, 180; in 1821, 209; in 1831, 207; in 1841, 199; and in 1851, 208 souls. It was long the property of a branch of the Selbys of Twizell, who had a seat here. THE VILLAGE of Paston is situated on the south side of the Beaumont, nine miles W.N.W. of Wooler. HARELAW is a hamlet and lofty eminence in Paston township, five miles west of Kirk Newton. The hill, as its name denotes, has been the station of an army, and has a circular entrenchment, with a double rampart and fosse. SHOTTON is another hamlet in this township, situated on the verge of Scotland, five miles west of Kirk Newton.

DIRECTORY.—Andrew Thompson, farmer, Shotton; and John Thompson, farmer.

SELBY'S FOREST is an extensive township, consisting of moors and mountains, among the latter of which is the far famed Cheviot, which gives name to an extensive range of hills of various elevations. A lake on the summit of Cheviot is often frozen at midsummer. The area of this township is 11,853 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 57; in 1811, 60; in 1821, 63; in 1831, 66; in 1841, 61; and in 1851, 49 souls.

YEAVINGER is a township and hamlet, containing 883 acres. Population in 1801, 68; in 1811, 59; in 1821, 64; in 1831, 68; in 1841, 68; and in 1851, 29 souls. THE HAMLET of Yeavinger is situated four and a half miles W.N.W. of Wooler, and appears to have been a place of some importance in ancient times. We find it mentioned as early as the year 627, when it was the residence of Edwin, King of Northumbria, and the scene of the labours

of the Roman missionary Paulinus, who, during his stay here, baptized many thousands in the river Glen. The Scots were defeated near this place, in 1414, by Sir Robert Umfraville, then commander of Roxburgh Castle, and the Earl of Westmoreland, then lord warden of the Marches. Sir Robert, with one hundred and forty knights, and three hundred bowmen, defeated four thousand Scots, killed sixty, took one hundred and sixty prisoners, and pursued them for twelve miles into their own country. A rude whinstone column on the south side of the village, points out the scene of this conflict. YEAVINGER BELL, a mountain 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, is situated at a little distance south of the hamlet. On its summit is an area enclosed by the remains of a wall 1,000 paces in circumference. Many cairns and druidical remains have been found in this neighbourhood, which seems to have been one of the principal stations of the Druids in the north. The principal resident is Charles Borthwick, farmer.

## MORPETH WARD.

MORPETH WARD is bounded on the north by Coquetdale Ward, on the west by Tindale Ward, on the south by Castle Ward, and Bedlingtonshire, and on the east by the German Ocean. It is divided into two divisions, East and West, comprehending eight parishes, and four parochial chapelries, and comprises an area of 98,991 statute acres. Its population in 1801, was 11,422 ; in 1841, 14,125 ; and in 1851 it had increased to 16,023 souls. This district possesses a rich and fertile soil, and is well watered by the rivers Coquet, Wansbeck, Funt, and Line, and by several rivulets. The surface is generally level, but on the banks of the Coquet, the Wansbeck, and the Funt, the scenery is more varied and picturesque. The following table exhibits the names of the parishes, their acreage, number of houses, and population in 1851 :—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houses.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Bolam .....	7,336	134	316	318	634
Bothal ..	7,593	176	465	481	946
Hartburn .....	25,778	279	787	719	1,506
Hebron .....	7,696	130	304	314	618
Longhorsley .....	12,849	213	478	517	995
Mitford .....	9,595	141	352	348	700
Morpeth .....	8,177	765	2,409	2,611	5,020
Netherwitton .....	7,723	96	258	231	489
Ulgham .....	3,615	78	171	158	329
Warkworth .....	19,365	864	2,165	2,274	4,439
Widdrington .....	4,530	94	208	221	429
Woodhorn .....	8,456	326	747	851	1,598

## CHARITIES OF MORPETH WARD.

Date.	Donor and nature of gifts	To what places and purposes applied.	Annual value
1553.	Morpeth Grammar School (rent and rent charge)	.....	£224 2
	Pye & Bulman (rent and rent charge)	Morpeth—poor .....	12 5 0
	Countess of Carlisle (rents) .....	Morpeth—poor .....	1 10 0
1711.	George Wilson (rent charge).....	Morpeth—poor .....	1 10 0
1711.	George Wilson (rent charge).....	Ulgham chapelry—poor .....	1 10 0
1713.	J. & E. Ward (rent charge) .....	{ Morpeth—Poor Housekeepers on the 1st January .....	0 10 0
1734.	John Wilkinson (rent charge) .....	Morpeth poor .....	0 10 0
1735.	Rev. C. Stafford (rent charge) .....	Bothal Parish School .....	2 16 0
1743.	Elizabeth Clutterbuck (rent charge)	{ Warkworth township — poor Widows on Christmas Day	1 10 0
1760.	Henry Ogle (dividends) .....	{ Hebron Chapelry — Poor on Easter Monday .....	5 2 0
	Coates and Another (interest) .....	Bothal—poor .....	2 0 0
1760.	Henry Ogle (rent charge) .....	Causey Park School .....	15 0 0
	Sir G. Warren (rent charge).....	Widdrington—Repairs of Chapel	2 0 0
1761.	Anne Ogle (dividends) .....	{ Long Horsley Parish,—Educa- tion of poor children ....	3 18 6
1795.	John Ward (dividends) .....	Morpeth—poor .....	3 10 0
1802.	John Arthur and John Green (interest)	Hartburn School .....	3 17 6
1822.	Anne Coward (interest) ....	Morpeth—poor .....	1 0 0
1826.	Lady Bulkeley (dividends), .....	Woodhorn Parish—poor .....	19 5 2
TOTAL.....			£301 16 5

## MORPETH WARD.—EAST DIVISION.

## BOTHAL PARISH.

BOTHAL parish comprises the townships of Ashington and Sheepwash, Bothal Demesne, Longhirst, Oldmoor, and Pegsworth, whose united area is 7,593 acres. The population in 1801, was 622; in 1811, 557; in 1821, 658; in 1831, 755; in 1841, 800; and in 1851, 946 souls. This parish is about three miles in length, by the same in breadth, and is bounded by the parishes of Woodhorn, Ulgham, Hebron, and Morpeth; as also by the river Wansbeck, which separates it from Bedlingtonshire.

ASHINGTON AND SHEEPWASH form a township in the above parish, containing 688 acres, the property of the Duke of Portland. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 63; in 1811, 58; in 1821, 50; in 1831, 57; in 1841, 76; and in 1851, 76 souls. The rateable value of the township is £750 10s. THE HAMLET of Ashington is situated about four and a half miles east of Morpeth, and consists of one farm, occupied by Mr. John Angus, of Whitefield. The rectory house is situated at Sweepwash, which occupies the south side of the township, attached to it there are about 100

acres of glebe land. There is a bridge across the Wansbeck, which is navigable here for keels and small boats. St. Margaret's Well, in the neighbourhood of Ashington, was formerly held in high repute. Here is a colliery wrought by Lea Dickinson & Co.—For Directory see Bothal Demesne.

BOTHAL Demesne, a township and village in the parish of the same name, contains 3,024 acres, the property of the Duke of Portland, and its rateable value is £1,961 19s. Its population in 1801, was 193; in 1811, 163; in 1821, 198; in 1831, 227; in 1841, 249; and in 1851, 269 souls. Bothal lordship was made a barony by Richard I., and was held *in capite* by Robert Bertram, for the service of three knights' fees. This barony was held for many generations, by the successors of the above mentioned Robert, one of whom being Sheriff of Northumberland and Governor of Newcastle, in the reign of Edward III., obtained from that monarch the privilege of transforming his manor-house of Bothal into a castle. His daughter and heiress having married Sir Robert Ogle, *knt.*, of Ogle, conveyed the estates of the Bertrams to the Ogle family. Sir Robert bequeathed Bothal to his youngest son John, and his paternal estate to his eldest son Robert, who, after his father's death, took forcible possession of his brother's property, but was soon ejected from it; after which having distinguished himself by his bravery in the "Wars of the Roses," in which he supported the cause of the House of York, he was created Baron of Bothal, and first Lord Ogle, of Ogle. On the death of Cuthbert, the seventh and last Lord Ogle, without male issue, the estates passed to his daughters Joanna and Catherine, the former of whom was married to Edward Talbot, *Esq.*, the youngest son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the latter was espoused by Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, and was created Baroness Ogle. She was succeeded by her son, Sir William Cavendish, who was made a Knight of the Bath, in 1610; Baron of Ogle and Viscount Mansfield in 1621; Baron Bertram and Bolsover, and Earl of Newcastle in 1628; Marquis of Newcastle in 1644; and Earl Ogle and Duke of Newcastle in 1664. He took a very prominent part in the civil wars, and after the battle of Marston Moor was obliged to fly to the continent, where he remained till the Restoration, after which he retired to his seat at Welbeck, and spent the remainder of his days in literary pursuits. His only daughter and heiress was married to John Hollis, who was created Duke of Newcastle, and died in 1711, leaving an only daughter, who was espoused by the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, who married the Duke of Portland, from whom the Bothal estates descended to the present Duke of Portland, who holds a Court Leet and Baron here in April and May.

THE VILLAGE of Bothal is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Wansbeck, three miles east of Morpeth. THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated near the Castle, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles. It contains a fine alabaster tomb, with recumbent effigies, said to represent some of the Ogle family. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Morpeth, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £25; gross income £1,493. Patron, the Duke of Portland; rector,

Rev. H. Hopwood, M.A.; Rev. Edward Lacey, curate. Bothal Castle stands upon a green knoll of oval form, adjacent to the Church, and is still an imposing monument of feudal grandeur. Of this once stately edifice there still remain a large gateway tower, and several fragments of the outward walls. The remaining gateway, with its strong towers, appears to be the most modern part of the building, and bears several shields of arms, besides the figure of a man in the attitude of sounding a horn, while another holds in his hands a ball or stone. This tower is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV., and several of its apartments are in a tolerable state of preservation. It is now the property of the Duke of Portland.

CHARITIES.—The Rev. Christopher Stafford, rector of Bothal, in 1735, gave £80, the interest of which was to be applied for the support of the school at Bothal. The poor of this parish have charities amounting to £40, the interest of which is annually distributed by the rector amongst the poor.

Bootiman Elizabeth, vict. and shopkeeper,  
*Castle Inn*  
Cooper George, blacksmith  
Coxon Joseph, farmer and butcher, Sheep-  
wash  
Fenwick Thomas, gardener  
Gallon George, schoolmaster  
Hopwood Rev. H. M.A. rector, Rectory  
Lacey Rev. Edward, curate  
Sample William, agent to the Duke of  
Portland

Spearman James, miller, Bothal Mills

#### Farmers

Angus John, Whitefield  
Brewis Samuel, Black Close  
Clark William, Bothal Park  
Coward Humphrey, Bothal Barns  
Coxon Joseph, and butcher, Sheepwash  
Coxon Thomas, and woodman  
Gray Edward, New Moor  
Humphrey Catherine Ann, Coney Garth

LONGHIRST is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Portland, William Lawson, Esq., and Thomas Lawson, Esq. The township contains 1,703 acres, and its rateable value is £1,756 10s. Population in 1801, 154; in 1811, 161; in 1821, 176; in 1831, 216; in 1841, 210; and in 1851, 293 souls. THE VILLAGE of Longhirst is situated three miles north-east of Morpeth. Here is a National School, erected in 1847, at a cost of £140, upon a site granted by the Duke of Portland. The teacher's residence was the gift of William Lawson, Esq., who is also the patron of a library and news-room, at the house of the postmaster. The Newcastle and Berwick railway passes through the township, and has a station about half a mile east of the village. LONGHIRST HOUSE, the seat of William Lawson, Esq., is situated to the west of the village, and is a handsome and commodious mansion, occupying a gentle eminence above the Bothal Burn:

POST OFFICE, LONGHIRST, Robert Hindhaugh, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Morpeth, at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 p.m.

Davidson John, blacksmith  
English John, boot and shoemaker  
English Robert, boot and shoemaker  
Hindhaugh Robert, cartwright and vict.

#### Half Moon

Hunter Joseph, shoemaker  
Lawson Wm. Esq. J.P. Longhirst House  
Mitchell Thomas H. schoolmaster  
Noble James, gardener

Park George, tailor  
Scott Thomas, gamekeeper  
Sharp Thos. gentleman, Longhirst Grange

#### Farmers

Hindhaugh John  
Thompson Adam, Lane End  
Thompson William, Coney Garth Moor

OLDMOOR is a township and hamlet, the property of the Duke of Portland, and A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq. The area of the township is 911 acres, and its rateable value £1,608 7s. 4d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 59; in 1811, 52; in 1821, 79; in 1831, 66; in 1841, 58; and in 1851, 93 souls. THE HAMLET of Oldmoor is situated four and a half miles north-east of Morpeth. Here is a station on the Newcastle and Berwick railway.

DIRECTORY.—Joseph Brown, gardener; William Davidson, blacksmith; and the farmers are George Balmain, Steads; Sarah Lamsdon, Potting; and George Sadler, Steads.

PEGSWORTH, or PEGSWOOD, is a township and hamlet in the above parish. The township contains 1,267 acres, its rateable value is £2,042 15s., and the Duke of Portland is landowner. Population in 1801, 158; in 1811, 123; in 1821, 155; in 1831, 189; in 1841, 207; and in 1851, 215 souls. THE HAMLET of Pegsworth is two miles east by north of Morpeth, and in its vicinity is a colliery worked by James Temple & Co.

Anderson Robert, farmer and coal owner,  
(James Temple & Co.)

Bowden Thomas, joiner and shopkeeper

Jourdan George, blacksmith

Laidler Thomas, shoemaker

Stick William, tailor

Temple Jas. coalowner, (Jas. Temple & Co.)

Waddle George, shoemaker

#### Farmers

Anderson Robert, and coal owner

Laidler Matthew

Straker John, St. Clement's Trees

Sharp Jane

### ULGHAM PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

ULGHAM parochial chapelry comprises the three joint townships of Ulgham, Ulgham Grange, and Stobswood. It is bounded by the parishes of Hebron, Warkworth, Widdrington, Woodhorn, and Bothal, and its area is 3,615 acres. Population in 1801, 320; in 1811, 340; in 1821, 348; in 1831, 359; in 1841, 368; and in 1851, 329 souls. The rateable value is £5,970 10s. 6d.; and, with the exception of a small portion of the township of Ulgham, the whole chapelry is the property of the Earl of Carlisle. The soil is in some parts good, and in others poor and unproductive.

THE VILLAGE of Ulgham is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Line, five miles north-east by north of Morpeth. THE CHAPEL, dedicated to St. John, is a neat stone structure, and the living is annexed to the rectory of Morpeth. The register of this chapelry commence in 1602. Here is a neat school, erected about 36 years ago, by the Earl of Carlisle, John J. Robson, teacher. ULGHAM GRANGE, half a mile east of the village, is the property of Earl Grey, and consists of one farm and a mansion, the residence of Thomas L. Tindale, Esq. This edifice is delightfully situated on an eminence adjoining the Line Water, of which it commands a beautiful prospect. The banks and curves of the river between this place and Linemouth, are most picturesque. STOBWOOD, two and a half miles north of Ulgham, contains three farms called East, West, and Middle Stobswood.

CHARITIES.—George Wilson, Esq., of Hepscoth, in 1771, left a rent charge of 30s., to be given to the poor of this chapelry at Easter; and Ann Coward,

who died in 1822, left £20 to the poor of Ulgham Chapelry, the interest of which was to be divided yearly among the poor on Christmas Day.

Batty Sarah, vict. *Sun Inn*  
 Brodrick Dennis, shopkeeper  
 Brown John, vict. and blacksmith, *Blacksmith's Arms*  
 Douglas Thomas, joiner  
 Douglas William, joiner and chapel clerk  
 Hall Robert, woodman  
 Kenmir Joseph, tailor  
 Laidler Thomas, tailor  
 Lee William, shoemaker  
 McDowell James, shopkeeper  
 Nelson John, shoemaker and shopkeeper  
 Robson John J. schoolmaster

**Farmers**

Appleby William, Ulgham House  
 Aynesley John and Jacob, Ferney Beds  
 Baron Richard, Cockles  
 Crawford John, Woodhouse  
 Cleghorn Thomas, North Woodhouse  
 Davidson Ralph, West Farm  
 Melburn Robert, North Farm  
 Robson Robert, The Fence  
 Sanderson Robt. and miller, Ulgham Mill  
 Shotton John, Ulgham Broom  
 Taylor George, West Stobswood  
 Tindale Thomas L. Ulgham Grange  
 Todd William and John, East Stobswood  
 Whinkham John, Middle Stobswood

WARKWORTH PARISH.

WARKWORTH, a parish in the eastern division of Morpeth ward, and eastern division of Coquetdale ward, comprises eighteen townships, and is bounded on the north by Shilbottle and Lesbury parishes, on the west by Felton, on the south by Widdrington, and on the east by the German Ocean. The parish contains an area of 19,365 acres; its population in 1801, was 2,033; in 1811, 2,101; in 1821, 2,265; in 1831, 2,478; in 1841, 3,512; and in 1851, 4,439 souls. It is intersected by the river Coquet and by the Newcastle and Berwick railway. The scenery in this district is very beautiful, and gems and pebbles of great value are sometimes found in the bed of the Coquet. It abounds with coal and freestone; limestone is also found, and there is a valuable whinstone dyke at Acklington.

ACKLINGTON is a township and village the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The area of the township is 2,072 acres, and its annual value £2,282 7s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 257; in 1811, 249; in 1821, 269; in 1831, 285; in 1841, 301; and in 1851, 284 souls. THE VILLAGE of Acklington is situated three and a quarter miles S.S.W. of Warkworth, and has been much improved during the last few years, many handsome cottages in the early English style having been erected by the lord of the manor. There is a temporary chapel here in which the Rev. Dixon Brown, M.A., officiates, and a school and teacher's house have been erected. The school is attended by ninety children, though it only possesses accommodation for eighty. John Fish and Miss Ann Fish, teachers. Here is a station on the Newcastle and Berwick railway.

POST OFFICE, RAILWAY STATION.—Frederick King, *postmaster*. This is the general post, and money order office for Amble, Felton, Widdrington, and Warkworth. The mails arrive here from the south at 8-20 a.m., and from the north at 4-20 and 9-45 p.m.

Bell John, carrier  
 Cowens Ralph and Thomas, coal owners  
 Cowens Robert, shopkeeper  
 Dawson Thomas, boot and shoemaker  
 Dryden William, vict. and blacksmith, *Three Horse Shoes*  
 Egdell John, vict. *Railway Hotel*  
 Fish John, schoolmaster  
 Huntley John, vict. and grocer, *Plough Inn*  
 Huntley William, joiner and builder, (John Huntley and Son)  
 King Frederick, station master & postmaster  
 Pringle William, boot and shoemaker  
 Purvis Mary, shopkeeper

Thomson & Co. woollen manufacturers, Acklington Mill  
 Thomson James (Thomson and Co.), farmer

#### Farmers

Cowens William, Acklington Coal Houses  
 Egdell John, *Railway Hotel*  
 Gregory William, Whirley Shaw  
 Richardson Henry and Edmund, Chester House  
 Scott James, Acklington Field  
 Thompson Thomas Harper, Cavil Head

ACKLINGTON PARK, a township and hamlet in the above parish, contains 766 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. Its population in 1801, was 108; in 1811, 125; in 1821, 125; in 1831, 107; in 1841, 133; and in 1851, 104 souls. The rateable value is £686 12s. 1d. THE HAMLET of Acklington Park occupies a secluded situation, on the south side of the Coquet, three and three-quarter miles south-west by west of Warkworth. Here is a woollen factory. Acklington High Park, about half-way between Acklington and Felton, is situated on a delightful eminence south of the Coquet.

DIRECTORY.—George Appleton, farmer, Acklington High Park; John Field, shopkeeper; Robert Freeman, shopkeeper; John McKenzie, woodman; and William Thomson (Thomson & Co.).

AMBLE, a township and village in Warkworth parish, comprises an area of 1,142 acres, and its annual value is £2,546 16s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 152; in 1811, 155; in 1821, 197; in 1831, 247; in 1841, 742; and in 1851, it had increased to 1,040 souls. THE VILLAGE of Amble occupies a fine situation near the mouth of the river Coquet, one mile south-east by south of Warkworth; and from the British and Roman remains which have been found in the neighbourhood, it appears to have been a place of some consequence in early times. There was formerly a monastery here subordinate to the priory of Tynemouth, and its ruins, along with those of the chapel connected with it, are still visible. Amble is advantageously situated on an eminence commanding a view of the sea, and during the last few years, several good inns and houses have been erected. It is expected that when the new docks, now in course of erection, are completed, this village will become a flourishing harbour, and a place of some importance.

POST OFFICE, AMBLE.—Isabella Sanderson, *postmistress*. Letters arrive, from Acklington, at 10-30 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2-45 and 6-45 p.m.

Bell Andrew, farmer  
 Bell Joseph, tailor  
 Carr Francis, coal agent  
 Chambers Andrew, chemist and druggist  
 Chapman Isaac, coastguard

Clayton John, ship captain  
 Coulthard William, slater  
 Currie Margaret, straw-bonnet maker  
 Ditchburn James, carver  
 Duncan William, surgeon, Amble House

Hepplewaite Thomas, harbour master  
 Henderson John, plumber, &c.  
 Hindmarsh John A. gentleman  
 Jackson Henry, coastguard  
 Johnston John, shipsmith  
 Knox Rev. William (Independent)  
 Muers John, master mariner  
 Nichol John, superintendent of coastguard  
 Pigg Charles, coal trimmer

Potts John, schoolmaster  
 Richardson Andrew, custom-house officer  
 Smith F. coastguard  
 Spence William, coastguard  
 Turnbull Thomas, ship chandler  
 Tweedy William, tailor  
 Whittfield Edward, coal agent and clerk to the commissioners of Warkworth Harbour

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Duncan John  
 Hall William  
 Horn Richard

**Butchers**

Graham Richard  
 Melrose Richard  
 Shotton James

**Hotels and Public Houses**

*Blue Bell*, James Purdy  
*Docks Hotel*, Elizabeth Turner  
*Gardeners' Arms*, Thomas Carse  
*Harbour Inn*, William Grey  
*Masons' Arms*, Charles Young  
*Prince Albert*, Ralph Graham  
*Railway Hotel*, Elizabeth Watson  
*Radcliffe Arms*, Joshua Lockey  
*Schooner Inn*, Thomas Young  
*Ship Inn*, Robert Carse

**Drapers**

Marked \* are also Tailors.  
 \* Dryden Robert  
 \* Forster William  
 McInnis Donald  
 Sanderson Isabella  
 \* Richardson Andrew

**Grocers & Provision Dealers**

Beaty George  
 Clarke Isabella

Coker George  
 Gray Frances  
 Hutchinson Joseph  
 Mason George  
 McInnis Donald  
 Neir John  
 Pringle John  
 Rowell John  
 Sanderson Isabella  
 Turner John  
 Young Matthew

*Togston Arms*, William Johnston  
*Waterloo Inn*, George Hall, and shipowner  
*Welwood Arms*, Christopher Charlton

**Joiners and Cartwrights**

Marked \* are also Shipwrights.  
 Carr Robert  
 \* Edgeley Joseph, and boat builder  
 \* Gair and Wandless  
 \* Richardson G. and K., and builders  
 Rutherford Andrew

**BIRLING** is a township and hamlet in the parish of Warkworth, but locally situated in the eastern division of Coquetdale Ward. It comprises an area of 826 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and the annual value is £1,240 15s. 0d. Its population in 1801, was 87; in 1811, 81; in 1821, 69; in 1831, 85; in 1841, 80; and in 1851, 73 souls. THE HAMLET of Birling is situated half a mile north of Warkworth.

**DIRECTORY.**—The farmers are Miss Alice Cramlington; John Leadler, North Side; John Sordy; and Matthew Wilson, West Farm.

**BROTHERWICK** is also a township in the same parish, and same division of Coquetdale Ward as Birling. It is situated two miles west of Warkworth, and contains 184 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and Mr. Fenwick. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 10; in 1811, 9; in 1821, 10; in 1831, 4; in 1841, 10; and in 1851, 13 souls. Rateable value £610. This township is farmed by Mr. George Tate, of East House.

**BULLOCK'S HALL**, a township situated five miles south by west of Warkworth, is the property of George Tate, Esq. It comprises an area of 205 acres, and its rateable value is £276 4s. 7d. Population in 1801, 7; in 1811, 22; in 1821, 14; in 1831, 14; in 1841, 19; and in 1851, 20 souls. This township consists of one farm and an old mansion; the farmer does not reside here.

BUSTON (HIGH) is a township and hamlet in this parish, but locally situated in the eastern division of Coquetdale Ward. It contains 706 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and G. F. Forster, Esq; and its rateable value is £1,255 12 Od. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 100; in 1811, 80; in 1821, 95; in 1831, 92, in 1841, 100; and 1851, 97 souls. The tithes are commuted for £102 5s. 2d., of which the Bishop of Carlisle receives £78 8s. 8d., and the Vicar of Warkworth £23 15s. 6d. Here is a good stone-quarry which is worked by Mr. Thomas Brown of Warkworth. THE HAMLET of High Buston is situated two miles north by west of Warkworth. BUSTON HOUSE the seat and property of Roger Buston, Esq., is pleasantly situated, about one mile and a half west of the sea.

DIRECTORY.—Roger Buston, Esq., Buston House; William Common, vict and millwright, *Plough Inn*; William Heatley, farmer; and Henry and John Wilkinson, farmers.

BUSTON (LOW) is a township and hamlet in the same parish and same division of Coquetdale Ward as High Buston. The landowners here are Mrs. Anne Appleby, Lieutenant Spoor, the Misses Bourne, and Edward Thew, Esq. The township contains 870 acres, and its rateable value is £2,189. The population in 1801, was 61; in 1811, 72; in 1821, 85; in 1831, 103; in 1841, 115; and in 1851, 109 souls. The tithes are commuted for £215 2s. 6d., of which the Bishop of Carlisle receives £143 18s. 5d., and the Vicar of Warkworth £91 4s. 1d. THE HAMLET of Low Buston is situated one mile and three quarters north-west of Warkworth.

DIRECTORY.—Mrs. Anne Appleby, Low Buston; the Misses Ann and Fanny Bourne, Buston Barns; Edward Thew, Esq., Shortridge House; and Adam Winter, farm steward, Low Buston.

CHEVINGTON (EAST), a township in Warkworth parish, the property of Earl Grey, contains 2,225 acres, and its rateable value is £3,160. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 123; in 1811, 170; in 1821, 207; in 1831, 234; in 1841, 289; and in 1851, 377 souls. The soil is generally a strong loam clay, and excellent coals are obtained at Broomhill Colliery, from which place there is a railway to Amble Harbour. A neat school was erected here about seven years ago by Earl Grey, in which divine service is performed on Sundays, by the Rev. Dixon Brown, of Acklington.

Coulson Edward, coal agent  
 Hope David, brick and tile maker  
 Johnson William, banksman  
 Rutter John, schoolmaster  
 Scott Ralph, blacksmith  
 Turnbull John, joiner, grocer, and provision dealer

#### Farmers

Burn William, Broom Hill  
 Straughan John, Woodside  
 Wilson James, and John William, East Chevington

CHEVINGTON WEST, a township, situated five miles south by west of Warkworth, comprises an area of 1,804 acres, and its rateable value, is £2,389 12s. 7d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 90; in 1811, 101; in 1821, 108; in 1831, 117; in 1841, 67; and in 1851, 104 souls. Earl Grey is lord of the manor, and owner of the soil. West Chevington, East

Chevington, Bullock's Hall, and Hadstone townships form a chapelry, but the chapel has been long in ruins. This district is noted for its fine wheat crops, and a portion of the ancient forest of Earsdon is still visible in the neighbourhood.

DIRECTORY.—Samuel Goodman, farmer.

GLOSTER HILL is a township, one mile S.S.E. of Warkworth, the property of Robert Dand, Esq. Its rateable value is £290; and its population in 1801, was 21; in 1811, 21; in 1821, 31; in 1831, 28; in 1841, 18; and in 1851, 45 souls. This township consists of one farm, in the occupancy of the above named gentleman, and is situated on a hill south of the river Coquet.

HADSTONE township is situated three and a half miles south of Warkworth, and contains 1,165 acres, the property of A. J. Baker Cresswell, Esq. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 68; in 1811, 72; in 1821, 88; in 1831, 97; in 1841, 71; and in 1851, 103 souls. Rateable value, £1,224 13s. Tithes commuted in 1836: aggregate amount, £22 11s. 3d., vicarial; and £154 1s. 8d., to the Bishop of Carlisle. This township is divided into four farms, two of which are held by Messrs. J. and J. W. Wilson, of East Chevington, the others by John Bell and John Purvis.

DIRECTORY.—John Bell, and John Purvis, farmers.

HAUXLEY is a township and hamlet, the property of the Countess of Newburgh, Thomas Rochester, Esq., Mr. Dand, and Captain Widdrington, of Newton Hall. The area of the township is 748 acres, and its rateable value £1,485. The population in 1801, was 92; in 1811, 113; in 1821, 114; in 1831, 143; in 1841, 457; and in 1851, in consequence of the opening of a new colliery, it had increased to 811 souls. THE HAMLET of Hauxley is two, and a half miles south-east of Warkworth, and is inhabited principally by fishermen.

DIRECTORY.—Henry M. Dand, Hauxley Park; Henry Hall, farmer; Robert Ditchburn, vict., *Plough Inn*; and Matthew Lockey, shopkeeper.

MORRICK, OR MORWICK, is a township and hamlet, the property of Lieutenant General Sir John Grey, K.C.B. It contains 734 acres, and its rateable value is £1,368. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 59; in 1811, 75; in 1821, 72; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 79; and in 1851, 70 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839: aggregate amount £85 3s., due to the Bishop of Carlisle, and £28 8s. to the vicar of Warkworth. THE HAMLET of Morricks is two miles south-west of Warkworth, and was anciently the capital of the barony of the same name. MORRICK HALL is the residence of Lieutenant General Sir John Grey, K.C.B.

DIRECTORY.—Lieutenant General Sir John Grey, K.C.B. and J.P., Morricks Hall; William Guthrie, farmer, Moorhouse; Francis S. Hewitt, farmer; and John Simpson and Co., millers, Morricks Mill.

STURTON GRANGE is a township in this parish, but locally situated in the eastern division of Coquetdale Ward, two and a half miles W.N.W. of Warkworth. It is the property of Matthew Fenwick Esq., Matthew Riddell, Esq., and William Appleby, Esq.; comprises an area of 1,094 acres, and its rateable value is £1,602. Population in 1801, 88; in 1811, 86; in 1821,

72; in 1831, 88; in 1841, 108; and in 1851, 130 souls. SOUTH SIDE, the seat and property of William Fenwick, Esq., is pleasantly situated about one mile and a half from Warkworth Station.

DIRECTORY.—William Fenwick, Esq., South Side; Rowden Briggs, farmer, Coalfield; John Carter, station master, Warkworth Station; George Davison, miller; Andrew Ogle, farm-steward, East Field; and Stephen Tate, farm-steward, Grange,

TOGSTONE is a township and hamlet, the property of the Countess of Newburgh, James Dand, Esq., and Thomas George Smith, Esq. The area of the township is 1,063 acres, and its rateable value is £1,587. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 84; in 1811, 96; in 1821, 102; in 1831, 149; in 1841, 151; and in 1851, 217 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £190 1s. 9d. There is a good colliery in this township, the property of T. G. Smith, Esq., of Togstone Hall. It consists of three seams of coal, the third one being eight feet thick, and is connected with Amble harbour by a line of railway.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas George Smith, Esq., Togstone Hall; James Dand, Esq., yeoman; Robert Innis, joiner and builder, and yeoman; Thomas Tail, steward; and John and William Watson, blacksmiths.

WALKMILL, a township in this parish, but locally situated in the eastern division of Coquetdale Ward, is two miles W.S.W. of Warkworth. It contains 123 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and its rateable value is £226 10s. 3d. Population in 1801, 6; in 1811, 6; in 1821, 13; in 1831, 7; in 1841, 5; and in 1851, 8 souls. This township contains one farm, in the occupancy of Mr. George Coxon.

WARKWORTH is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The township comprises an area of 3,638 acres, and its rateable value is £3,476 10s. Population in 1801, 614; in 1811, 568; in 1821, 594; in 1831, 614; in 1841, 785; and in 1851, 834 souls. Notwithstanding the injuries which Warkworth Castle has sustained from the corroding hand of time, and the dilapidations of man, it still presents a better representation of the stronghold of a feudal baron of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, than any other castle on the borders. The greater portion of the outer walls, enclosing the castle yard, are yet standing; and the walls of the keep and its adjoining towers are, for the most part, strong and in comparatively good repair. We possess no direct historical evidence as to the period when, or by whom, this castle was erected; though, from a return made in 1166, it appears that the castle and manor of Warkworth were, at that time, held by Roger Fitz-Richard, on the tenure of one knight's service. King John confirmed the castle and manor to the son of the above mentioned possessor, on the same tenure. This son dying in 1215, was succeeded by his son, John Fitz-Robert, whose grandson, John, took the surname of Clavering, from an estate belonging to the family in Essex. This John de Clavering ceded his manors of Warkworth, Rothbury, Corbridge, and their appurtenants, provided he died without male issue, to Edward II., in consideration of certain grants of land in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northamptonshire, which, becoming the

property of the Crown, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III., he granted the castle and manor of Warkworth to Sir Henry Percy, Governor of Berwick, in lieu of a yearly allowance of 500 marks, payable out of the customs of that town. From the date of this grant, in 1334, to the present time—with the exception of periods of forfeiture, when Warkworth became the temporary property of the Nevilles, the Umfravilles, and the Ogles—the castle and manor of Warkworth have continued in the possession of the Percy family. “The castle of Warkworth,” says Mr. Stephen Oliver, our best northern tourist, in his interesting “Rambles in Northumberland,” &c., “stands on the south side of the river Coquet, and about a mile from its mouth, on a piece of elevated ground, steep on the west, but on the north and east, rising from the river-side with a more gentle acclivity. On the south side, where the castle-yard is on a level with the adjacent country, the entrance has been defended by a deep ditch, which was crossed by a draw-bridge. The barbican, or gateway tower, on the exterior south wall, was in the olden times defended by a portcullis, and had been of much greater magnitude than it is at present, the upper part now being much dilapidated. It formerly contained a prison, and the porter’s lodgings, with apartments for the constable of the castle over them. Passing through the archway of this tower, in the lower part of which the person who has charge of the castle resides, the visitor finds himself within the castle-yard, an enclosure about 85 yards long from north to south, by 66 broad, and containing rather more than a square acre. To the west of the gateway are the remains of a tower, in which there were formerly a kitchen, buttery, and other offices. This was called the lion tower, from the figure of a lion which still remains over the arch forming the entrance. To the north stands the keep, which is of a square figure with the angles truncated, having a projecting tower of a semi-octangular form on each of its sides, and surmounted by a lofty exploratory turret. A flight of steps leads to the principal entrance, which is in the southern tower. The lower apartments, of which there are eight, have arched stone roofs, and are dimly lighted by loop-holes. In the floor of one of these apartments is an opening to a gloomy vault, fifteen feet square, supposed to have been used as a place of solitary confinement for prisoners, and as there are no stairs by which a person can descend to this black-hole, the wretched captives who were confined there must either have been lowered down by means of ropes, or have descended by means of a ladder. From those apartments one large and two smaller staircases lead to the next storey, the former terminating in a spacious landing place, round which stone seats are fixed, and which has been a sort of ante-room to the great hall. The great hall is 39 feet long and 24 feet wide, and had been about 20 feet high, extending to the roof, which no longer remains. On this floor are various other apartments, all of which, as they are much lower than the great hall, have had others of the same size above them. Hutchinson, the author of a ‘View of Northumberland,’ recounts with apparent delight the beauties of the prospect from the top of Warkworth Castle, and few persons who have looked upon the same scene, will think the picture which he draws, too highly coloured:—‘From hence,’ says he, ‘the view is so extensive and various, that

description can convey but a very imperfect idea of its members or beauties ; to the east and north-east there is a sea prospect, with which you take in all the shore we have traversed, with Dustanbrough and Bambrough Castles at the most distant points of land ; the Farn Islands lie scattered like patches on the face of the waters. The port of Alemouth is a nearer object, and at a little distance, the mouth of the river Coquet, and Coquet Island with its ruined monastery are seen. To the north you view a rich cultivated country to Alnwick ; westward, the banks of the Coquet river, graced with little woodlands, which here and there impend on its winding channel ; to the south, you view an extensive plain, inclining towards the sea, crowded with villages and interspersed with woods ; the shore indented by many little ports and creeks, the higher grounds are scattered over with many hamlets, churches, and other buildings, mingling with a variety highly pleasing ; whilst, in the extreme distance, the different tints of the landscape, arising from various objects, require colours to convey their picture to the mind." The noble proprietor is now (1854) repairing the east wing, in order that it may be occasionally used as a residence by the family.

THE HERMITAGE of Warkworth is a secluded retreat, romantically situated on the richly wooded banks of the river, about a mile above the castle. It consists of three small apartments hollowed out of the freestone cliff which overlooks the river. Above the doorway are the remains of some letters, now illegible, but which are supposed, when perfect, to have expressed the words, "Fuerunt mihi lacrymæ meæ panes die ac nocte," "My tears have been my food day and night." The roof is chiselled in imitation of a groin formed by two intersecting arches, and at the east end is an altar surmounted by a niche. Near the altar a recumbent figure of a female is carved in the wall. In an inner apartment there is also an altar, with a vase for holy water cut in the wall. It is uncertain when this hermitage was formed, though probably it is not older than the reign of Edward II. Dr. Percy has celebrated it in a beautiful poem entitled "The Hermit of Warkworth," from which we subjoin the following stanzas, descriptive of its appearance :—

“ And now attended by their host,  
The hermitage they viewed ;  
Deep hewn within a craggy cliff,  
And overhung with wood.

And near a flight of shapeless steps,  
All cut with nicest skill ;  
And piercing through a stony arch,  
Ran winding up the hill.

There, deck'd with many a flower and herb,  
His little garden stands ;  
With fruitful trees in shady rows,  
All planted by his hands.

Then scoop'd within the solid rock,  
The sacred vault he shows ;  
The chief a chapel neatly arched,  
On branching columns rose.

Each proper ornament was there  
That could a chapel grace ;  
The lattice for confession framed,  
And holy water vase.

O'er either door a sacred text  
Invites to godly fear,  
And in a little 'scutcheon hung  
The cross, and crown, and spear.

Up to the altar's ample breadth  
Two easy steps ascend,  
And near a glimmering solemn light  
Two well wrought windows lend.

Beside the altar rose a tomb  
All in the living stone,  
On which a young and beauteous maid  
In goodly sculpture shone.

A kneeling angel fairly carved  
Lean'd hov'ring o'er her breast ;  
A weeping warrior at her feet,  
And near to these her crest."

In the advertisement to the poem from which the above extract is taken, Dr. Percy has made some ingenious surmises respecting the founder and the antiquity of this hermitage ; he also informs us that the memory of the first recluse was held in such veneration by the Percy family, that they maintained a priest to reside in the hermitage and celebrate mass in the chapel. This venerable relic of antiquity, so interesting from its age and the beautiful situation which it occupies, is an object of attraction to strangers from all parts of the country.

THE VILLAGE of Warkworth is pleasantly situated one mile west of the sea, and seven miles south-east of Alnwick, on a species of peninsula formed by the river Coquet, which is here crossed by an ancient stone bridge. It consists principally of one street leading from the bridge to the castle, and contains many good houses. There was formerly a market, but it has now fallen into disuse. Fairs are held on April 25th, if a Thursday ; if not, on the previous Thursday, and on November 22nd, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlary. Warkworth is said to be an ancient borough by prescription, and an annual court-leet is held here on the first Wednesday in October, by the Duke of Northumberland, for the election of a borough-reeve, two moor-grieves, three constables, and other officers. THE CHURCH is a very ancient structure dedicated to St. Lawrence, and is said to have been erected about the year 736, by Ceolwulph, king of Northumbria ; but the present edifice, which is a handsome building, with a spire about 100 feet in height, has evidently been erected at a later period. Within the church is the monumental figure of a knight, cross-legged, similar to the figures which are commonly said to be those of knights templars. A modern inscription states it to be "The effigies of SIR HUGH DE MORWICK, who gave the common to this

town of Warkworth." The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Alnwick, valued in the Liber Regis at £18 5s. 7½d.; gross income £576. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £102 16s. 9d., due to the Bishop of Carlisle, and £77 16s. 2d. to the vicar. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. Vicar, Rev. John W. Dunn. The parish register commences in 1676. Near the church-yard are the ruins of an ancient priory, which, according to Tanner, was formerly "a cell of two Benedictine monks from Durham, for whose maintenance here Nicholas de Farnham, Bishop of Durham, who died A.D. 1257, appropriated the church of Brankeston, which was confirmed by Walter de Kirkham, his successor." The Wesleyan Methodists and the United Secession have places of worship here.

CHARITY.—Elizabeth Clutterbuck, in 1743, left £30, the interest of which was to be distributed yearly, on Christmas Day, to such poor as should dwell and have their settlements in the township of Warkworth.

Alder Mr. John  
 Bates Mr. William  
 Barker John, draper and grocer  
 Bell Mrs. Dorothy  
 Bilton Mary, vict. *Masons' Arms*  
 Bowie John, surgeon  
 Browell Joseph, boot and shoemaker  
 Brown Thomas, builder  
 Bryson John, joiner and cabinet maker  
 Burn William, quarry owner  
 Cannon John, woodman  
 Castle Joseph, draper and grocer  
 Clutterbuck John, Esq.  
 Cowens Ralph, farmer, Warkworth Barns  
 Cowens Robert, shopkeeper  
 Crawford Captain W.  
 Crisp James, steward, Warkworth Demesne  
 Davison Thomas R., miller, Warkworth Mill  
 Dawson Elizabeth, draper and grocer  
 Duncan Rev. James, (Presbyterian)  
 Dunn Rev. John, Vicar of Warkworth  
 Egdell Eleanor, butcher  
 Farrell William, tailor  
 Forster Mr. George  
 Grieves Miss Charlotte  
 Graham John, joiner  
 Graham Robert, vict. *Jolly Sailor*  
 Harrison John, clock and watchmaker  
 Henderson Thomas, shipowner  
 Henderson Henry, draper  
 Hewitt George, boot and shoemaker  
 Hildreth William, farmer  
 Jackson Mrs. Margaret  
 Lackenby George, boot and shoemaker

Langley Wm. vict. and brewer, *Black Bull*  
 McIntyre Peter S. chemist and druggist, and stationer  
 Marshall Mrs. Margery  
 Maugh James, blacksmith  
 Miller Henry, farmer, New Barns  
 Muers Andrew, butcher and flour dealer  
 Muers Mrs. Jessie Frances  
 Muers William, farmer  
 Needy William, stonemason  
 Newton William, agent  
 Nixon Miss Margaret  
 Ormsby A. & Sons, plumbers and glaziers  
 Potts Thomas, vict. *Sun Inn*  
 Reed Thomas, farmer, Warkworth Barns  
 Robinson George, brewer and maltster  
 Robinson Thomas, farmer  
 Simpson John, miller and flour dealer  
 Stephenson Thomas, tailor  
 Thompson Elizab. shopkeeper and saddler  
 Thompson James, shopkeeper  
 Thompson Thomas, inland revenue officer  
 Todd William, vict. *Queen's Head*  
 Taylor John, joiner and builder  
 Taylor—joiner and cabinet maker  
 Taylor Robert, tailor  
 Wake George, farmer  
 Wake George, boot and shoemaker  
 Watson William, blacksmith  
 Wardle Hannah, flour dealer  
 Wardle Robert, butcher  
 Waters James, cabinet maker  
 Welch William, vict. *White Swan*  
 Wilson Tate, earthenware dealer  
 Younger George, stonemason

CARRIER.—To Alnwick, Robert Elliott, on Saturday.

## WIDDRINGTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

WIDDRINGTON is a parochial chapelry situated between the parishes of Woodhorn and Warkworth, having the sea for its eastern and Ulgham chapelry for its western boundary. It comprises the three small villages of Widdrington, Dunridge, and Linton, whose united area is 4,530 acres, and rateable value £4,156 17s. The population in 1801, was 446; in 1811, 370; in 1821, 388; in 1831, 395; in 1841, 447; and in 1851, 429 souls. It possesses a rich, strong, clayey soil, suitable both for pasturage and tillage, and Lord Vernon is the proprietor of the whole chapelry, with the exception of the Constablewick of Linton, which is the property of Mrs. Askew. Widdrington was formerly included in the parish of Woodhorn, but, in 1768, it was admitted to the enjoyment of separate and distinct parochial privileges. This manor was formerly the property of a family which bore the local name, Gerard de Widdrington possessing it in the reign of Edward III.; and we find various members of this family stand conspicuous in the list of sheriffs of the county. Sir William Widdrington, a most zealous royalist, was created Lord Widdrington by Charles I., in 1643, and was subsequently slain at Wigan, in 1651. William, the third Lord Widdrington, having taken part with the Earl of Derwentwater, suffered attainder in 1715, when his real and personal estate, amounting to £100,000, was sold for public use, the purchaser being Sir George Revel, from whom it descended by heiresses to Viscount Bulkeley, and subsequently to the present proprietors.

THE VILLAGE of Widdrington is pleasantly situated on an eminence eight and a half miles N. N. E. of Morpeth. THE CHURCH is an ancient structure, consisting at present of a nave and chancel, though it appears to have been much larger at one period. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Morpeth, is returned at £56, gross income £71. Patron, Lord Vernon; incumbent, the Rev. R. Errington. The register commences in 1698. Here is a Presbyterian Chapel in communion with the Church of Scotland. There is also a school with a house and garden for the master. The old castle of Widdrington was destroyed by fire about eighty years ago; and upon its site another edifice called the Castle, has been erected. Here is a station on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway.

HIGH AND LOW CHIBBURN are two farmsteads in this chapelry, distant about half a mile from each other, and three quarters of a mile north-east of Widdrington. DUNRIDGE is a small village on the sea coast one mile east of Widdrington. LINTON is a constablewick and hamlet, on the river Line, two and a half miles south of Widdrington.

CHARITY.—Sir George Warren left a rent charge of £2 per annum to be appropriated to the repairs of the chapel.

POST OFFICE, WIDDRINGTON, Matthew Bell, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive from Morpeth, at 1.30 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 2 p.m.

Bell Matthew, shopkeeper, shoemaker, and parish clerk	Urpeth Robert, joiner and shopkeeper
Edwards Rev. Matthew, (Presbyterian)	<b>Farmers</b>
Forster Isabella, blacksmith	Annett Henry Jacob
Forster Margaret, vict. <i>Vernon Arms</i>	Annett Jacob William
Forster Robert, butcher	Annett John
Heslop John, schoolmaster	Bell Richard and Jacob, High Chibburn
Lawson Margaret, shopkeeper	Brown Alice, West Steads
Muers John, keeper of the castle	Henderson John, Middle Steads
Potts Robert, shoemaker	Mather William, Hemscott Hill
Strong Henry, coal agent	Robson John (yeoman), Houndylee
	Stamp Richard, South Steads

### WOODHORN PARISH.

WOODHORN parish is bounded on the north by Widdrington chapelry, on the west by Bothal and Ulgham, on the south by Bedlingtonshire, and on the east by the German Ocean. It is about four and three-quarter miles in length, by two and a half in breadth, and comprises an area of 8,546 acres. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1,208; in 1811, 1,172; in 1821, 1,378; in 1831, 1,416; in 1841, 1,618; and in 1851, 1,598 souls. The soil of this district is generally fertile. The parish contains the chapelry of Newbiggin, and the townships of Cresswell, Ellington, Hurst, Linmouth, North Seaton, Woodhorn, and Woodhorn Demesne.

CRESSWELL is a township and village forming with the township of Ellington a district parish, since the year 1836. The township of Cresswell contains 1,078 acres, and its rateable value is £1,595 14s. Population in 1801, 183; in 1811, 194; in 1821, 303; in 1831, 251; in 1841, 253; and in 1851, 251 souls. It has been the property of the Cresswell family since the reign of King John. THE VILLAGE of Cresswell is situated on the sea-shore, nine miles north-east by east of Morpeth. THE CHURCH is a handsome edifice in the later English style of architecture. It was erected, in 1836, at a cost of £2,000, principally defrayed by A. J. Baker Cresswell, Esq., who has also endowed it with £100 per annum. The greater portion of the windows in this church are filled with stained glass: Rev. John E. Leeffe incumbent. In connexion with the church there are two schools, a "mixed school," situated in the township of Ellington, and a female school near the church, which is supported by Mrs. Cresswell. THE PARSONAGE, a neat building in the same style as the church, is situated at Ellington. CRESSWELL HALL is a fine structure in the Grecian style of architecture, erected in 1829, from the designs of Mr. John Shaw, of London. It is situated on an eminence near the village and about half a mile from the sea.

Cresswell A. J. Baker, Esq. Cresswell Hall	Muckle Thomas, land steward, Farm House
Cook Elizabeth, land proprietor, Bleakmoor House	Robson John, gardener
Henderson Edward, vict. <i>Cresswell Arms</i>	Rutledge Mary, shopkeeper
Lawson Miss Barbara	Smith John, stonemason
Leech Hannah E. schoolmistress	Taylor Saml. gamekeeper, Cresswell Cottage
Mills John, beer retailer	Wilkinson John, woodkeeper, Cresswell Lodge

ELLINGTON township and village, contains 2,189 acres, the property of A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., and its rateable value is £2,429 10s. The population in 1801, was 230; in 1811, 214; in 1821, 255; in 1831, 270; in 1841, 286; and in 1851, 268 souls. THE VILLAGE of Cresswell is situated on the north bank of the river Line, over which there is a good stone bridge.

POST OFFICE, ELLINGTON.—Isabella Oliver, *postmistress*. Letters arrive here, from Morpeth, at 11-40 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 1-20 p.m.

Adams William, schoolmaster  
Allison Peter, miller and farmer  
Bell Thomas, farmer, East Moor  
Bell William, farmer, High Thorn  
Gutters Catherine, vict. *Plough*  
Hallowell Thomas, joiner and cartwright  
Johnson Thomas, blacksmith  
Leefe Rev. John E. incumbent, Parsonage  
Oliver Isabella, *postmistress*

Oliver J. & W. tailors and drapers  
Shanks John, vict. & shoemaker, *Sun Inn*  
Stephenson John, shopkeeper  
Stoker James, cattle dealer and farmer  
Taylor Robert, stonemason  
Willis Joseph, farmer, West Moor  
Wood Jacob, farmer, Hagg House  
Wray Thomas, shopkeeper & shoemaker

HURST is a township and hamlet, the property of the Duke of Portland. The township contains 395 acres, and its rateable value is £543 3s. 4d. It contained in 1801, 50; in 1811, 44; in 1821, 42; in 1831, 39; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 43 inhabitants. THE HAMLET of Hurst is situated six miles east by north of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are George Crozier, The Hurst; William Elliott, North Hurst; and William Rowell, Low Hurst.

LINMOUTH is a township and hamlet, the property of J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq., J.P. The area of the township is 315 acres, and its rateable value £372 10s. 8d. Population in 1801, 12; in 1811, 24; in 1821, 22; in 1831, 23; in 1841, 31; and in 1851, 38 souls. THE HAMLET of Linmouth is situated, as its name implies, at the junction of the river Line with the sea, seven and a half miles E.N.E. of Morpeth. The principal resident is Joseph Hall, farmer.

NEWBIGGIN is a chapelry and village in this parish, comprising 400 acres, of which the rateable value is £908 10s. The population in 1801, was 398; in 1811, 396; in 1821, 434; in 1831, 519; in 1841, 666; and in 1851, 717 souls. THE VILLAGE of Newbiggin is situated on the sea shore, one mile south-east of Woodhorn; it has long been a favourite bathing place, and the principal inn possesses warm, cold, and shower baths. THE CHAPEL of EASE, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was rebuilt in 1846, by voluntary subscriptions, William Watson, Esq., being the principal contributor. It is a neat structure, with a tower and spire, and occupies a good position near the sea cliff at the east end of the village.

POST OFFICE, NEWBIGGIN—William Wilson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here from Morpeth, at 12 noon, and are despatched thereto at 1 p.m.

Allen Thomas, stonemason  
Allen William, stonemason & shopkeeper  
Bell William, boot and shoemaker  
Brown James, vict. and fishmonger, *Coble Inn*  
Brown Jane, shopkeeper

Brown Nicholas, fishmonger  
Brown Stephenson, shoemaker  
Brown William, druggist, grocer, stationer and lending library  
Common John, butcher  
Charlton Elizabeth, schoolmistress

Cooper Matthew, fishmonger	Potts Elizabeth, dressmaker
Cowell Jane, vict. <i>Queen's Head</i>	Potts George Foster, vict. & bath owner, <i>Old Ship Inn</i>
Dodds Thomas, mail car to Morpeth	Rankin Leonard, saddler
Dant William, gentleman	Reid J. C. surgeon & M.D. Brewery House
Dawson Mary, day school	Russell George, fishmonger
Downie George, tailor, draper, and grocer	Richardson Robert, stonemason
Downie John, tailor and draper	Shanks Eleanor, vict. <i>King's Head</i>
Evans Mrs. Isabella	Stephenson Nicholas, brewer and malster
Gibson John, shopkeeper	Stoker Peter, gentleman
Grace William, land agent	Stubbs Mr. Edward
Heslop John, draper and grocer	Smith Francis, gentleman
Heslop Robert, butcher and farmer	Smith Rev. Mr. curate
Henderson John, vict. and fishmonger, <i>Victoria Inn</i>	Taylor John, shopkeeper & stonemason
Hilby Frederick, surgeon	Taylor Joseph, stonemason
Hindhaugh William, miller	Taylor Thomas, stonemason
Hudson & Boston, fishmongers & preservers	Thompson Robert, blacksmith
Jobling Thos., vict. & fishmonger, <i>Masons' Arms</i>	Thornton Ann, milliner and dressmaker
Johnson Mrs. Jane	Watson William, fishmonger
Lawson Joseph, house carpenter	Welch Jane, shopkeeper
Lockie John, shoemaker	Walker Rev. John
Mills Isabella, shopkeeper	Wilkie Thomas, draper
Mitchinson John, schoolmaster	Wilkinson Matthew, joiner
Oram John, joiner	Yate John, schoolmaster

CARRIER to Morpeth and Newcastle, Francis Rochester.

NORTH SEATON, a township and village, the property of William Watson, Esq., contains 121 acres, and its rateable value is £1,947 10s. Population in 1801, 182; in 1811, 150; in 1821, 159; in 1831, 150; in 1841, 157; and in 1851, 146 souls. THE VILLAGE of North Seaton is situated six and a half miles east of Morpeth. North Seaton Hall, the residence of William Watson, Esq., is a neat mansion, beautifully situated near the village.

Fairington Charles, shopkeeper  
 Sadler Robert, steward  
 Soulsby William, vict. & tailor, *Swan Inn*  
 Turner John, gamekeeper  
 Watson William, Esq. The Hall

#### Farmers

Dunn Robinson  
 English Thomas, Moorhouse  
 Jewett Ann, Lane End  
 Redhead Gabriel, Spital House

WOODHORN is a township and village, giving name to the parish in which it is situated. The area of the township is 2,558 acres, and its rateable value is £2,305 10s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 143; in 1811, 136; in 1821, 155; in 1831, 155; in 1841, 168; and in 1851, 131 souls. THE VILLAGE of Woodhorn is situated seven and a quarter miles east by north of Morpeth. THE CHURCH, an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1843, and is now a neat substantial edifice. The registers of the parish commence in 1605. The living, a vicarage with the curacy of Newbiggin, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Morpeth, is valued in the Liber Regis at £21 15s. 7½d., gross income, £535. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Richard Shipperdson.

CHARITIES.—Viscountess Bulkeley, who died in 1826, gave to the arch-deacon of Northumberland, and the vicar of Woodhorn, £500 on trust, to place the same out on government security, and to apply the produce for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Woodhorn, in such manner as they should think most beneficial. The sum of £500 was invested in the purchase of £642 1s. 1d. three per cent consols, and the dividends amounting to £19 5s. 2d. per annum, are distributed yearly, about Christmas, among the poor persons of the parish, including the chapelries of Widdrington and Newbiggin. Dr. Triplett left £5 for binding apprentice one or more poor children, boys or girls, born in this parish, to such trades as the trustees of the charity should think fit. Nothing has been paid to the parish on account of this charity since 1826. George Forster, in 1797 bequeathed the sum of £1,200 for the establishment of a free school, for the education of fifteen boys and ten girls, of the poor inhabitants of the parish of Woodhorn, and chapelry of Newbiggin, the said sum to be laid out by his executors on a freehold property, to be by them conveyed to the Vicar of Woodhorn and Stephen Watson, Esq., his heirs, &c. ; and he directed that after payment of the schoolmaster's salary, and providing the children with clothing, £2 2s. yearly should be paid to the Newcastle Infirmary. During the lives of the two executors, and for a short time afterwards, £25 a year was paid to a schoolmaster at Woodhorn, and some children were supplied with articles of clothing. About the year 1815, the payments were discontinued, on the ground that the bequest was void under the statute of 9 Geo. II., c. 36.

Brown John and Henry, farmers, Woodhorn Moor  
 Brown William, farmer  
 Coxon Mary, shopkeeper  
 Egdell James, farmer, East Farm  
 Egdell Robert, farmer and butcher, Glebe Farm  
 Gibson Thomas, vict. *Plough*  
 Hindhaugh Richard, miller (R. and W. Hindhaugh), Woodhorn Mill

Hall Joseph, farmer, Linmouth  
 Pyle Henry, blacksmith  
 Robson Thomas, woodman  
 Shipperdon Rev. Thomas Richard, M.A. incumbent  
 Shotton Thomas, joiner and cartwright  
 Stubbs Henry, farmer  
 Watson Bartholomew, blacksmith  
 Watson Robert, tailor  
 Wilson Joseph, farmer, Moorhouse

WOODHORN DEMESNE is a township in this parish, situated a short distance S.S.E. of the village of Woodhorn. Its area is 311 acres, and the rateable value £560. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 10; in 1811, 14; in 1821, 8; in 1831, 9; in 1841, 15; and in 1851, 4 souls. It is the property of A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq.

## MORPETH WARD.—WEST DIVISION.

### BOLAM PARISH.

BOLAM parish comprises the townships of Trewick, in the western division of Castle Ward; the townships of Bolam, Bolam Vicarage, and Galiow Hill, in the western division of Morpeth Ward; and the townships of Belsay, Bradford, Harnham, and Shortflatt, in the north-eastern division of Tindale

Ward. It is bounded on the north by Hartburn, on the west by Kirkwhelpington, on the south by Stamfordham, and on the east by Meldon and Whalton parishes. The area of this parish is 7,336 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 434; in 1811, 632; in 1821, 651; in 1831, 608; in 1841, 603; and in 1851, 634 souls. It is very fertile, and contains both coal and limestone.

BELSAY is a township and village in the above parish, though locally situated in the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward. It contains 2,516 acres, and its rateable value is £2,074. The population in 1801, was 189; in 1811, 327; in 1821, 327; in 1831, 334; in 1841, 312; and in 1851, 330 souls. Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., is the sole proprietor and lord of the manor. The manor of Belsay was possessed by Sir John Middleton, in the reign of Edward II. This Sir John Middleton, in conjunction with Walter Selby, and Sir Gilbert Middleton, in 1317, resisted the royal authority, and took possession of the northern castles, except those of Norham, Bambrough, and Alnwick. During their rebellion they intercepted, between Rushyford and Ferryhill, about six leagues from Darlington, the two Cardinals Joscelin d'Ossat, and Luca di Fieschi, the legates of Pope John XXII., who had been sent to England, to endeavour to terminate the war between England and Scotland. The Cardinals lost all their property, but were allowed to go forward, while the knights and others who escorted them were retained in captivity, till they had paid exorbitant ransoms. In consequence of this daring offence, the estates of Sir John de Middleton were confiscated, and, in 1319, were granted to John de Cromwell and Thomas de Bambrough; but upon the demise of the former, they were transferred to Sir John de Striveling, a celebrated commander, in the reign of Edward III., who was summoned to parliament among the barons, in 1343. The manor was afterwards restored to the Middleton family, by the marriage of the daughter and heiress of Sir John de Striveling, to a descendant of the above mentioned John de Middleton. These were succeeded by their son, Sir John de Middleton, whose descendant, Sir William de Middleton, was created a baronet in 1662. He died in 1690, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who died in 1721, when the family honours devolved upon his son, Sir William, who dying without issue in 1777, was succeeded by his brother, Sir John Lambert Middleton, who thus became the fourth baronet. On his demise the honours and estates were inherited by his son, Sir William, who for many years represented Northumberland in parliament; he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, who changed his name from Middleton to Monck, in 1799, pursuant to the will of his maternal grandfather. He was High Sheriff of Northumberland, in 1801, and represented the county in parliament, in 1812 and 1818.

THE VILLAGE of Belsay is situated about ten miles W.S.W. of Morpeth. The ancient castle of Belsay, some ruins of which still remain, occupies an elevated situation, and was enlarged and repaired by Sir Charles Middleton, in the early part of the 17th century. A portion of it forms a dwelling for the land-steward. BELSAY HALL, the seat of Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart., is

a splendid edifice in the Grecian style, situated a short distance east of the old castle. The village consists of the "Arcade," a very handsome row of cottages, with a piazza in front, some other houses, and a school.

BELSAY GUIDE POST is a hamlet in this township, half a mile east of Belsay.

HETCHESTER LAW is also a hamlet in this township, situated three miles south by east of Bolam.

POST OFFICE, BELSAY, James Dixon, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 11 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 7 p.m.

Anderson Robert, shoemaker  
 Brodie Robert, shopkeeper  
 Creighton Hugh, painter  
 Dixon James, tailor  
 Gilhespy James, blacksmith  
 Hall William, toiler  
 Harrison Thomas, innkeeper  
 Jobling John, agent, Belsay Castle  
 Mc Vennie Robert, road surveyor  
 Monck Sir Charles Miles Lambert, Bart.  
 Belsay Hall  
 Rutherford Robert, lime-burner

Sinclair James, shopkeeper  
 Snowball Cuthbert, saddler & ironmonger  
 Thompson Joseph, schoolmaster  
 Watson Michael, joiner

#### Farmers

Charlton Edward, Belsay Barns  
 Hall Henry, West Belsay  
 Harrison Thomas, Dean House  
 Muse John, Belsay Bank Foot  
 Robson William, Red House  
 Short Thomas, Hetchester Law

BOLAM, a township and village in the parish of the same name, contains 1,119 acres, the property of Lord Decies. Its population in 1801, was 35; in 1811, 46; in 1821, 55; in 1831, 67; in 1841, 66; and in 1851, 86 souls. The manor of Bolam was granted to Gilbert de Bolam by King John, but we find it held, in the reign of John's successor, by a son of Walter de Bolam, and John and James Calcey, and subsequently a mediety of it was possessed by the Raymes family. It was afterwards transferred to the Horsleys, and from them it passed by marriage to the Beresfords, in which family it still remains.

THE VILLAGE of Bolam is situated on a gentle declivity about nine miles west by south of Morpeth. THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient Gothic structure, the register of which commences in 1661. It consists of a chancel, nave, south aisle and tower, and contains the figure of a knight-templar supposed to be the effigy of Sir Walter de Bolam, as also a monument to the memory of Charles Middleton, Esq., of Belsay, who died in 1628. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Morpeth, is valued in the Liber Regis at £6 13s. 4d; gross income £240. The patronage is vested in the Crown. Rev. Septimus Meggison, B. A., vicar. Near the village are vestiges of an entrenchment, the origin of which is very doubtful; and on Bolam Moor is a tumulus of earth, between two large upright stones. BOLAM HALL is a neat mansion beautifully situated, and adjoining it there is a fine lake. It is occasionally the residence of Lord Decies.

DIRECTORY.—Lord Decies, Bolam Hall; Matthew Hall, farmer, Bolam White House; Robert Hall, farmer, Low House; John Harle, blacksmith, West House; William Hunter, joiner and cartwright, West House; William Rotchester, farmer, West House.

BOLAM VICARAGE is a township containing 130 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 30; in 1811, 16; in 1821, 14; in 1831, 17; in 1841, 17; and in 1851, 14 souls. It consists entirely of the glebe land, which extends from the east side of the church.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Septimus Meggison, B.A., vicar, Vicarage; Robert Davidson, mason and parish clerk; and Robert Wallace, farmer.

BRADFORD is a township and hamlet in the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward, and parish of Bolam, containing 1,033 acres, the property of Sir C. M. L. Monck, who is also lord of the manor. The rateable value is £523, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 53; in 1811, 48; in 1821, 48; in 1831, 32; in 1841, 38; and in 1851, 29 souls. THE HAMLET of Bradford is situated on the south side of the Blyth-water rivulet, two and a half miles south-west of Bolam.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Joseph Charlton, John McKay, and William Robson.

GALLOW HILL is a township and hamlet in the above parish, but locally situated in the west division of Castle Ward. It derives its name from having been in ancient times the place of execution for the Bolam barony. The township contains 603 acres, the property of Lord Decies, who is also the lord of the manor. Its population in 1801, was 43; in 1811, 61; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 33; in 1841, 41; and in 1851, 46 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £9 16s. 6d. to the vicar of Bolam, and £62 1s. 4d. to the impropiators. THE HAMLET of Gallowhill is situated about eight and a half miles west by south of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—William Brewis, Henry Pye, and John Shanks, farmers.

HARNHAM is a township and small village in Bolam parish, and the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward. It contains 679 acres, and Thomas and Joseph Edward Leighton are the principal proprietors. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 46; in 1811, 56; in 1821, 61; in 1831, 73; in 1841, 75; and in 1851, 77 souls. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £18 11s. 2d. impropriate, and £10 3s. 5d. vicarial. THE VILLAGE of Harnham is situated one mile and a half south-west of Bolam, and ten miles W.S.W. of Morpeth, on the summit of a stupendous crag, which was in ancient times crowned by a small fort. Bernard de Bebington held this estate *in capite* in the year 1272, and we find it held by his descendant, Colonel Philip de Babington. in the reign of Charles II., when Catherine his wife, having died while under sentence of excommunication for contempt of ecclesiastical censure, was refused Christian burial, and was interred in a vault cut out of the solid rock, where, in 1760, most of the lead coffin and some of the bones were remaining. Speaking of Harnham, Wallis observes "It stands on an eminence, and has been a place of great strength and security, a range of perpendicular rocks of rag-stone on one side, and a morass on the other, the entrance is by a narrow declivity to the north, which, in the memory of some persons now living, had an iron gate. The manor house is on the south-west corner of the precipice."

SANDYFORD is a hamlet in this township, situate one mile and a half north of Harnham.

DIRECTORY.—John Hunter, blacksmith; Joseph E. Leighton, yeoman; Thomas Leighton, yeoman; Joseph Stott, cartwright; Mr. Mark Wanless; and James Young, shoemaker.

SHORTFLATT is a township and hamlet in the above parish, but locally situated in the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward. It contains 511 acres, the property of F. D. Dent, Esq., and its population in 1801, was 20; in 1811, 32; in 1821, 22; in 1831, 22; in 1841, 33; and in 1851, 30 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £10 19s. 6d. due to the vicar of Bolam, and £11 5s. 6d. to the improPRIATORS. Shortflatt was for a long period the property of the Raymes family, from whom it passed to the Fenwicks, and subsequently to the present proprietor. THE HAMLET of Shortflatt is situated about nine and three-quarter miles W.S.W. of Morpeth. The principal resident is Matthew Hall, farmer.

TREWICK is a township and hamlet in the western division of Castle Ward, and parish of Bolam, the property of Sir C. L. M. Monck, Bart. It contains 745 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 18; in 1811, 46; in 1821, 50; in 1831, 30; in 1841, 21; and in 1851, 22 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £61 18s. 11d. due to the improPRIATORS, and £9 9s. 6d. to the vicar of Bolam. THE HAMLET of Trewick is situated on the north side of the river Blyth, eight miles south-west by west of Morpeth.

## HARTBURN PARISH.

HARTBURN, a parish partly in the west division of Morpeth Ward, and partly in the east division of Tindale Ward, is a very large district comprising twenty-four townships, whose united area is 25,778 acres, and has for its boundaries the parishes of Bolam, Kirkwhelpington, Meldon, Mitford, Nether Witton, and Rothbury. Population in 1801, 1,340; in 1811, 1,430; in 1821, 1,474; in 1831, 1,440; in 1841, 1,322; and in 1851, 1,506 souls. The greater portion of this extensive district is fertile, luxuriant, and picturesque, abounding with excellent limestone, while the townships of Harwood and Green Leighton consist principally of bleak moor lands. Coal and lead are found in this parish.

ANGERTON (HIGH) is a township and hamlet, the property of J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq. The area of the township is 1,232 acres, and the rateable value £1,342. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 111; in 1811, 89; in 1821, 87; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 75; and in 1851, 125 souls. Here is a good colliery. THE HAMLET of High Angerton is about seven miles west of Morpeth. ANGERTON HALL, the residence of J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq., is a handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style, erected from designs by Mr. Dobson of Newcastle, and is situated on a gentle eminence a little north of the river Wansbeck.

Atkinson J. H. H. Esq. Angerton Hall  
 Dickinson James, brick and tile maker  
 Gibson Thomas, vict. and joiner, *Bee Hive*  
 Hall Alexander, gardener  
 Rogerson William, blacksmith

**Farmers**

Anderson Richard and George, Broom House  
 Bewick Robert, Glebe Farm  
 Crawford Ralph, Marlish  
 Ramsey Matthew, Angerton Moor

ANGERTON (Low) is a township and hamlet, the property of J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq. The township contains 1,040 acres, and the rateable value is £1,201. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 88; in 1811, 112; in 1821, 75; in 1831, 55; in 1841, 64; and in 1851, 52 souls. THE HAMLET of Low Angerton is seven and a half miles west by south of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—Richard Brewis, farmer, Low Angerton; William Brewis, farmer, Old Mill; Mr. Thomas Hall, Angerton House; Matthew F. Lamb, Steads Farm; and William Lumsdon, East Farm.

CAMBO is a township and village in this parish, but locally situated in the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward. The township contains an area of 630 acres, and its rateable value is £483. Population in 1801, 87; in 1811, 111; in 1821, 101; in 1831, 108; in 1841, 99; and in 1851, 106 souls. Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Esq., is lord of the manor and sole proprietor. THE VILLAGE of Cambo occupies a pleasant situation about eleven and a quarter miles west by north of Morpeth, and from its name many suppose it to have been originally a camp or fort. Here is a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a handsome stone structure in the Gothic style, erected by subscription in 1841, at a cost of £1,250 3s. 4d. The site of the chapel is on a beautiful elevation called the Foot Hill, just to the north-east side of Cambo, and overlooking the country as far as Simonside on the north, the German Ocean on the east, and a great extent into the county of Durham on the south. Till the beginning of the seventeenth century divine service was constantly performed in an ancient chapel in the same field as the new edifice. The living, a perpetual curacy valued at about £70 per annum, is in the gift of the vicar of Hartburn, and incumbency of the Rev. John Wilkinson, B.A. There is a good school here, which was rebuilt, in 1831, by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., who guarantees a certain fixed salary to the teacher. There is a library containing about 1,400 volumes attached to the school.

POST OFFICE, CAMBO.—John Brown, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 1-30 p.m., and are despatched at 5-30 p.m.

Arthur Mrs. Tryphena  
 Aynsley Mark, steward  
 CAMBO SCHOOL, John Brown and Alice  
 Arkle, teachers  
 Coulson Abigail & Elizabeth, dressmakers  
 Dagg Matthew, builder  
 Gibson John, saddler  
 Gow Thomas, land agent  
 Handyside John, tailor and shopkeeper

Hepple George and Joseph, joiners  
 Howison James, surgeon  
 Lambert Matthew, joiner  
 Sadler Henry, blacksmith  
 Snowden Ralph, shoemaker  
 Wilkinson Rev. John, B.A.

**Farmers**

Hepple Robert  
 Rutherford Robert

CORRIDGE, a township in the above parish, is situated about nine miles west by south of Morpeth. It contains 329 acres, the property of John

Robson, Esq., and E. Kielder, Esq., and its rateable value is £400. The population in 1801, was 23, in 1811, 31; in 1821, 27; in 1831, 23; in 1841, 21; and in 1851, 25 souls. This township contains one farm, which is occupied by Mr. John Wardle, farmer.

DEANHAM is a township and hamlet in this parish, and north-eastern division of Tindale Ward, the property of Lord Decies, who is also lord of the manor. The area of the township is 740 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 36; in 1811, 68; in 1821, 53; in 1831, 46; in 1841, 43; and in 1851, 30 souls. Its rateable value is £811. THE HAMLET of Deanham is situated ten and a half miles west by south of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—James Cuthbert, joiner; and the farmers are Forster Charlton, New Deanham; John and William Fenwick; and William Gallon and Sons.

FAIRNLEY is another township in the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward, belonging to Hartburn parish. It is situated about six miles E. S. E. of Elsdon, and the same distance north-west of Hartburn. The rateable value is £145 4s. 0d., and it comprises 203 acres, the property of Sir W. Trevelyan, who also possesses the manorial rights. Its population in 1801, was 15; in 1811, 8; in 1821, 16; in 1831, 15; in 1841, 12; and in 1851, 20 souls. Thomas Hall and Sons, farmers, are the principal residents.

GREEN LEIGHTON is also a township in this parish and north-eastern division of Tindale Ward. It comprises 1,572 acres, and it contained in 1801, 39; in 1811, 41; in 1821, 37; in 1831, 20; in 1841, 13; and in 1851, 25 inhabitants. The principal proprietor is Sir W. C. Trevelyan who is also lord of the manor; and the rateable value is £546. The principal inhabitants are John Thompson, lime burner; and Robert Thornton, farmer.

HARTBURN, a township and small village in the parish of the same name, is the property of Greenwich Hospital. The township contains 86 acres, and its rateable value is £104. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 25; in 1811, 16; in 1821, 23; in 1831, 17; in 1841, 30; and in 1851, 40 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Hartburn is situated seven and a half miles west by north of Morpeth, on the west side of the beautiful glen and rivulet from which it derives its name. This burn, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge, rises at Otter-caps, eight miles W. N. W. of Hartburn, and falls into the Wansbeck, about one mile and a half E. S. E. of this village. THE PARISH CHURCH is an ancient structure, consisting of a large square tower, and a chancel, nave, and aisles. Its register commences in the year 1678. The living is a vicarage with the curacy of Nether Witton attached, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Morpeth, valued in the Liber Regis, at £20 0s. 10d.; gross income £520. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. Richard Croft, M.A. There is a school here, the master of which receives the interest of £90 for teaching four poor children. Of the above £86 Mr. John Arthur bequeathed £50 in 1802, and the remaining £36 were left by Mr. John Green, in 1824.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Richard Croft, M.A., vicar; Henry Barrister, schoolmaster; and Robert Sisterson, road surveyor, Rothley Saw Mills.

HARTBURN GRANGE, a township in the above parish, is situated about two miles west of Hartburn. It contains 1,157 acres, the property of Greenwich Hospital, and the rateable value is £664 16s. Its population in 1801, was 54; in 1811, 68; in 1821, 68; in 1831, 66; in 1841, 50; and in 1851, 59 souls. This township comprises three farms; and the farmers are Joseph Patterson, Greenside; Samuel Brewis, and Hannah Brewis, Hartburn Moor.

HARTINGTON is a township and hamlet in Hartburn parish, but locally situated in the north-east division of Tindale Ward. It contains 1,935 acres, and its rateable value is £714. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 57; in 1811, 54; in 1821, 55; in 1831, 66; in 1841, 72; and in 1851, 68 souls. Principal landowner, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. There is a tile works carried on in this township. THE HAMLET of Hartington is situated about seven miles E.S.E. of Elsdon.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Oliver, blacksmith; and the farmers are Robert Dunn, Thomas Murray, and Francis and William Potts.

HARTINGTON HALL, an adjacent township to the above, is included in the same parish, and same division of Tindale Ward. It comprises 1,005 acres, the property of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., and its rateable value is £567. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 36; in 1811, 37; in 1821, 45; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 51 souls. Robert Forster, Hartington Hall, is the principal resident,

HARWOOD, a township in the north eastern division of Tindale Ward, and parish of Hartburn, contains 3,795 acres, the property of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., and consists principally of uncultivated moorland. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 34; in 1811, 36; in 1821, 39; in 1831, 47; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 48 souls. The rateable value is £605. The remains of a Roman camp are still visible in this township, near the residence of Mr. John Thornton. The principal residents are John Aynsley; and John Thornton, Harwood.

HIGHLAWS township is situated eight and a half miles west by south of Morpeth, and contains 295 acres, the property of John Robson, Esq. Its population in 1801, was 16; in 1811, 26; in 1821, 27; in 1831, 18; in 1841, 16; and in 1851, 7 souls. The rateable value is £243. This township consists of one farm, which is occupied by Mr. Edward Lamb, farmer.

LONGWHITTON is a township and village, the property of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. The township contains 2,247 acres, and its rateable value is £1,422. The population in 1801, was 124; in 1811, 143; in 1821, 149; in 1831, 143; in 1841, 135; and in 1851, 149 souls. There is a colliery in this township worked by Messrs. Blackett and Davison. In the Hartburn Dean, in this township, three medicinal springs issue from a high ridge of whinstone rock, and are said to be of much utility in cases of scurvy, agues, and diseases of the eye. THE VILLAGE of Longwhitton is situated

ten miles W.N.W. of Morpeth; and at its eastern end is LONGWHITTON HALL, the seat of Edward Spencer Trevelyan, Esq.

Blackett John, tailor & draper, shopkeeper,  
and colliery owner  
Greason William, joiner and cartwright  
Richardson William, blacksmith  
Trevelyan Edwd. Spencer Esq. The Hall

## Farmers

Bell Thomas  
Bewick George, South Whitton  
Dixon George, Dean  
Liddell Joseph, Whitton Stone  
Patterson John, Hill End

MIDDLETON (NORTH) is a township and village containing, with Todrige township, an area of 1,128 acres. It is the property of Robert Coull, Esq., and Miss Bell, and its rateable value is £1,413 10s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 88; in 1811, 63; in 1821, 75; in 1831, 108; in 1841, 92; and in 1851, 104 souls. THE VILLAGE of North Middleton is nine miles west of Morpeth, and possesses a small Chapel, belonging to the United Secession Church of Scotland, erected, in 1815, on a site given by William Coull, Esq. Rev. James Robertson is the present minister. NORTH MIDDLETON HALL, the seat of Robert Coull, Esq., is delightfully situated on the north side of the Wansbeck.

Coull Robert, Esq. The Hall  
Davidson William, farmer and miller  
Dixon Thomas, vict. *Three Horse Shoes*  
Hall Robert, land steward

Lamb James, shopkeeper  
Robertson Rev. James (Presbyterian)  
Robertson Andrew farmer

CARRIER.—John Turner, to Morpeth on Wednesdays, and Newcastle on Saturdays.

MIDDLETON (SOUTH) is a township on the south side of the river Wansbeck, eighteen miles north-west by west of Newcastle. It contains 609 acres, the property of J. H. H. Atkinson, Esq., and its rateable value is £490. The population in 1801, was 17; in 1811, 27; in 1821, 31; in 1831, 33; in 1841, 19; and in 1851, 23 souls.

DIRECTORY.—Lancelot Robson, farmer, East Farm; and William Robson, farmer, West Farm.

ROTHLEY, a township and village in Hartburn parish, contains 2,720 acres, and its rateable value is £1,148. Its population in 1801, was 160; in 1811, 144; in 1821, 150; in 1831, 138; in 1841, 143; and in 1851, 141 souls. The sole landowner is Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., lord of the manor. THE VILLAGE of Rothley is situated ten miles west by north of Morpeth. A little to the north of the village, on the summit of a lofty crag, is situated Rothley Castle, an ornamental building, erected by Sir W. C. Blackett. It stands in a spacious park; and when viewed from a distance, has every appearance of an old baronial mansion. During the border "raids," Rothley served as a depôt for the reception of cattle.

Brody Matthew, tailor  
Lambton Margaret, shopkeeper  
Lambton Mary, shopkeeper  
Thornton James, shoemaker

## Farmers

Hindmarsh Thomas  
Lamb Joseph, and miller, Rothley Mill  
Mather John, Rothley Shields  
Thornton Richard, Duncan Ridge

SHAFTOE (EAST) is a township in this parish, but locally situated in the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward, seventeen miles north-west from Newcastle. It contains 602 acres, the property of Lord Decies, who is also lord of the manor. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 36 ; in 1811, 28 ; in 1821, 35 ; in 1831, 41 ; in 1841, 38 ; and in 1851, 30 souls. Shaftoe was in ancient times the property of a family which assumed the local name. Behind the Old Hall is a lofty and fertile eminence called Shaftoe Crag ; and near to this is a large natural cave, capable of seating forty persons.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Samuel Brewis, John Gledston, and James and Thomas Lumsdon.

SHAFTOE (WEST) is an adjacent township to the above, and is also the property of the same proprietor. It contains 489 acres, and its population in 1801, was 40 ; in 1811, 40 ; in 1821, 54 ; in 1831, 68 ; in 1841, 31 ; and in 1851, 36 souls. This township was formerly the property of the Aynsley family.

DIRECTORY.—John Lumsdon, farmer, West Shaftoe ; and Joseph Vardy, surgeon, Shaftoe Moor.

THORNTON (EAST) is a township situated six miles west by north of Morpeth. Its area is 1,026 acres, and its rateable value £699. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 58 ; in 1811, 40 ; in 1821, 61 ; in 1831, 59 ; in 1841, 51 ; and in 1851, 76 souls. This township includes the village of Meldon-Park-Corner, and is the property of John Cookson, Esq., of Meldon Hall.

Hindmarsh James, tailor, draper, and shopkeeper	Rear William, blacksmith
Lawton Ann, shopkeeper	<b>Farmers</b>
Mitchell George, vict. <i>Fox and Hounds</i>	Howey William, Needless Hall
	Swan William, Needless Hall Moor

THORNTON WEST is a township and hamlet containing 1,047 acres, the property of Messrs. Trevelyan and Witham, and its rateable value is £983. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 21 ; in 1811, 36 ; in 1821, 43 ; in 1831, 53 ; in 1841, 58 ; and in 1851, 75 souls. THE HAMLET of West Thornton is situated on an eminence, which is supposed to have been the site of a Roman castellum, seven miles west by north of Morpeth. It is said that in 1717, there were vestiges of a considerable town here, intersected by a military road ; but they have all disappeared.

DIRECTORY.—Messrs. John and Frederick Swan, farmers and graziers, Thornton House.

TODRIDGE township is situated three miles W.S.W. of Hartburn. Its area is returned with that of North Middleton, and the rateable value is £65. Its population in 1801, was 4 ; in 1811, 10 ; in 1821, 8 ; in 1831, 4 ; in 1841, 6 ; in 1851, 5 souls. Sole proprietor, Robert Coull, Esq. ; and Thomas Shanks, farmer, is the principal resident.

WALLINGTON is a township and hamlet, in the north-eastern division of Tindale Ward and parish of Hartburn. It comprises 1,781 acres, and con-

tained in 1801, 161 ; in 1811, 192 ; in 1821, 205 ; in 1831, 193 ; in 1841, 167 ; and in 1851, 204 inhabitants. The rateable value is £1,069 The manor of Wallington was held under the Bolbeck barony, from 1326 to 1365, by John Grey, better known by the name of John de Wallington, upon whose death the estates and honours of the family devolved upon his daughter, at whose demise Wallington became the property of Sir John Fenwick, of Fenwick Tower, who had married her youngest daughter, and co-heiress. It remained in the Fenwick family for many ages, but was purchased, about the beginning of the 18th century, by Sir William Blackett, Bart., upon whose death the whole of his large possessions became the property of Elizabeth Ord, his natural daughter, upon her marriage with Walter Calverley, his nephew, who, in conformity with his uncle's will, assumed the name and arms of Blackett. He represented Newcastle in parliament for the space of forty years ; and in 1734 erected the edifice on the south side of St. Nicholas's Church in that town, for the reception of the library, which had been bequeathed to the inhabitants of Newcastle by Dr. Tomlinson. He was remarkable for his many acts of benevolence ; and Blackett's Hospital in Newcastle, will long cause his name to be remembered. He died without issue in 1777, when Wallington estate was inherited by his sister Julia, who married Sir George Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecomb, near Taunton, Somersetshire, and after her death it became the property of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., who died in 1828, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. It is now the property of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. THE HAMLET of Wallington is situated eleven and a quarter miles west of Morpeth. WALLINGTON HALL, the seat and property of the lord of the manor, is an elegant and extensive stone structure, occupying a beautiful situation on a gentle eminence, surrounded by thick groves of luxuriant forest trees. The Wansbeck runs eastwards through the lawn, and is crossed by a fine-stone bridge, with three arches and open battlements. The gardens are tastefully laid out, and every surrounding object is so happily arranged as to form a scene beautifully romantic.

Anderson Robert, tailor, Close Houses  
 Arkle James, tea dealer, Scotch Gap  
 Codling Henry, joiner, Dove Cot  
 Hedley Anthony, gardener, Wallington  
 Portico  
 Simpson Mr. George, Newbiggan  
 Trevelyan Sir Walter Calverley, Bart. Wal-  
 lington Hall

Young Matthew, boot & shoemaker, Close  
 Houses

**Farmers**

Aynsley William, Newhouses  
 Brown Thomas, Elfhills  
 Davison Joseph, Newbiggan  
 Richardson George, Brown House  
 Snowball John and James, Price Hall  
 Wanlace George

WHITRIDGE township is situated three miles north-west of Hartburn, and is the property of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. The rateable value is £96, and its population in 1801, was 10 ; in 1811, 10 ; in 1821, 10 ; in 1831, 11 ; in 1841, 9 ; and in 1851, 7 souls. The principal resident is Robert Snowden, farmer.

## HEBRON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

HEBRON is a parochial chapelry, comprising the townships of Causey Park, Cockle Park, Earsdon, Earsdon Forest, Fenrother, Hebron and Shield Hill, and Tritlington. It is bounded by the chapelries and parishes of Felton, Warkworth, Widdrington, Ulgham, Bothal, Mitford, and Longhorsley, and comprises an area of 7,696 statute acres. Its population in 1801, was 539; in 1811, 525; in 1821, 564; in 1831, 564; in 1841, 633; and in 1851, 618 souls. Hebron possesses a rich clayey soil, well adapted for pasturage or tillage.

CAUSEY PARK is a township, situated six and a half miles north by west of Morpeth. It contains 1,117 acres, the property of John Hogg, Esq., of Hazon, and the rateable value is £795. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 107; in 1811, 92; in 1821, 88; in 1831, 98; in 1841, 116; and in 1851, 93 souls. This was formerly one of the manors of the barony of Bothal, of which it was held by a junior branch of the Ogle family, but the township having been in chancery for many years, it was sold in 1854, by an order of that court, and was purchased by John Hogg, Esq., above-mentioned, for the sum of £21,700. CAUSEY PARK SCHOOL.—Henry Ogle by his will, bearing date 16th December, 1760, devised property and a rent charge of £15 per annum, for the education of the children of Causey Park township.

Anderson Joseph, shopkeeper  
 Appleby Thomas, yeoman, Earsdon Hill  
 Appleby William, farmer, Hagg House  
 Bean William, farmer, New Houses  
 Cook Edward, gardener  
 Harbottle Thomas, blacksmith

Huntley John, farmer, Longdyke  
 Kelly Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Kenry George, cartwright  
 Lee George, vict. & stonemason, *Ogle Arms*  
 Morrison Matthew, tailor  
 Sadler Mrs. Sarah, farmer, Side Farm

COCKLE PARK is a township and hamlet, the property of the Duke of Portland; the area of the township is 1,335 acres, and its rateable value £600 3s. 3d. Population in 1801, 52; in 1811, 88; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 78; in 1841, 53; and in 1851, 95 souls. THE HAMLET of Cockle Park is situated about three miles north of Morpeth. COCKLE PARK TOWER, anciently a seat of the Bertrams, is now a handsome farm-house, occupying an elevated position, and was formerly a stronghold, not only for the family, but also for the tenantry, who, in times of danger, fled to it with their cattle. The principal residents are William Dickinson, land-steward, The Tower; and Miles Hewitt, farmer, Hebron Hill.

EARSDON is a township and hamlet in this chapelry, comprising 913 acres, the rateable value of which is £762. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 93; in 1811, 60; in 1821, 94; in 1831, 100; in 1841, 86; and in 1851, 68 souls. The Duke of Portland is the principal proprietor. THE HAMLET of Earsdon is situated five and a quarter miles north of Morpeth. EARSDON MOOR is also a hamlet in this township, five miles north of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Davison, miller; William Davison, yeoman; John

Embleton, farmer; John Gustard, blacksmith; William Nixon, farmer; and John Young, yeoman.

EARSDON FOREST is a township, situated about six miles north of Morpeth, the property of the Duke of Portland. It comprises an area of 744 acres, and its rateable value is £377. It contained in 1801, 40; in 1811, 30; in 1821, 34; in 1831, 32; in 1841, 31; and in 1851, 26 inhabitants.

DIRECTORY.—Oswald and Michael Brewis, farmers, Peighill; George Moore farmer, West Farm; and William Waddle, farmer, East Farm.

FENROTHER is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Portland. The township contains 1,415 acres, and its rateable value is £668. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 79; in 1811, 74; in 1821, 99; in 1831, 90; in 1841, 92; and in 1851, 96 souls. THE VILLAGE of Fenrother is situated about four and a half miles north by west of Morpeth. GORFIN LATCH is a hamlet in this township, four miles N.N.W. of Morpeth, on the road to Longhorsley. A farm in this township, called Heron's Close, is the property of Mrs. Grace Woodman, of North Shields.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Michael Barker; Catherine Margaret Embleton; William Embleton; Henry Gallon; and John Gallon.

HEBRON is a township and village, in the chapelry of the same name, the property of the Duke of Portland. The area of the township is 972 acres, and its rateable value is £862 9s. The population in 1801, was 79; in 1811, 98; in 1821, 93; in 1831, 84; in 1841, 124; and in 1851, 117 souls. THE VILLAGE of Hebron is situated three miles N. N. W. of Morpeth. THE CHAPEL, a neat stone edifice, consists of a square tower, nave, and chancel. The register of the chapelry commences in 1680. The living is a curacy in the patronage of the rector of Bothal, and incumbency of the Rev. S. B. Maughan. Henry Ogle, Esq., in 1760, bequeathed £140 to the minister and churchwardens, in trust, for the poor of this chapelry. He also founded a school at Causey Park Bridge, and endowed it with a house and garden, a small field, and £15 per annum, for the education of the poor. Near the village is a lofty hill called Hebron Shaw, commanding an extensive and varied prospect. SHIELD HILL is a hamlet in this township.

DIRECTORY.—James Bell, shopkeeper; Reginald Brown, blacksmith; Joseph Harbottle, shopkeeper and joiner; Joseph D. Wilkinson, Lower Shield Hill; and the farmers are Robert Brown; James Crozier, Shield Hill; and John Rutherford.

TRITLINGTON is a township and village, comprising 1,200 acres, the property of the Duke of Portland, John Davison, and Dr. James Mercer. Its rateable value is £1,093. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 89; in 1811, 103; in 1821, 99; in 1831, 82; in 1841, 131; and in 1851, 123 souls. THE VILLAGE of Tritlington is situated on the river Line, four and a half miles north by east of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—George Coulson, vict., *Portland Arms*; John Davison, yeoman; Peter Givens, woodman; Thomas Mundell, schoolmaster; and

the farmers are John Brown, Shield Green; William Dobson; and Frances Hume, Broom.

### LONG HORSLEY PARISH.

LONG HORSLEY is a parish comprising the townships of Bigge's or Carlisle's Quarter, Freeholders' Quarter, Longshaws, Riddell's Quarter, Stanton, Wingates, and Witton Shields. It is bounded by the chapelries and parishes of Rothbury, Framlington, Felton, Hebron, Mitford, and Netherwitton; extends about seven miles in length, by three in breadth, and contains an area of 12,849 acres. Its population in 1801, was 844; in 1811, 1,024; in 1821, 1,006; in 1831, 952; in 1841, 922; and in 1851, 905 souls. Its soil is principally clayey. The manor of Long Horsley was formerly the property of the Barons of Morpeth, by whom it was granted to Adam de Plessis. Lands were held here by the Horsleys, from a very early period, but their estates were transferred by marriage to the Widdringtons, from whom they passed in the same manner to the Riddell family, the present possessors.

THE VILLAGE of Long Horsley, which is large and straggling, is situated in the three townships of Bigge's Quarter, Freeholders' Quarter, and Riddell's Quarter, on the Wooler road, six and three quarter miles N N.W. of Morpeth. THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. Helen, is situated nearly half a mile from the village, and is a neat stone structure, with a handsome porch. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Morpeth, valued in the Liber Regis at £7 13s. 4d., gross income, £396. The parish register commences in 1688. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. Robert Green, B.A., is vicar. An ancient tower, near the western extremity of the village, the property of the Riddells, is used as a Catholic Church. Rev. John S. Rogerson, priest.

CHARITY.—In 1790, Mrs. A. Ogle left the sum of £100, for the education of seven poor children, but through the insolvency of the person to whom it was lent, this money was lost, and the Rev. Joseph Middleton gave £100 to replace it. This sum is now invested in the public funds, and the dividends amounting to £3 18s. 6d., per annum, are employed in conformity with the intentions of the donor.

BIGGE'S QUARTER is a township in this parish, the property of the Executors of the late Charles William Bigge, of Lindon House. It contains 2,869 acres, and its rateable value is £1,802 13s. 6d. The population in 1801, was 191; in 1811, 259; in 1821, 262; in 1831, 238; in 1841, 252; and in 1851, 280 inhabitants. LINDON HOUSE is a neat mansion situated about one mile north-east of Long Horsley.

FREEHOLDER'S QUARTER, a township in the above parish, contains 899 acres, and its rateable value is £653 15s. Its population in 1801, was 74; in 1811, 96; in 1821, 109; in 1831, 127; in 1841, 109; and in 1851, 119 souls. This township, as its name implies, is the property of several freeholders.

RIDDELL'S QUARTER is another of the three townships, which contains the village of Long Horsley. It comprises 2,145 acres, the property of Thomas

Riddell, Esq., and its rateable value is £1,239. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 159; in 1811, 227; in 1821, 206; in 1831, 200; in 1841, 175; and in 1851, 214 souls.

## LONG HORSLEY VILLAGE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, LONG HORSLEY, Henry Elwes, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Morpeth at 10.5 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4.35 and at 6 p.m.

Bell William, yeoman and shopkeeper  
 Burn Benjamin, land agent  
 Burn John, miller  
 Carr Ralph, shopkeeper and carrier  
 Cleugh William, shopkeeper  
 Dalziel William, surgeon  
 Dickinson George, tailor  
 Elwels Henry, vict. and overseer, *Shoulder of Mutton*  
 Ferguson Matthew, stonemason  
 Gallon, Matthew, stonemason  
 Gaggie Ann, blacksmith  
 Greason Thomas, joiner and painter  
 Green Rev Robert, B.A. vicar  
 Hall Ralph, brick and tilemaker  
 Harbottle Robert, butcher  
 Lilburn George, blacksmith  
 Marshall George, vict. & blacksmith, *Rose and Thistle*  
 Mooney Rev. Peter, M.A. curate  
 Ogg John, vict. and farmer, *Black Bull*  
 Potts Michael, shoemaker  
 Robson James, tailor  
 Rogerson Rev. John S. (Catholic)  
 Smith James, tailor

Swan John, shoemaker  
 Thompson John, cartwright  
 Wilson Robert, cartwright  
 Young James, shoemaker

**Farmers**

Burn Henry, Lindon Hill Head  
 Chatt Catherine, Southward Edge  
 Dixon John and Edward, Whalmley Burn  
 Grey William, Horsley Bricks  
 Harbottle, Mary  
 Harbottle, William  
 Henderson William, Hare Dean  
 Jowsey John, Lindon East  
 Jowsey William, Lindon South  
 Mc Lellan James, High Healey  
 Moor John, and yeoman  
 Moor William, and yeoman  
 Ogg John  
 Patterson Thomas  
 Rochester Daniel, Muckley  
 Stephenson John, Paxton Dean  
 Stokoe William, Field Head  
 Thompson Nicholas, and cattle dealer  
 Thompson Thomas, View Law  
 Walmsley Thomas, Blackpool

LONGSHAW is also a township in this parish, occupied by the Young family. It is situated five and a half miles W.N.W. of Morpeth, and comprises an area of 767 acres. The rateable value is £350. The population in 1801, was 40; in 1811, 39; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 48; and in 1851, 43 souls. The principal residents are George and Ralph Young, farmers and millers, Longshaws Mill; James Young, farmer; and John and Joseph Young, farmers, Woodhouse.

STANTON is a township and village, the property of Henry J. B. Baker, Esq. The area of the township is 2,254 acres, and its rateable value is £1,072. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 178; in 1811, 178; in 1821, 168; in 1831, 135; in 1841, 128; and in 1851, 110 souls. The manor of Stanton formed part of the portion of Juliana, daughter of Cospatrick, whom Henry I. gave in marriage to Ralph Lord de Merley. His son, Sir Roger de Merley, seems to have had possession of this estate, and it afterwards became the property of a younger branch of the Fenwicks of Fenwick Tower. It was the property of Sir Ralph de Fenwick, who was High Sheriff of Northumberland in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. He accompanied Sir John de

Fenwick, of Wallington, and several more gentlemen of the county, who, with about 900 men, made an irruption into Scotland for the sake of plunder. They were attacked by an army of 2,000 Scots, and after a long and sanguinary engagement, victory declared for the invaders. In the reign of Edward VI. we find Stanton in the possession of Ralph de Fenwick, Esq., and Richard de Fenwick was the proprietor of Stanton, Absheels, a mediety of Long Witton, and lands in Fairn Low, Eshenden, and Cowpen, in the reign of Elizabeth: he was succeeded by his son William de Fenwick, Esq., whose son Roger married the daughter and heiress of George Fenwick, of Brinkburn. His eldest son, John Fenwick, Esq., espoused Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William Fenwick, Esq., of Bywell, by which means the three houses of Stanton, Bywell, and Brinkburn, became united. It is now the property of the gentleman above named. THE VILLAGE of Stanton is situated five and a quarter miles north-west of Morpeth. From the many foundations of houses, &c., still visible here, it is reasonable to infer that Stanton was at one period a place of some importance. The Old Manor House was formerly used as a poor house for the parish. At a short distance to the north of the manor house, the domestic chapel once stood, but every vestige of this venerable edifice has long since disappeared.

Ruffle Law is a lofty eminence which separates the township of Stanton from Long Horsley Moor, and is remarkable for commanding one of the most extensive and varied prospects in the North of England. There is an uninterrupted view of the sea-coast, from the northern extremity of the county to South Shields. To the north nature assumes a bold and imposing form; there the lofty heights of Rimside and Simonside, are seen rising like two immense pyramids, between which are perceived the Cheviot Hills, whose grey tops seem enveloped in the clouds; while turning the eye westward, the mountains of Cumberland terminate the beautiful scene. Henry J.B. Baker, Esq., the lord of the manor, has erected a handsome cottage here, in which he resides during the shooting season.

Anderson Thos. coalowner, Lambert Hill  
Charlton William, shopkeeper

**Farmers**

Bell William, Berry Hills  
Finlayson John, Selby  
Harbottle John, Bacon Hill

Ogle Edward, Abbey Shields  
Robinson John, and miller, Stanton Mill  
Rutherford Francis  
Scott Adam, Whinney Hill  
Scott Edward  
Spraggon John, Old Hall  
Spraggon William, Town Hill

TODBURN is a township in this parish, two miles W. N. W. of Long Horsley. It contains 699 acres, the property of Charles W. Bigge, Esq., and its population in 1801, was 26; in 1811, 20; in 1821, 25; in 1831, 32; in 1841, 22; and in 1851, 18 souls. This township consists of two farms, which are in the occupancy of William Moore, and Thomas Patters, farmers.

WINGATES is a township and village comprising 2,642 acres, the property of Raleigh Trevelyan, Esq. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 155; in 1811, 176; in 1821, 177; in 1831, 163; in 1841, 175; and in 1851, 186 souls. On the Chirm Farm, in this township, there is a very strong chalybeate spring, which, some years ago, was the cause of this place being

much visited by persons suffering from scorfula, external inflammations, stomach complaints, debility, &c. From a chemical analysis of the water, it was found that a pint of it contained six grains of iron, fourteen grains of alum, and nine of an ochre earth. A small bath was constructed here about fifty-six years ago, and the proprietor has recently erected a house for the accommodation of visitors.

THE VILLAGE of Wingates is situated about two and three-quarter miles west from Long Horsley, and is remarkable as being the birth-place of the celebrated oriental scholar, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D., who was born here on the 5th January, 1782, but was removed in his infant years to Buller's Green, in the vicinity of Morpeth, where he continued to reside till about 1785, when his parents removed to Newcastle. He received the first rudiments of his education from his uncle, Mr. James Nicholson, a respectable teacher in that town, but at an early age was apprenticed to his father, who was a last and boot-tree maker, in which business he soon became very skilful. Becoming desirous of entering the Christian ministry he commenced the study of Latin and Greek under the tuition of the Rev. A. Laidler, minister of the Presbyterian Chapel, in Silver-street, where he also began to read Hebrew, and to study theology. Some time afterwards he entered Hoxton Academy, and his services as a missionary being accepted by the London Missionary Society, he removed to the academy of that institution at Gosport, where he acquired a knowledge of the French and Chinese languages. He shortly afterwards studied medicine in London, and astronomy at Greenwich, under Dr. Hutton. In January, 1807, he left England for China, where he arrived in September of the same year, and was domesticated in the factory of Messrs. Milner and Bull, American agents. The first sixteen months of his residence, however, were extremely irksome, and attended by many privations and difficulties, as will appear from the fact of his spending the day with his teacher, studying, eating, and sleeping in an under-ground room, adopting the Chinese costume, foregoing the pleasures of intercourse with his countrymen, and taking his meat with the Chinese who taught him the language. In 1810, he published his translation of the Acts of the Apostles into Chinese, and in 1811, the Gospel of St. Luke, a grammar, and other smaller works. In 1813, he was joined by Mr. Milne, and, in conjunction with that gentleman, completed the Old and New Testaments, the Book of Common Prayer, and many other religious works. He afterwards compiled a Chinese Dictionary; and in 1816, accompanied Lord Amherst to Pekin, and drew up and published a memoir of that unsuccessful embassy. In December, 1817, he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow, and in 1818, founded the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca. In 1823, Dr. Morrison returned to England, when he was presented to the king, to whom he delivered a copy of his translation of the scriptures into Chinese. He returned to China in the following year, and continued to be of the greatest service to the European residents, until the summer of 1833, when his health began to yield to the effects of climate. In July, 1834, he became Chinese secretary to his majesty's superintendents, and accompanied Lord Napier to Canton,

where he arrived on the 25th July. Having been much exposed to the weather during the passage, his illness became very much increased; and he died at his residence, in the Danish Hong, Canton, on the 1st August, 1834. His remains were followed to the river, where they were shipped to Macao, by Lord Napier, and all Europeans, Americans, and Asiatic British residents in Canton. The corpse was forwarded to Macao, where it was interred in the private Protestant cemetery in that settlement.

Bell Lyon, shopkeeper  
 Kaysley Edward, shopkeeper  
 Jackson Margaret, vict. *Fox and Hounds*  
 Jackson Robert, blacksmith  
 McIntyre D. schoolmaster  
 Wilson George, joiner and cartwright, and  
 keeper of the Spa Baths

**Farmers**  
 Aynsley John, Chirm  
 Burns George and Thomas, Garrett Lee  
 Corry Michael, & coal owner, West Moor  
 Oipeth William and Francis, Home Farm  
 Reed John, East Farm  
 Summerbell Joseph, West Farm

WITTON SHIELDS is a township and hamlet in the above parish, of which the principal proprietors are Ralph Trevelyan, Esq. and Mr. Whitham. The township comprises an area of 574 acres, and its rateable value is £247 13s. The population in 1801, was 21; in 1811, 29; in 1821, 21; in 1831, 13; in 1841, 13; and in 1851, 25 souls. THE HAMLET of Witton Shields is situated six and a quarter miles north-west by west of Morpeth. Here is a strong old tower, erected by Sir Nicholas Thornton in 1608, it is now occasionally used as a Catholic Church. This old tower and a garden of seven acres were left by the Thornton family for the Catholic priest who serves the mission. The principal inhabitants are William Aynsley, farmer, and Elizabeth Wilson, keeper of the tower.

### MITFORD PARISH.

MITFORD, a parish partly in the west division of Morpeth Ward, and partly in the west division of Castle Ward, comprehends the townships of Benridge, Edington, High and Low Highlaws, Mitford, Molesdon, Newton Park, Newton Underwood, Nunriding, Pigdon, Spittle Hill, and Throphill. It is bounded by the parishes and chapelries of Long Horsley, Hartburn, Meldon, Whalton, Morpeth, and Hebron, and comprises an area of 9,595 statute acres. The population in 1801, was 676; in 1811, 630; in 1821, 625; in 1831, 701; in 1841, 733; and in 1851, 700 souls. This district possesses rich and fertile soil, and is well watered by the rivers Font and Wansbeck.

BENRIDGE is a township and hamlet containing 1,085 acres, the property of the Earl of Carlisle, and its rateable value is £680. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 54; in 1811, 45; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 53; in 1841, 70; and in 1851, 58 souls. THE HAMLET of Benridge is situated one mile and a half W.N.W of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Daniel Anderson, Hole in the Wall; Randall Dixon, Lower Farm; George Fenwick, Middle Farm; E. Fenwick, West Farm; Henry Oliver, Benridge Hagg; and John Urwin, Benridge Moor.

EDINGTON is a township and hamlet in this parish, but locally situated in the western division of Castle Ward. It comprises an area of 631 acres, the property of Sir Charles Monck, Bart., and its rateable value is £631. Population in 1801, 25; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 44; in 1831, 41; in 1841, 23; and in 1851, 24 souls. THE HAMLET of Edington is about three miles and a half south-west by west of Morpeth. The township consists of two farms, which are occupied by Robert Rutherford and William Patterson, farmers.

HIGH AND LOW HIGHLAWS, or HEIGHLEY, is a township situated two miles and a half N.N.W of Morpeth. It contains 1,357 acres, the property of William Ord, Esq., and its rateable value is £1,294. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 106; in 1811, 91; in 1821, 76; in 1831, 117; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 101 souls. This township includes the villages of Epsley, and Highlaw-gate.

Noble Edward, gardener  
Rutherford Elizabeth, vict. & blacksmith  
Farmers  
Barlow Matthew, Baron House

Bates John  
Bean William  
Brown Jonathan  
Hedley Robert, and timber merchant

MITFORD is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Bertram Mitford, Esq. The area of the township, inclusive of that of Molesden, is 2,558 acres, and the rateable value is £2,038 19s. 0d. Its population in 1801, was 199; in 1811, 162; in 1821, 178; in 1831, 194; in 1841, 220; and in 1851, 217 souls. The manor of Mitford was held by a family that bore the local name, as early as the time of Edward the Confessor; but immediately after the Norman invasion the Conqueror gave Sibil de Mitford, the only daughter and heiress of Sir John de Mitford, in marriage to one of his Norman adventurers, Sir Richard Bertram, and upon her demise the manor of Mitford became the property of her eldest son, Sir William Bertram, during whose possession it was created a barony. This Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son Roger, who obtained the grant of a market from Henry II. The castle of Mitford was seized and the town destroyed by the Flemish allies of King John, in consequence of their proprietor having joined the confederacy of the barons. Henry III. restored the castle to the Bertrams, and also granted an extension of the annual fair, from four to eight days on the payment of a fine of £100. Roger Bertram, the third Baron of Mitford, succeeded his father in 1242. He was afterwards taken prisoner among the insurgents at Northampton, in consequence of which his castle and estates were seized by the king, and never more restored to the family. The castle and a portion of the estates were granted to Eleanor Stanover, wife of Robert de Stotewille, who died in 1306. We find the barony held by the Earl of Pembroke, in the year 1318; and after his decease, it was possessed by his relict and heirs, and subsequently passed to Sir Henry Percy, Lord of Athol, who died in 1433, leaving two daughters, by whom this estate was transferred in marriage to Thomas Brough, Esq., and Sir Henry Grey. In the reign of Henry VIII. we find Lord Brough the sole proprietor. In 1557, William, Lord Brough granted to Cuthbert Mitford and his heirs for ever, all his land at Mitford, reserving only to himself the royalties and site

of the castle. The castle and royalties were afterwards the property of the Crown; but Charles II. granted them to Robert Mitford, Esq., with whose descendants they have since remained. The antique ruins of the old castle of Mitford occupy a considerable eminence on the south side of the Wansbeck, and are scattered, in confused heaps, over about an acre of ground. This castle is supposed to have existed before the Norman Conquest, and we find it possessed by Sir John Mitford, as early as 1068. It suffered severely from fire in 1215, but appears to have been subsequently restored; for we find it besieged by the Scots in 1217, when, in consequence of the bravery of the garrison, the enemy was compelled to abandon the place after a siege of several days. The present castle is a modern building, situated a short distance from the ruins of the old fortress.

THE VILLAGE of Mitford is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Wansbeck and Font, two miles west of Morpeth, whence a road passes through this village to Elsdon, being here carried over the Font by a good stone bridge. On a hill above the village, there formerly stood St. Leonard's Hospital, which was founded by Sir William Bertram, in the reign of Henry I. THE CHURCH, a very ancient edifice, is situated a short distance south-west of the village, on the south bank of the Wansbeck, opposite to the old Castle. The parish register commences in 1667. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Morpeth, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £10 6s. 8d.; gross income £95. It is in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. Charles C. Snowden. There is a parish school a short distance east of the village, under the patronage of Admiral Mitford, who subscribes £10 per annum towards its support, and £5 5s. for books.

POST OFFICE, MITFORD, George Heppell, *Postmaster*.—Letters arrive from Morpeth, at 9-30. a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 p.m.

Blair Thomas, farmer, Dean House  
 Boyd John, gardener, Mitford Cottage  
 Bullock Mrs. Hannah  
 Charlton Matthew, farmer  
 Creigh Thomas H. schoolmaster  
 Harbottle Bartholomew, gardener  
 Heppell George, wheelwright and shop-keeper

Lilburn Thomas, vict. and joiner, *Plough*  
 Mitford Mrs. Fanny, Mitford Castle  
 Price Thomas and William, blacksmiths  
 Smith Richard, tailor  
 Snowden Rev. Charles C. vicar, Vicarage  
 Thompson Mr. Robert  
 Trotter John, farmer

MOLESDON is a township and hamlet in this parish, but locally situated in the western division of Castle Ward. It is the property of Admiral Mitford, who is also lord of the manor. Population in 1801, 38; in 1811, 29; in 1821, 21; in 1831, 36; in 1841, 40; and in 1851, 25 souls. The area of the township is returned with that of Mitford. This township has been in the possession of the same family, since the year 1370, when it was granted by the Earl of Athol, to Sir John de Mitford. THE HAMLET of Molesdon is three miles west by south of Morpeth. The township contains two farms, occupied by Margaret Potts, and William Potts, farmers.

NEWTON PARK township, is situated two miles west by south of Morpeth, and is the property of the Mitford family. It contains 341 acres, and its rateable

value is £250. The population in 1801, was 11; in 1811, 19; in 1821, 15; in 1831, 16; in 1841, 15; and in 1851, 17 souls. This township consists of one farm occupied by William Thompson, farmer.

NEWTON UNDERWOOD, is a township and hamlet, containing 869 acres, the property of H. R. Mitford, Esq., and Benjamin Bullock, Esq. The rateable value is £1,210. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 78; in 1811, 97; in 1821, 75; in 1831, 85; in 1841, 92; and in 1851, 95 souls. THE HAMLET of Newton Underwood is situated three and a quarter miles west of Morpeth, and north of the Wansbeck. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

Craggs Thomas, woodman and constable

**Farmers**

Brown Edward and John

Orrage Thomas, Light Water House  
Robertson George, and miller  
Scott James, Newton Red House  
Tindell Thomas, and land agent

NUNRIDING, or NUNRIDGE, a township situated four and a half miles W. N. W. of Morpeth, contains 648 acres, and its rateable value is £223 10s. It is the property of Thomas Fenwick, Esq. Population in 1801, 43; in 1811, 39; in 1821, 39; in 1831, 37; in 1841, 41; and in 1851, 31 souls. NUNRIDING HALL is now in a state of great dilapidation, and is occupied by a hind of Mr. James Dands, of Togston, who farms a great portion of the property.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Sinclair, Red Moor; and Joseph Robson, Coal Houses, farmers.

PIGDON is a township and hamlet, the property of Aubone Surtees, Esq. The area of the township is 1,084 acres, and its rateable value £790. In 1801, it contained 47; in 1811, 30; in 1821, 36; in 1831, 33; in 1841, 50; and in 1851, 46 inhabitants. THE HAMLET of Pigdon is situated three miles north-west by west of Morpeth. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £50.

DIRECTORY.—John Buddles, woodman; George Heslop, farmer; Aubone Surtees, Esq., Pigdon Cottage; and Honeywood Surtees, farmer.

SPITTLE HILL, a township in the above parish, is situated on the north side of the river Font, opposite to Mitford. It is the property of Benjamin Bullock, Esq.; its rateable value is £179 12s. 2d., and it contains 160 acres. Population in 1801, 6; in 1811, 9; in 1821, 9; in 1831, 11; in 1841, 12; and in 1851, 18 souls. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £16 13s. SPITTLE HILL HOUSE, the seat and property of Benjamin Bullock, Esq., is delightfully situated on an eminence opposite to Mitford Castle. It occupies the site of the ancient hospital of St. Leonard, and has been the residence of the same family for upwards of four centuries. Benjamin Bullock, Esq., J.P., Spittle Hill House, is the principal resident.

THROPHILL, or THROPPLE, is a township and hamlet, the property of H. R. Mitford, Esq., and Captain Fairfoot. The township comprises an area of 862 acres, and its rateable value is £840 17s. 6d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 69; in 1811, 67; in 1821, 75; in 1831, 78; in 1841, 59; and in 1851, 71 souls. THE HAMLET of Throphill is situated four miles west of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY. — Edward Charlton, carrier; John Mitchell, carrier; and George Thompson, farmer.

### MORPETH PARISH.

MORPETH is a parish, township, corporate and parliamentary borough, and market town, in the western division of Morpeth Ward, and eastern and western divisions of Castle Ward. The parish comprehends the townships of Buller's Green, Hepscott, Morpeth, Morpeth Castle, Newminster Abbey, Shilvington, Tranwell and High Church, and Twizell, whose united area is 8,177 acres. The population in 1801, was 3,707; in 1811, 4,098; in 1821, 4,292; in 1831, 4,797; in 1841, 4,237; and in 1851, 5,020 souls. The township comprises an area of 537 acres, and its rateable value is £6,530. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 2,951; in 1811, 3,244; in 1821, 3,415; in 1831, 3,890; in 1841, 3,441; and in 1851, 4,102 souls.

### BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

THE TOWN of Morpeth is situated on the Wansbeck, eighteen miles south by east of Alnwick, and 289 miles N.N.W. of London, in an agricultural district, which possesses a rich and cultivated soil, as also valuable timber, coal, and freestone. The Wansbeck flows eastward to the boundary of the municipal borough, which it skirts on the west, south, and east; and then flowing through a succession of narrow, but fertile vales, beautifully adorned with wood, falls into the sea at Camboise, about seven miles east of Morpeth. On the south side of the town the river is crossed by a small bridge, erected in 1831, from a design by Mr. Telford, immediately below a strong but narrow and steep old bridge of two arches, and connecting the castle, jail, &c., with the town. On the west it is crossed by a suspension foot-bridge, leading through the foot of Oldgate. A public promenade is situated a little to the east of the first bridge; it was arranged and laid out at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle and the Corporation. The town chiefly consists of two spacious and well built streets, with a small market-place. The market cross was erected in 1699, at the joint expense of the Hon. Philip Howard and Sir Henry Belasye, Knt. Near the market-place is a square clock tower containing an excellent peal of bells, which, in consequence of the church being at some distance from the town, are used for the ordinary parochial purposes. Morpeth holds no very prominent place in the history of the county, and during the Saxon and Danish period it was of small importance; but, after the Norman Conquest, it emerged from the rank of a village to that of an honour, and was styled "the barony of Morpeth." In 1215 the town was set on fire to prevent King John from resting there in his infamous expedition, and in 1689 it was again destroyed by an accidental conflagration, in which nearly all the buildings were consumed. Morpeth barony was anciently the property of the Merley family, but when this barony was created, or whether the above family possessed it before the Conquest, there is no satisfactory evidence.

We learn from the Testa de Neville that the third Roger de Merley held this barony by the service of four knights' fees. It was formerly very extensive, consisting of the castle and lordship of the town, and the villages of Greenwest, Ulgham, Hepscoth, Shilvington, Twizell, Saltwick, the two Duddoes, Clifton, Cladwell, Stannington, Shotton, Blagdon, North and South Wideslad, Killingworth, Great Benton, and Walker. In the year 1199 Roger de Merley obtained a grant of a market for this borough from King John, and also the privilege of an annual fair on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen. His successor ornamented the borough and founded a hospital at Catchburn. The third Roger exempted the burgesses of Morpeth from all taxes, contributions, &c., except those to the King for public safety, and the relief on the marriage of the lord's heir or eldest daughter, or the redemption of the lord from captivity. The accustomed common right, pasturage, and other conveniences, were confirmed to the burgesses by the same charter. In the year 1250, Lord Merley's market at Morpeth injured the neighbouring market at Mitford so much, that Roger de Bertram, Baron of Mitford, brought an action for damages against him in the county court, but the King Henry III., by his precept, addressed to the sheriff, prohibited the prosecution of the suit, stating that it was beyond the sheriff's jurisdiction. The two daughters and co-heiresses of the last Lord Merley having married William, Lord Greystock, and Robert de Sommerville, Morpeth became the property of Lord Greystock, to whom, and to his heirs, Edward I. granted, that the annual fair in the borough should be held for three days, viz. : on the "eve, the feast, and the morrow of St. Mary Magdalen." This family becoming extinct in the person of Elizabeth, Baroness Greystock and Wemme, who had married Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilsand, in the reign of Henry VIII., and George, Lord Dacre, having died under age, the property passed into the possession of his two sisters, Ann and Elizabeth; the former of whom married Philip, Earl of Arundel, eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk, and the latter was espoused by William Howard, of Naworth Castle, Cumberland, the third son of the Duke of Norfolk. Charles, the grandson of William, was, in 1661, created Lord Dacre of Gilsand, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, and Earl of Carlisle. He was vice-admiral of the northern counties, lord lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmoreland, governor of Jamaica, privy councillor to Charles II., and ambassador extraordinary to the Czar of Muscovy, and the Kings of Sweden and Denmark. He died in February 1684, and was interred in York Minster. Edward, the second Earl of Carlisle, and Charles, his successor, were members of parliament for Morpeth. Henry, the fourth Earl, married the only daughter of the Earl of Sutherland, and after her death, he was united to Isabella, the daughter of William, Lord Byron. On his decease, the family honours and estates were inherited by his son Frederick, the fifth Earl, who married Caroline, daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford. He was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland in 1780, and took an active part in all public affairs. He was succeeded by his son George, upon whose demise in 1848, the title was assumed by George William Frederick Howard, the present Earl of Carlisle, who is lord-lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire,

a privy councillor for Great Britain and Ireland, one of the council of the Duchy of Cornwall, and ranger of Dean Forest. His lordship has been successively chief secretary for Ireland, chief commissioner of Woods and Forests, and chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His lordship graduated at Christ's Church, Oxford, and is eminently distinguished for his literary taste.

THE PARISH CHURCH dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is a neat plain structure situated on an eminence called Kirkhill, in the township of High Church, south of the town, and is in the style of architecture which prevailed in the middle of the fourteenth century. Too much praise can scarcely be given to the present rector and his coadjutor, who have caused a great portion of the "pew lumber," which encumbered this church, to be removed, and its place supplied by stalls of an appropriate character, one of the galleries has also been removed, and the roof—low and of very objectionable appearance, has been replaced by another of high pitch and excellent design. The white-wash too, has been cleared off the walls and pillars, revealing the excellent and good order of the masonry which had been so long concealed. The parish register commences in 1584. The living is a rectory with the curacy of Ulgham, in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Morpeth; rated in the Liber Regis at £32 16s.; gross income £1,744. Patron, the Earl of Carlisle; rector, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Richard Grey; curate, Rev. Robert Beatson.

ST. JAMES THE GREAT'S CHURCH, Newgate-street, is an excellent and pleasing specimen of the Norman style. It is a cruciform structure, consisting of nave and aisles, transepts, chancel, and a small central tower, and was erected from a design by Ferry, in 1846, at a cost of about £7,000. The eastern window and several others in the church are beautifully stained, imparting that softened light, so much in accordance with the character of the edifice. This church is furnished with low open benches, or seats, containing about 800 free sittings, and is attended by the ministers of the parish church.

ST. ROBERT'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, situated in Oldgate, is a splendid structure in the early English style of architecture, erected by subscription, in 1849, at a total cost of £2,300. This edifice consists of nave, chancel, and a beautiful octagonal tower, 119 feet in height, whose "silent finger pointing up to heaven," reminds the passer by, of "another and a better world." The nave is lofty and spacious, being sixty-seven feet in length, by twenty-six in breadth, and is furnished with low open benches, in strict accordance with the character of the building. The chancel, which is twenty feet long by fifteen wide, is separated from the nave by a finely carved screen, surmounted by the "Holy Rood," and figures of the Blessed Virgin and the Beloved Disciple, and over all is the Last Judgment, beautifully painted on the chancel arch by Mr. Gill, of Scarbro'. The windows of the church are all filled with stained glass, from the manufactory of Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. That in the eastern window, represents the various events in the life of our Blessed Saviour, from the Annunciation to the Ascension. The other windows are filled with the figures of various saints, sacred monograms, &c. The eastern window,

and five others in the chancel and vestry, were the gift of Mrs. Mary Boot, of Morpeth. The interior of this church has a very beautiful appearance, the finely stained windows giving in its utmost perfection that dim religious light which was so loved by Milton, and which all people of taste and feeling admire in such edifices. On the south and west of the church adjoining the river Wansbeck, are handsome grounds, in the centre of which is a large cross, with finely carved figures in the style of the 13th century. There is also a Presbytery, with a school and house for the teacher, in the immediate neighbourhood of the church. The Rev. George Austin Lowe, O.S.B., Priest.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, in Union-street, was erected in 1733, and is now under the ministry of the Rev. William Ayre. The Protestant dissenting interest in Morpeth is very old, a dissenting body being established here as early as the reign of Charles II. In 1692, Dr. Harle was minister here, and he was succeeded by the Rev. John Horsley, author of the "Britannia Romana," and one of the most learned antiquarians of his age.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL is situated in Collingwood Lane, and the WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL in Manchester Lane. The latter was rebuilt in 1823, and will accommodate about 600 persons.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL is held in the Old Chapel, Chantry Place, which has been recently rebuilt in its original style. It was founded and endowed by letters patent of King Edward VI., but is governed by statutes passed in 1811 and 1818. The government is vested in the bailiffs and burgesses, who have the right of appointing the master and usher, and, under the sanction of the Bishop of Durham, can remove them. The master must have taken the degree of Master, or Bachelor of Arts, and be skilled in the Latin and Greek languages, and produce testimonials as to his conduct and doctrine. The usher must possess similar qualifications as the master, but need not have taken a degree. The course of instruction prescribed, embraces the principles of the Christian religion, the Church catechism, Latin, Greek, and English grammar, the rudiments of Hebrew, and out of school hours, writing and arithmetic, geography, mathematics, and other instruction, the pupils paying for the same. The sons of freemen are taught the English, Latin, and Greek grammars, and classics, Church catechism, and principles of religion free; and other scholars, not sons of freemen, at £1 1s. per quarter, all paying for instruction in other literature. The income at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report amounted to £224 2s. 3d., but by a recent decision of the Vice Chancellor of England, this school has become entitled to lands in the township of Nether Witton of the value of £1,500. T. W. Gibson, master.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL, for girls and infants, is supported by the town council, from the corporate revenues, and by funds administered by the stewards of the common, out of an annual levy from the burgesses for every stint upon the common. The number at present in attendance is 150 girls and 120 infants.

ST. JAMES'S NATIONAL SCHOOL was erected in the same year as the church to which it is attached. There are separate apartments for boys, girls, and infants, and the average attendance is upwards of 300 children. The school

is in connexion with the Committee of Privy Council on education, and is regularly examined by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, MARKET PLACE, is under the patronage of Earl Grey, and at present numbers upwards of 200 members. The News Room is well supplied with the metropolitan and local journals, periodicals, &c., and the library contains upwards of 2,700 volumes, on science, arts, and general literature. President, Sir J. E. Swinburn, Bart.; treasurer, Mr. Thomas Brown; secretaries, Mr. William Creighton and Mr. William Blair; librarian, Mr. William Wilson.

THE CASTLE, now in ruins, occupies the summit of a high ridge of land, near the church, on the south side of the river Wansbeck, about half a mile from Morpeth. The ground slopes from it on every side but the west, on which it was defended by a ditch. Its strength seems to have been principally derived from its commanding position, as its works do not appear to have been of a very extensive description. The outward walls enclose about an acre of ground, which is now converted into a garden. The gate tower, almost the only remaining portion of the castle, contains a winding staircase to the top, which is provided with machicollated turrets at the corners. The last event with which the fortress is connected, was its siege and capture during the civil wars.

THE TOWN HALL is situated on the west side of the Market-place, and was erected in 1714, from a design by Vanburgh, by the Earl of Carlisle. It is an elegant stone edifice with a rustic piazza and turrets, and possesses every convenience for the transaction of municipal business.

THE JAIL, which occupies a site south of the Wansbeck, and on the east side of the great north road, was erected in 1822, from a design by Mr. Dobson, of Newcastle, at a cost of £71,000. It is octangular in form, and consists of outer wall, gateway, sessions house, chapel, house of correction, wards for debtors and felons, and a governor's house. The gateway is an imposing structure, seventy-two feet high, on the second floor of which is the sessions house for county meetings, &c. ninety-two feet by sixty-four. This hall is surrounded by a gallery and possesses sufficient accommodation for 3,500 persons. The ceiling of this, and the other principal rooms, is ribbed and vaulted in accordance with the rest of the building. Sessions were first held here in April, 1831, Robert H. Clough, governor.

THE MORPETH POOR LAW UNION comprehends seventy-two parishes and townships, including an area of 95,429 acres, and a population in 1851, of 18,127 souls. The parishes and townships are Angerton (High), Angerton (Low), Ashington and Sheepwash, Bedlington, Benridge, Bigge's Quarter, Bockenfield, Bothal Demesne, Buller's Green, Bullock's Hall, Cambo, Causey Park, Chevington (East), Chevington (West), Cockle Park, Corridge, Cresswell, Deanham, Earsdon, Earsdon Forest, Edington, Ellington, Eshott, Fenrother, Freeholders' Quarter, Hadstone, Hartburn, Hartburn Grange, Helbron, Hepscoot, Highlaws, Highlaws (High and Low), Hurst, Linmouth, Longhirst, Longshaws, Long Witton, Meldon, Middleton (North), Middleton (South), Mitford, Molesdon, Morpeth, Morpeth Castle, Nether Witton, Newbiggin,

Newminster Abbey, Newton Park, Newton Underwood, North Seaton, Nun-riding, Oldmoor, Pegsworth, Pigdon, Riddell's Quarter, River Green, Spittle Hill, Stanton, Thirston (East and West) with Shothaugh, Thornton (East), Thornton (West), Throphill, Todridge, Tranwell and High Church, Tritlington, Ulgham, Wallington Demesne, Whitridge, Witton Shields, Widdington, Woodhorn, and Woodhorn Demesne. THE UNION WORKHOUSE is situated in Newgate-street, W. Robinson, master; Magdalen Robinson, matron,

The various public institutions, offices, &c. of Morpeth, with the names of their officers, will be found under the head Public Institutions, in the Directory.

GOVERNMENT AND FRANCHISE.—Previous to the year 1835, Morpeth was governed by a charter granted in the 15th year of the reign of Charles II., in which it is recognised as a borough by prescription, under the corporate style of "The Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland;" which style, together with the ancient liberties and privileges of the borough, the above-mentioned charter confirmed, re-appointing the corporate offices of the two bailiffs, serjeant, two fish and flesh lookers, two ale-tasters and breadweighers, and four constables; the officers to be yearly elected by the steward of the lord of the borough and manor, out of four resident burgesses, selected at a court-leet and baron, by and from amongst two juries of resident burgesses, specially nominated by the bailiffs at their pleasure; the business of the corporation, however, to be transacted in the guilds by all the freemen of the corporation, and the functions of the bailiffs to consist chiefly in receiving and applying the revenues, and acting as returning officers at elections of members of parliament. No civil or criminal jurisdiction was granted, the administration of law and justice being upheld by a court-baron, presided over by the lord's steward twice a year, for the recovery of debts under £2; and by petty-sessions held within the town, for the county, by the county justices once a month. The guilds enjoyed a peculiar constitution. The names of the seven free companies are as follows:—Merchants, Tanners, Fullers and Dyers, Smiths Saddlers and Armourers, Cordwainers, Weavers, and Skinners Glovers and Butchers. It is said that these companies acquired the power of adding other trades to the original ones. The following are the titles of officers annually elected by a majority of free brothers by birth or servitude, constituting each company; one alderman, two proctors, and two stewards. The free burgesses constituting the elements of the corporate body, previous to 1835, were elected by the free-brothers for presentation at the court-leet, for admission, as such, in the following proportions. The Merchants, four; the Tanners, six; the Fullers and Dyers, three; the Smiths, three; the Cordwainers, three; the Weavers, three; and the Butchers, two. Should any of the persons named on this list be under twenty-one years of age, no new list could be presented until such individuals reached majority and were sworn in. The present Municipal Borough of Morpeth, consists of part of the townships of Morpeth and Newminster Abbey, containing respectively in 1851, 4,078 and 18 inhabitants. The parliamentary borough consists of the parish of Bedlington, the town-

ships of Morpeth, Morpeth Castle, Tranwell and High Church, Newminster Abbey, Buller's Green, and Hepscott, and contained in 1851, 10,012 inhabitants. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey is the present representative.

## BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

CORPORATION IN 1854-55.

THOMAS JOBLING, Mayor.

WILLIAM WOODMAN, Town Clerk.

JAMES JOBLING, Treasurer.

### ALDERMEN.

A. R. FENWICK.  
JOSEPH THEW.

WM. TROTTER, M.D.  
ANTHONY CHARLTON.

### COUNCILLORS.

James Thompson.  
Robert Hawdon.  
Anthony Thornton.  
William Akinson.

Robert Shute.  
Thomas Swan.  
William Wilson.  
Thomas Jobling.

Stephen Wilkinson.  
George Brumell.  
Robert D. Burn.

CHARITIES.—Besides the Grammar School, Morpeth possesses the following charities. Thomas Pye and John Bulman left a rent charge amounting to £12 5s. per annum for the poor of the parish; and Elizabeth, Countess of Carlisle, bequeathed £50 for the same purpose. Of this sum £20 has been lost, and the remainder has been distributed according to the donor's intentions. From a memorandum in one of the parish books, made previous to 1775, it appears that Thomas Shipley left £10 to the poor of the town of Morpeth; that Thomas Pye left £3, and Mrs. Naylor, £2; the amount of which legacies, £15, was acknowledged to have been received by Matthew Potts, agent to the Earl of Carlisle, for which it is stated that Lord Carlisle was to pay interest, and that the same was to be distributed annually by the rector and churchwardens of Morpeth, but not in aid of the poor rates. The yearly sum of ten shillings, as two-thirds of the sum of fifteen shillings, appears to have been paid by the agents of Lord Carlisle, till about fifty-four years ago, to the churchwardens or the overseers of the poor of the town of Morpeth, but from that period, and without any apparent reason, it has been discontinued. In 1713, Jane and Edward Ward, of Morpeth, bequeathed a yearly rent of five shillings and sixpence, to be paid for ever to such poor housekeepers, within the borough or corporation of Morpeth, as the rector or churchwardens should think fit; and John Wilkinson, in 1734, left a rent charge of ten shillings per annum, to such poor people as should from time to time inhabit and be chargeable to the town of Morpeth. John Ward, who died in 1795, gave to the rector of Morpeth, upon trust, £150, to place out

£100 thereof, for the benefit of the poor legally settled and chargeable to the township of Morpeth, and to apply the residue for the benefit of the children belonging to, and educated in, the township of Morpeth. The yearly sum of thirty shillings is paid to the overseers of the poor of the country parts of the township of Morpeth, by the proprietor of land in the township of Tranwell, in Morpeth, called Lownsdean. This charity appears to have been derived from the gift of George Wilson, Esq., of Hepscoth. The yearly sum of thirty shillings is divided every Easter amongst the overseers of the nine different townships of the parish, exclusive of the township of Morpeth and the chapelry of Ulgham, in the proportion each pays to the poor rate, and the sum received by each overseer is divided by them amongst the poor of their respective townships.

**WORTHIES.**—**THOMAS GIBSON**, a native of Morpeth, was famous for his knowledge of divinity, medicine, and botany. He is mentioned by Bale in terms of the highest commendation. Being a zealous partisan of the Reformation, he wrote several works in its favour, and died in London, in the year 1562.

**WILLIAM TURNER, M.D.**, a native also of this town, was one of the earliest writers on ornithology and botany in England; he also wrote several pieces on theological subjects, and, like his contemporary Gibson, was a strenuous supporter of the Reformation. Turner was highly esteemed by foreign naturalists, and was a friend and correspondent of the celebrated Conrad Gesner, to whose great work "Historia Animalium," he contributed a brief account of the English fishes. He died in London, in July 1568.

**THE REV. JOHN HORSLEY, M.A.** author of the "Britannia Romana," one of the most learned antiquarians of the age in which he lived, was minister of a Dissenting Chapel here, where he died in 1731.

**MR. LUKE CLENNEL**, the celebrated painter and wood engraver, though born at Ulgham, was very early in life taken under the protection of his uncle, at Morpeth.

## BOROUGH OF MORPETH DIRECTORY.

*Including the townships of Morpeth and Buller's Green, in the West division of Morpeth Ward; Catchburn and Hepscoth, in the East division of Castle Ward; and Newminster Abbey, Shilvington, and Tranwell with High Church, in the West division of Castle Ward.*

**POST OFFICE, NEWGATE**, James Joblin, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from London and the south, at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., and from the north at 4-45 and 10-10 p.m. They are despatched to the south at 4-45 and 10-10 p.m., and to the north at 8 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Letters may be sent by affixing an extra stamp until ten minutes before each despatch.

### Miscellany

Anderson Rev. James, Oldgate-street  
 Ashton Thomas, woollen manufacturer,  
 Abbey Mill  
 Atkinson the Misses Jane and Margaret,  
 Newgate-street

Avery Miss Mary E. Newgate-street  
 Banks James, professor of dancing, For-  
 rest's Buildings  
 Beattie James, inland revenue officer,  
 Wansbeck terrace  
 Bennet Edward, gentleman, Newgate-st

- Blake Miss Margaret, Sweet Brier Cottage, Newgate-street
- Bolton Edwd. post office clerk, Newgate-st
- Bowman Thomas, land surveyor
- Brown William, woodman, Grange Cottage
- Brumell Francis, attorney (G. & F. Brumell); ho. Bridge-street
- Brumell Geo. solicitor, & superintendent registrar (George & Francis Brumell); ho. New Cottage
- Brumell Mrs. Dorothy, Bridge-street
- Brumell Mrs. Mary, Wansbeck Place
- Brunton Mrs. Ann, Bridge-street
- Burn Mrs. Hannah Maria, Newgate-street
- Chambers Mrs. Margaret, Oldgate
- Chrisp Mrs. Ann, Newgate-street
- Clarke Mr. Michael, Buller's Green
- Coates Mrs. Margaret, Howard Terrace
- Cowans Luke, cattle dealer, Bridge End
- Cove George P. inland revenue officer
- Coxon Robert, attorney's clerk, Forrest's Buildings
- Crake Mrs. Isabella, Bridge-street
- Davis Miss Jane, Oldgate-street
- Davison Miss Elizabeth, Newgate-st
- Dixon Mrs. Jane, Bridge-street
- Duncan George, baker, Newgate-street
- Duncan Thomas, rate collector, Howard-terrace
- Eyre Rev. W. (Independent) Newgate-st
- Fenwick Miss Mary, Newgate-street
- Finch Rev. Thomas, chaplain of jail, Old Bridge End
- Fitzowen Charles, yeoman, Copper Chare
- Gledston Mr. John
- Grey Hon. & Rev. Francis Richard, rector, Rectory, High Church
- Harbottle Miss Elizabeth, Howard-terrace
- Harbottle Mrs. Elizabeth, Newgate-st
- Harbottle Mr. John, Newgate-street
- Hardy John Robert, gentleman, Spring Garden House
- Hedley Mrs. Mary, Oldgate-street
- Hey Alexander, silk dyer, Percy Court
- Hindmarsh Thos. master mariner, Wansbeck Terrace
- Hunter Edward William, millwright, &c. (R. & E. W. Hunter); ho. Back Riggs
- Hunter Robt. millwright, &c. (R. & E. W. Hunter); ho. Back Riggs
- King Robert, builder, &c. Newgate-st
- Laidler Thomas, constable, Dogger Bank
- Lowe Rev. George Austin, O.S.B. (Catholic) Oldgate
- Lyons Wm. foreman tanner, Bridge End
- Maskerry Rev. Edward James, B.A. Howard terrace
- Maughan Mrs. A. E. Union-street
- Maughan Rev. S. B. Bridge-street
- Milliard Joseph, clerk, Newgate-street
- Moor John, Esq. land agent to W. Ord, Esq. Morpeth High House
- Morgan Wm. sand grinder, Brown-street
- Norman Rev. James Charles, B.A. Bridge-street
- Ord John, joiner, Old Bridge End
- Patterson Miss Ann, Bridge End
- Pattison Miss Ann, Bridge street
- Prindle William, carrier, Bridge-street
- Rapier Mrs. Elizabeth, Buller's Green
- Ridley Mrs. Alice, Bridge-street
- Robinson George, mail-gig driver, Newgate-street
- Robinson John, banker's clerk, Newgate-street
- Robson Mrs. Jane Minto, Lownsdan Cottage
- Shafto Charles C. Esq. Wansbeck-terrace
- Short Mrs. Susan, Bennett Walk
- Smith William, sheriff's bailiff
- Stutt Joseph, attorney's clerk, Union-st
- Surtees Mr. Honeywood
- Temple James & Co. coal merchants, Union-street
- Thompson Mrs. Eliza, Newgate-street
- Thornton Henry, letter carrier, Newgate-st
- Turner Miss Sarah T. Oldgate-street
- Turvey Rev. Jacob (Wesleyan), Howard-terrace
- Walker Robert, rag and bone dealer, Oldgate-street
- Walter Mr. William, Percy Court
- Watson William Robert, Bridge-street
- Watson William Richard, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and relieving officer for Morpeth, Newgate-street
- Whinship Wm. land agent, Ord's House
- Wilson William, manager of gas works, Wansbeck-street
- Woodman Benjamin, solicitor, Howard Terrace
- Wright Mrs. Mary, Newgate-street
- Wright Nicholas, timber merchant
- Younger Miss Elizabeth, Bridge End

### CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Academies and Schools	BOROUGH, GIRLS, Harriet Morton	Clemetsons Robt. Percy-court
Atkinson Jane and Margt. boarding Newgate-st	BOROUGH, INFANTS, Mary Ann Cude	GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Chantry-place, T. W. Gibson
		Morchie Ellen, Bridge End

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL, Bridge End, Duncan McCorkindle  
 ST. JAMES'S, National, Newgate-st. L. Biggs and Ellen Berry  
 ST. ROBERT'S, CATHOLIC, Oldgate

**Attorneys**

Brumell Geo. and Francis, and clerks to the county, &c. Bridge-street  
 Charlton Anthony, Bridge-st  
 Swan Charles S. Bridge-st  
 Wilkinson Wm., Bridge-st.; ho. Newgate-street  
 Woodman William, and town clerk, Newgate-street

**Bankers**

Lambton & Co. Newgate-st  
 James Jobling, agent  
 NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK, Newgate-street, Stephen Wilkinson, manager  
 SAVINGS BANK, King-street, Rev. Thos. Finch, actuary, open on Wednesdays from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

**Blacksmiths**

Bates Armstrong, Back Riggs  
 Bates Charles, Back Riggs  
 Carse Robt. Corporation Yd  
 Hunter Wm. Market-place  
 Mars Edward, Bridge-street  
 Sterling George, Buller's Green  
 Watson James, Hope and Anchor Yard  
 Young William, Oldgate-st

**Booksellers, Printers, Stationers, &c.**

Creighton Hugh, Bridge-st  
 Flint George, Bridge-street  
 Mackey James, Bridge-street

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Atkinson Thos. Newgate-st  
 Bones John, Oldgate  
 Brown Thos. Wansbeck-ter  
 Burn Robert D. Newgate-st  
 Cresswell James, Oldgate-st  
 Dixon John, Union-street  
 Dobson John, Market-place  
 Grieves John, Buller's Green  
 Gustard John, Newgate-st

Hedley William, Bridge-st  
 McPherson James, Union-st  
 Phillips Matthew, Market-pl  
 Smails Robert, Newgate-st  
 Stewart Charles, Oldgate  
 Thompson Geo. Newgate-st  
 Warner Robert, Bridge-st

**Braziers and Plumbers**

Cranston Thos. Newgate-st  
 Daglish Robert, Newgate-st  
 Henderson John, Newgate-st

**Brewers and Malsters**

Brewis Hannah, Oldgate-st  
 Fenwick Robt. Andrew, & Co. Wellway

**Brick and Tile Manufacturers**

Anderson Geo. Cottingwood  
 King Thomas, Newgate-st

**Butchers**

Ashton Zaccheus R. Newgate-street  
 Challoner Edw. Newgate-st  
 Challoner Geo. Newgate-st  
 Chirney Geo. and Joseph, Bridge-street  
 Corry Ralph and Joseph, Bridge-street  
 Dixon John, Market-place  
 Dixon John, Bell's Yard  
 Jackson Robert, Newgate-st  
 Partis Ann, Newgate-street  
 Pattison Joseph, Bridge-st  
 Purdy Samuel, Bridge-street  
 Stoker John, Bridge-street

**Chemists and Druggists**

Creighton William, Bridge-st  
 Hood James, Newgate-st  
 Lewins Robert, Market-place

**Glog and Patten Makers**

Dobson John, Market-place  
 Fairley William, Newgate-st  
 Jackson Geo. M. Newgate-st  
 Little Thomas, Newgate-st  
 Ralph Stephen, Newgate-st  
 Watson William, Bridge-st

**Confectioners**

Ashton Hannah, Newgate-st  
 Davison Mary, Bridge-st  
 Hodgson Francis, Bridge-st  
 Hudson Isabella, Newgate-st  
 King Sarah, Market-place

**Coopers**

Esther Henry, Market-place  
 Henderson Humphrey, Bridge-street  
 Oliver John, Bridge-street

**Corn Millers**

Appleby John, Abbey Mills  
 Jobling James, East Mill, Newgate-street  
 Nicholson Ephraim, Dam Side  
 Scott Jane, Wansbeck-place  
 Teat Andrew, Stubble Hill  
 Thew Joseph, Back Riggs

**Curriers and Leather Cutters**

Thew Joseph, Back Riggs  
 Thompson James, Dam Side  
 Watson William, Bridge-st

**Dyers**

Kay Alexander, Newgate-st  
 Saint James, Bridge-street

**Farmers**

Aynsley Michael, Castle  
 Anderson Geo. Cottingwood  
 Athey John, West High House  
 Crawford Thomas, Bridge-st  
 Hopper Ann, Bridge-street  
 Jobling James and Robert, Newgate-street  
 King Thomas, Newgate-st  
 Winship Wm. and yeoman, Bridge-street

**Fellmongers & Skinners**

Longstaff Thos. Dam Side  
 Thornton Anthony, Newgate-street  
 Walker John, Buller's Green

**Fire and Life Offices**

ARGUS, LIFE, William Wilkinson, Bridge-street  
 COUNTY, FIRE, Anthony Charlton, Bridge-street  
 FARMER'S, FIRE & LIFE, W. Creighton, Bridge-street  
 GENERAL, James Hood, Newgate-street  
 MONARCH, FIRE & LIFE, G. Flint, Bridge-street  
 NORWICH UNION, W. Woodman, Newgate-street  
 PROGRESS, LIFE, A. Charlton, Bridge-street  
 SUN, FIRE, W. Wilkinson, Bridge-street

UNITY, FIRE, C. S. Swan,  
Bridge-street

#### Gardeners and Seedsmen

Brady John, Newgate-street  
Carse John, Newgate-street  
Charlton George, Oldgate-st  
Horsley Thomas, Dam Side  
Leightley Edw. High Church  
Matheson Robert, Oldgate  
Noble William, Dam Side  
Patterson Geo. High Church  
Purdy Thos. Buller's Green  
Percy William, Newgate-st  
Reid David, Bridge-street  
Robinson Wm. Back Riggs  
Smith Joseph, Bridge End  
Watson John, Newgate st  
Watson Ralph, Market-place

#### Hotels, Inns, and Taverns

*Black Bull*, Ann Pringle, Bridge-street  
*Black and Grey*, John O. Schofield, New-  
gate-street  
*Black Swan*, Margaret Nicholson, King-st  
*Bridge Inn*, Michael Dodds, Bridge End  
*Earl Grey*, William Hunter, Market-place  
*Fox and Hounds*, Ann Bilton, Newgate-st  
*George and Dragon*, Isabella Grey, Mar-  
ket-place  
*Grey Bull*, William Smith, Oldgate-street  
*Greyhound*, Ann Flint, Newgate-street  
*Grey Nag's Head*, William Singleton, New-  
gate-street  
*Hope and Anchor*, Jane McLellan, Bridge-  
street  
*Howard's Arms*, John Craisley, Bridge-st  
*King Crispin*, Jane Bennurs, Newgate-st  
*King's Head*, Joseph Grieves, Bridge-street  
*Lord Hood*, Adam Gibson, Newgate-street

#### Ironmongers

Clarke William, Market-pl  
Cranston Thomas, Newgate-  
street  
Cresswell James, Newgate-st  
Stevenson Peter, Newgate-st  
Tait James, Bridge-street

#### Joiners & Cabinet Makers

Aynsley Michael, Castle  
Grieves Joseph, Bridge-st  
Haswell W. & G. Bridge-st  
Hudson James, Market-pl  
Manners John, Oldgate-st  
Noble Thomas, Newgate st  
Ord John, Bridge End

#### Glass, China, & Earthenware Dealer

Hudson Isabella, Newgate-  
street

#### Grocers and Tea Dealers

Bates John, Newgate-street  
Bates Robert, Newgate-st  
Chirney Thomas, Market-pl  
Davison James, Market-pl  
Grahamsley Wm. Bridge-st  
Henderson Jas. Newgate-st  
Hopper Thomas, Bridge-st  
Jobling James, Newgate-st  
Mackey George, Newgate-st  
Nicholson E. Newgate-street  
Turnbull Thos. Market-pl  
Watson Richard, Newgate-st

#### Hair Dressers

Brown John, Newgate-street

Smith David, Newgate-street  
Sproat Jas. Newgate street  
Storey John, Bridge-street

#### Hard & Smallware Dealers

Brown John, Newgate-street  
Cresswell James, Newgate-st  
Dixon Henry, Market-place  
Hedley James, Newgate-st

#### Hatters

Black Rachel, Market-place  
Douglas Snowden, Bridge-st  
Rogers John, Market-place  
Storey Andrew, Newgate-st

#### Hosiery and Haberdashers

Dryden Adam, Bridge-street  
Gustard John, Newgate  
Healey James, Newgate

*New Phoenix*, George Roberts, Bridge-st  
*Old Queen's Head*, John Mackey, Old-  
gate-street  
*Ord's Arms*, George Cutter, Peacock Gap  
*Pack Horse*, George Hedley, Newgate-st  
*Phoenix Inn*, Septimus Wright, Bridge-st  
*Prince Albert*, Thomas Longstaff, Park Hill  
*Queen's Head Inn*, John Braithwaite, Bridge-  
street  
*Red Bull*, Thomas Hedley, Chantry-place  
*Scotch Arms*, Henry Esther, Market-place  
*Seven Stars*, William Green, Buller's Green  
*Shoulder of Mutton*, Robert Carr, New-  
gate-street  
*Sun Inn*, Edward Leightley, High Church  
*Turk's Head*, Alexander Turner, Market-pl  
*Whalebone Inn*, Thomas Crawford, Bridge-  
street  
*Wheat Sheaf*, John Young, Market-place  
*White Swan*, James Pringle, Newgate-st

Proctor Thomas, Newgate-st  
Robinson Henry, Oldgate-st  
Stafford Wm. Newgate-street  
Turnbull Chris. Thompson's-  
buildings  
Wilson James, Dogger Bank

#### Linen and Woollen Drapers

Atkinson Wm. Newgate-st  
Bard Bernard, Newgate st  
Douglas Snowden, Bridge-st  
Stryden Adam, Bridge-street  
Fenwick Rebecca, Bridge-st  
Jobling Thomas, Market-pl  
Mitcheson James, Market-pl  
Paulin George, Newgate-st

Robertson Wm. Newgate-st  
Rutherford Geo. & milliner,  
Bridge-street  
Ward Bernard, Newgate-st  
Watson Elizab. Bridge-st  
Turnbull John & Alexander,  
Bridge street

#### Milliners and Dressmakers

Brown Elizab. Market-pl  
Fenwick Rebecca, Market-pl  
Haswell the Misses, Mar-  
ket place  
Hutchinson Dorothy, New-  
gate street  
Marshall Ann, Market-place

Phaup Esther, Newgate-st  
 Phillips Catherine, Market-  
 place  
 Watson Elizabeth, Bridge-st  
 Ward Sarah, Newgate-street

**Millwrights**

Hunter R. & E. W. and en-  
 gineers, Back Riggs  
 Watson William, Newgate-st

**Painters and Glaziers**

Bowman Thos. A. Bridge-st  
 Creighton Hugh, Bridge-st  
 Harbottle John, Market-pl  
 Pattison John, Newgate-st

**Physicians**

Donkin Arthur S. Bridge End  
 Robb John, Buller's Cottage  
 Trotter William, Newgate-st

**Plumbers and Tin-Plate  
Workers**

Cranston Thos. Newgate-st  
 Daglish Robert, Newgate-st  
 Henderson John M. New-  
 gate-street

**Saddlers**

Clarke William, Market-pl  
 Mackey James, Newgate-st  
 Robson John, Bridge-street  
 Stevenson Peter, Newgate-st  
 Tate James, Bridge-street  
 Thompson Edward, New-  
 gate-street

**Shopkeepers**

Barrow Ann, Hillgate  
 Bates Michael, Newgate-st  
 Chirney Thomas, Market-pl  
 Cresswell James, Newgate-st  
 Davidson James, Market-pl  
 Davidson Thomas, Union-st  
 Flint John, Newgate-street  
 Grahamsley William, New-  
 gate-street  
 Grey Mary, Manchester-lane  
 Hare Robert, Bridge-street  
 Henderson Humphrey,  
 Bridge-street

**Public Institutions, Societies, &c.**

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Market-place  
 BOARD OF GUARDIANS' MEETING ROOM,  
 Newgate-street. George Brumell, clerk  
 COUNTY JAIL, Bridge End. Robert Hilary  
 Clough, governor; Rev. Thomas Finch,  
 chaplain; Robert Hawdon, surgeon

Hopper Ann, Bridge-street  
 Hunter William, Union-st  
 Jamieson Mary, Newgate-st  
 King Sarah, Market-place  
 Mackey James, Newgate-st  
 McDowell Barbara, New-  
 gate-street

Morris James, Market-place  
 Nicholson Ephraim

Oliver Mary Ann, Bridge st  
 Partiss Henry, Market-place  
 Purdy Samuel, Bridge-street  
 Ralph Jane, Buller's Green  
 Todds Ann, Bridge-street  
 Todds Robert, Bridge-street  
 Walton William, Newgate-st  
 Watson Ralph, Market-pl  
 Weigham Jane, Manchester-  
 lane

**Stonemasons & Builders**

Anderson Geo. Cottingwood  
 Beates John, Bridge End  
 Brady Ralph, Newgate-street  
 Craggs John, Oldgate-street  
 King Thomas, Newgate-st  
 McKay John, Oldgate-street  
 Phaup Edward, Newgate-st  
 Waterson George, Oldgate-st

**Straw Bonnet Makers**

Bard Elizabeth, Newgate-st  
 Pearson Mary, Well-way  
 Phaup Esther, Newgate-st  
 Robertson Mary, Union-st  
 Ward Elizabeth, Newgate-st  
 Watson Elizabeth, Bridge-st  
 Watson Mary, Newgate-st

**Surgeons**

Brumell Matthew, Newgate-  
 street  
 Creighton William, Bridge-st  
 Gibson Thomas, Green-court  
 Hawdon Robert, Bridge-st  
 Hood Robert, Newgate-st  
 O'Connor Maurice Jas. Mar-  
 ket-place  
 Shute Robert, Bridge-street

**Surveyors**

Bowman Thomas, Bridge  
 End  
 Oldfield Isaac, Market-place  
 White Thomas, Bridge End,  
 and surveyor to the Local  
 Board of Health

**Tailors**

Marked \* are also Drapers.

Bowman William, Percy-ct  
 Brewis Samuel, Oldgate  
 Dixon William, Market-pl  
 Hall Geo. Manchester-lane  
 Lyon George, Newgate-st  
 \* Morris James, Market-pl  
 Wallace Richard, Newgate-st  
 \* Watson John, Bridge-street

**Tallow Chandler**

Creighton Hugh, Newgate-st

**Tanners**

Lyons William, Hillgate-st  
 Swan Thomas, Bridge-street  
 Thornton Anthony, Newgate-  
 street

**Veterinary Surgeons**

Boag M. W. Bridge-street  
 Watson James & Sons

**Watch and Clock Makers**

Craig John, Newgate-street  
 Esther Henry, Market-place  
 Taylor John, Newgate-street

**Wheelwrights**

Grey George, Oldgate-street  
 Harbottle Thos. Oldgate-st  
 Hudson James, Market-pl  
 Wright Henry, Oldgate

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Jobling & Mackey, Market-  
 place  
 Roberts George. Bridge-st

**Woollen Manufacturers**

Ashton Thos. Abbey Mill  
 Saint James, Morpeth Mill

DISPENSARY, Green-court, Thomas Gibson,  
 surgeon

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, Bridge-street

MECHANICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION,  
 Market-place. The Earl of Carlisle, pa-  
 tron; Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.  
 president; Mr. Thos. Bowman, treasurer

Mr. W. Blair and Mr. W. Creighton, secretaries, and Mr. W. Wilson, librarian	Mondays, Turk's Head
READING ROOM, Bridge-street, Mr. George Roberts, secretary and treasurer	<i>Felton</i> , George Mackey, Fridays, Pack Horse
MUSEUM, Fulling Mill, Thomas Longstaff, proprietor	<i>Long Horsley</i> , Ralph Carr and W. Bell, Wednesdays, Pack Horse
POST OFFICE, Newgate-street, James Jobling, postmaster	<i>Middleton</i> , John Turner, Wednesdays, Fox and Hounds
RACE COURSE, Cottingwood	<i>Netherion</i> , Thomas Dixon, Fridays, Earl Grey
SAVINGS BANK, Union-street	<i>Newcastle</i> , J. Hedley, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Pack Horse
STAMP OFFICE, Newgate-street, Mr. Woodman, distributor	<i>North Shields</i> , John Lennox, Wednesdays, King's Head
TOWN HALL, Market-place	<i>Rothbury</i> , Walter Ramsey, Fridays, Pack Horse
UNION WORKHOUSE, Newgate-street, W. Robinson, master; Magdalen Robinson, matron	<i>Whalton</i> , Joseph Woolmich, Wednesdays, Fox and Hounds
WATER WORKS, the Commons	<i>Wingate</i> , Robert Turner, Wednesdays, Grey Nag's Head
Carriers to the following Places With the Inns they call at.	<i>Wittingham</i> , Robert Ord, Fridays, Earl Grey
<i>Alnwick</i> , W. Graham, daily, George and Dragon	<i>Wooler</i> , John David, Wednesdays, Scotch Arms
<i>Cambo</i> , J. Lennox, Fridays, King's Head	
<i>Elsdon and Otterburn</i> , Walter Best,	
CONVEYANCE by Railway.—York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Station, Stubbhill; Edward Thompson, station master	

BULLER'S GREEN is a township forming part of the town of Morpeth. It contains 363 acres, and the rateable value is £926. The population in 1801, was 244; in 1811, 276; in 1821, 255; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 169; and in 1851, 237 inhabitants. For Directory, see Morpeth.

HEPSCOTT, a township and small village in the above parish, but locally situated in the eastern division of Castle Ward, contains an area of 1,594 acres, and its rateable value is £862 9s. Its population in 1801, was 135; in 1811, 139; in 1821, 164; in 1831, 179; in 1841, 183; and in 1851, 208 souls. THE VILLAGE of Hepscott is situated two miles south-east of Morpeth, on the borders of Bedlingtonshire. For Directory, see Morpeth.

MORPETH CASTLE is a township in this parish, and with Catchburn and Parkhouse contains 1,491 acres. The rateable value is £4,301 10s., and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 137; in 1811, 148; in 1821, 153; in 1831, 189; in 1841, 145; and in 1851, 171 souls. CATCHBURN is a hamlet and estate in this township, situated two miles south of Morpeth, the property of the Earl of Carlisle. There was formerly an hospital here erected under the patronage of Roger, the second Lord Merley. PARK HOUSE is also an estate and hamlet in this township, situated three-quarters of a mile east of Morpeth, on the south side of the Wansbeck. STOB HILL is a hamlet in this township, three-quarters of a mile south-east of Morpeth. For Directory, see Morpeth.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY is a township in Morpeth parish, and obtains its designation from a fine Cistercian Abbey, whose ruins still remain. It contains 717 acres, the property of William Ord, Esq., and its rateable value

is £1,628 15s. Population in 1801, 57; in 1811, 73; in 1821, 79; in 1831, 121; in 1841, 107; and in 1851, 125 souls. Newminster Abbey was founded in the year 1138, by Ralph de Merley, and was by him dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for Cistercian Monks. It was endowed by the founder with a large tract of land and woods that surrounded it on each side of the Wansbeck, and with part of his wife's inheritance at Ritton and Wittou. Besides its founder and the succeeding barons of Morpeth, the Abbey roll enumerated many other noble benefactors, as the Bertrams of Mitford, the barons of Bolam and Bolbeck, the great families of Umfraville and Roos, as also those of Widdrington, Conyers, Morwick, Fenwick, Plessis, Cambo, Thornton, &c., by whose means it soon acquired considerable revenues. Grievous depredations were committed upon its property by the army of David, King of Scotland. A deed, by which Louis de Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, appropriated the rectory of Stannington to the monks of Newminster, describes their condition as exceedingly deplorable. The frequent resort to them of the royal army, and of noblemen and others, both from England and Scotland, was represented as exceedingly burdensome. The abbot was summoned to the parliament held at Carlisle, in 1307. At the Dissolution the abbey had fifteen monks, and possessions amounting to the yearly value of £100 8s. 1d. according to Dugdale; and to £140 16s. 4d. according to Speed. King James I. granted its site to Robert Brandling, and it is now in the possession of William Ord, Esq. Every vestige of this fine edifice has disappeared with the exception of the entrance gateway, which is now carefully preserved. This township is situated on the north side of the Wansbeck, half a mile west of Morpeth. For Directory, see Morpeth.

**SHILVINGTON**, a township and hamlet in this parish, but locally situated in the western division of Castle Ward, contains 1,497 acres, the property of the Rev. Edward C. Ogle, of Kirkley Hall. Its population in 1801, was 96; in 1811, 114; in 1821, 110; in 1831, 101; in 1841, 92; and in 1851, 63 souls. **THE HAMLET** of Shilvinton is situated four miles south-west of Morpeth.

**DIRECTORY**.—James Hume, blacksmith; and the farmers are Robert Lamb, Broad Law; Charlton Watson, West House; and John Watson, Watch Hill.

**TRANWELL AND HIGH CHURCH** township contains 1,220 acres, and its rateable value is £719 3s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 50; in 1811, 68; in 1821, 78; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 55; and in 1851, 68 souls. **THE HAMLET** of High Church is situated half a mile from Morpeth, and contains the parish church, rectory, and a few dwelling houses. **THE HAMLET** of Tranwell is two miles south-west of Morpeth, with which place its Directory is included.

**TWIZELL** is a township in Morpeth parish, though locally situated in the western division of Castle Ward. It is about five and three-quarter miles south-west by west of Morpeth, and contains 758 acres, the property of the Rev. E. C. Ogle. Its rateable value is £612. The population in 1801, was 37; in 1811, 36; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 45; and in 1851, 46 souls. A small church, or chapel, was erected here in 1845, at the expense

of the late Rev. J. S. Ogle, D.D. It is a neat stone edifice, capable of accommodating about 125 persons, and is attended by the curate of Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—William Bell, farm steward, Thorneyford; Robert Bewick, farmer, Twizell Farm; Samuel Davidson, joiner and house carpenter, Ogle Cottage; and John Swan, farmer, Startup.

### NETHER WITTON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

This Chapelry comprises the townships of Coat Yards, Ewesley, Healey and Comb Hill, Nether Witton, Nunnykirk, Ritton, and Colt Park, and Ritton White House. It is bounded by the parishes of Rothbury, Long Horsley, and Hartburn, to the latter of which it is annexed for ecclesiastical purposes, and consists chiefly of a fine rich vale, which comprises an area of 7,723 acres. Its population in 1801, was 494; in 1811, 439; in 1821, 460; in 1831, 520; in 1841, 464; and in 1851, 489 souls.

COAT YARDS is a township situated eleven miles north-west by west of Morpeth. It contains 235 acres, and its rateable value is £140. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 20; in 1811, 15; in 1821, 14; in 1831, 20; in 1841, 20; and in 1851, 6 souls. The principal resident is Jacob Aynsley, farmer.

EWESLEY township is about eleven miles W.N.W. of Morpeth, and comprises an area of 932 acres, the property of William Ord, Esq. Its rateable value is £435. Population in 1801, 39; in 1811, 31; in 1821, 26; in 1831, 22; in 1841, 20; and in 1851, 18 souls. This township is occupied by Jacob Aynsley, farmer.

HEALEY AND COMB HILL form a township ten and a half miles W.N.W. of Morpeth, and contain 866 acres of land, the rateable value of which is £315 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 37; in 1811, 34; in 1821, 43; in 1831, 44; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 31 souls. The principal residents are Mary Anderson, farmer and miller, Healey Mill; Ralph Dodds, shoemaker, Healey Green; Ann and Thomas Hall, farmers, Healey; and John Thompson, farmer, Healey North Farm.

NETHER WITTON is a township and village in the chapelry of the same name, the property of R. Trevelyan, Esq. The territorial extent of the township is 3,914 acres, and its rateable value £1,707. Its population in 1801, was 309; in 1811, 277; in 1821, 277; in 1831, 329; in 1841, 295; and in 1851, 303 souls. The manor was formerly the property of the celebrated Roger Thornton, who dying in 1429, was succeeded by his son, Sir Roger Thornton, whose only daughter and heiress having espoused Lord Lumley, of Lumley Castle, transferred the estate to that family. We find it again the property of the Thorntons from 1552 till the demise of James Thornton, Esq., whose two daughters and co-heiresses were espoused by Walter Trevelyan, Esq., and one of the Witham family, but it is now the property of the proprietor above-mentioned.

THE VILLAGE of Nether Witton is situated eight miles W.N.W. of Morpeth.

THE CHAPEL is a neat structure dedicated to St. Giles, and its register commences in 1696. The living is in the patronage of the vicar of Hartburn; incumbent, the Rev. Richard Wearing. NETHER WITTON HALL, the seat of R. Trevelyan, Esq., is a fine freestone edifice, occupying a pleasant situation north of the village.

CHARITY.—Cuthbert Fenwick, of Coat Yards, gave to the chapelry of Nether Witton, the sum of ten shillings per annum towards the education of poor children for ever. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' report this was not paid.

POST OFFICE, NETHER WITTON.—Adam Oliver, *postmaster*.—Letters arrive, from Morpeth, at 12 noon, and are despatched thereto at 1 p.m.

Dunn David, stonemason  
 Dunn Matthew, stonemason and builder  
 Dunn Mary, milliner and dressmaker  
 Dunn Ralph, shoemaker  
 Dunn Thomas, shoemaker and shopkeeper  
 Green William, wood turner  
 Laughton Joseph, woollen manufacturer  
 Oliver Adam, schoolmaster  
 Snowball Joseph, land agent  
 Sprout John, timber merchant  
 Sprout Robert, timber merchant  
 Stoker William, blacksmith

Trevelyan Raleigh, Esq. The Hall  
 Wardle Mary, shopkeeper  
 Wearing Rev. Richard, incumbent  
 White Ann, vict. *Red Lion*

**Farmers**

Burn John, Nether Witton Barns  
 Dixon Ralph, Gallow Hill  
 Hedley James, Shelly  
 Hindmarsh Percival, Bellion  
 Percival John, Doehill  
 Nicholl George, Longlee

NUNNY KIRK township is situated two miles N.N.W. of Nether Whitton, and contains 111 acres, the property of Charles William Ord, Esq. The rateable value is £120, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 7; in 1811, 8; in 1821, 13; in 1831, 16; in 1841, 17; and in 1851, 24 souls. NUNNYKIRK HALL, the seat and property of C. W. Ord, Esq., is a magnificent stone building, situated in a romantic vale, embowered in wood, and enlivened by the meandering streams of the Font.

DIRECTORY.—Charles William Ord, Esq., The Hall; Robert Forster, gardener; and James Hume, farm manager.

RITTON COLT PARK is a township ten miles north-west by west of Morpeth. Its area is 1,029 acres, and its rateable value £713 0s. Population in 1801, 52; in 1811, 56; in 1821, 64; in 1831, 58; in 1841, 50; and in 1851, 88 souls. R. Trevelyan, Esq. is the proprietor. The principal inhabitants are Isabella Jackson, vict. *Three Half Moons*; James Temple, colliery owner, shopkeeper, and draper (Temple and Hedley), Birkhead Moor; Andrew Tate, farmer, Ritton.

RITTON WHITE HOUSE is a township situated twelve and a half miles north-west by north of Morpeth, and the property of R. Trevelyan, Esq. It contains 636 acres, and its rateable value is £371 13s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 30; in 1811, 18; in 1821, 23; in 1831, 31; in 1841, 26; and in 1851, 19 souls. Mary and William Potts, farmers, are the principal residents.

# TINDALE WARD.

TINDALE WARD, the largest of the six wards of Northumberland, comprises the market towns of Allendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, Haltwhistle, Hexham, and Stamfordham, and is divided into five divisions, within the limits of which are comprehended twenty-seven parishes, three parochial chapelries, and five extra-parochial places, whose united area is 506,833 statute acres. The population in 1801, was 33,256; in 1841, 44,233; and in 1851, 47,446. The subjoined table shows the names of the parishes, their acreage, number of houses, and population in 1851:—

PARISHES, &c.	Acres.	Houe s.	POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Allendale.....	37,267	1,132	3,286	3,097	6,383
Bellingham.....	20,211	487	793	801	1,594
Birtley.....	6,720	96	205	223	428
Black Carts.....		4	12	11	23
Bywell, St. Andrew.....	3,512	85	244	236	480
Bywell, St. Peter.....	17,784	300	877	797	1,674
Chollerton.....	12,950	234	575	576	1,151
Corbridge.....	13,130	430	1,084	1,079	2,163
Corsenside.....	11,132	230	291	288	579
Falstone.....	57,700	96	306	256	562
Greystead.....	18,003	41	136	115	251
Haltwhistle.....	55,229	1,030	2,758	2,621	5,379
Haydon.....	13,688	403	1,027	1,058	2,085
Heldon-on-the-Wall.....	4,663	163	393	420	813
Hexham.....	27,973	953	3,095	3,442	6,537
Kirkharle.....	3,290	34	99	71	170
Kirkhaugh.....	6,665	54	166	119	285
Kirkheaton.....	1,760	33	82	71	153
Kirkwhelpington.....	13,351	148	322	357	679
Knaresdale.....	7,144	136	565	352	917
Lambley.....	2,698	64	213	152	365
Master's Close.....		2	7	9	16
Newbrough.....	6,705	103	290	261	551
Ovingham.....	15,740	778	2,061	1,901	3,962
Ramshope.....	1,010	1	8	5	13
Shotley.....	12,460	229	628	599	1,227
Simonburn.....	13,372	214	515	565	1,080
Slaley.....	7,430	131	283	298	581
Stamfordham.....	18,089	364	882	889	1,771
St. John Lee.....	15,090	394	1,029	1,044	2,073
Thockrington.....	6,943	39	90	83	173
Thorneyburn.....	20,133	62	179	161	340
Warden.....	3,122	113	338	308	646
Wark.....	22,986	193	438	427	865
Whitfield.....	12,125	64	184	156	340

This district is bounded on the north by Coquetdale Ward, on the west by Cumberland and Scotland, on the south by Durham and a part of Cumberland, and on the east by Morpeth and Castle Wards. Its average length from east to west is about thirty miles, and its breadth from north to south twenty-eight miles. It contains a great variety of soil and aspect, rich and cultivated lands being found in the middle and eastern parts, while the rest of the ward is very wild and mountainous, covered with heath, and producing abundance of lead ore, excellent stone, coal, limestone, and other minerals. It is intersected by the rivers Tyne, Allen, Devil Water, and Reed, besides a great number of smaller streams, or burns, which flow in every direction. There are also several lakes or *loughs* as Greenlee, Broomley, Little Cow, Grindon, and Crag Lough.

## CHARITIES OF TINDALE WARD.

Date	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what places & purposes applied.	Annual value.
1599.	Hexham Grammar School (rent and interest) .....		£21 17 2
	Almshouse Hexham, (rent & interest) .....		6 3 7
1617.	John Shield (rent charge) .....	Allendale parish—poor .....	10 0 0
	Poor's Money (interest) .....	Allendale parish—poor .....	1 15 0
1634.	Mabel Ord (interest) .....	Hexham—poor .....	5 0 0
1637.	Jane Lawson (rent charge) .....	Hexham—40 poor widows on Good Friday .....	2 0 0
1663.	Sir T. Widdrington (rent) .....	Stamfordham parish school ..	200 6 0
1675.	James Cresswell (rent) .....	Hexham—poor .....	8 0 0
1679.	Mary Fenwick (rent) .....	Hexham—apprenticing poor ..	19 17 2
1679.	Giles Heron (rent) .....	School at Wark—poor of the parish of Simonburn on All Saints'-day, and Good Friday and apprenticing .....	180 0 0
	Nicholas Wilkinson (rent charge) ..	Whitfield parish—poor .....	6 10 0
1680.	Ursula Mountney (rent charge) ....	Warden parish—poor .....	3 0 0
	William Errington (interest) .....	Warden parish—poor .....	1 0 0
1680.	Ursula Mountney (rent charge) ....	St. John Lee parish—poor ....	2 10 0
1680.	Ursula Mountney (rent charge) ....	Hexham—poor .....	3 0 0
1680.	Ursula Mountney (rent charge) ....	Corbridge parish—poor .....	1 0 0
1680.	Ursula Mountney (rent charge) ....	Chollerton parish—poor .....	2 0 0
1685.	Rev. J. Shaftoe (rent) .....	Master of school at Dean Raw, Haydon Bridge .....	10 0 0
1688.	Dame E. Radcliffe (rent charge) ....	Slaley parish—poor .....	2 0 0
1688.	Dame E. Radcliffe (rent charge) ....	Corbridge parish—poor .....	10 0 0
1688.	Dame E. Radcliffe (rent charge) ....	Bywell, St. Peter's parish—poor	4 0 0
	Matthew Carr (rent charge) .....	Slaley parish—poor .....	5 0 0
	Esther Allgood (rent charge) .....	Slaley parish—poor .....	1 10 0
1692.	John Coulson (rent charge) .....	Hexham—poor .....	1 0 0
1692.	W. Hutchinson and C. Wilkinson (rent) .....	Allendale Grammar School ....	62 5 0
1693.	Teasdale and Fenwick (rent charge)	Bywell, St. Peter's parish—poor	1 10 0
1698.	Henry Paston (rent charge) .....	Stamfordham parish—poor....	12 0 0
1699.	Edward Fletcher (dividends) .....	Ovingham parish—poor .....	2 0 0
1699.	Ann Radcliffe (rent charge) .....	Hexham—poor and apprenticing	20 0 0

Carried forward.....£604 17 11

	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	£604 17 11
1699. Ann Radcliffe (rent charge) .....	Corbridge parish—poor and ap- prenticing .....	20 0 0
Copyhold Allotment (rent) .....	Hexham—poor .....	2 10 6
1706. Rev. Robert Troutbeck (rent) .....	Parish of Corbridge and Chapelry of Halton—poor .....	32 2 6
1707. John Blackett (dividends) .....	Ovingham parish—poor on All Saints' Day .....	6 0 0
1709. M. & D. Allgood (interest) .....	Hexham—poor .....	4 0 0
Johnson and Forbes (rent) ..	Hexham—poor .....	8 0 0
1710. Nicholas Ridley (rent charge) ..	Haltwhistle parish—poor ..	2 0 0
Thomas Howden (rent charge) ...	Hexham, twenty poor widows..	1 0 0
1717. Rev. George Ritschell (rent charge)	Forty poor widows of parish of St. John, Newcastle, the like of the city of Carlisle, and the like of township of Hexham Is. each on St. Thomas's day, poor of Whiteley and parish of Slaley £2.; and Society of sons of clergy at Newcastle, £2...	10 0 0
1720. Ann Wilson (rent charge) .....	Allendale parish—poor of Keenly Quarter .....	0 10 0
Nine Banks School, Allendale parish (rent charge) .....		1 0 0
1725. Anthony Surtees (interest) .....	Ovingham parish, aged poor men and women and fatherless children .....	2 10 0
1729. M. Carr (rent charge) .....	Slaley parish School .....	3 10 0
1730. J. Reed (interest) .....	Bellingham School .....	12 0 0
Bywell, St. Andrew's Parish School (rent charge) .....		8 0 0
Fenwick and others (interest) .....	Bywell St. Andrew's parish— poor .....	1 2 0
1740. Thomas Rawe (rent charge) .....	Bywell St. Peter's parish—poor	0 5 0
1748. Ann Johnson (interest) .....	Hexham—poor on 26th July..	2 15 0
1759. John Stephenson (rent charge) ...	Kirkhaugh parish, eight poor widows, equally .....	2 0 0
1759. John Stephenson (rent) .....	Knaresdale parish eight poor widows, equally .....	2 0 0
1764. Robert Andrews (rent charge) ....	Hexham poor not receiving relief	2 10 0
1764. Robert Andrews (rent charge) ....	St. John Lee parish—poor not receiving relief .....	1 10 0
1771. M. Vernol (rent charge) .....	St. John Lee Parish School ..	10 0 0
1790. John Robson (rent charge) .....	Haltwhistle parish—poor ...	3 0 0
1796. A. Young (interest) .....	Shotley Parish School .....	4 4 0
1798. J. Gibson (rent charge) .....	Corbridge parish, Halton School	4 0 0
1719. Lady Capel (rent) .....	Haltwhistle, Lady Capel's School	37 10 0
1800. Robson & Brown (rent charge) ....	Corbridge parish, twenty poor in- habitants .....	4 0 0
1812. Rev. Abraham Brown (interest) ....	Chapelry of Whitley—poor and chapel school, one moiety each	9 0 0
Dixon and others (rent) .....	Hexham, minister and poor of High and Middle quarters ..	11 0 0
1815. Christopher Gregson (rent charge) ..	Ovingham parish—poor .....	4 4 0
Unknown (rent charge) .....	Kirkhaugh parish—education ..	2 10 0
	Total.....	£819 11 11

## TINDALE WARD.—EAST DIVISION.

## BYWELL ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

BYWELL ST. ANDREW'S is a small parish, extending along both sides of the Tyne, from Corbridge to the village of Bywell, where the churches of this, and the adjoining parish of Bywell St. Peter, are situated. It comprises the townships of Beal, Broomhaugh, Riding, Stocksfield Hall, and Styford, whose united area is 3,512 acres. The population of the parish in 1801, was 402; in 1811, 428; in 1821, 399; in 1831, 436; in 1841, 452; and in 1851, 480 souls. For the village of Bywell, see Bywell St. Peter's parish, page 767.

BEAL is a township and hamlet, the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The area of the township is 421 acres, and its rateable value £618 15s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 69; in 1811, 62; in 1821, 56; in 1831, 70; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 48 souls. THE HAMLET of Beal is situated about four miles east of Corbridge, and the principal resident is John Angus, farmer.

BROOMHAUGH is a township and small village, the property of Charles B. Grey, Esq., W. B. Beaumont, Esq., Jacob Wilson, Esq., and the Executors of John Shields, Esq. The township contains 800 acres, and its rateable value is £928 8s. 2d. Population in 1801, 93; in 1811, 105; in 1821, 116; in 1831, 115; in 1841, 100; and in 1851, 134 souls. It is intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. THE VILLAGE of Broomhaugh is situated three miles south-east of Corbridge. Here is a school which was endowed, in 1851, with a sum of £38 per annum, by the landed proprietors of the neighbourhood.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Joseph Jacques; Martin Cook, shoemaker; William Johnson, gardener; John Newbiggin, shopkeeper; Sarah Richardson, grocer; George Soulsby, merchant tailor; and the farmers are Mary Burdis; Priscilla Marshall; and John Temperley.

RIDING is a township and hamlet, the property of Charles B. Grey, Esq., Jacob Wilson, Esq., Mr. John Blackburn, of Riding Hills, and Lord Charles Beauclerc. The township comprises an area of 1,007 acres, and its rateable value is £1,090. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 105; in 1811, 139; in 1821, 135; in 1831, 151; in 1841, 132; and in 1851, 141 souls. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through this township. THE VILLAGE of Riding is situated at the point where the Watling Street intersects the north road from Newcastle to Hexham, three and three-quarter miles south-east by south of Corbridge. Here is a station upon the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, Matthew Robson, station master.

DIRECTORY.—John Blackburn, yeoman, Riding Hills; Cuthbert Dixon,

joiner and cartwright; Margaret Havelock, publican; John Jemsons, smith; Miss Caroline Loraine; and the farmers are Archibold Little; and Robert Richardson.

STOCKSFIELD HALL township is situated five and a half miles E.S.E. of Corbridge, on the south side of the Tyne, opposite to Bywell, and is the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. It comprises 311 acres, and the rateable value is £555. Its population in 1801, was 24; in 1811, 26; in 1821, 23; in 1831, 35; in 1841, 29; and in 1851, 27 souls. STOCKSFIELD HALL, the building which gives name to the township, is a substantial and respectable farm house, the residence of Messrs. John and Edward Lee.

DIRECTORY.—George Ellison, farmer, Lead Hill; and John and Edward Lee, farmers, Stocksfield Hall,

STYFORD is a township and hamlet, the property of Charles B. Grey, Esq., who is also the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The township contains 973 acres, and its rateable value is £1,291. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 111; in 1811, 96; in 1821, 69; in 1831, 65; in 1841, 104; and in 1851, 84 souls. THE HAMLET of Styford is on the north bank of the Tyne, two and three-quarter miles south-east of Corbridge. STYFORD HALL, the seat of Charles B. Grey, Esq., is a plain substantial building, pleasantly situated near the Tyne, and is surrounded with extensive grounds, on all sides but the south, where a beautiful plain extends to the river's bank.

DIRECTORY.—Charles B. Grey, Esq., Styford Hall; James Oliver, bailiff; Thomas Pace, joiner; John Stevenson, gardener, Styford Hall; and the farmers are John Leadbitter, Brocks Bushes; and Richard Shanks, High Barns.

### BYWELL ST. PETER'S PARISH.

BYWELL ST. PETER'S is a parish comprising the townships of East Acomb, Apperley, Broomley, Bywell St. Andrew and St. Peter, Espershields with Millsields, High Fotherly, Healy, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, Stelling, and the chapelry of Whittonstall. It is bounded by the parishes of Corbridge, Slaley, Ovingham, and Shotley, and a part of the county of Durham, and contains an area of 17,784 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1,303; in 1811, 1,317; in 1821, 1,406; in 1831, 1,478; in 1841, 1,512; and in 1851, 1,674 souls. A portion of this parish is very fertile, with a beautifully diversified surface, but the remainder consists of wild moors, of which about 2,979 acres were enclosed in 1817-18, pursuant to an act of parliament, obtained in 1812.

ACOMB (EAST) township is situated one mile north of Bywell, and contains an area of 391 acres, the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 23; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 51; in 1841, 37; and in 1851, 53 souls. The rateable value is £425, and the principal resident is George Woodman, farmer.

APPERLEY is a township the property of R. S. Surtees, Esq. It contains 429 acres, and the rateable value is £338. Population in 1831, 23; in 1841, 34; and in 1851, 38 souls. Apperley was formerly considered to be an extra-parochial place, but is now included in the returns for this parish. It is situated about two and a half miles south by east of Bywell, and consists of one farm, which is occupied by John Browell, farmer.

BROOMLEY is a township and small village, the property of Mr. Wrightson and W. B. Beaumont, Esq., who are also lords of the manor. The township contains 3,459 acres, and its rateable value is £2,514. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 260; in 1811, 318; in 1821, 354; in 1831, 345; in 1841, 314; and in 1851, 409 souls. THE VILLAGE of Broomley is situated one mile and three quarters south-west of Bywell. HORSE CLOSE, is a hamlet in this township, one mile and three quarters south-east of Bywell. RIDLEY (OLD, AND NEW), are also two hamlets in Broomley township, about two miles south of Bywell.

POST OFFICE, STOCKSFIELD STATION, John Robson, *Postmaster*—Letters arrive, from Newcastle and Gateshead, at 11-46 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 4-31 p.m. There is a second despatch to Gateshead at 9-8 p.m. Letters are taken for delivery per foot post at 11-15 a.m. to Bywell, Peepy, Newton, Newton Hall, the Weltons, and Harlow Hill, returning by the same route, and receiving letters for the Stocksfield Station, where it arrives at 7 p.m.

DIRECTORY.—William Arkley, blacksmith; Thomas Reay, inkeeper, *Railway Tavern*; and the farmers are George Angus; John Hunter, Hindley; George Ellison, Lead Hills; and Thomas Ridley.

BYWELL is a township and village, in the parishes of Bywell St. Peter and Bywell St. Andrew. The township comprises an area of 1,006 acres, and its rateable value is £2,952. Its population in 1801, was 199; in 1811, 164; in 1821, 174; in 1831, 172; in 1841, 182; and in 1851, 176 souls. Bywell Barony was formerly held by the family of Baliol, for the service of five knights' fees to the king, and thirty knights' fees for ward of Newcastle. In the reign of Richard II., it was the property of the Nevilles, lords of Raby, who having forfeited it in 1571, it was purchased by a branch of the Fenwick family. It afterwards came into the possession of the Rev. Septimus Hodgson, who married the widow of the last of the Fenwicks, of Bywell; it was subsequently purchased by Thomas W. Beaumont, Esq., for £145,000, and still continues in his family, the present possessor being W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.

THE VILLAGE of Bywell occupies a pleasant situation, on the north side of the Tyne, eight miles east by south of Hexham, and four miles E.S.E. of Corbridge. The river Tyne is here crossed by a handsome and substantial stone bridge of five arches, with two dead ones at the south end, which have been constructed as a precaution against heavy floods. This structure was erected in 1838, by T. W. Beaumont, Esq., at a cost of £1,500, and is free to the public. South of the Tyne, are some very handsome houses, which have been recently erected by W. B. Beaumont, Esq., who liberally supports a school here, which was established in 1851. Here is also a Library and Newsroom; the latter is well supplied with the London and provincial papers, and the former possesses 400 volumes of works in general literature.

This village possesses the two parochial churches of St. Peter and St. Andrew, one of which, tradition informs us, was built in consequence of a dispute for precedence between two sisters, one of whom founded a church of her own, of which she exercised the patronage, &c., to the exclusion of the other. St. Peter's is an ancient edifice of considerable magnitude, with a square tower. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Corbridge, is valued in the Liber Regis at £9 18s. 1½d., gross income £120. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Incumbent, the Rev. B. E. Dwarris, M.A. The register of St. Peter's commences in 1663. St. Andrew's is a small structure, with a lofty steeple. The living is a discharged vicarage in the same archdeaconry and deanery as St. Peter's, and is valued in the Liber Regis at £3 9s. 2d., gross income £172. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Jacques. The register of St. Andrew's commences in 1668.

BYWELL HALL, the seat of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is an elegant mansion erected from designs by Paine, and occupies a fine lawn girt by forest trees, on the north bank of the river Tyne, a short distance from the ruins of the old baronial castle of Bywell. The appearance of the village of Bywell is very pleasing. From the road near the brink of the river, which forms here a beautiful cascade about ten feet in height, a mill is seen on the right hand, a salmon loch on the left, the town and its two churches stretch with a fine curvature along the banks of the upper basin of the river, while the time-worn ruins of the ancient fortress of the Baliols appear towering above the trees on the right, and the whole back-ground of the landscape is covered with wood. In 1760, a mason named Robinson, while angling in the river Tyne, at Bywell, after a flood, found a small silver cup, of Roman manufacture, bearing the inscription "Desideri vivas" round the neck. He sold it to a goldsmith in Newcastle, for fifteen shillings, but it was subsequently claimed by William Fenwick, Esq., as lord of the manor of Bywell. It was probably washed out of the banks above Corbridge, where other Roman vessels of silver are said to have been formerly turned out by the floods.

CHARITIES.—In 1668, Dame E. Radcliffe, left to the poor of the parish of St. Peter, especially those of the chapelry of Whittonstall and the township of Newland, £4., to be distributed on St. Lucie's day, and in 1693, Messrs. Teasdale and Fenwick left a rent charge of £1 10s. to the poor of the same parish. In 1740, Thomas Rawe bequeathed a rent charge of five shillings per annum for the same place and purpose. The poor of St. Andrew's parish have also a bequest consisting of the interest of £22 which, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report, amounted to £1 2s. per annum. St. Andrew's Parish School is endowed with a rent charge of £8 a year.

Allen William, stonemason & builder  
 Arkle William, joiner  
 Atkinson John, farmer, Peepy  
 Avery William, stonemason  
 Beaumont W. B. Esq. Bywell Hall  
 Dwarris Rev. B. E. vicar of St. Peter's

Ferguson Jas. D. land agent, Bywell Castle  
 Roddam Margaret, grocer  
 Surtees Thomas, gamekeeper  
 Trotter John innkeeper & corn miller  
 Womack John, farmer & veterinary surgeon,  
 Shildon Hill

ESPERSHIELDS is a township and hamlet the property of H. C. Silvertop Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The township contains 3,389 acres, and its rateable value is £725. Population in 1801, 160; in 1811, 185; in 1821, 180; in 1831, 195; in 1841, 191; and in 1851, 187 souls. THE HAMLET of Espershields is situated eight miles south-west by south of Bywell, and a little to the west of this place is Whinnis Hill, where a Friend's Meeting House was erected in 1775. A village is supposed to have formerly stood at the place now called Hare-town. In ancient times a thick wood extended from Espershields to Newbiggin, in the adjoining county of Durham, but it is said to have been burnt down by the owner, who was well known by the name of "Mad Maddison," and who was afterwards hanged for murder at Durham.

MINSTER ACRES HALL, the residence of Henry C. Silvertop, Esq., is situated in this township, and is surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds and plantations, which extend into the townships of Espershields, High Fotherley, and the parish of Shotley, and in its vicinity is a lake covering an area of four acres. The hall is a substantial stone building, adjoining which a Catholic Church has been recently erected, at the sole expense of the owner of the mansion. The foundation stone of this church was laid on the 13th of September, 1852, by the Hon. Mrs. Silvertop. It is dedicated to St. Elizabeth, and was opened on the 24th August, 1854, on which occasion the Bishop of Hexham officiated. It is a beautiful Gothic structure in the decorated style, consisting of a nave, from which the sanctuary is railed off, and is lighted by six windows filled with excellent specimens of stained glass, representing the patron saints of the various members of the Silvertop family. On the right of the altar is the sacristy, and over it, forming a kind of tribune, the organ and choir gallery. A cloister, or triforium, opens to the church, running along the north side, and connecting the private gallery at the west end with the house. The church is adorned with a beautiful clock turret and spire, and will accommodate about 200 persons. Rev. Joseph Watson, chaplain.

MILL SHIELDS forms a joint township with Espershields, and is situated on the Derwent about one mile east of the latter place.

Bewick John William, agent, Minsteracres Cottage  
 Cawhorn Thomas, brick and tile manufacturer, High Minsteracres  
 Ford Andrew, blacksmith  
 Harker Richard, Minsteracres  
 Moody John, woollen manufacturer, &c. Millshields  
 Silvertop Henry C. Esq. Minsteracres Hall  
 Swallow Hopper, farm-bailiff, Minsteracres

Watson Rev. Joseph, chaplain

**Farmers**

Bolam Charles, Millshields  
 Hepple John, Espershields  
 Hepple William, Cronkley  
 Hunter John, Winnis Hill  
 Johnson William, Millshields  
 Lawson John, West Minsteracres  
 Lawson William, West Minsteracres  
 Todd Thomas, Newfield

FOTHERLEY (HIGH) township is situated on both sides of the Stocksfield Burn, three miles S.S.W. of Bywell. It is the property of H. C. Silvertop, Esq., who is also lord of the manor, and its rateable value is £324. Population in

1801, 91; in 1811, 90; in 1821, 92; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 106; and in 1851, 142 souls. LOW FOTHERLEY is a farm in this township.

DIRECTORY.—William Barron, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker, Scales Cross; John Hornsby, stonemason; John Smith, Low Fotherley; Michael Surtees, Lingsy Field; and the farmers are Joseph Lambert, Fairlemay; Anthony and William Richardson, High Fotherley; John Smith, Low Fotherley; and Henry Surtees, High Fotherley.

HEALY, a township situated four miles south-west of Bywell, comprises an area of 2,128 acres, and its rateable value is £377 15s. 8d. R. Ormston, Esq. is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 51; in 1811, 59; in 1821, 49; in 1831, 54; in 1841, 65; and in 1851, 67 souls. HEALY HOUSE, the seat of R. Ormston, Esq., is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1831.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Ormston, Esq., Healy House and 5, Saville-place, Newcastle; Joseph Dobson, land agent for R. Ormston, Esq., Healy Burnt House; John Trotter, corn miller, and at Bywell; Matthew Jewitt, gardener and wood-keeper; W. E. and R. Wightman, farmers.

NEWTON is a township and hamlet the property of Thomas Hedley and Brothers; W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The township contains 747 acres, and its rateable value is £973 5s. The population in 1801, was 137; in 1811, 101; in 1821, 105; in 1831, 111; in 1841, 127; and in 1851, 138 souls. THE HAMLET of Newton is two miles north by west of Bywell.

DIRECTORY.—Edward Carlton, blacksmith; Christopher Charlton, blacksmith; and the farmers are Thomas Bownas, Newton Village Farm; John Navin; John Robson, Newton Fell House; J. and L. Robson, and James Stokoe, and innkeeper.

NEWTON HALL is a township situated two and a half miles north of Bywell. It is the property of W. F. Blackett, Esq., its rateable value is £931, and the tithes, which belong to H. Silvertop, Esq., are valued at £100 per annum. This township comprises an area of 715 acres, and its population in 1801, was 107; in 1811, 95; in 1821, 89; in 1831, 84; in 1841, 95; and in 1851, 106 souls. NEWTON HALL, which gives name to this township, is a neat modern mansion, the seat of W. F. Blackett, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—W. F. Blackett, Esq., Newton Hall; W. Armstrong, cartwright; Nicholas Harrison, schoolmaster; and the farmers are Edward Charlton; George Hall; and Johnson Lambert, and innkeeper, *Shaw House Inn*.

STELLING is a small township, the property of J. H. Hind, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. It contains 222 acres, and its rateable value is £334. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 17; in 1811, 19; in 1821, 12; in 1831, 17; in 1841, 53; and in 1851, 32 souls. Stelling is situated about two and a half miles north of Bywell.

DIRECTORY.—John Charlton, farmer, Stelling Hall Farm; and Mrs. Sarah Hodgins, Stelling Hall.

WHITTONSTALL is a chapelry township and village, the property of the

Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to whom the manorial rights belong. It was separated from Bywell St. Peter's parish, and became a distinct chapelry for ecclesiastical purposes, in 1774, when it received an augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty. It comprises the townships of Whittonstall and Newlands, the former of which contains 1,968 acres, and its rateable value is £1,673 10s. Population in 1821, 146; in 1831, 175; in 1841, 184; and in 1851, 198 souls. Here is a drain-tile manufactory, which is carried on by Mr. William Dinning. THE VILLAGE of Whittonstall is situated about three and a half miles south by east of Bywell. THE CHAPEL is a plain stone building, containing about 305 sittings, and was erected in 1832, from the materials of the former chapel, on whose site it partly stands. The living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and incumbency of the Rev. Richard Marshall. The register of this chapelry commences in 1754. WHITTONSTALL SCHOOL was erected by subscription in 1846; it is self supporting, and under government inspection. W. Gibson, teacher.

Askew Thomas, woodkeeper, Hood's Close,  
Brown Isaac, butcher, Fairley  
Coddling Edward  
Dinning William, drain-tile manufacturer  
Gibson W. schoolmaster  
Green Joseph, shoemaker  
Marshall Rev. Richard, incumbent  
Oley Richard, shoemaker and grocer  
Proud Joseph, blacksmith  
Surtees George, innkeeper

#### Farmers

Harrison Cuthbert  
Hunter Cuthbert and John, High Field  
Hunter Edward, Whittonstall Hall Farm  
Robinson Thomas, and coalowner, Grey  
Mare Hill  
Taylor Thomas, Fairley  
Wilkinson George, Whittonstall Lawson's  
Farm

NEWLANDS is a township and hamlet, containing 1,701 acres, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and its rateable value is £1,145. The population in 1801 and 1811, was returned with Whittonstall; in 1821, it was 154; in 1831, 161; in 1841, 168; and in 1851, 174 souls. THE HAMLET of Newland is situated five miles south by east of Bywell. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

DIRECTORY.—John Lowes, blacksmith; Edward Turner, shoemaker; and the farmers are Edward Soppitt, Newland Grange; and William Watson.

### CORBRIDGE PARISH.

CORBRIDGE is a parish, comprising the townships of Aydon, Aydon Castle, Clarewood, Corbridge, Dilston, Halton, Halton Shields, Thornborough, Whittington Great, and Whittington Little. It is about eight miles in length from north to south, but its average breadth does not exceed two and a half miles, and comprises an area of 13,130 acres. Its population in 1801, was 1,744; in 1811, 1,979; in 1821, 2,037; in 1831, 2,091; in 1841, 2,103; and in 1851, 2,163 souls. The whole of this district is in an excellent state of cultivation, and contains great quantities of lead, coal, and lime. There are also several large plantations in various parts of the parish, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

CORBRIDGE is a township, formerly also a borough and market town, in the parish of the same name. The principal landowners are the Duke of Northumberland, the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, Isaac Crawhall, Esq., and Mrs. Joseph Crawhall. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 4,499 acres, and its rateable value is £8,267 2s. 6d. The number of rateable landowners and houses is 176. The tithes were commuted in 1829, aggregate amount, £520. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 1,032, in 1811, 1,182; in 1821, 1,254; in 1831, 1,292; in 1841, 1,356; and in 1851, 1,363 souls. The manor of Corbridge was granted by King John, to Robert, son of Roger de Clavering, Baron of Warkworth, to hold with all its regalities, in fee farm, by the annual payment of £40, with the privilege of a weekly market, and an annual fair, on the eve, day, and day after the festival of St. John the Baptist.

THE TOWN of Corbridge occupies an agreeable situation, in the immediate vicinity of the Roman station Corchester, on the north bank of the river Tyne, seventeen miles west from Newcastle, four miles east of Hexham, and 280 miles N.N.W. of London. It is well built, and several of the houses have some pretensions to architectural elegance. It has a good supply of excellent water, which is conveyed through pipes from two reservoirs in the immediate neighbourhood, and there is an excellent stone bridge of eleven arches at the entrance to the town; it was erected in 1674, and is the only bridge on the Tyne, which survived the great floods of 1771.

Corbridge has been a place of some importance from the earliest period of our history, possessing at one time no less than five churches, and returning two members to parliament. The Roman station, *Corstopitum*, now Corchester, is situated at a short distance west of the town, and out of its ruins the present parish church seems to have been erected. Several remains of antiquity have been dug up here, and various altars, inscriptions, coins, and other curiosities, have been discovered, some of which are now in possession of the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle. In March 1822, as Mr. Carr, of this place, was ploughing a field in front of Stagshaw House, he encountered a large, flat, square stone, which being removed, was found to cover the mouth of a cavity, about three feet long, two and a half feet wide, and four feet deep, cut in the solid rock. This rude tomb enclosed a small antique urn, composed of sand and clay, uncovered and coarsely ornamented, and containing a few ordinary sized teeth, in perfect preservation, the mouldering remains of a skull, a small heart-shaped amulet of grey slaty stone, perforated for suspension, and a tongue-shaped piece of flint, probably an arrow head. There was no inscription on the stone, no coins were found, nor anything to give a clue to its history.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Corbridge remained a populous place, and we find mention made of a monastery here as early as 771. John of Hexham, in his account of the events of the year 1138, says, that "on Candlemas-day, in that year, David, King of Scotland, with his son and all their forces, arrived and encamped at Corbridge, and, during their continuance there, committed the most horrid barbarities, throughout the

whole neighbourhood." The town was completely destroyed by the Scots under Wallace, in 1297; it was given to the flames by the adherent of Bruce, in 1312, and in October, 1316, it was again destroyed by the Scots, previous to the battle of Neville's Cross.

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Andrew is a very ancient structure. It seems to have been originally a large edifice, but it has undergone considerable repairs and alterations, and the interior, having been much improved, has now a very neat appearance. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Corbridge, valued in the Liber Regis at £11 11s. 8d; gross income £525. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle; incumbent, the Rev. Frederick Gipps, M.A. The parish register commences in 1657. There are also places of worship here for the Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyan Methodist Reformers. The educational establishments of Corbridge are at present few in number; there is a Library and Newsroom, well supplied with books, and the principal newspapers and periodicals; George Lowry, Esq., treasurer, Michael Thompson, secretary, and John Daglish librarian.

A Court Leet and Baron is held at the *Angel Inn*, on Easter Tuesday, before Sir Walter Riddell, Bart. of Ford, steward of the lord of the manor, when persons may be proceeded against for the recovery of small debts, and other business incident to such courts, is transacted. The great fair of Stagshaw Bank, is held every Whitsuntide and Midsummer, on a large common two miles north of the town. The former is considered one of the largest sheep and cattle fairs in England.

CHARITIES.—Mrs. Ursula Mountney, in 1680, bequeathed to the poor of this parish, a rent charge of £1 per annum, and Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe, in 1688, left a rent charge of £10 yearly for the same purpose. Mrs. Ann Radcliffe, in 1699, gave a rent charge of £20 per annum, for the purpose of apprenticing the poor boys of the parish, and the Rev. Robert Troutbeck, vicar of Corbridge, in 1706, bequeathed to the poor of the parish and the chapelry of Halton, a house and a piece of land, which produced, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report, a rent of £32 2s. 6d. per annum. Hannah Brown and Mary Robson, in 1800, left a rent charge of £4 a year to twenty poor inhabitants of Corbridge parish.

POST OFFICE, CORBRIDGE.—Thomas Blandford, *Postmaster*. Letters arrive from Newcastle at 11-6 a.m., and from Hexham at 4-16 p.m.; they are despatched to Hexham at 10-45 a.m., and to Newcastle and Gateshead at 4-16 p.m., and 7-30 p.m.

#### Miscellany

Atkinson Robert, flag-merchant, and grocer  
and draper, Main-street  
Baty Edward, slater, Hill Top  
Birkett Mrs. Susan, The Hollow  
Blandford Thomas, auctioneer and ap-  
praiser, *Angel Inn*, Main-street  
Carr Mrs. Isabella, Main-street

Harrison T. police constable, Watling-st  
Dunn Mrs. Isabella, Heron's Hill  
Fairlam Mrs. Margaret, Middle street  
Forster R. watch, &c. maker, Water Row  
Forster Mr. William, Middle-street  
Gipps Rev. Frederick, M.A., Vicarage  
Hall Mr. James R. Main-street  
Havelock W. woodman, Dipton Cottage

Kirsopp Mr. John, Watling-street  
 Lowrey George, surgeon, Bank Head  
 Lumley Mrs. Mary, Watling-street  
 NATIONAL GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE, Thomas Blandford, agent, Main-street  
 Rochester Isabella, baker, &c. Back Row  
 Shield Mr. Joseph, Main-street  
 Snowball Mr. Cuthbert, Princes-street

Turnbull Wm. hairdresser, Main-street  
 Twaddle Mr. George, Main-street  
 Thorburn John Henry, chemist and druggist, Middle-street  
 Walker Mr. Joseph, Princes-street  
 White James, saddler, Middle-street  
 Wilson John, hairdresser, Heron's Hill  
 Yellowley William, wholesale grocer, Main-street, warehouse Pilgrim-st. Newcastle

**Academies and Schools**

Morpeth Ann, Main-street  
 Kirsopp Thomas, Main-street  
 Thompson George (boarding and day), Main-street

**Blacksmiths**

Atkin John, senr. Princes-st  
 Atkin Edward, Main-street  
 Forster Ralph, Water-row  
 Knott John, Bridge-end  
 Knott William, Main-street

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Armstrong John, Water-row  
 Atkin Joseph, Princes-st  
 Atkin John, Princes-street  
 Dodds Thomas, Middle-st  
 Foggin Joseph, Princes-st  
 Foggin William, Market-pl  
 Forster T. F. Princes-street  
 Gardner Charles, Main-st  
 Henderson John, Watling-st  
 Heppell John, jun. Water-row  
 Heppell John, Scramble-gate  
 Hutchinson Thos. Market-pl  
 Hutchinson Wm. Market-pl  
 Richley Wm. Watling-street  
 Robson Wm. Princes-street

**Butchers**

Hall John, and farmer and gardener, Heron's Hill  
 J. Hall, Watling-street  
 Innis John, Gormire-row, or Princes-street  
 Robson Wm. Middle-street  
 Richley John, Water-row  
 Richley Rowland, Market-pl

**Inns and Taverns**

*Angel*, Thomas Blandford, Main-street  
*Black Bull Inn*, Jane Ridley  
*Golden Lion*, Jane Dodd, Heron's Hill

**Joiners and Cabinet Makers**  
 Fairless John, Heron's Hill  
 Greenwell Wm. Watling-st  
 Hogarth Michael, Watling-st  
 Nicholson Hen. Heron's Hill

**Cartwrights**

Fairless Thos. Heron's Hill  
 Fairless Wm. Main-street  
 Hogarth John, Watling-street  
 Robson John, Water-row

**Earthenware Manufacturer**

Pearson James Jarvis, Corbridge Pottery; Thos. Harrison, *manager*

**Farmers**

Bell Joseph, Linnels  
 Blackburn John, Riding Hills  
 Carr J. W. R. Orchard House  
 Charlton Wm. Linnel Wood  
 Charlton John, Fearnley  
 Davison Michael, Fearnley  
 Green Joseph, Hill Bank  
 Hall John, and gardener, &c., Heron's Hill  
 Hall John, Princes-street  
 Hall William, Main-street  
 Harle Thos. jun., Water-row  
 Kirsopp John, Watling st  
 Morpeth Lancelot, Princes-st  
 Thompson Thomas, Pond-st  
 Walker Bartholomew, Main-st

**File Manufacturer**

Marshall James, Water-row

**Gardeners**

Beaumont John, Main-st  
 Bowman John and Robert, Main-street

Bowman Thos. Back row  
 Brydon Adam, Princes-st  
 Fallah John, Prior Mains  
 Fawcett Thomas, Back-row  
 Fawcett Wm. Gormire-row  
 Hall John, Heron's Hill  
 Hall John, Princes-street  
 Hall Joseph, Main-street  
 Hall Joseph, Princes-street  
 Hall Bartholomew, Main-st  
 Hall Michael, Middle-street  
 Hall Robert, Middle-street  
 Harle Thos. jun., Water-row  
 Henderson Thos. Princes-st  
 George E. Scramble-gate  
 Dodds Matthew, Middle-st

**Grocers and Dealers in Sundries**

Atkin John, Princes-street  
 Atkinson Robert, and draper, and itag merchant, Main-st  
 Barwick Alice, Princes-st  
 Fairless Ann, Heron's Hill  
 Hall Joseph, Main-street  
 Hall Michael, Middle-street  
 Hall William, Main-street  
 Harle Thomas, Water-row  
 Marshall James, Market-pl  
 Thompson Isabella, Watling-street  
 Thompson Michael, Back-row  
 Turnbull Thos. Watling-st  
 Knott Wm. Main-street  
 Softley Margaret, Watling-st  
 Wood Henry, and tailor and draper, Water-row

*New Blue Bell*, Mary Charlton  
*Railway Inn*, Elizabeth Wetherhell  
*Wheat Sheaf*, John Dodd, Watling-street

Stokoe Thomas, Watling-st  
 Thompson Michael, and builder, Water-row

**Painters and Glaziers**  
 Fairless Joseph, Market-pl

Simpson Geo. Princes-st  
 Wilson Thomas, Main-street  
**Stone Masons**  
 Armstrong Jas. Watling-st  
 Cowen William, Princes-st

Forster Wm. <i>Blue Bell Inn</i>	Atkin Ann, Princes-street	Hutchinson John, Watling-st
Surtees John, Heron's Hill	Soulsby Elizabeth, Watling-st	Soulsby Jabez, Watling-st
Surtees Joseph, Back-row		Soulsby John, Main-street
Thompson Joseph, Water-row	<b>Tailors and Drapers</b>	Tulip Wm, Heron's Hill
<b>Straw Hat Makers</b>	Atkin Robert, Heron's Hill	Turnbull Thomas, Watling-st
Armstrong J. Watling-st	Daglish John, Water-row	Wood Henry, and grocer, Water-row
	Henderson Thos. Middle-st	

CARRIER to Newcastle, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and to Hexham on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, John Morpeth, of Shildon.

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise, from Corbridge Station, John Dunn, station master.

AYDON is a township and village, the property of Mr. Lionel Winship, and others. The township contains 750 acres, and the rateable value is £1,125. Population in 1801, 102; in 1811, 117; in 1821, 94; in 1831, 99; in 1841, 83; and in 1851, 104 souls. THE VILLAGE of Aydon is situated one mile and a half north-east by east of Corbridge.

DIRECTORY.—William Best, merchant tailor, farmer, and grocer; John and Edward Jameson, lime-burners; Richard Thompson, shopkeeper and lime-burner; Mr. Lionel Winship, yeoman; Mr. Dobson Winship; and the farmers are Elizabeth Browell; John Hetherington, Aydon White House; and Richard Thompson.

AYDON CASTLE township is situated one mile and a half north-east of Corbridge, and is the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. It contains 393 acres, and the rateable value is £625 2s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 29; in 1811, 26; in 1821, 31; in 1831, 29; in 1841, 25; and in 1851, 23 souls. The tithes are commuted for £56. Aydon was, in former times, a portion of the barony of Hugh de Baliol, and, in 1272, we find it the seat and property of Emma de Aydon, but it subsequently passed to the Kaymes of Bolam, who were, however, only part possessors, for a moiety was held by the Carnabys of Halton. It afterwards became the property of the Claverings, the Carrs, and the Collinsons, by the latter of whom it was sold to John Douglas, Esq., and afterwards passed to the Blacketts of Matfen. This township takes its name from a castle, which belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of Aydon above mentioned; the ruins of the fortress stand on the west side of a deep dale. This structure is erected in the form of the letter H, with four towers, one at the end of each wing. The walls are very thick, and one of the towers is upwards of sixty feet high, so that in feudal times, it was regarded as a place of great strength. Several "Roman remains" have been discovered here, amongst which were two urns, and the effigy of a man. This township consists of only one farm, which is occupied by Robert Rowell, farmer.

CLAREWOOD is a township and hamlet, in this parish, containing 805 acres, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and of which the rateable value is £952 13s. 4d. The population of the township in 1801, was 38; in 1811, 64; in 1821, 62; in 1831, 71; in 1841, 55; and in 1851, 55 souls. THE HAMLET of Clarewood is situated four and a half miles N.N.E. of Corbridge,

**DIRECTORY.**—The farmers are James Reed; Charles Scott, Clarewood Fell Head; and Smith Urwin, Matfen Piers.

**DILSTON**, anciently Devilstone, is a township and village, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. It contains 2,904 acres, and its population in 1801, was 131; in 1811, 135; in 1821, 162; in 1831, 175; in 1841, 200; and in 1851, 204 souls. The rateable value is £2,930. This place was the villa, manor, and seat of the ancient family of the Devilstones, and was afterwards successively the property of the Tindles, the Crasters, the Claxtons, and the Radcliffes. It was in the possession of Sir George Radcliffe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and of Sir Edward Radcliffe, in 1652, whose son and heir married Mary Tudor, natural daughter of King Charles II., and was created Baron of Dilston, Viscount Langley, and Earl of Derwentwater, in 1687. He was succeeded by his son James, Earl of Derwentwater, who, having joined the fruitless rising in favour of the "Pretender," in 1715, was taken prisoner, and sentenced to death as a traitor in 1716. He was a young and accomplished nobleman, grandson of Charles II., and had lived retired in his old castle at Dilston. His countess repaired to court, and sunk with streaming eyes at the feet of George to beg a reprieve; the noblest ladies of the land were at her side, urging her request, but George was inexorable. It is no wonder a ransom of sixty thousand pounds was refused. The young earl died intrepidly, declaring himself a Catholic, and a devoted subject of James III. His princely estates were given to Greenwich Hospital. **THE VILLAGE** of Dilston is situated on the east bank of the Devil-Water, one mile south-west of Corbridge. The approach to it is very romantic; the rivulet, at its junction with the Tyne, flows out of a deep dell, which, spreading out a leafy canopy, at least a hundred feet high, shades the lower objects with a solemn gloom. Of the old baronial seat of the Devilstones, an old tower still remains, but of the mansion of the Derwentwaters, the only vestige now in existence is the chapel, which is still kept in repair, and though not now used, the reading desk and two pews still remain in it. **DILSTON HOUSE** is the residence of John Grey, Esq.

Coates Joseph, miller  
 Grey John, Esq. receiver for the Greenwich  
 Hospital Estates, Dilston House  
 Glover Joseph, receiver's clerk, Dilston  
 House: ho. Dilston  
 Pearson Hugh, gardener and farmer, Wide  
 Haugh Nursery House

Wright Joseph, bailiff for the Greenwich  
 Hospital Estates

**Farmers**

Benson Thomas, Dilston Haugh Farm  
 Lee Joseph, Dilston New Town  
 Rowell Anthony, Dilston Park

**HALTON** is a chapelry, township, and hamlet, in Corbridge parish, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., who is also lord of the manor. The chapelry embraces the townships of Great Whittington, Clarewood, Halton, and Halton Shields. The township comprises an area of 798 acres, and its rateable value is £1,165. The population in 1801, was 74; in 1811, 78; in 1821, 60; in 1831, 68; in 1841, 46; and in 1851, 48 souls. The tithes amount to about £110. **HALTON CASTLE**, in this township, is a strong oblong structure, with four turrets, and in its vicinity is a Chapel of Ease

to Corbridge church, which was rebuilt in 1706, towards the expense of which John Douglas gave £146 17s. 2d., and the freeholders of Whittingham £78 1s. 1d. The living is united to that of Corbridge. THE HAMLET of Halton is two and a quarter miles north by east of Corbridge. The principal inhabitants are Anthony Hutchinson, farmer, Halton Red House; Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, Halton Red House; and Joseph Todd, farmer, Halton Castle.

HALTON SHIELDS is a township and hamlet in this parish, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. The township contains 442 acres, and its rateable value is £572 6s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 62; in 1811, 67; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 56; in 1841, 59; and in 1851, 64 souls. The corn tithes, in 1854, were £47, and the vicarial tithes, £14. THE HAMLET of Halton Shields is situated three miles N.N.E. of Corbridge, on the site of the great Roman wall, a little to the east of the station, now called Halton Chesters, but formerly *Hunnum*, see page 29. Halton Shields consists of a farm house, and a few cottages, some of which stand upon the Roman wall just mentioned, and are chiefly inhabited by agricultural labourers. Here is a day-school, the teacher of which receives £5 a year as part support from Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.

DIRECTORY,—Sarah Forster, shopkeeper; Thomas Humble, schoolmaster; and John Wardle, farmer, Carr Hill.

THORNBOROUGH is a township and hamlet containing 714 acres, of which the rateable value is £1,029. The population in 1801, was 84; in 1811, 81; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 81; in 1841, 60; and in 1851, 62 souls. THE HAMLET of Thornborough is situated one mile east of Corbridge. This township is the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and is divided into three farms in the occupancy of Thomas Cowle; Joseph Dodd; and J. H. Wood.

WHITTINGTON (GREAT) is a township and village, the property of Rowland Errington, Esq., James Kirsop, Esq., and others. The township comprises an area of 1,477 acres, and its rateable value is £1,567 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 172; in 1811, 214; in 1821, 224; in 1831, 209; in 1841, 200; and in 1851, 202 souls. THE VILLAGE of Whittington is four and a half miles north by east of Corbridge, and consists of some good farm houses and cottages, which are chiefly occupied by agricultural labourers. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, erected in 1835, and the Primitive Methodists meet for worship in the school-room. There is a day-school in the village, which has an endowment of £4 per annum, left by James Kirsop, Esq., of Spittal House, and for which ten scholars are to be instructed at two shillings per quarter less than the general charge.—Thomas Harrison, teacher.

Amos John, tailor and draper, and grocer  
 Bell William, tailor  
 Brown Thomas farmer and corn miller,  
 Great Whittington Mills  
 Dunn Thomas, shoemaker  
 Harrison Thomas, schoolmaster

Kirsop Robert, cartwright  
 Liddell John, innkeeper and blacksmith  
 Watson Ralph, joiner and turner

Farmers

Best Edwd. and lime-burner, Shell Breas

Brown Thomas, and corn miller, Great Whittington Mills	Renwick William
Brown George	Robson Lionel
Carr Thomas, Roses Bower	Stobart Elizabeth, Grace, Isabella, and Hannah
Cuthbertson John and Thomas	Wilson John, Lead Gates
Dobinson Bartholomew	Wilson William and Benjamin
Kirsop Edward	

CARRIERS to Newcastle on Saturdays, and to Hexham on Tuesdays, William Renwick and Edward Watson.

WHITTINGTON (LITTLE) is a township situated three miles north of Corbridge. It contains 348 acres, the property of Rowland Errington, Esq., and its rateable value is £514. Population in 1801, 20; in 1811, 15; in 1821, 19; in 1831, 11; in 1841, 19; and in 1851, 38 souls. The soil is fertile, and yields excellent crops of barley and oats, but is chiefly used as grazing land. The whole township consists of one farm, which is occupied by Mr. Robert Ord, farmer.

### HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL PARISH.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL parish comprises the townships of Eachwick, Heddon (East), Heddon-on-the-Wall, Heddon (West), Houghton and Closehouse, and Whitcheater. It is bounded by the parishes of Newburn, Ovingham, Stamfordham, and Ponteland, and by the river Tyne, which separates it from Durham. It is about four miles in length by the same in breadth, and comprises an area of 4,663 acres. The population in 1801, was 603; in 1811, 653; in 1821, 770; in 1831, 774; in 1841, 753; and in 1851, 813 souls. This parish is very fertile and contains several handsome residences.

EACHWICK is a township and hamlet in this parish, but partly situated in the west division of Castle Ward. The landowners are Edward Collingwood, Esq., Richard Spearman, Esq., and Robert Reay Spearman, Esq., the latter being the lord of the manor. The township contains 985 acres, and its rateable value is £1,306 7s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 97; in 1811, 90; in 1821, 169; in 1831, 113; in 1841, 101; and in 1851, 101 souls. The manor of Eachwick was formerly the property of the Delaval family, who gave a moiety to the Priory of Hexham. It was subsequently possessed by the Fenwicks, from whom it was transferred to the Scurfields and Bells, and afterwards to the Spearmans, coming ultimately to the present proprietors. THE HAMLET of Eachwick is situated nine miles north-west of Newcastle, and was in former times a place of some importance. EACHWICK HALL, in this township, is a fine mansion, and was formerly the residence of the Spearmans, an ancient and well known family in the county. Ralph Spearman, Esq., the last member of the family, died without issue, about twenty-four or twenty-five years ago, and left the Hall and estate to Mr. John Hunter, who thereupon assumed the name of Spearman.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Reay Spearman, Esq.; Edward Bell, cartwright and joiner; Henry Davison, joiner and house carpenter; Ann Potts, vict. *Plough Inn*; George Snaith, cattle dealer; and the farmers are Edward Handyside

and Son, Red House ; Robert Reed, Kylvoe House ; Thomas Reed ; William Richardson, Eachwick Moor ; Richard Spearman, Eachwick Moor House ; and Robert and William Thompson, Eachwick South Houses.

HEDDON (EAST) is another township in this parish, but locally situated in the west division of Castle Ward, eight miles W.N.W. of Newcastle. It contains 758 acres, the property of Sir M. W. Ridley, and its population in 1801, was 23 ; in 1811, 61 ; in 1821, 44 ; in 1831, 57 ; in 1841, 42 ; and in 1851, 57 souls. This township contains only nine houses, and the farmers are John Crow ; Ralph Laws, Brickney Hill ; and William Stott, Heddon Birks.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Nathaniel Clayton, Esq., John Clayton, Esq., John Bates, Esq., Thomas Bates, Esq., Mr. John Whitfield, and others. The area of the township is 1,190 acres, and it contained in 1801, 253 ; in 1811, 318 ; in 1821, 362 ; in 1831, 383 ; in 1841, 391 ; and in 1851, 345 inhabitants. The manor of Heddon was, in ancient times, a part of the barony of Bolbeck, but it now belongs to the above-mentioned proprietors. In November 1752, the workmen employed in making the military road to Carlisle, found a great number of Roman coins and medals, in the ruins of Hadrian's Wall in this township.

THE VILLAGE of Heddon-on-the-Wall is situated on the site of the old Roman wall, seven miles W.N.W. of Newcastle. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, occupies the summit of a high rock. The greater portion of the edifice is in the Saxon style, but the chancel is a good specimen of the Anglo-Norman architecture. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, rated at £35 ; gross income £275. Patron, the Queen ; incumbent, the Rev. M. Heron Maxwell. The parish register commences in 1656. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, which is situated near the church, is a neat stone building, erected in 1851, and will accommodate about 140 children. George Scott, teacher.

POST OFFICE, HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL.—Sarah Robinson, *postmistress*. Letters arrive at 12 noon, and are despatched at 2 p.m.

Armstrong George, farmer and land agent,  
Heddon Bank  
Armstrong John A. farmer, Bays Leap  
Barras & Co. firebrick manufacturers, Hed-  
don Brick Works, John Brown, manager  
Bates John, Esq. M.D. Heddon East Bank  
Bates Thomas, Esq. barrister, Heddon  
East Bank  
Charlton John, joiner and cartwright  
Cowans Charlton, shopkeeper  
Gillespy Alice, shopkeeper  
Gillespy Joseph, blacksmith  
Harrison Joseph, butcher

Hogg Jane, vict. *Three Tuns*  
Hogg Thomas, blacksmith  
Lawson John, farmer  
Laws William, millwright  
Maxwell Rev. M. Heron, vicar, Vicarage  
Pearson William, quarry owner  
Robson Jane, shopkeeper  
Scott George, certificated master of Na-  
tional School  
Stobert Jane, shopkeeper  
Wilkinson Ann, shopkeeper  
Whitfield Mr. John

HEDDON (WEST) township, the property of George Burdon, Esq., is situated one mile and a half north-west of Heddon-on-the-Wall. It comprises 338 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 43 ; in

1811, 50; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 42; in 1841, 26; and in 1851, 51 souls. It contains two farms, and Heddon House, the seat of the owner of the township.

DIRECTORY.—George Burdon, Esq., Heddon House; John Gustard, agent, West Heddon Stead; and Thomas Stappard, farmer, West Farm.

HOUGHTON AND CLOSEHOUSE form a joint township in the above-mentioned parish, containing 597 acres, the property of Mrs. Margaret Bewick. The population in 1801, was 101; in 1811, 89; in 1821, 100; in 1831, 122; in 1841, 127; and in 1851, 200 souls. THE VILLAGE of Houghton is situated half a mile west of Heddon-on-the-Wall. Here is a school, erected in 1823, by Mrs. Bewick, who pays for the education of twenty-two children. CLOSE HOUSE, the estate and mansion of Mrs. Margaret Bewick, a large elegant structure, erected in 1779, is surrounded with thriving plantations and pleasure grounds, adorned with fine sheets of water. This estate was formerly possessed by the Radcliffe family, who sold it to the Reeds, from whom it was purchased, in 1620, by Robert Bewick, Esq., a merchant of Newcastle, one of whose descendants, Robert Bewick, was high-sheriff of Northumberland in 1760.

STREET HOUSE is a hamlet in this township, nine miles west by north of Newcastle.

DIRECTORY.—Mrs. Margaret Bewick, Close House; John Oliver, grazier, Street House; James Phorson, schoolmaster; and the farmers are Thomas Charleton, and veterinary surgeon, South Farm; and Watson Charleton, North and High Farms.

WHITCHESTER is a township, situated on the north side of the old Roman wall, nine miles W.N.W. of Newcastle. It is the property of John Dobson, Esq., High Seat House; Edward Riddell, Esq., of Cheeseburn Grange; and Mr. Johnson. It comprises an area of 705 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 57; in 1811, 45; in 1821, 57; in 1831, 57; in 1841, 66; and in 1851, 59 souls. This township was formerly the property of the Turpins, from whom it passed to the Widdringtons, coming ultimately to the present proprietors. Several coins of the Roman emperors Domitian, Antoninus Pius, &c., have been found here.

DIRECTORY.—John Dobson, Esq., High Seat House; and William Hind, vict. *Ironside Inn*, Whitcheater.

### OVINGHAM PARISH.

OVINGHAM is a parish, comprising the townships of Dukeshagg, Eltringham, Harlow-hill, Hedley, Hedley-Woodside, Horsley, Mickley, Nafferton, Ovingham, Ovington, Prudhoe, Prudhoe Castle, Rouchester, Spittle, Welton, Whitfle, and Wylam. It is bounded by the parishes of Stamfordham, Heddon-on-the-Wall, and Bywell St. Andrew and St. Peter, except on the south-east, where it is separated from the county of Durham by the Stanley and Milkhouse Burns. It is about seven miles in length by five in breadth, and comprises an area of 15,740 acres. Its population in 1801, was 2,628; in 1811, 2,810;

in 1821, 2,742; in 1831, 3,019; in 1841, 3,418; and in 1851, 3,962 souls. This parish is intersected by the river Tyne, and is beautifully diversified by gentle elevations.

DUKESHAGG, or DUKER'S HAGG, a township in this parish, situated two miles and three-quarters S.S.E. of Ovingham, is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. It contains 1,323 acres, and the rateable value is £60. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was — in 1811, 7; in 1821, 9; in 1831, 8; in 1841, 7; and in 1851, 7 souls. This township consists of one farm which is occupied by Mr. John Dodd.

ELTRINGHAM is a township and hamlet, the property of Anthony Humble, Esq. The township comprises an area of 320 acres, and its rateable value is £730, including £50 tithes. Population in 1801, 24; in 1811, 39; in 1821, 52; in 1831, 50; in 1841, 87; and in 1851, 119 souls. Here is a large number of coke ovens, which afford employment to many persons, and are carried on by Messrs. Cuthbert and Cookson. There is a salmon fishery on the river Tyne here, of which Mr. Thomas Cooke, who keeps a respectable inn at the ferry, is lessee. THE HAMLET of Eltringham is situated one mile S.S.W. of Ovingham.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Cook, vict. *Eltringham Boat House Inn*; and Anthony and Thomas Humble, brick manufacturers.

HARLOW HILL, a township and village in Ovingham parish, is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. The area of the township is 993 acres, its rateable value £1,316 8s. and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 115; in 1811, 121; in 1821, 124; in 1831, 149; in 1841, 137; and in 1851, 148 souls. THE VILLAGE of Harlow Hill occupies an elevated position on the road leading from Newcastle to Carlisle, ten and a half miles from the former place. It consists of four or five farm houses, a few workshops, a public house and several cottages.

DIRECTORY.—Ann Davison, shopkeeper; John Hall, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker; Thomas Hindmarsh, publican; William Robson, cartwright, joiner, and farmer; Joseph Thompson, shopkeeper; and the farmers are Anthony Bell, James Bell, and Robert Elliott, Stankwell.

HEDLEY-ON-THE-HILL is a township and village in this parish, containing 1,399 acres, the rateable value of which is £900 10s. The population in 1801, was 166; in 1811, 172; in 1821, 168; in 1831, 193; in 1841, 229; and in 1851, 219 souls. The Duke of Northumberland and A. Surtees, Esq., are the owners of the soil and lords of the manor. In this township is a coal mine which produces coal of a superior quality, and is entered by a horizontal or water level drift. Ironstone of excellent quality is also obtained here. THE VILLAGE of Hedley-on-the-Hill is situated at the south-west extremity of the parish, three miles south of Ovingham. It consists of five farm houses, a respectable inn, a few good grocers' shops, four workshops, and a number of cottages, which are chiefly inhabited by agricultural labourers, pitmen, and others. Here is a small Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which was erected by subscription, in 1837: The Primitive Methodists meet for worship

in a private house. HEDLEY SCHOOL was built by subscription, in 1848. It is self-supporting, and is conducted by Mr. Andrew Hindmarsh.

Newton William, woodkeeper, Hedley Spring House

Snowball John, innkeeper  
Walker William, coal owner

Blacksmiths	Farmers	
Jackson Ralph	Harrison John, Hedley Park	Walker Wm. & coal owner
Stokoe Parmella	Harrison Joseph	White Thomas, Hedley West Riding
	Johnson John	<b>Grocers &amp; Dealers in Sundries</b>
<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Phillipson J.	Bowman Mary
Dodd Andrew	Richardson William, Airey Hill	Dodd F. & Son
Dodd William	Snowball John	Little Archibald
	Snowball Wm. Hedley Grange	Oxley Joseph
<b>Cartwrights</b>	Scott George	Swinburn Thomas
Buckam John	Swinburn William	<b>Tailor and Draper</b>
Robson George, and joiner		Corn John

CARRIER to Newcastle, Archibald Little, on Saturdays.

HEDLEY-WOODSIDE is a township, situated three miles south of Ovingham. It contains 1,364 acres, and its population in 1801, was 88; in 1811, 76; in 1821, 55; in 1831, 60; in 1841, 73; and in 1851, 86 souls. The rateable value is £493. This township consists of four farms, the property of the Duke of Newcastle, and A. Surtees, Esq. The farmers are George Browell, Hedley Woodhead; John Dixon, Broad Oak and Hollins; and Thomas Willey, Hind's Wood.

HORSLEY is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Edward James, Esq., John Dobson, Esq., J. H. Hind, Esq., and others. The township comprises an area of 1,478 acres, and its rateable value is £1,766. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 200; in 1811, 262; in 1821, 257; in 1831, 293; in 1841, 286; and in 1851, 314 souls. THE VILLAGE of Horsley is situated on the road leading from Heddon-on-the-Wall, to Hexham, one mile and a quarter north by east of Ovingham. It consists of some respectable farm-houses, two grocers' shops, two good inns, several workshops, and a number of cottages, occupied by agricultural labourers and others. Here is an Independent Chapel, a plain stone edifice, which was enlarged in 1729, and will accommodate about 300 persons. Rev. John Rain, minister. The Wesleyan Methodists meet for worship in the house of Mr. Archbold, in the room where the Rev. John Wesley often preached. The desk he then used is still there, and is preserved in memory of him who made use of it.

POST OFFICE, HORSLEY, Robert Hutchinson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from Wylam at 2-15 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 2-45 p.m.

Brown Ann, grocer and dealer in sundries  
Common William, joiner and cartwright  
(Rutter and Common); ho. Dunslow, Holm

Gaddes Andrew, tailor  
Leightley John, brick maker  
Rain Rev. John (Independent)  
Rutter William, joiner and cartwright  
(Rutter and Common); ho. Horsley

**Blacksmiths and Agricultural Implemen  
Makers**

Redhead George, sen.  
Redhead George, jun.

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Charlton George  
Hutchinson Robert  
Johnson John

**Cabinetmakers**

Archbold William, and joiner and winnowing machine maker  
Rutter and Common, and joiners and cartwrights

**Farmers**

Archbold William  
Bell William  
Fairbairn John, Horsley High Barns  
Hindmarsh Thomas

Laws John, The South Bank  
Laws Robert, Easter Hopside  
Mordue John  
Nesbit William

**Inns**

*Crown and Anchor*, Thomas Burn  
*Lion and Lamb*, Thomas Lathaen

**Winnowing Machine Manufacturer**

Archbold William

MICKLEY is a township and village, in the above parish, containing 1,188 acres, the property of W. B. Wrightson, Esq., Joseph John Humble, Esq., of Prudhoe House, Mr. John Newton, of Mickley, and others. The rateable value of the township is £2,042, the tithes £208, and the gross estimated rental, £2,485. Population in 1801, 186; in 1811, 181; in 1821, 178; in 1831, 211; in 1841, 297; and in 1851, 566 souls. Each landowner is lord of the manor of his own property, with the exception of the manorial rights of the common, which was enclosed about forty years ago, by the owners of the contiguous estates, in proportion to the quantity they were owners of. The manorial rights of what was formerly the common, belong to the above named W. B. Wrightson, Esq., M.P., by whom a school was erected, in 1821, and Hall Yard Chapel in 1823. MICKLEY BANK colliery, in this township, is worked by Mrs. Bewick, of Cherry Burn. Here are also some coke ovens. THE VILLAGE of Mickley is situated one mile and a half south by west of Ovingham, and consists of a few respectable farm-houses, with a number of cottages. HALL YARD is an adjoining hamlet to Mickley. Here is a Chapel of Ease to Ovingham, erected in 1823, by W. B. Wrightson, Esq.; it will accommodate about 120 persons.

MICKLEY SQUARE, a village in this township, consists of five rows of double cottages, a good grocer's shop, with one or two small ones. The population now numbers 500, and the inhabitants are principally employed at Mickley Colliery, and the coke ovens in the township of Eltringham.

MOUNT PLEASANT is a hamlet in Mickley township, consisting of two rows of cottages, which are tenanted by workmen employed at the colliery and coke ovens.

CHERRY BURN in this township, is the birth place of the late Mr. Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood engraver, for a sketch of whose life see Newcastle. It is now the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Bewick, coal owner, &c.

Bates Thomas, under-ground agent, Mickley-square  
Davison Thomas, innkeeper, Mount Pleasant  
Eltringham Edward, cartwright  
Lowes Joseph, blacksmith  
Lyon William, Esq. surgeon, Riding House  
Rippon John, joiner

Sempster Thomas, schoolmaster and beer-house keeper  
Thompson William, colliery engineer, Mickley-square  
Thompson William, superintendent of coke ovens, Mickley-square  
Todd Horatia Wellington, resident viewer, Mickley Colliery; ho. Mount Pleasant  
Young William, innkeeper

<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Lishman John and Thomas Lumley John Newton John, and yeoman, Mickley Richardson John, Mickley Moor Young Thomas, and wood keeper, Mickley Bank	Clark John, Mickley-square Little Samuel, and draper, Mickley-square Rutherford Thomas, & plate layer, Mickley Taylor Mary, Mount Plea- sant
<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Grocers</b>	<b>Tailors</b>
Bewick Mrs. Elizabeth, and coal owner, Cherry Burn Browell William, Mickley Dixon Willy, Mickley Grange	Browell George	Henderson Joseph, Mickley Potts James, Mickley-square

**NAFFERTON** is a township and hamlet, the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P. It contains 773 acres of land, and its rateable value is £500. Population in 1801, 41; in 1811, 34; in 1821, 39; in 1831, 60; in 1841, 35; and in 1851, 37 souls. **THE HAMLET** of Nafferton is situated in a pleasant vale, about two miles north-west by north of Ovingham. Here are the remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a religious house. This township consists of one farm, in the occupancy of Mark Spragon, farmer.

**OVINGHAM** is a township and village, in the parish of the same name, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Colonel Bigge, Mr. George Bedlington, and George Hutchinson, Esq. The township comprises an area of 523 acres, and its rateable value is £770. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 253; in 1811, 243; in 1821, 265; in 1831, 233; in 1841, 257; and in 1851, 330 souls. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, and holds his manorial courts in the village, on the Tuesday in Easter week.

**THE VILLAGE** of Ovingham occupies an agreeable situation on the north bank of the river Tyne, nine miles east of Hexham, and eleven miles west of Newcastle. It possesses a copious supply of excellent water, from Jordan's Well, at the east end of the village, besides an additional supply for common use, conveyed through pipes from a reservoir, about a quarter of a mile north of Ovingham. This latter was given by the Whittle Dean Water Company, as a compensation for the water taken by the company from the stream, which forms the boundary between the townships of Ovingham and Ovington. The village contains two respectable inns, a bleach works, several workshops, and a number of cottages. Here was formerly a Cell of Black Canons, subordinate to the priory of Hexham. It was founded by one of the Umfraville family, and at the time of the Dissolution, was valued at £12 2s. 8d. per annum. The estate of this house, with its appropriated tithes and the advowson of Ovingham, with a fine glebe, came into the possession of the Addison's, and was their seat for a long period. **THE CHURCH**, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is an ancient structure, consisting of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel with a square tower containing three bells. This edifice exhibits three distinct specimens of architecture, the tower being Saxon, the door-way Norman, and the body of the church early English. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Corbridge, is valued in the Liber Regis at £5 8s. 4d., returned

at £85, gross income, £158. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £77 15s. Patron, Colonel Bigge; vicar, the Rev. George Bigge, M.A. The parish register commences in 1679. An addition of about a quarter of an acre has been made to the grave-yard in which the church stands, on account of the increasing population of the parish. OIVINGHAM SCHOOL is erected upon what was unenclosed ground, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and attached to it is a dwelling house, with a small garden for the teacher.

There is a lodge of Oddfellows, called "The Loyal Lord Prudhoe Lodge," held at the *Ovingham Inn*, and the "Ovingham Friendly Society," is also held at the same house; Mr. James Weatherley is secretary for both societies. Ovingham had formerly a royal charter for a weekly market, and was governed by a bailiff; two annual fairs are still held here on April 26th and October 26th.

CHARITIES.—This parish possesses four benefactions for the use of the poor, viz.:—£2 per annum, bequeathed by Edward Fletcher, in 1699, to be distributed yearly on March 1st and June 13th; £6 a year, left by John Blackett, in 1707, which was to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens on All Saints Day; £2 10s., bequeathed by Anthony Surtees, in 1725, to be given annually to the aged poor, men and women, and fatherless children of the parish; and a rent charge of four guineas a year, given to the poor, aged, infirm, and religious persons of Ovingham parish.

POST OFFICE, OIVINGHAM, William Easterby, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Newcastle and Gateshead, at 11-30 a.m. and are despatched thereto at 8-15 p.m.

**Miscellany**

Armstrong Robert, stonemason and ornamental stone cutter, *Bridge End Inn*  
 Bedlington George, brewer, &c.  
 Bedlington John, gardener  
 Bedlington Mrs. Mary, Brick House  
 BRITISH ECONOMICAL MANURE COMPANY,  
 John Weatherley, agent  
 Davison David, assistant manager, Ovingham Bleach Works  
 Dawson Joseph, quill and pen manufacturer  
 Dobson Mr. George, farmer, Mount Huley  
 Henderson George, grocer and farmer  
 Hutchinson George, Esq, surgeon  
 Johnson William, farmer, Chapel Farm  
 LOYAL LORD PRUDHOE LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS, *Ovingham Inn*, James Weatherley, secretary  
 Makepeace John, schoolmaster  
 OIVINGHAM FRIENDLY SOCIETY, James Weatherley, secretary  
 OIVINGHAM PARISH ASSOCIATION, for the prosecution of Felons, John Weatherley, secretary  
 OIVINGHAM WATER PANTS, John Weatherley, secretary and treasurer  
 Robson James, cooper

ROYAL FARMERS' GENERAL FIRE, LIFE, AND HAIL-STORM INSTITUTION, John Weatherley, agent  
 Shields Rev. T. W., M.A. Vicarage  
 Tate James, yarn merchant and agent, Ovingham Bleach Works  
 Wilson John, blacksmith

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Dawson John  
 Easterby William

**Grocers**

Henderson George, and farmer  
 Lamb James  
 Robson Mary

**Inns**

*Ovingham Inn*, John Weatherley  
*Ovingham Bridge End Inn*, Robert Armstrong

**Tailors**

Cook Martin, merchant tailor, Bleach Green  
 Fletcher George  
 Turner William  
 Waugh Joseph

OVINGTON is a township and village, the property of Henry Hind, Esq., Robert Surtees, Esq., Colonel Bigge, John Dobson Esq., and others. It contains 1,105 acres, and the rateable value is £1,763, with £164 tithes. Its population in 1801, was 344 ; in 1811, 369 ; in 1821, 362 ; in 1831, 339 ; in 1841, 380 ; and in 1851, 405 souls. The manorial rights are vested in the several proprietors. THE VILLAGE of Ovington occupies an elevated and healthy situation on the north bank of the Tyne, one mile W.N.W. of Ovingham. It consists of two respectable residences, two good inns, a few grocers' shops, and several houses and cottages. Here is an extensive brewery, belonging to Forster, Potts, & Co. OVINGTON SCHOOL was erected by subscription in 1843, and enlarged in 1850 by private donations. It is self-supporting, but under government inspection, and conducted on the national system,—James Landell and Elizabeth Dunn, teachers. OVINGTON COTTAGE, the residence of Henry Hind, Esq., is a handsome modern erection.

Cook Martin, merchant tailor, Bleach Green	Hedley George, butcher	
Dunn Elizabeth, schoolmistress, Ovington School	Henderson Robert, mason	
Errington John, blacksmith	Henderson Thomas, mason	
Finlay Thomas, tailor	Hind Henry, Esq. Ovington Cottage	
Hall Thos. Young, Ovingham Bleach Works	Jordan William, parish clerk	
	Landells Jas. schoolmaster, Ovington School	
<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Hunter George	<i>Ship</i> , Luke Johnson
Forster Thomas	Potts Forster, and brewer, Ovington Hall	<b>Joiners and Cabinet Makers</b>
Harle George	Reed Thomas	Dunn William, and grocer
Henderson John	<b>Grocers</b>	Johnson Isaac, and cartwright, &c.
Lawson William	Bell Elizabeth	Proud Robert
<b>Brewers</b>	Dunn William, and provision dealer	<b>Timber Merchant</b>
Potts, Forster, & Co. Ovington Brewery	Surtees Mary	Johnson Isaac, & cartwright and joiner
<b>Farmers</b>	<b>Inns</b>	
Emmerson Thomas	<i>Highlander</i> , Walter Smith	
Hewison William		

PRUDHOE is a township and village containing 144 acres, the principal proprietors of which are the Duke of Northumberland, the Rev. Robert Capper, Mr. Anthony Bell, John Swinburne, Esq., and Joseph John Humble, Esq., of Prudhoe House. These several landowners also exercise the manorial rights and privileges. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 318 ; in 1811, 294 ; in 1821, 293 ; in 1831, 341 ; in 1841, 369 ; and in 1851, 386 souls. Rateable value £1,216 10s. THE VILLAGE of Prudhoe is pleasantly situated on a declivity south of the river Tyne, one mile S.S.E. of Ovingham. It consists of four farm houses, two inns, several workshops, and a considerable number of cottages. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which was erected by subscription in 1794, on land given by the late Anthony Humble, Esq., of this place. The Humbles are a very ancient family, and have been located in this place for upwards of seven centuries. PRUDHOE SCHOOL was erected by subscription in 1825, and is self-supporting. Mr. William Johnson, of Prudhoe Old Hall, has extensive fire-brick works in this township.

POST OFFICE, PRUDHOE.—Michael Hall, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Gateshead, at 10.45 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 8.8 p.m.

Baty Isaac, saddler  
 Bell The Misses Hannah and Mary  
 Humble John Joseph, Esq., Prudhoe House  
 Reed Robert, schoolmaster

Rowe John, gardener  
 Urwin John, cartwright  
 Wright Thos. joiner and cabinet maker

**Blacksmiths**

Donkin Thomas  
 Robinson William, and agricultural implement maker

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Atkinson Robert  
 Hall Michael  
 Tulip John

**Builder and Contractor**

Lishman John — William  
 Lishman, manager

**Butchers**

Green William

Jewett Charles

**Farmers**

Donkin John  
 Jewett Jonathan  
 Johnson William, Prudhoe Old Hall  
 Lishman John  
 Murray Joseph  
 Riston John

**Fire-Brick Manufacturer**

Johnson William, Prudhoe Old Hall

**Grocers**

Hunter Geo. and registrar of births and deaths, &c.  
 Jamison Thos. & woodman

**Inns**

*Barley Mow*, William Alther  
*Doctor Syntax*, Wm. Shaw

**Tailor and Draper**

Robinson Thomas

**Woodmen**

Jamison Thomas  
 Robson George  
 Taylor John

CARRIER to and from Newcastle.—George Robson, on Saturdays.

PRUDHOE CASTLE is a township and hamlet, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 719 acres, and its rateable value is £829 1s. Population in 1801, 62; in 1811, 70; in 1821, 79; in 1831, 71; in 1841, 126; and in 1851, 102 souls. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway intersects this township, and there is a station south of Ovingham. PRUDHOE CASTLE, from which the township derives its name, is situated on an eminence near the Tyne, and was anciently the principal seat of the Umfravilles, who were descended from Robert de Umfraville, lord of Tours and Vian, kinsman of William the Conqueror, from whom he had a grant of the valley, forest, and lordship of Reedsdale. The castle was gallantly and successfully defended against William, King of Scotland, in the reign of Henry II. Gilbert Umfraville, one of this family, is styled a "famous baron, guardian, and chief flower of the north." From this family, Prudhoe Castle descended to the Tailbois, who forfeited their estate at the battle of Hexham, in 1464. The King granted it to John, Duke of Bedford, and afterwards to Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland, in whose family it still continues. In the year 1529 the castle is described as ruinous. The outer walls appear to be the oldest part of the structure, as the square towers in the western side of the walls have circular basements, and the covered way which leads to the inner gate, is found to be of much stronger and better masonry than the lower part of the gatehouse tower itself. The keep has had winding galleries gained out of the thickness of the walls, and was three storeys in height. The ground on which the castle stands is high towards the river, and, on the opposite side, the walls have been defended by deep ditches, which were crossed by a draw-bridge. The remains of the castle have been secured from entirely falling, by judicious repairs in the parts most dilapidated.

The steep promontory upon which the old fortress stands, communicates with the adjoining grounds by a narrow neck of land, stretching towards the south, and is guarded by an outward wall on the north, built on the edge of the cliffs, which rise to the height of sixty feet above the level of the river. This ruined structure forms a conspicuous object in this part of the vale of Tyne, and from whatever point it is viewed, its great extent, broken walls, and crumbling ruins, produce an august appearance. THE HAMLET of Prudhoe Castle is situated half a mile S.S.E. of Ovingham.

DIRECTORY.—Joseph Bell, farmer, Broom Houses; John Charlton, Edgewell House; John Johnson, vict., *Ovingham Boat House Inn*; Mrs. Sarah Laws, Prudhoe Castle; Messrs. George and P. S. Laws, Prudhoe Castle; and John Reay, station master, Prudhoe Station.

ROUCHESTER, OR RUDCHESTER, is a township in this parish, situated three miles N.N.E. of Ovingham. It contains 644 acres of land, and its population in 1801, was 28; in 1811, 27; in 1821, 31; in 1831, 28; in 1841, 51; and in 1851, 48 souls. Thomas James, Esq., of Rotterburn Tower is landowner. This township contains the site of the Roman station *Vindobala*—for a description of which, see page 29, and comprises but one farm, which is occupied by the landowner. Here is also a large freestone quarry. Alexander Scott, land steward, is the principal resident.

SPITTLE is a township, two and a quarter miles north of Ovingham. It is the property of Robert Ormston, of Newcastle; contains 82 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 9; in 1811, 6; in 1821, 3; in 1831, 7; in 1841, 10; and in 1851, 10 souls. The rateable value is £70. It contains only one farm, which is in the occupation of Harrison Green, farmer.

WELTON is a township and hamlet, the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 1,183 acres, 42 of which are covered by the reservoirs of the Whittle Dean Water Works, and its rateable value is £1,070. Population in 1801, 90; in 1811, 77; in 1821, 67; in 1831, 69; in 1841, 59; and in 1851, 71 souls. The water works, which are partly in this township, and partly in that of Harlow Hill, consist of seven reservoirs, which cover an area of more than 100 acres, and are capable of containing 330,000,000 gallons of water. The works were commenced in 1846, and completed in 1848. In 1850, a small supplemental reservoir was formed, and two years subsequently another large one, called the "Great Northern," which covers an area of 40 acres. At the works there is a handsome and substantial stone cottage, having a spacious octagonal room, in which the Directors of the Water Works Company meet occasionally, the other apartments are occupied by the superintendent. THE HAMLET of Welton stands upon the line of Hadrian's vallum, three miles north by west of Ovingham, and according to Camden was the royal villa of King Oswy, which Bede calls Ad Murum, where Peada and Sigebert, kings of the Mercians and East Saxons were baptised by Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarne. WELTON TOWER, which was long the seat of a family that bore the local name, is now in ruins.

DIRECTORY.—Charles Dobson, shoemaker; George Johnson, Locker Hall;

William Reed, superintendent, Water Works; and the farmers are George Byerley, Welton Hall; Charles Charlton, Welton High Town; and John Charlton, Welton New House.

WHITTLE is a township in this parish, situated one mile and a quarter north by west of Ovingham. It is the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, contains 276 acres, and its rateable value is £420 10s. Population in 1801, 31; in 1811, 37; in 1821, 32; in 1831, 20; in 1841, 31; and in 1851, 23 souls. There is a corn mill in this township, worked by John Crozier and Brothers. Whittle Dean is a deep wooded dell, which gives name to the water works described in the township of Welton.

DIRECTORY.—John Crozier and Brothers, corn millers, Whittle Mill; and John Robson Spraggon, farmer, Whittle.

WYLAM is a township and village, the property of J. B. Blackett, Esq., Mrs. Bewick, Thomas H. Liddell, Esq., and others. J. B. Blackett, Esq. is lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 930 acres, and its rateable value is £3,163 12s. Population in 1801, 673; in 1811, 795; in 1821, 728; in 1831, 887; in 1841, 984; and in 1851, 1,091 souls. This manor was formerly the property of Tynemouth Priory, and at the Dissolution was granted by the Crown to a branch of the Fenwick family. It was transferred to the Blacketts in 1679, and has since continued their property. THE VILLAGE of Wylam is situated two miles east by north of Ovingham, and is very irregularly built; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal and iron works. There are a few good inns, and some well supplied grocers' and other shops. The river Tyne, at this place, is crossed by a wooden bridge, supported by stone pillars, and on the frame work is laid a single line of rails, communicating with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, the colliery, and the iron works. It belongs to a joint-stock company, who exact a toll of one penny from each passenger, every time he crosses the bridge. There is a Chapel here belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

POST OFFICE, WYLAM, Ann Davison, *Postmistress*. Letters arrive from Newcastle and Gateshead, at about eleven o'clock a.m., and are despatched thereto 4-46 p.m.

Atkinson G. C. Esq., Wylam Hall  
 Atkinson J. J. surgeon  
 Bell and Brothers, iron merchants, &c.  
 Clementson ——— Oakwood Hall  
 Carvings George, blacksmith  
 Davison John, gardener  
 Davison Mary, spirit dealer  
 Futers Alice, schoolmistress  
 Harle William, under viewier  
 Hunter Matthew, tailor

James Edward, Esq., Hollin Hall  
 Moore John, colliery agent  
 Mowbray Anthony, colliery engineer  
 Potts Stephen, butcher  
 Ramsay Robert, market gardener  
 Rule George, schoolmaster  
 Wylam Colliery.—J. F. B. Blackett, Esq.  
 Owner  
 Wylam Railway Station — William Bell,  
 station master

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Bone Edward  
 Futers John

Mill, Edward Milburn,  
 manager; John Burn, book-  
 keeper

**Farmers**

Charleton Wm. and grocer,  
 &c. *Bird Inn*

Laws William, Warsh House  
 March Robert, Wylam Wood  
 Tate James, and yarn mer-  
 chant; ho. Ovingham  
 Bleach Works

**Corn Millers**

Brown Ann & Co., Wylam

Grocers and Provision Dealers	Inns and Taverns	<i>Fox &amp; Hounds</i> , John Pringle
Charlton Wm. and farmer, <i>Bird Inn</i>	<i>Bird Inn</i> , John Charlton, and grocer, &c.	<i>Ship</i> , Mary Mitchelson
Davison Ann, and draper, Post Office	<i>Black Bull</i> , William March, and butcher	<i>Three Tuns</i> , George Greener
Marshall Richard, and draper	<i>East Boat</i> , John Greener	<b>Beer House</b> Watt James

## SHOTLEY PARISH.

SHOTLEY parish comprises the chapelry of Blanchland, and the townships of Newbiggin and Shotley. It is bounded by the parishes of Allendale, Bywell St. Peter, Slaley and Hexham, except on the south, where it is divided from the county of Durham by the river Derwent, which here runs circuitously through a wild and picturesque vale. It contains an area of 1,246 acres, and its population in 1801, was 800; in 1811, 1,035; in 1821, 1,090; in 1831, 1,104; in 1841, 1,245; and in 1851, 1,227 souls. The greater portion of this parish called High, or West Quarter, is a lofty region of bleak and barren moorlands, where lead ore is found in abundance. The Low, or East Quarter, which is merely another name for the township of Shotley, is tolerably fertile, and contains several good coal seams. Bolbeck Common, in this parish, was enclosed in pursuance of an act obtained in 1765.

BLANCHLAND, or HIGH QUARTER, is a chapelry township and village, the property of Lord Crewe's trustees. The township contains 3,728 acres of land, and its rateable value is £735 5s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 366; in 1811, 518; in 1821, 412; in 1831, 454; in 1841, 476; and in 1851, 491 souls. THE VILLAGE of Blanchland is situated in a narrow, deep, green vale, on the north side of the Derwent, nine miles south by east of Hexham. Walter de Bolbeck, in 1175, founded an abbey here in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for twelve Præmonstratensian canons, with liberty to add to their number. He gave to this abbey "the lordship, demesnes, and advowson of the church of Blanchland, the appropriations and advowsons of the churches of Harelaw and Bywell, of Styford, of Shotley, of Apperley, and of the church of Heddon-on-the-Wall, dedicated to St. Andrew—the tithes of the village of Wulwardhope, and twelve fishes for their table out of his fishery at Styford, in lieu of tithe-fishes." The Nevilles were also among the benefactors of this house, and King John, in the 16th year of his reign, confirmed all the donations, &c., which had been made to it. That the abbey of Blanchland had attained some importance as early as the reign of Edward I., we may judge from the fact of its abbot being summoned to parliament during the reign of that monarch. At the Dissolution its annual revenues were then valued at £44 9s. 1d. according to Speed, or £40 0s. 9d. according to Dugdale. Henry VIII. granted the abbey lands, &c., to John Bellow and John Broxholm, but they afterwards passed to the Forsters, and reverted to the Crown on the attainder of Thomas Forster, who headed the rising in favour of the "Pretender" in 1715. They were subsequently purchased by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, who left them for charitable purposes. THE CHURCH, or Chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a portion of the ruins of the

ancient abbey church, which was repaired and made into a chapel of ease, in 1752, by Lord Crewe's trustees, who also fitted up a comfortable house for the curate. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity; gross income £198. Incumbent, the Rev. Charles Thorpe, M.A. **BLANCHLAND SCHOOL** is a neat structure erected in 1851, by Lord Crewe's trustees, by whom it has been endowed. The scholars pay one penny per week, for which small sum they are supplied with stationery, &c., Thomas Iley, teacher.

**ACTON** is a hamlet in this township, seven and a half miles south by east of Hexham. **BAY BRIDGE** is also a hamlet in this township, situated nine and a half miles south by east of Hexham.

**POST OFFICE, BLANCHLAND, W. Taylor, postmaster.** Letters arrive from Newcastle and Gateshead, via Riding Mill, at 3 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 8 a.m.

Iley Thomas, schoolmaster  
Oliver R. miller  
Parker J. blacksmith

Roope Frederick, agent  
Thorpe Rev. Charles, M.A., incumbent

**Boot and Shoe Makers**

Armstrong John  
Palliser James

**Butchers**

Hutchinson John  
Temperley Hannah

**Farmers**

Bell Ann, Cow Byers  
Bell George  
Brown John, Penny Pie House

Carr George, Birk Side  
Colpits Wm. Cow Byers  
Johnson Robert, Coal House  
Morpeth Thos. Fell Grove  
Pickering George and John, Acton  
Sanderson Jane

**Joiners**

Green T.  
Peart Thomas, Shildon

**Shopkeepers**

Bell R. and W.

Blenk Joseph  
Brown George, flour dealer  
Oliver Joseph  
Oliver Thomas  
Taylor William, draper

**Surgeon**

Thompson John

**Tavern Keepers**

Forster R.  
Green T.  
Mawson George, Bay Bridge

**CARRIERS.**—Thomas and Joseph Oliver, to Hexham, on Tuesdays.

**NEWBIGGIN** is a township and hamlet, the property of Lord Crewe's trustees. The area of the township is 2,056 acres, and the rateable value £441 10s. Newbiggin is presumed to have been returned with Blanchland township in 1801 and 1811. Its population in 1821, was 69; in 1831, 60; in 1841, 56; and in 1851, 68 souls. **THE HAMLET** of Newbiggin is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Derwent, nine miles south by west of Hexham.

**DIRECTORY.**—William Cowing, farmer, Embley; Rev. Samuel Payne; and Jasper Stevenson, farmer.

**SHOTLEY OR LOW QUARTER**, is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of H. Silvertop, Esq., of Minster Acres, Thomas Wilson, Esq., Nicholas Burnett, Esq., Sir Charles M.L. Monck, Bart., and others. The township contains 6,676 acres, and its rateable value is £3,836. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 434; in 1811, 517; in 1821, 609; in 1831, 590; in 1841, 714; and in 1851, 668 souls. Shotley, or Low Quarter, contains the villages and hamlets of Shotley Field, Greenhead, Unthank, Birkenside, and Allen's Ford. **THE PARISH CHURCH**, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1834, about two miles south of the site of the former

church, which is now in ruins, the foundations having given way in consequence of the working of the coal beneath. It is a handsome little edifice, situated on the north side of the road leading from Stanhope to Shotley Bridge, about two miles from this latter place. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, is valued in the Liber Regis at £1 15s.; gross income £139. Patrons, Lord Crewe's trustees; incumbent, the Rev. Robert Thompson, B.A. In Shotley Field is a small Baptist Chapel, erected in 1836. SHOTLEY SCHOOL was erected by subscription, in 1834, at a cost of £103 7s. It stands close to the former school-house, which was erected in 1803, by Nicholas Hopper, Esq., and is now the residence of the teacher, Mr. Matthew Robson. The school was founded by the will of A. Young, in 1796, and is free to the poor children of Shotley, East Division. The income is derived from the interest of £100 left by the founder, an annual payment of £10 from the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity, and other bequests and donations. SHOTLEY HALL, the residence of Thomas Wilson, Esq., is situated at the confluence of the Shotley Burn and the Derwent, about three miles S.S.E. of the church.

ALLEN'S FORD is a small hamlet in this township, on the north side of the Derwent, thirteen miles south-east of Hexham. BIRKENSIDE is also a hamlet in this township, eleven miles S.S.E. of Hexham. GREENHEAD is a small village in this township, eleven miles S.S.E. of Hexham, on the road leading to Wooslingham. A little to the north of Greenhead is Black Hedley, the ancient seat of the Hopper family. Greenhead is remarkable as being the birth-place of the celebrated John Lough, whose works have placed him in the foremost rank of modern sculptors. KILN PIT HILL is a hamlet consisting of a few cottages situated at the northern extremity of Shotley Low Quarter, at the intersection of the road leading from Corbridge to Allen's Ford, with that leading from Whittonstall to Slaley, about a quarter of a mile west of Shotley old church. In the township of Whittonstall, contiguous to this hamlet, is a coal pit which is worked by Messrs. Bell and Robinson. BACKWARD LETCH, a little north from Kiln Pit Hill, is a cottage and about five acres of land, in the occupation of John Milburn, he having obtained possession of it by marriage with the daughter of Silas Ellernton, who enclosed it from the "common land," in 1770. SHOTLEY FIELD is another village in Shotley township, eleven miles south-east of Hexham. UNTHANK is a hamlet in this township, the property of H. Silvertop, Esq.; it is intersected by the road from Allen's Ford, and has a gentle declivity sloping towards the Derwent.

Bell John, coalowner, Kilnpit Hill  
 Burnett G. H. Esq. Wood House  
 Carr Thomas, merchant tailor, Kilnpit Hill  
 Dixon Thomas, woodman, Low Waskerley  
 Cottage  
 Ellfott Thomas, joiner, Manor House  
 Emimerson John, tailor & grocer, Quetreway  
 Gibson Richard, farm steward, Low  
 Waskerley

Lishman Thos. stonemason and innkeeper,  
 Green Head  
 Low William, tailor, Quetreway Heads  
 Lough William, blacksmith, Quetreway  
 Heads  
 Pinkey John, blacksmith, Birkenside  
 Renton J. surgeon  
 Ridley Christopher, shopkeeper, Green  
 Head  
 Robinson Joseph, gardener, Shotley Hall

Robson Foster, woodkeeper, Moss Wood  
 Thompson Rev. Rbt. incumbent, Unthank  
 Turnbull John, grocer, Kilnpit Hill  
 Turnbull Thomas, boot and shoemaker,  
 Kilnpit Hill  
 Wilkinson Henry, shoemaker, Kilnpit Hill  
 Wilkinson William, shoemaker, Kilnpit Hill  
 Wilson Thomas, Esq. J. P. Shotley Hall

#### Farmers

Carr Henry, Shotley Field, North Farm  
 Carr Henry Septimus, Shotley Field  
 Chatt Teasdal, Eddy's Bridge  
 Crosswell John, Field Head  
 Dawson Margaret, Unthank  
 Elliott Jas. and innkeeper, Manor House

French Wm. Hole Row  
 Hall Thomas, High Waskerley  
 Heppell George, Birkenside  
 Hepple Thomas N. North Snodds  
 Hull Thomas, and land agent, High  
 Waskerley  
 Hunter James, Redwell Hall  
 Maddison Thomas, Crooked Oak Farm  
 Marriner Robert, and miller  
 Mordue Robert, Summerfield  
 Peart George, Fine House  
 Richardson John, Wallis Walls  
 Richardson William and George, Airey  
 Holme, and Bolisher  
 Robson George, and joiner, South Snodds  
 Young Thomas, Black Hedley

### SLALEY PARISH.

SLALEY parish is principally the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., James Sillick, Esq., George Carr, Esq., Mr John Blackburne, Mr Thomas Lamb, Mr. T. Teasdale, J. J. Wrightson, and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. It is a wild and romantic district, lying between the Devil-Water and the Dipton-Burn, and is bounded by the parishes of Corbridge, Bywell, Shotley, and Hexham. It has no dependant townships, is about four miles in length by three in breadth, and comprises an area of 7,430 acres. The population in 1801, was 585; in 1811, 558; in 1821, 582; in 1831, 616; in 1841, 547; and in 1851, 581 souls. The rateable value of the parish is £2,377, and the gross estimated rental £2,981 5s.

THE VILLAGE of Slaley, which is long and scattered, occupies an elevated situation five miles south of Hexham, and is very healthy, the air being pure in consequence of the absence of any works or manufactories likely to impair it. THE CHURCH is a small stone edifice, capable of accommodating about 500 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, valued in the Liber Regis at £15, gross income £109. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P.; incumbent, the Rev. B. Hurst. The parish register commences in 1714. The Wesleyan Methodists have a Chapel here. SLALEY SCHOOL was erected by subscription, and endowed with a rent charge of £3 10s. per annum, by will of M. Carr, in 1729. Mr. Milton Carr, teacher.

CHARITIES.—Besides the school, this parish possesses the following bequests and donations, viz:—a rent charge of £2 per annum left to the poor by Dame Elizabeth Radcliffe, in 1688; a rent charge of £5 yearly bequeathed to the poor, in 1729, by Matthew Carr; a rent charge of £1 10s. given by Esther Allgood, for the same purpose; and a rent charge of £2 per annum left by the Rev. George Ritschell, for the poor of Slaley parish.

DUKESFIELD is a hamlet in this parish, one mile and a half W.S.W. of Slaley.

Blackburn George, buteler	Robson J. shopkeeper
Hornsby J. & T. masons, Broad Pool	Teasdale J. miller, Dukesfield
Hurst Rev. B. incumbent	Teasdale Mr. Thomas
Jewitt Joseph, dyer & bleacher, Dipton Mill	
<b>Blacksmiths</b>	Carr Milton, yeoman and schoolmaster
Jameson James	Carr William
Jameson Thomas	Corbett Thomas, Trygill
<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Dixon James, Duke's Hall
Bates James	Ellison Cuthbert
Jewitt William	Foster John
Lamb George	Foster Thomas
<b>Farmers</b>	Hornsby George
Bell Giles, White House	Lamb Thomas, yeoman
Bell Robert, Coal Pits	Reed Thomas, Pye Hill
Bell Thos. Slaley Wood Foot	Robson Matthew, Blackburn
Burdus Thomas, Coal Pits	Robson J. & W.
Burdus William, Dukesfield	Robson William
Blackburn Joseph, Steel Hall	Rowell Thomas, Slaley Town
	Foot
	Rutter Joseph, Wooley
	Smith Robert, Spring House
	Taylor William, Marley Coat Walls
	Walker David, Palm Strothers
	<b>Inns</b>
	<i>Fox and Hounds</i> , John Middleton Foster
	<i>Rose and Crown</i> , William Alleroft
	<b>Joiner and Cartwright</b>
	Weatherley Johnson
	<b>Tailors</b>
	Jameson Henry, merchant tailor
	Robson Thomas, and parish clerk

CARRIER.—Thomas Swallow, to Newcastle, on Saturdays.

## TINDALE WARD.—NORTH EAST DIVISION.

### BIRTLEY PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

BIRTLEY parochial chapelry was separated from the parish of Chollerton, in 1765, and received an independent jurisdiction. It includes the townships of Broomhope with Buteland, and anciently formed part of the barony of Prudhoe. It comprises an area of 6,720 acres, and the rateable value is £3,703 15s. Population in 1801, 490; in 1811, 505; in 1821, 480; in 1831, 447; in 1841, 472; and in 1851, 428 souls. The north-east part of this chapelry is mountainous and sterile, but on the banks of the North Tyne, the soil is tolerably fertile. Both coal and lime are found here. It is principally the property of the Duke of Northumberland, — Dunn, Esq., Mr. Davison, and Captain Haggartson. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

THE VILLAGE of Birtley is irregularly built, and consists principally of thatched houses. It is situated eleven miles north by west of Hexham, and five and a half miles N.N.W. of Chollerton. THE CHAPEL is a neat stone edifice, but very limited in its dimensions. The living, a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, is rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income, £100. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; incumbent, the Rev. W. H. Wilson. The petty tithes are commuted for £128, payable to the vicar of Chollerton, the corn tithes amounting to about £80 per annum, are payable to R. W. Gray, Esq.,

owner of the Chipchase estate, and the chapel register commences in 1728. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL, erected by subscription, in 1834, at a cost of £130, is a good stone building, situated in the centre of the village. In 1837, £5 per annum was granted to this school, by the trustees of Betton's Charity, and in 1850, the Duke of Northumberland endowed it with the sum of £7 a year. For these two grants a number of poor children are educated without payment. There is also a day-school here, which was established in 1814, and to which the Duke of Northumberland pays £3 per annum for the free education of five poor children of Birtley chapelry. It is conducted by Mr. Thomas Stokoe. There is also another school which is respectably attended, and is under the superintendence of Miss Isabella Robson.

BIRTLEY HALL, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and the residence of Mrs. Frances Crowther, is a neat stone edifice, erected upon a portion of the site occupied by the Old Hall, part of whose ruins still remain. COUNTESS PARK, the residence of Mr. Thomas Robson, is pleasantly situated on the east side of the North Tyne, and is surrounded by extensive plantations. The remains of an old camp, or "station," are still visible in this vicinity. REEDSMOUTH is a hamlet in this township, situated at the confluence of the Reed and North Tyne rivers, two miles east by south of Bellingham.

BROOMHOPE WITH BUTELAND, a township in this chapelry, is situated one mile and a half N.N.W. of Birtley, and is the property of Greenwich Hospital; its rateable value, population, &c., are included in the returns of the chapelry.

Beggs John, surgeon, Reedsmouth Hall  
 Elliott John, shoe, clog, & last maker  
 Elliott Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Hedley John, coalowner, Tone Colliery  
 Lowther Mrs. Frances, Birtley Hall  
 Milburn George, parish clerk  
 Milburn James, shoemaker  
 Ridley Elizb. vict. *Percy Arms*  
 Robson Isabella, day-school  
 Robson John, joiner  
 Robson Thomas, wood merchant and shop-keeper  
 Stokoe Thomas, day-school  
 Short Joseph, schoolmaster and registrar of births and deaths for Kirkwhelpington district, Birtley  
 Urwin Henry, tailor,  
 Urwin James, shoemaker,

Westwick John, blacksmith

#### Farmers

Armstrong John, & corn miller, Reedsmouth  
 Charlton Joseph, Tone Hall  
 Charlton Gilbert, Birtley  
 Charlton William, Birtley Hill  
 Davison John, Steel and Broomhope  
 Forster Christopher, Reedsmouth  
 Hutchinson Ralph, Carry House  
 Jobson William, Buteland  
 Nicholson Jane, Tone Quarry House  
 Robson Percy & Thos. Low Shields Green  
 Robson Thomas, and wood merchant, corn and saw mills, Countess Park  
 Simpson William and Thomas, Low Carry House  
 Smith George, Birtley Shields  
 Stokoe John, Warkshaugh Bank

CARRIER TO HEXHAM.—Thomas Stokoe, from Birtley, on Fridays.

### CHOLLERTON PARISH.

CHOLLERTON is a parish comprising the townships of Barrasford, Chollerton, Colwell and Swinburn, and Gunnerton and Chipchase. It is bounded by the parishes of Bellingham, Corsenside, Wark, Simonburn, St. John Lee, and

Thockrington, and comprises an area of 12,950 acres. The population in 1801, was 1,127; in 1811, 1,162; in 1821, 1,154; in 1831, 1,252; in 1841, 1,129; and in 1851, 1,151 souls. The greater portion of this parish is in a high state of cultivation, and abounds with coal and lime. The rateable value of the parish is £9,030 10s.

BARRASFORD is a township and village, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. The township contains 1,394 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 169; in 1811, 181; in 1821, 193; in 1831, 232; in 1841, 209; and in 1851, 228 souls. This manor was formerly the estate of Robert de Umfraville, who, having been in the Scottish wars in the reign of Edward I., obtained, in 1303, a license for a market here every Wednesday, and a fair on the 11th of November, with free warren in his lordship, but these privileges have long been disused. THE VILLAGE of Barrasford is pleasantly situated on the North Tyne, seven miles north of Hexham. It is very irregularly built, and the cottages, for the most part, are covered with thatch.

Dodd John, shoemaker  
 Graham Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Graham William Thomas, butcher  
 McIntyre Patrick, tailor  
 Prudhoe Elizabeth, innkeeper  
 Prudhoe William, joiner  
 Reed George, draper and grocer  
 Rutter John, corn miller, Barrasford Mill  
 Urwin Thomas, blacksmith  
 Walton Thomas, builder, Barrasford Fell

Welton William, builder  
 Welton William, tailor and draper  
 Young Miss Jane, Ellwood House

**Farmers**

Coulson Jacob  
 Forster Ralph  
 Lawes William, and agent to the Duke of Northumberland

CHOLLERTON is a township and village in the parish of the same name, containing 2,817 acres, the property of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart, who is also lord of the manor. The population in 1801, was 181, in 1811, 219; in 1821, 149; in 1831, 187; in 1841, 155; and in 1851, 157 souls. THE VILLAGE of Chollerton is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the North Tyne, about five and a quarter miles north by east of Hexham. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Giles, is a neat stone edifice, with a small tower, and has recently undergone considerable improvements and alterations. It has been newly pewed, a new organ, and organ gallery erected, the old windows have been removed, and beautifully stained glass ones occupy their place. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of Chipchase, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, and is valued in the Liber Regis at £6 14s. 4½d., gross income £399. The tithes are commuted for £473 2s. 10d. Patron and incumbent, the Rev. Christopher Bird, M.A. The parish register commences in 1647.

CHARITY.—Ursula Mountney, in 1680, left a rent charge of £2 per annum to the poor of this parish.

Thomas Elliott, generally called Tommy the Tinker, died at Chollerton Edge, in this parish, in 1834, aged 87. He generally resided at Stamfordham, and in his peregrinations through life, used frequently to walk from Tweedmouth to the latter place, a distance of upwards of sixty miles in one day. He was

very industrious, and is said to have reaped corn regularly every harvest for seventy-four years.

The township of Chollerton includes the villages of Little Swinburn and Whiteside Law, the former of which is situated one mile and a half north by east of Swinburn Castle.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Christopher Bird, M.A. vicar of Chollerton, Vicarage; and the farmers are Thomas Armstrong, Beaumont House, Newton, Chollerton; George Rochester, Chollerton Middle Farm; and William, Michael, and Joseph Taylor, Whiteside Law.

COLWELL AND SWINBURN form a township in this parish, the property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., who is also the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The township comprises an area of 4,432 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 407; in 1811, 387; in 1821, 403; in 1831, 411; in 1841, 393; and in 1851, 393 souls. THE VILLAGE of Colwell is situated near the intersection of the Watling Street by the Cambo-road, eight miles north by east of Hexham. SWINBURN is a large estate, which forms a joint township with Colwell, and extends upwards of three miles along the east side of the rivulet, from which the name of the estate is derived. It was anciently held by the Gunnertons, under the barony of Bywell, for the service of two knights' fees. In the reign of Edward II., it was the seat and manor of Adam de Swinburn, on whose decease it was transferred to Sir John de Widdrington, of Widdrington Castle, who married the heiress of the Swinburns, and whose family were the proprietors of this estate for many generations. It was purchased by Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Fenham, in 1695, and has since been the property of his descendants. SWINBURN CASTLE, the residence of Captain Coulson, is a beautiful stone structure, pleasantly situated in an extensive park, about eight miles north by east of Hexham. In the vicinity of the Castle is a neat Catholic Church, erected in 1842, and entirely supported by Thomas Riddell, Esq. Rev. Peter Allanson, priest.

There is a spring of excellent water on the land occupied by Mr. Edward Stephenson in this township. It is called the "Bore Well," from its being discovered while "boring" for coal.

Allanson Rev. Peter, Swinburn Hermitage  
 Blacklock Luke, blacksmith, Colwell  
 Carr George & Sons, builders, Colwell  
 Coulson Captain John Blenkinsopp, Swinburn Castle  
 Dodd William, shoemaker, Colwell  
 Dodds John, shopkeeper, Cowdon  
 Jobling William, Esq. Cowdon House  
 Robson Roger, cartwright, Low Well House  
 Stokoe Thomas, tailor, Colwell  
 Surtees Thomas, joiner, builder, & timber merchant, Colwell  
 Turnbull William, shoe and clog maker, Colwell  
 Watson Thomas, gamekeeper, Swinburn

**Farmers**

Armstrong John, Little Swinburn  
 Gibson John, Colwell  
 Herdman James, and wood agent, Swinburn  
 Herdman John, and corn miller, Swinburn Mill  
 Hogg Francis, and vict. *Tonepit House*  
 Hudson Edward, Low Cowdon  
 Hutchinson William, and collector of property and income taxes, Swinburn Wood Hall  
 Robson Joseph, Edge House  
 Simpson Thomas, Short Knows, Little Swinburn

Stephenson Edward, Colwell Well Houses	Stephenson Thos. and yeoman, Wheat-hill
Stephenson John, Colt Crag	Watson William, Colwell Fell House
Stephenson Robert, Colwell	Watson William, Fawcitt

CARRIERS.—Walter Fiddes and Hugh Moore, to Newcastle, and Thomas Taylor to Hexham, on Tuesdays from Colwell.

GUNNERTON AND CHIPCHASE form a joint township, containing 4,307 acres. The population in 1801 was 370; in 1811, 375; in 1821, 409; in 1831, 422; in 1841, 372; and in 1851, 373 inhabitants. The principal landowners are the Rev. C. Bird, R. W. Gray, Esq., and Thomas Riddell, Esq. Each landowner claims the manorial rights of his own property. Coal is found in great abundance in this neighbourhood, and a tile manufactory is carried on in the vicinity of Gunnerton. There is a National School in this township, about two miles north of Chollerton. It was erected by subscription in 1831, at an expense of £240, and is a neat stone structure with teacher's house annexed. The average attendance is about forty pupils. THE VILLAGE of Gunnerton is situated about nine miles north by west of Hexham. There was formerly a chapel here, but not a vestige of it now remains.

CHIPCHASE is an estate, nine and a half miles north by west of Hexham, and forming a joint township with Gunnerton. It was anciently a member of the manor of Prudhoe, and in the reign of King John, was the property of Odonel de Umfraville, who gave the chapel here to the Canons of Hexham, but the manor to his son and heir, in whose family it continued for many generations. In the reign of Edward I., Chipchase was the property of Peter de Insula, and afterwards of a branch of the ancient family of the Herons, of Ford Castle, one of whom sold it to George Allgood, Esq., who, in his turn, disposed of it to John Reed, High Sheriff of Northumberland, in 1732. On his decease in 1754, the estate was inherited by his nephew, Christopher Soulsby, who assumed the name of Reed, and married the eldest daughter of Francis Blake, Esq., of Twizell. It afterwards came into the possession of R. W. Gray, Esq., the present possessor. CHIPCHASE CASTLE is a large and beautiful structure occupying an elevated situation, and surrounded by a spacious park, in the vicinity of the North Tyne. It has undergone many repairs and improvements from time to time, and very little of the old fortress of the Herons is now in existence. CHIPCHASE CHAPEL was rebuilt on the lawn by the first John Reed, Esq., of this place, and the vicar of Chollerton performs duty here four times a year, for which he receives £2 in lieu of tithes.

CAMP HILL in this township, in the occupancy of Mr. William Bullock, is situated near Gunnerton. Here are distinct traces of two or three Roman camps or stations, and coins of various dates have often been discovered.

POST OFFICE, GUNNERTON, John Oliver, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here from Hexham at 6 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 6 a.m.

Charlton Edward, cartwright, Gunnerton  
 Charlton John, plasterer, Gunnerton  
 Charlton William, cartwright, Gunnerton  
 Coulson Thomas, jun. shoe & clog maker,  
 Gunnerton  
 Deans George, coal owner, Blackhill  
 Dunn Thomas and John, tailors, Gunner-  
 ton  
 Dunn William, shoe and clog maker, Gun-  
 nerton  
 GUNNERTON COLLIERY Co. Joseph Hender-  
 son, manager  
 Marshall Thomas, saddler, Gunnerton  
 Mattinson Thomas, schoolmaster  
 Richardson William, saddler, Gunnerton  
 Walton Robert, butcher, Gunnerton

Weightman Elizb. shopkeeper, Gunnerton  
 Welton George, builder, Gunnerton

#### Farmers

Armstrong John, Shortmoor  
 Armstrong Thomas, and miller, Chipchase  
 Benson William, Park House  
 Bullock William, Camp Hill  
 Deans Jacob and William, Blackhill  
 Dodd Joseph, Gunnerton  
 Green Joseph, Gunnerton  
 Kitchen Thomas, Gunnerton  
 Marshall Thomas, and vict. *Black Horse*,  
 and blacksmith, Gunnerton  
 Robson Robert, Pitts Houses  
 White John

### CORSENSIDE PARISH.

CORSENSIDE parish is bounded by Bellingham, Elsdon, Kirkwhelpington, and Chollerton, and is intersected by the river Reed. It is about six miles long by four and a half broad, and comprises an area of 11,132 acres; rateable value, £6,193 10s. The population in 1801, was 375; in 1811, 424; in 1821, 487; in 1831, 524; in 1841, in consequence of the prosperous state of the ironworks, it had increased to 1,108; and in 1851, the stoppage of the same works reduced the population to 579 souls, half the inhabitants having left the parish. The land on the east and west sides of this district, are bleak, moorish, and sterile, but near the river the soil is of a light gravelly nature, and produces abundant crops of grass and corn. Both coal and limestone are found here. This parish is not divided into townships, but it is separated into three portions called constablewicks. The landowners are William and Henry Thompson, Richard and Paul Shanks, William Jobling, Thomas Hall, — Gregson, Stephen Reed, Colonel Reed, Mrs. Mary Dodds, Richard Shanks, Wm. John Shanks, John Shanks, Ralph Shanks, and John Thompson, each of whom claims the manorial rights of his own property, and the Duke of Northumberland that of the common. Corsenside contains the villages of East and West Woodburn, but has not a village of its own name. THE PARISH CHURCH, a small stone edifice of great antiquity, is pleasantly situated on the north-west side of the parish, five and a half miles north-east by north of Bellingham. The living was formerly the property of Holystone priory, but is now a discharged vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Bellingham, valued at £3 1s. 3d., returned at £80; gross income £224. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £174. Patron, Mrs. Bewick; incumbent, the Rev. W. Kelly, B.A. The parish register commences in 1726.

WOODBURN EAST is a village in this township, situated on the east side of the Reed, five miles north-east by east of Bellingham, at the confluence of the Burn from which it derives its name. Here is a National School, erected

by subscription in 1854, at a cost of £200. It is principally supported by the Duke of Northumberland and the Rev. W. H. Wilson.

WOODBURN WEST, another village in this township, stands on the west side of the Reed, four and a half miles north-east of Bellingham. The scenery in this neighbourhood is very picturesque, especially on the banks of the Reed, and the Woodburn rivulets, which unite near the village. To the east, the towering heights of Otter Caps are seen, while on the west, the view is terminated by a long range of hills, which rise in various forms and attitudes, and extend hence to Scotland. The rock called Darnock Craig, in which there is a fine natural cave, containing a spring of excellent water, is situated on the north side of the parish. The village of West Woodburn possesses a school, which was erected by subscription in 1816, upon ground given by the late Rev. Anthony Hedley. There are two tile works situated in this parish, one at Chesterhope, carried on by Messrs. Robert Riddell and Sons, and the other at Broadgate, the property of Mr. George Dixon. Lamehead Waterfall and Shooting Box, the property of William Jobling, Esq., are much resorted to, for their picturesque scenery.

RISINGHAM, the ancient *Habitancum*, is situated on a rising ground, and close to the Watling Street, about half a mile south-west of West Woodburn. Its walls stand upon, or enclose nearly four acres and a half of dry, rich ground on the southern margin of the river Reed. Numerous altars and inscriptions have been lately found in this neighbourhood, and have been removed to the Museum at Newcastle. In 1840, Mr. Richard Shanks, of Parkhead, discovered the remains of some baths at the south-east corner of the station. Camden says, Risingham means the "Giant's" habitation, and he also tells us that in his time, the inhabitants had a traditional tale of the God Magon, who defended himself here, and maintained his fortress against all comers. This relation, he adds, is authenticated, as to the reality of such a personage as Magon, in the ages of antiquity, by two Roman inscriptions found in the river there. The first inscription given by Camden is as follows:—"Deo Mogonti Cadenorum et Numini Domini Nostri Augusti Marcus Caius Secundinus Beneficiarius Consulis Habitanci Primas, tam pro se et suis posuit." The altar bearing this inscription is now in Trinity College, Cambridge. Another inscription on an altar found here, is read by Horsley:—"Numinibus Augustorum, Cohors Quarta Gallorum Equitum fecit." From the "remains" which have been found here, and from the inscriptions, &c., which have been brought to light, it is conclusive that this place must have been the Roman *Habitancum*, and that it was a station about the time of Aurelius Antoninus, and had certainly gone to decay before the reign of Caracalla, but afterwards was restored.

In the glen, about one mile E.S.E. of Risingham, is Chesterhope, where several altars, &c., have been discovered. At Park Head, a little to the north of Chesterhope, is the figure of Robin of Risingham, or Robin of Reedsdale, for it is known to the people of the neighbourhood by both names, and has given rise to several speculations among antiquaries, as to whom it was intended to represent, and at what period it was carved. Warburton in his

map of Northumberland, published previous to 1727, appears to have been the first who gave an engraving of it, to which he subjoins the following brief notice:—"This antick figure I find cut on a rock in Risingham, in Reedsdale, called the Soldan's Stone." This celebrated figure was cut in bold relief upon a huge block of sandstone rock, on the brow of the hill, a few yards to the west of the Watling Street, and upon the estate called the Park Head. The stone was five sided, six feet on the base, eight feet high, five feet on the two sides to the right of the middle of its front, seven feet on the uppermost side to the left, and four on the lower, and about six feet in thickness. The figure itself was about four feet high; had a panel above it about twenty-nine inches long, and twenty broad, as if intended for an inscription, and a square block or altar opposite the right knee, probably left for the same purpose. There is every reason to assign its origin to the Roman era in Britain. The Roman panel, the altar, the Phrygian bonnet, the toga, and the tunic, all point out its fabricators; and the hare it holds in the left hand, with the bow in its right, are symbols plainly indicating that it was set up in memory of some great hunter. Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to Rokeby, Canto 3rd, speaking of this figure, observes:—"The popular tradition is, that it represents a giant, whose brother resided at Woodburn, and he himself at Risingham. It adds that they subsisted by hunting, and, that one of them finding the game become too scarce to support them, poisoned his companion, in whose memory the monument was engraven." What strange and tragic circumstances may be concealed under this legend, or whether it is utterly apocryphal, it is now impossible to discover. The only part of Robin which now remains, is from the waist downwards, that portion of the stone which contained the trunk and head having been broken off.

POST OFFICE, WEST WOODBURN, Thomas Martinson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Bellingham, at 9-30 p.m., and are despatched at 2 30 p.m.

POST OFFICE, REEDSDALE, Thomas Riddell, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Bellingham, at 9 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 p.m.

Anderson Mrs. Diana, Seirlaw Cottage  
 Anderson Miss Elizabeth, Woodburn  
 Davison Mrs. Eleanor, Vicarage  
 Graham Mr. John, Seirlaw Cottage  
 Hedley Gabriel, builder, Woodburn  
 Lumley Miss Ellen, Wood House, Woodburn  
 Routledge Thomas, surgeon, High Leam  
 Wallace George, butcher, Woodburn

#### Academies and Schools

NATIONAL, East Woodburn, Abraham Wilson, teacher  
 WOODBURN, John Douglas, teacher

#### Blacksmiths

Davison John, Woodburn  
 Lee Joseph, Brandy Bank

#### Boot and Shoemakers

Davison Robert, Woodburn  
 Davison Walter, Peel Cottage  
 Smith Henry, Yellow House

#### Brick and Tile Manufacturers

Dixon George, Broadgate  
 Riddell Robert and Son, Chesterhope

#### Farmers

Marked (\*) are yeomen

Bell Christopher, Low Chesterhope  
 Best John, High Park  
 Brown and Stothert, Brandy Bank  
 \* Charter Forster, Woodburn Hill  
 \* Dodds Mary, High Leam  
 Hindmarsh Robert, Broomhill  
 Martinson Thomas, Woodburn

Mather James, Blakelaw  
 Murray Joseph, Cragg  
 Potts Henry, Woodburn  
 Riddell Edward and William, Low Leam  
 Riddell Nicholas, Hair Walls  
 Rutherford Andrew, High Shaw  
 \* Shanks Daniel, Whitston House  
 \* Shanks Richard, Parkhead  
 Thompson William and Michael, Brigg  
 Walton Michael and William James, East  
 Woodburn  
 Wear Thomas, and corn miller, Woodburn  
 Mill  
 Wheatley and Davison, Woodburn  
 Wood Daniel, Woodburn Townhead  
 Wood William and Ralph, Chesterhope

#### Grocers and dealers in Sundries

Armstrong Mary, Reedsdale  
 Davison John, Woodburn

CARRIERS.—To Newcastle, Thomas Wear, on Wednesdays; to Hexham, John Ord and Thomas Hedley, on Tuesdays.

Martinson Thomas, Woodburn  
 Miller William, & draper, East Woodburn  
 Thompson George, Woodburn

#### Hotels and Inns

*Bay Horse*, Edward Riddell, Woodburn  
*Dun Cow*, Thomas Shipley, Fourlaws  
*Fox & Hounds*, John Brown, Brandy Bank  
*Queen's Head*, Dorothy Robinson, East  
 Woodburn

#### Beerhouse

Dobson Roger, East Woodburn

#### Joiners and Builders

Martinson Alexander, Woodburn  
 Wheatley Edward, Woodburn

#### Tailors

Robson William, and draper, Woodburn  
 Slasor Robert, Woodburn

## KIRKHARLE PARISH.

KIRKHARLE parish comprises the townships of Harle (Little), Harle (West), and Kirkharle, and is bounded by the parishes of Kirkwhelpington, Thockrington, and Hartburn. The townships of Harle (Little), and Harle (West), were added to this parish by an order of the Queen in council, in 1847, and severed from the parish of Kirkwhelpington, to which they formerly belonged. At the same time and by the same order the township of Hawick, in Kirkharle parish, was transferred to that of Kirkwhelpington. Kirkharle parish comprises an area of 3,502 acres, and its population in 1801, was 281; in 1811, 337; in 1821, 304; in 1831, 286; in 1841, 299; and in 1851, 253 souls.

HARLE (LITTLE), a township, situated one mile and a quarter south-east by east of Kirkwhelpington, is the property and seat of Thomas Anderson, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. It comprises an area of 701 acres, and its rateable value is £735 16s. 6d. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £12 16s. 8d., vicarial, and £1 8s. impropriate. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 67; in 1811, 77; in 1821, 48; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 51; and in 1851, 67 souls. This estate was formerly one of the manors of the barony of Prudhoe, of which it was held, in 1552, by John de Fenwick. It came afterwards into the possession of the Aynesleys of Shaftoe, from whom it was transferred by marriage to Lord Charles Murray, youngest son of the Duke of Athol, who assumed the name of Aynsley. It is now the property of the gentleman above-mentioned, who resides at LITTLE HARLE TOWER, an ancient building beautifully situated, and surrounded by fine forest trees. The principal resident is Thomas Anderson, Esq., Little Harle Tower.

HARLE (WEST) is a township and hamlet, the property of Thomas Anderson, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The township contains 661 acres, and its rateable value is £400. It contained in 1801, 48; in 1811, 65; in 1821, 64; in 1831, 55; in 1841, 38; and in 1851, 22 inhabitants. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount £16 7s. 5d. inappropriate, and £8 11s. 8d. vicarial. This estate was formerly possessed by the ancient family of Widdrington, and subsequently by the Harles. THE HAMLET of West Harle is situated two miles S.S.W. of Kirk Whelpington. William Curry, farmer, is the principal inhabitant.

KIRKHARLE is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of Thomas Anderson, Esq., who is also the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The township comprises an area of 2,140 acres, and its rateable value is £2,184. Population in 1801, 166; in 1811, 195; in 1821, 196; in 1831, 167; in 1841, 210; and in 1851, 164 souls. This was one of the manors of the barony of Bolbeck, which belonged to Robert de Harle in the reign of Edward III. It was afterwards the property of the Strothers, from whom it descended to the Loraines, whose ancestor, Robert, was one of those who accompanied the Conqueror in his invasion of England, and received, as his share of the spoil, large estates in the county of Durham, where the family resided till the reign of Henry V., when William Loraine became the proprietor of Kirkharle estate, by marrying the eldest daughter of William de Strother. THE VILLAGE of Kirkharle is pleasantly situated on the Cambo-road, about thirteen miles N.N.W. of Hexham. THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, is valued in the Liber Regis at £3 8s. 4d., gross income £197. Patron, Thomas Anderson, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Redman; the Rev. John Horsley Newton, B.A., is the resident curate. The parish register commences in 1692. Here is a colliery and tile works, which are extensively carried on by Thomas Anderson, Esq.

DIRECTORY.—Walter Balmer, steward; John Liddle, blacksmith; Rev. John Horsley Newton, B.A., Vicarage; Joseph Parslow, foreman, Mirlow House; Nicholas Thomas Soppet, coal agent; James Thornton, shopkeeper; and the farmers are Andrew Robinson, Kirkharle; Ralph Shanks, Kidlaw; Thomas R. Weddle, Shield Hill; and William Weddle, Greatlaw.

### KIRK HEATON EXTRA-PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

KIRK HEATON is an extra-parochial chapelry, on the north of the parish of Stamfordham, to which it was formerly annexed. It comprises an area of 1,760 acres, and its population in 1801, was 147; in 1811, 153; in 1821, 140; in 1831, 182; in 1841, 164; and in 1851, 153 souls. Calverley B. Bewick, Esq., is the landowner. Here is a colliery and limekiln, which are extensively worked by Messrs. William Grace & Co. THE VILLAGE of Kirk-Heaton occupies an elevated position about nine and a half miles north-east by north of Hexham. From the eminence upon which it is situated, a most

extensive view of the surrounding country may be obtained, while on the east and south-east a portion of the German Ocean and Gateshead Fell is plainly discernible. THE CHAPEL was rebuilt in 1775, at the expense of Mrs. H. D. Windsor, at that time lady of the manor. The living, a perpetual curacy in the patronage of C. B. Bewick, Esq., is valued at £60 per annum, and enjoyed by the Rev. Humphrey Brown. The Parsonage was formerly the Manor House. This chapelry registers with Thockrington, which see.

Arthur James, shoemaker  
 Atkinson John, shopkeeper  
 Bawn William, vict. *Black Horse*  
 Brown Rev. Humphrey, incumbent, Parsonage  
 Cuthbert Edward, joiner  
 Grace William & Co. coal owners, Kirk Heaton Colliery  
 Henderson Thomas, shoemaker  
 Nicholson T. manager, Kirk Heaton Colliery

Patterson John, limeburner  
 Reay Edward, shopkeeper

#### Farmers

Anderson John, and grocer  
 Charlton Forster, Bog Hall  
 Charlton Thomas, Mount Hully  
 Pattison John, Toft Hall  
 Reay Thomas and Richard

### KIRK WHELPINGTON PARISH.

KIRK WHELPINGTON is a parish, comprising the townships of Bavington (Great), Capheaton, Catcherside, Coldwell, Crogdean, Fawns, Hawick, Kirk-Whelpington, and Whelpington (West). It is bounded by the parishes of Elsdon, Hartburn, Corsenside, and Thockrington, and comprises an area of 13,351 acres. The population in 1801, was 714; in 1811, 814; in 1821, 793; in 1831, 789; in 1841, 705; and in 1851, 679 souls. The township of Hawick was given to this parish in 1847, in exchange for the townships of Little Harle and West Harle, which were transferred to Kirk Harle parish. This extensive district consists principally of moorlands, which, however, afford excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle, and in some parts of the parish the soil is well suited for the purposes of the dairy. The salubrity of the atmosphere in this part of the country is much celebrated, and instances of longevity are not at all uncommon.

BAVINGTON (GREAT) is a township and hamlet, the property of James D. Shaftoe, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 1,565 acres, and its rateable value is £1,344 10s. 2d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 82; in 1811, 75; in 1821, 74; in 1831, 70; in 1841, 69; and in 1851, 78 souls. THE HAMLET of Great Bavington is situated three miles south of Kirk Whelpington. Here is a Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, which was erected in 1725, and is now under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alexander Forsyth, who has established a very superior school here, in which the highest branches of education are taught by Mr. James Anderson. A neat "Manse" is at present (1854) in course of erection.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Alexander Forsyth, Barrington Manse; James Anderson, teacher; Jacob Carr, mason, Lady Well; Thomas Finling, shoemaker; and the farmers are Thomas Hemsley, New Houstead; Simon Lamb, Clay Walls; William Stephenson; and Richard Weddle, Campwell.

CAPHEATON, a township and village in the above parish, comprises 2,213 acres, and its population in 1801, was 208; in 1811, 222; in 1821, 225; in 1831, 232; in 1841, 213; and in 1851, 226 souls. Sir John E. Swinburne is the proprietor of the whole township and lord of the manor. This beautiful district has been the property of the Swinburne family from a very early period. Sir John Swinburne was created a baronet in 1660, and that title has been borne by his descendants ever since. THE VILLAGE of Capheaton is situated four miles S.S.E. of Kirk Whelpington. Here is a school which has been erected by the lord of the manor, and is now conducted by Mr William Turnbull. CAPHEATON HALL, the seat and property of Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart., is a handsome edifice, erected in 1668, from the designs of Robert Trollop, the architect of the Old Exchange, at Newcastle, and of the present Mansion House, at Netherwitton. The library here contains one of the most extensive and best selected collections in the north of England. The pleasure grounds are laid out in a tasteful manner, and the clumps of trees which are scattered over the land, render the scene singularly beautiful. In 1745, some labourers employed in making a hedge to the lane, since that time called Silver Lane, about half a mile north of Capheaton, found several Roman coins, and a Roman service of plate, consisting of various vessels of silver. They secreted and sold all the coins, and after breaking the bottoms out of some of the vessels, and the handles and ornaments of others, disposed of them also, except the following, which were presented to the lord of the manor, viz:—one silver dish entire, weighing twenty-six ounces; the bottoms of three others; three handles adorned with beautiful figures in relief; part of another carved handle; a figure of Hercules and Antæus wrestling; and a figure of Neptune. These, with a few fragments recovered by the honesty of a silversmith in Newcastle, were presented by the present baronet to the British Museum.

BIOGRAPHY.—Among the members of the ancient family of Swinburne, none, probably, experienced vicissitudes so romantic as Sir John Swinburne, the first baronet. He was sent, while a child, to a monastery in France, where a Northumberland gentleman, of the Radcliffe family, accidentally visiting the place, recognised his features as those of the Swinburnes. On enquiring of the monks, how the boy came there, the only answer they could give, was, that he came from England, and that the payment for his board and lodging was annually remitted. On questioning the boy himself, it was, however, found that his name was Swinburne, which, with the account of his father's death, and his own mysterious disappearance from Northumberland, induced the superior of the monastery to allow him to return home, where, in an inquest specially empannelled for that purpose, he identified himself to be the son of John Swinburne and Ann Blount, by the description he gave of the marks upon a cat, and a punch bowl, which were still in the house. Charles II., in 1660, regarding his loyalty and zeal for the restoration, advanced him to the dignity of a baronet, in the patent for which, he styled him "*virum patrimonio censu, et morum probitate spectabilem.*" He was singularly easy in his afflictions, and in his prosperity favourable to his neighbours both by hospitality and other good qualities, which gained him the respect and affection of his country. He died on the 19th June, 1706.

POST OFFICE, CAPHEATON.—Ann Dodson, *postmistress*.—Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 12-30 noon, and are despatched at 7-30 p.m.

CAPHEATON SCHOOL, William Turnbull,  
master  
Davison Thomas, butcher, Clock Mill  
Dobson Ann, shopkeeper  
Dobson James, tailor  
Gallan William, blacksmith  
Irvine John, gardener  
Swinburne Sir John Edward, Bart.  
Tone Edward, land agent  
Tone Mr. Nathaniel

Farmers  
Colley William, Make'm rich  
Dryden John and George, Sandy Braes  
Henderson Thomas, Parkhead  
Reed John, Whitehouse  
Robinson Joseph, Hillhead  
Rochester Richard, Capheaton, Newhouses,  
and corn miller, Clock Mill  
Thompson John, Frolick

CATCHERSIDE township is situated two miles north of Kirk Whelpington. It contains 593 acres, and its rateable value is £285. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 13; in 1811, 12; in 1821, 15; in 1831, 14; in 1841, 12; and in 1851, 11 souls. Sir W. C. Trevelyan is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. This township contains only four houses, and the principal resident is Joseph Robson, farmer.

COLDWELL is a township, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, who is also lord of the manor. It is situated one mile and a half north-east of Kirk Whelpington, contains 295 acres, and its rateable value is £88 10s. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1 8s. 3¼d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was —; in 1811, 9; in 1821, 7; in 1831, 6; in 1841, 8; and in 1851, 5 souls. This township contains but one house, which is occupied by George Moor, farmer.

CROGDEN, OR CROOKDEAN township, is the property of Thomas Harle, Esq., who is also the possessor of the manorial rights. It comprises an area of 354 acres, and its rateable value is £246. Population in 1801, 14; in 1811, 10; in 1821, 6; in 1831, 9; in 1841, 9; and in 1851, 6 souls. It is distant one mile and a half west from Kirk Whelpington, and consists of only one farm, which is tenanted by Cuthbert and John Brown, farmers.

FAWNS is a township situated one mile east of Kirk Whelpington, and Sir W. C. Trevelyan is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. It contains 260 acres, and its population in 1801, was 5; in 1811, 7; in 1821, 8; in 1831, 7; in 1841, 8; and in 1851, 8 souls. Its rateable value is £148 10s. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount 6s. 8d impropriated, and £2 17s. vicarial. This township consists of a single farm, which is occupied by Robert Mason, farmer.

HAWICK township is situated three miles W.N.W. of Kirkharle, and is the sole property of Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., who is also lord of the manor. It comprises an area of 1,150 acres, its rateable value is £387, and it contained in 1801, 23; in 1811, 26; in 1821, 22; in 1831, 18; in 1841, 8; and in 1851, 6 inhabitants. It is a wild district, and has but three houses, which are occupied by labourers. There was formerly a chapel here, on the eminence still known by the name of Chapel Hill.

KIRK WHELPINGTON is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of the Duke of Northumberland and Thomas Anderson,

Esq., the former of whom is lord of the manor. This township comprises an area of 2,770 acres, and its rateable value is £1,644 15s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 234; in 1811, 257; in 1821, 277; in 1831, 260; in 1841, 241; and in 1851, 220 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Kirk Whelpington is situated on the north side of the river Wansbeck, thirteen and a half miles west of Morpeth, and fifteen miles N.N.E. of Hexham. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a low square tower, and has evidently been, at one time, a much larger edifice. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Bellingham, is valued in the Liber Regis at £7 3s. 4d.; gross income £301. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; Rev. John Walker, vicar. The parish register commences in 1679. In 1841, a massive and beautiful new service of communion plate, was procured for the parish church, by the voluntary contributions of the incumbent and all classes of the parishioners. It consisted of a paten and plate, flagon, and chalice of solid silver, each bearing the following inscription, "Ecclesiæ Sancti Bartholomei, de Whelpington, Edonis fidelium, 1841." THE NATIONAL SCHOOL is situated near the Church. It is a stone building, and is endowed with £20 per annum, by Sir J. E. Swinburne and the Duke of Northumberland, as well as with a cottage and garden for the teacher. There is a library held in the school for the use of the parishioners. The Justices' room and Lock-up, in the village, is a substantial stone structure, erected in 1853, at a cost of about £600. Petty sessions are held here on the last Monday in every month.

POST OFFICE, KIRKWHELPINGTON.—Mary Carr, *postmistress*.—Letters arrive here, from Newcastle, at 12-30 noon, and are despatched at 6 p.m.

Atkenhead Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Bell John, shoemaker  
 Carr Mary, shopkeeper  
 Charlton Richard, joiner and builder  
 Codling George, shoemaker  
 Coxon George, shoemaker  
 Curry John, cooper  
 Gillespie John, police constable for Kirkwhelpington division  
 Hall Thomas, managing farmer, Rochester Moss  
 Harle John, blacksmith  
 Hepple Thomas, clog and last maker  
 Hunter John, slater  
 Johnson Benjamin, tailor and draper  
 Johnson Elizabeth, shopkeeper  
 Leidler John, butcher

Foffit John, corn miller  
 Martinson Henry, joiner and builder  
 NATIONAL SCHOOL, J. Hepple, teacher  
 Walker Rev. John, vicar, Vicarage  
 Wilson Thomas, lime burner

#### Farmers

Brown Michael, Walk Mill  
 Burdis Thomas & William, East White Hill  
 Burdis William, Three Farms  
 Harrett Robert, and innkeeper and under-bailiff to the Barony of Prudhoe  
 Robson Jasper, West White Hill  
 Watson Jacob, Middle White Hill  
 Wilkinson John, Shield

CARRIERS.—To Newcastle, Mary Carr, on Wednesdays, and John Moffit, on Fridays, from Kirkwhelpington.

WHELPINGTON (WEST) township, the property of Messrs. Dodd, Thomas Anderson, Esq., Sir C. W. Trevelyan, Bart., and William Jobling, Esq., is situated one mile west by north of Kirk Whelpington. It contains 3,922 acres, and its rateable value is £1,614 10s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 43; in 1811, 80; in 1821, 69; in 1831, 72; in 1841, 56;

and in 1851, 36 souls. Each proprietor claims the manorial rights of his own property.

DIRECTORY.—John Jowett, farmer and wool stapler, Cowhills, near Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Michael Thornton, Black Hall.

### STAMFORDHAM PARISH.

STAMFORDHAM parish comprises the townships of Bitchfield, Black-Heddon, Cheeseburn Grange, Fenwick, Hawkwell, Heugh, Ingoe, Kearsley, Matfen (East), Matfen-(West), Nesbit, Ouston, Ryal, and Wallridge. It is bounded on the north by Bolam, on the west by St. John Lee and Halton, on the south by Corbridge and Ovingham, and on the east by Heddon-on-the-Wall and Newburn. It is about five and a half miles long, by four and a half broad, and contains an area of 18,089 acres. Population in 1801, 1,652; in 1811, 1,813; in 1821, 1,827; in 1831, 1,736; in 1841, 1,777; and in 1851, 1,781 souls. This parish comprises the finest part of Tindale Ward; it is well wooded, and some of the lands are occasionally enriched by the overflowing of the river Pont, which rises a little to the south of St. Oswald's, in the parish of St. John Lee, and after passing through Ponteland, to the west of the marshy lake called Prestwick Carr, it empties itself into the Cat-raw, which proceeds in a north-easterly direction to Stannington Vale, and then assumes the name of the "Blyth" river, under which name the united streams flow to the sea at Blyth.

BITCHFIELD is a township, situated three and a half miles north-east of Stamfordham. It contains 717 acres of land, its rateable value is £750, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 28; in 1811, 49; in 1821, 39; in 1831, 40; in 1841, 36; and in 1851, 33 souls. This township is the property of Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart., who is also lord of the manor.

DIRECTORY.—William and Christopher Graham, farmers, West Bitchfield; and John Ridley, farmer, East Bitchfield.

BLACK HEDDON is a township and hamlet, the property of Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart., and James Hepple, Esq., of Black Heddon House. Sir John Swinburne is lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 1,619 acres, and its rateable value is £1,336 10s. Population in 1801, 36; in 1811, 64; in 1821, 63; in 1831, 64; in 1841, 73; and in 1851, 54 souls. THE HAMLET of Black Heddon is situated three miles north of Stamfordham.

DIRECTORY.—James Hepple, Esq., Black Heddon House; William Law, farmer, Black Heddon; Edward Robson, shopkeeper; and Thomas Southern, farmer, Bygate.

CHEESEBURN GRANGE is a township, one mile E.S.E. of Stamfordham, the property of Edward Riddell, Esq., J.P., who is also lord of the manor. It contains 695 acres, and the rateable value is £674 16s. The population in 1801, was 93; in 1811, 103; in 1821, 101; in 1831, 71; in 1841, 56; and in 1851, 64 souls. This manor was formerly the property of Hexham Priory, but after the dissolution of the religious houses, it passed to Gawen Swinburne, Esq., and we find Sir Thomas Widdrington proprietor in 1639. This Sir Thomas was the founder of Stamfordham School, for some time

Recorder of York, and subsequently Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, Speaker to the house of Parliament, and Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer. He was also the author of a History of York. He left four daughters, and this estate passed in the female line to the family of the present proprietor. CHEESEBURN GRANGE HALL, the seat of Edward Riddell, Esq., J.P., is a substantial stone mansion, attached to which there is a neat Catholic Chapel, capable of accommodating about 100 persons. Over the altar is a fine painting of "The Descent from the Cross." Rev. Thomas Gillett, chaplain.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Thomas Gillett (Catholic), Street Houses; Edward Riddell, Esq., J.P., Cheeseburn Grange Hall; John Hedley, farm bailiff, Leagure House; and the farmers are David Barron, Stobhill; John Liddell, Richmond Hill; and John Robson, Grange Houses.

FENWICK is a township and hamlet, the property of Sir E. B. Blackett, who also possesses the manorial rights and privileges. The township comprises an area of 1,634 acres, and its rateable value is £1,660. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 83; in 1811, 88; in 1821, 76; in 1831, 80; in 1841, 66; and in 1851, 72 souls. This place was formerly the seat and property of the ancient and valiant family of the Fenwicks, who possessed it as early as the reign of Henry III. John de Fenwick, who was the proprietor in the reign of the unfortunate Richard II., married Mary, the daughter of William de Strother, and by this means acquired the estate of Wallington, which, with this of Fenwick, continued in his family till the beginning of the reign of William III., when they were both sold to Sir William Blackett, Bart., in whose family it still remains. THE HAMLET of Fenwick is situated one mile and three quarters west by north of Stamfordham. FENWICK TOWER, the ancient seat of the Fenwicks, was pulled down, in 1775, when several hundred gold nobles, of the time of Edward III., were found in a stone chest, covered with sand, twelve inches deep, and placed over the arch of the cellar door, which was immediately under the flags of the castle gate. They were supposed to have been concealed on an inroad of David, King of Scots, in 1360, as far as Hexham, whence he carried off the two sons of Sir John Fenwick, the owner of this castle, who did not long survive the loss.

BIOGRAPHY.—Sir John Fenwick, one of the ancient and heroic family who formerly possessed this township, was a member of parliament, in 1660, and of the successive parliaments of Charles II. and James II. He was a man of considerable talent, and romantically attached to the house of Stuart. After the great fire of London, in 1666, he built the great Hall in Christ's Hospital, in which the boys dine and sup. His restless spirit had led him, in the year 1694, to assist in the concerting of plans for the restoration of James II.; but in 1696, finding that William's government was acquainted with his proceedings, he set out for France, but was apprehended at New Romney, in Kent, and committed to the Tower on a charge of treason. He was afterwards condemned, by a law made on purpose, to stain the scaffold with his blood—made after the crime was done, for which he was accused by a guilty approver. One act of mercy was allowed to Sir John; he was not dragged

through the streets to be hanged at Tyburn, as the law required—but the king, in consideration, it is supposed, of the high rank of Lady Fenwick, (Lady Mary Howard, eldest daughter of Charles, Earl of Carlsle), omitted all execution of the act of forfeiture, except beheading him on Tower Hill. He met his fate with great firmness and composure, in the 52nd year of his age. His body was buried near the altar of St. Martin's Church, London.

DIRECTORY.—John Smith, blacksmith; and the farmers are Leonard Dobson; Cuthbert Drydon, Matfen Burn Side; William Lishman; and George and Robinson Turnbull.

HAWKWELL is a township and village in this parish, the property of Edward Riddell, Esq., of Cheeseburn Grange; Mr. John Prudhoe, of Hawkwell, and others. The area of the township is 576 acres, and its rateable value £927 10s. The population in 1801, was 125; in 1811, 133; in 1821, 136; in 1831, 150; in 1841, 176; and in 1851, 135 souls. Edward Riddell, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor. This township is separated from Stamfordham by the river Pont, which frequently overflows its banks, and inundating the adjacent land causes considerable damage. THE VILLAGE of Hawkwell is situated a quarter of a mile south of Stamfordham, and consists of a farm house, a brewery, a cornmill, an inn, and several cottages. In this township there is an excellent limestone quarry, worked by Messrs. Joseph and William Jordan.

Crow G. registrar of births and deaths  
Curry Edward, cooper  
Handyside Dorothy, shopkeeper  
Handyside Edward, brewer, Hawkwell  
Brewery  
Handyside Henry George, farmer and

woolstapler, Gilchester  
Handyside Robert, cornmill,  
Hepple Mary, schoolmistress  
Jordan Joseph and William, farmers  
Prudhoe John, joiner and cartwright  
Rutter Robert, blacksmith and innkeeper

HEUGH is a township and hamlet, the property of Sir John E. Swinburne, Bart., and Baliol College, Oxford. The township comprises an area of 2,281, acres, and its rateable value is £2,768. It contained in 1801, 472; in 1811, 522; in 1821, 512; in 1831, 472; in 1841, 442; and 1851, 448 inhabitants. Sir John E. Swinburne is lord of the manor. THE HAMLET of Heugh consists of two farmhouses, an inn, and a few cottages.

STAMFORDHAM is a small but pleasant village in the above township, situated on the north bank of the river Pont, twelve miles W. N. W. of Newcastle, and thirteen miles E. N. E. of Hexham. It consists of one very broad street, or two rows of cottages, and possesses five or six inns. The buildings are principally two storeys high, and the space between the cottages on both sides of the village is covered with grass, and intersected by the main road. In the centre of the village is a small building called the market cross, which was erected by the lord of the manor, Sir John Swinburne, in 1736. At the east end of the village is a small lockup, for the temporary confinement of prisoners. There is a plentiful supply of excellent water from a pant, which is situated at the eastern extremity of the village. Fairs are held here on Thursday before the 26th of April, for horses, cattle, and sheep—Thursday before the 26th of August, for cattle, sheep, and lambs. Hirings take place

on the last Thursday in March, for hinds—Thursday before the 12th of May, and Thursday before the 13th of November, for unmarried servants. Term days, 12th of May, and 13th of November. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in the year 1849. It is a substantial stone building, having a monument to John Swinburne, Esq. and wife, in the west end. The parish register commences in 1662. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Corbridge, is valued in the Liber Regis at £14 18s. 1½d.; gross income £626. Patron, the Lord Chancellor; vicar, the Rev. John F. Bigge, M.A.; curate, the Rev. Robert Gordon, Calthorpe, M.A. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Chapel, situated at the eastern extremity of the village, is an old, plain, stone building, capable of affording sitting accommodation to about 200 persons. Rev. William Fiskin, minister. STAMFORDHAM SCHOOL was founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Widdrington, in 1663. Patron, R. E. D. Shafto, Esq., M.P., Whitworth. The following trustees were appointed in November, 1852, viz.:—Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., Edward Riddell, Esq., Rev. John F. Bigge, Rev. I. S., Priestman, and J. Hedley, Esq. The school is free to the children of the poor of Stamfordham parish. The income from the endowment, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report, amounted to £200 per annum. The Rev. John Fox is head master. A Library and Reading Room have been lately established.

CHARITIES.—Besides the school, the following bequest is the property of the poor of this parish. Henry Paston, in 1698, left a rent charge of £12 per annum, to be distributed quarterly by the vicar and churchwardens.

POST OFFICE, STAMFORDHAM, Mary Colley, *Postmistress*. Letters arrive, from Newcastle, at 12-30 noon, and are despatched thereto at 5 p.m.

Bigge Rev. John, F.M.A., Vicarage	Heslop R. shopkeeper
Davison William, cornmill, Heugh Hill	Milburn Christopher, saddler
Forster Thomas, stonemason	Phillipson John, farrier
Hedley Joseph, joiner	Sharp John, clockmaker
Hedley Robert, joiner	Surtees John, surgeon
Heslop E. straw bonnet maker	

**Academies and Schools**  
 Brough John  
 Fiskin Rev. William  
 FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Rev.  
 John Fox, head master

**Baker and Flour Dealer**  
 Johnson Robert

**Blacksmith**  
 Lawson J. Heugh  
 Marshall William, and agricultural implement maker

**Boot and Shoemakers**  
 Dunn J.  
 English Christopher  
 Hall J.  
 Richardson J.  
 Thompson T.

**White T.**  
**Butchers**  
 Green William  
 Shaw William  
**Farmers**

Askeil John, Mains Bank  
 Davison John, Heugh Mill  
 Dickinson John, Heugh  
 Dinnin George, Hetherslaw  
 Elliott T. Dyke House, Heugh  
 Ord Francis, Cowstand  
 Rochester William, Heugh  
 Robson T. Pens Close  
 Tomlin Wm. Wester-heugh  
 Turnbull William

**Grocers and Drapers**  
 Colley Hector Goodfellow, and spirit merchant

Elliott J.  
 Reay J.

**Inns**  
*Bay Horse*, Jas. Rutherford  
 Colley Hector Goodfellow, spirit merchant  
*Masons' Arms*, H. Thompson  
*Plough*, Michl. Urwin, Heugh  
*Wheat Sheaf*, Seth Shaw  
*Swinburne Arms*, John Richardson  
 Marshall William, beerhouse

**Tailors**  
 Brown M.  
 Brown N.  
 Elliott John

CONVEYANCE.—A spring cart from the *Masons' Arms Inn*, to the *Victoria Hotel*, New gate-street, Newcastle, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, leaving Stamfordham at seven o'clock in the morning, and returning from Newcastle at four in the afternoon.

CARRIER.—Andrew Elliott, to Newcastle, on Thursdays and Saturdays.

INGOE is a township and village, comprising 2,165 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Dixon Dixon, Esq. and others, and the rateable value is £1,423 14s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 201; in 1811, 232; in 1821, 239; in 1831, 242; in 1841, 231; and in 1851, 228 souls. THE VILLAGE of Ingoe occupies an elevated situation, and consists of a farm house, with a number of cottages. Here is a Primitive Methodist Chapel, erected in 1848. There is also a school which is endowed with eleven guineas per annum, by the Duke of Northumberland, and other landowners in the neighbourhood. The school-house was erected by subscription in 1851.

Askell John, boot and shoemaker  
Brodie John, shopkeeper  
Douglas Moses, schoolmaster  
Murray John, tailor  
Proudlock George, joiner  
Robson Matthew, innkeeper  
Robson Robert, boot and shoemaker  
Robson William, blacksmith

**Farmers**

Brown Joseph and William

Charlton Thomas  
Charlton William, Linup Hill  
Harrison John, Muckle Ridge  
Harrison John, Ingoe Low Hall  
Harrison George, Fens  
Harrison Joseph, Moralees  
Proudlock Thomas  
Robson Joseph and Thomas  
Russell George, and coalowner  
Wilkinson James, Tongues  
Wilkinson William, Birney

KEARSLEY is a township, situated four miles north-west by west of Stamfordham. It contains 605 acres, and its rateable value is £368, and £12 tithes. Population in 1801, 17; in 1811, 17; in 1821, 11; in 1831, 16; in 1841, 11; and in 1851, 13 souls. It is the property of John, George, and Thomas Hedley, to whom the manorial rights and privileges also belong. Thomas Hedley is the principal resident in the township.

MATFEN (EAST) is a township and small village, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., Sir John Clayton, Mr. John Ord, of Corne Side, West Matfen, and others. Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., are the lords of the manor. The township comprises an area of 2,067 acres, and its rateable value is £1,881. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 143; in 1811, 149; in 1821, 152; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 110; and in 1851, 164 souls. Here is an extensive brick and tile manufactory, conducted by Mr. William Nicholson. THE VILLAGE of East Matfen is situated two and a quarter miles south-west by west of Stamfordham, and from the foundations of buildings still visible, must at one time, have been a place of some consequence. WALL HOUSES is a hamlet in this township, four miles south-west of Stamfordham, upon the site of the Roman Wall.

Baty William, slater, Matfen Burn-side  
Cant John, shoemaker  
Hall J. publican, Wall Houses  
Harrell James, blacksmith, Wall Houses

Nicholson William, brick and tile manufacturer, East Matfen Brick and Tile Works

**Farmers**

Angus Silas

Bowman Henry, Butcher-hill	Hudson George
Brewis Geo. and Jas. Matfen Moor Houses	Rowell John
Dodd John, Wall Houses	Ridley John
Handside William, Matfen Moor Houses, East Farm	Thompson John, Wall Houses

CARRIER.—Thomas Cook, from Bell Rink, to Newcastle, on Thursdays.

MATFEN (WEST) is a township and well built village, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., Mr. John Ord, of Corne Side, and others. The township contains 1,905 acres, and its population in 1801, was 224; in 1811, 256; in 1821, 307; in 1831, 319; in 1841, 429; and in 1851, 412 souls. The manor of West Matfen, belonged to Philip de Ulcote, in the reigns of John and Henry III., and was held by grand serjeantry, by the service of keeping the pleas of the crown. This Philip de Ulcote was joined in commission with Hugh de Baliol to hold the castle and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed against the confederate barons, in 1216, and was High Sheriff of Northumberland, from 1215 to 1220. He died in 1234, and was succeeded in this and his other estates by his five sisters. West Matfen was afterwards the property of the Felton family, one of whom, Sir William, was High Sheriff of Northumberland, from 1312 to 1315, and from 1339 to 1344, and in 1340 was representative for the county in parliament. It was subsequently transferred by marriage to the Hastings family, with whom it remained till 1568, when we find it the property of Sir Ralph Lawson, but it soon afterwards passed into the Fenwick family, by whom it was alienated, about 1680, to John Douglas, Esq., on whose decease it was inherited by his eldest son, Oley Douglas, whose only daughter married Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and by that means brought the estate into the possession of the Blacketts. The baronetage of this family was created in 1673, in the person of Sir William Blackett, a rich merchant of Newcastle, and representative of that town in parliament. Sir Edward, the second baronet, who was several times M.P. for Northumberland and Ripon, died in 1718, and was succeeded by his son Edward, who, dying without issue, in 1756, the family honours and estates devolved upon his nephew, Sir Edward, the fourth baronet, on whose demise, in 1804, Sir William Blackett succeeded to the estate, which is now possessed by Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., who was born in 1805.

THE VILLAGE of West Matfen is situated three miles west of Stamfordham. THE CHURCH, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1842 at the sole charge of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and is a handsome edifice, possessing free sittings for about 300 persons. Matfen was erected into a "District Parish" which embraces the townships of West Matfen, East Matfen, Ryall, Kearsley, and part of Ingoe, in February, 1846. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and is endowed with tithes, twenty acres of land, and a handsome parsonage house and garden. Twelve acres of the land were given by Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and the remainder was purchased by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty. The Rev. I. S. Priestman, is incumbent.

MATFEN HALL, the residence of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., is a splendid

mansion, situated on a gentle elevation, on the north side of the river Pont. In the gardens adjoining the hall, are a variety of "Roman Remains," and other curiosities, principally found at Halton Chesters. Near the farm house called Matfen Low Hall, was a circular mount, composed of earth and numerous masses of stone, which have been used in the erection of an adjoining farmstead. Amongst them were discovered two Cist-vaens, or stone coffins, consisting of four flags set edgeways, with a bottom stone and cover. When these were opened, the only vestige of mortality found within them was a little white dust. It was generally considered by antiquarians to have been a Celtic tumulus.

POST OFFICE, MATFEN, Joseph Richardson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Gateshead, via Corbridge, at 1-30 p.m., and are despatched thereto, at 4-30 p.m.

Blackett Sir Edward, Bart., Matfen Hall  
Dodd John, shopkeeper  
Dobson John, butcher  
Forster George, bailiff

Green William, surgeon  
Priestman, Rev. I. S. incumbent, Parsonage  
Richardson Joseph, agent  
Sample William, land agent

**Blacksmith**  
Urwin Thomas, and agricultural implement maker

**Boot and Shoemakers**  
Dawson John  
Dobson Thomas  
Rochester Joseph

**Farmers**  
Hedley John, yeoman, Delight

Ord Jno. yeoman, Corne Side  
Robson John and Thomas, Matfen  
Rowell Edward, Dewlaw  
Sample William, Matfen  
Scott Forster, Low Hall  
Urwin Thomas, Matfen

**Inns**

*Black Bull*, Humphrey Milburn

*Crown and Thistle*, Leonard and Thomas Dobson

**Joiners and Cartwrights**  
Robson John and Thomas

**Tailors**  
Jordon William  
Soulsby J.

NESBIT is a township, situated two miles south of Stamfordham, and the property of Edward Riddell, Esq., of Cheeseburn Grange, who is also lord of the manor. It contains 843 acres, and its rateable value is £662. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 41; in 1811, 42; in 1821, 38; in 1831, 37; in 1841, 35; and in 1851, 36 souls.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Joseph and George Barron, Dodley; Elizabeth Potts, Nesbit Hill Head; John Charlton Ridley, Nesbit; John Rutherford, Birks; Henry Stobart, Cold Side; and Thomas Stobart, Cold Side.

OSTON township is one mile and a half south-west of Stamfordham. It comprises an area of 511 acres, its rateable value is £378, and the population in 1801, was 37; in 1811, 24; in 1821, 32; in 1831, 19; in 1841, 21; and in 1851, 24 souls. Edward Riddell, Esq., of Cheeseburn Grange, is lord of the manor and owner of the soil.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Matthew Barron and William White.

RYALL is a chapelry, township, and small village, in the above-named parish, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., Mr. Peter Annandale, J. Hedley and Brothers, and the Rev. J. F. Bigge. Each landowner claims the manorial rights of his own property. The township comprises an area of 2,189 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 128; in 1811, 129; in 1821, 118; in 1831, 89; in 1841, 87; and in 1851, 88 souls. THE VILLAGE of Ryall consists of two good farm houses, an inn, and a few cottages, which are chiefly inhabited by agricultural labourers. Here is an old ruinous

chapel, situated in a grave yard. It was formerly a Chapel of Ease under the parish church of Stamfordham, but since the erection of Trinity Church at West Matfen, in 1842, this chapel has become disused, the township of Ryall being included in the district attached to that church.

DIRECTORY.—Robert Hall, innkeeper; William Jobson, blacksmith; William Rochester, shoemaker; and the farmers are James and Alexander Armstrong, Fair Spring; John Reed, South Farm; and Edward Wales, East Farm.

WALLRIDGE is a township, four miles N.N.W. of Stamfordham, the property of Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart. It contains 191 acres, and its population in 1801, was 4; in 1811, 5; in 1821, 3; in 1831, 7; in 1841, 4; and in 1851, 10 souls. It consists of one farm, which is occupied by Forster Charlton, farmer.

### THOCKRINGTON PARISH.

THOCKRINGTON parish comprises the townships of Bavington Little, Carrycoats, Sweethope, and Thockrington, and is bounded by the parishes of Kirk Whelpington, Kirkharle, and Chollerton. It is about four miles in length by two miles and a half in breadth, and comprises an area of 6,943 acres. Its population in 1801, was 182; in 1811, 158; in 1821, 201; in 1831, 203; in 1841, 193; and in 1851, 173 souls. The land in this parish is chiefly used for grazing purposes.

BAVINGTON (LITTLE) is a township and hamlet in this parish, the property of J. D. Shaftoe, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The township contains 1,702 acres of land, and its rateable value is £1,153. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 58; in 1811, 36; in 1821, 78; in 1831, 72; in 1841, 91; and in 1851, 82 souls. THE HAMLET of Little Bavington is situated eleven and a half miles N.N.E. of Hexham, on the Alnwick Road, near the source of the Erringburn. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. BAVINGTON HALL is the seat and property of James Delaval Shaftoe, Esq. It underwent several improvements and repairs in 1851, and is now a substantial family mansion, adorned on every side by fine plantations. This place has been the seat of the Shaftoes since the reign of Edward I.

DIRECTORY.—James Delaval Shaftoe, Esq., The Hall; Christopher Arthur, gamekeeper; John Hutchinson, shopkeeper; George Stewart, Temperance Hotel, and shoemaker; and the farmers are James Charlton, Bavington Mount; John Fenwick, Steel Ridge; Robert Patterson, Moss Barns; Launcelot Robson, Cocklaw Walls; and Thomas Thornton, Homilton.

CARRY COATS, a township in the above parish, is situated twelve miles north of Hexham. It comprises an area of 1,799 acres, and its rateable value is £919 10s. The population in 1801, was 46; in 1811, 51; in 1821, 50; in 1831, 42; in 1841, 51; and in 1851, 45 souls. The lord of the manor and owner of the soil, is — George, Esq., who resides at Carry Coats Hall, which is a neat stone building, occupying a pleasant situation.

DIRECTORY.—George, Esq., Carry Coats Hall.

SWEETHOPE is a township in this parish, the property of Sir W. C. Trevelyan,

Bart., who is also lord of the manor. It contains 1,010 acres, and its rateable value is £303. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 27; in 1811, 32; in 1821, 25; in 1831, 18; in 1841, 9; and in 1851, 10 souls. This township is occupied by William Robson, farmer.

THOCKRINGTON is a township and village, giving name to the parish in which it is situated, and the property of J. D. Shaftoe, Esq., who is also the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The township comprises an area of 2,432 acres, and its rateable value is £1,225. It contained in 1801, 51; in 1811, 39; in 1821, 48; in 1831, 71; in 1841, 42; and in 1851, 36 inhabitants. THE VILLAGE of Thockrington is situated ten and three-quarter miles north by east of Hexham. THE PARISH CHURCH is an ancient stone structure, pleasantly situated on an eminence west of the village. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Bellingham, certified at £10, gross income £60, is in the patronage of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and incumbency of the Rev. Humphrey Brown, of Kirk Heaton. The parish register commences in 1715.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are George William Browell, Quarry House; William Pickering; and Matthew Pigg, North Heugh.

## TINDALE WARD—SOUTH DIVISION.

### HEXHAMSHIRE.

HEXHAMSHIRE is an interesting district, comprising the parishes of Hexham, Allendale, and St. John Lee. It anciently constituted a regality, county palatine, or liberty, and diocese, but was united *quod civilia*, to the county of Northumberland, by the act 14 Elizabeth, cap. 13. It had been previously held, both as a regality and diocese, by the Bishops of Hexham. During the calamitous period of the Danish invasions, the monks of St. Cuthbert, in the diocese of Durham, contrived to obtain possession of the regality and diocese, but Henry II., afterwards seized and imprisoned Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, and gave the regality of Hexham, as a barony and a spiritual jurisdiction, to the archepiscopal see of York, and although, in the reign of Henry VIII., the barony was given to the king in exchange for certain royal possessions granted to the archbishop, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was still retained, so that until the ecclesiastical commissioners transferred all places within this peculiar jurisdiction from the archdiocese of York to the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, Hexhamshire was within the jurisdiction of the archdiocese.

### ALLENDALE PARISH.

ALLENDALE is an extensive and hilly parish in the district of Hexhamshire, and in general appearance is sterile and desolate, abounding with rugged elevations, which, however, conceal mineral treasures of great value. It is about twelve miles in length by ten in breadth, and comprises an area of

37,267 acres. The population in 1801, was 3,519; in 1811, 3,884; in 1821, 4,629; in 1831, 5,540; in 1841, 5,729; and in 1851, 6,383 souls. The rateable value is £11,631. The principal landowners are W. B. Beaumont, Esq., lord of the manor, William Ord, Esq., Isaac Crowhall, Esq., Parkin Lee, Esq., George Lee, Esq., Joseph Lee, Esq., and others. This parish contains very extensive lead mines, the principal of which are at Coalcleugh and Allenheads, where there are several levels, nearly a mile in length, excavated to communicate with the mines under the hills. There are also several works for grinding and washing the lead ore, and for separating it from the stone, or spar, to which it adheres. From these cleansing houses, the lead is carried to the smelting mills, where it undergoes the process of refining, and the silver, which is generally found in greater or less quantities, is extracted. The hills, by which this dale is surrounded, abound with grit-limestone of a dark blue colour, and the mountain of Kilhope Law, which extends from Coalcleugh to the extremity of the county, may be distinctly perceived from the sea at Tynemouth Bar, a distance of fifty miles. The East Allen rises near the village of Allenheads, and the West Allen about three miles east of the same place. Their streams unite a little below Old Town, and then pursue a northerly coast joining the South Tyne near Ridley Hall. In the vicinity of Allendale town, the East Allen is crossed by a bridge, which was erected at the expense of the county, in 1825. There is also another bridge at Allen Mill. In 1792, an act of parliament was obtained for "enclosing, allotting, and stinting" Hexhamshire and Allendale common, which contained 40,231 acres, and also for laying out public roads, and opening quarries on this extensive tract, a sixteenth of which was awarded to the possessors of the manorial privileges, as a compensation for their right to the soil, and for their consent to the division and enclosure of these wastes. The greater portion of the estates in Allendale are held by copyhold tenure, though there are numerous freehold proprietors. This parish is divided into nine divisions, called *grieveships*, to each of which a cessor and collector are annually appointed. The divisions are Allendale, Broadside, Catton, High Forest, Low Forest, Keenley, Park, West Allen (High), and West Allen (Low).

### THE TOWN OF ALLENDALE.

ALLENDALE, a market town in the parish of the same name, is situated on the river Allen, nine and three-quarter miles south-west by west of Hexham. THE PARISH CHURCH is a neat stone structure, rebuilt in 1809, and contains 400 sittings, the whole of which are free. There is a monument in this church, the work of the celebrated Lough, whose fine statue of Milo, afterwards placed him in the foremost rank of modern sculptors. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Hexham, of the certified value of £26 6s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £130. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. Incumbent, the Rev. Titus Emerson. The tithes of Allendale, Catton, and Park, are commuted for £98,

payable to the curate of Allendale, and the tithes of the other grieveships are commuted for the sum of £163, payable to Isaac Crowhall, Esq., and others. The parish register commences in 1662. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have small chapels here, and there is also a Meeting House belonging to the Society of Friends. ALLENDALE SCHOOL, Bride's Hill, was founded by the will of W. Hutchinson (1692), and that of C. Wilkinson (1700), as a "Free Grammar School, for teaching all the children of the inhabitants of this parish such useful and necessary learning, and languages, as the trustees should direct." The income is derived from rent, and amounts to about £62 5s. per annum.

This town possesses a small market, which is held every Friday in a spacious market-place. Fairs are held here on the last Friday in April, and the Friday immediately following the 29th of October, when hirings for servants also take place. There is a Savings Bank here which is open on the first Friday of the month from 1 to 5 p.m. W. C. Arnison, treasurer; Edward Dodd, actuary.

About two miles from the town of Allendale is situated the remains of what is considered to have been a Roman station. It is rectangular in form, as Roman camps generally are, is surrounded with entrenchments, and has a paved portway seven yards broad. It retains many marks of antiquity, and is supposed by Mr. Warburton, to have been the Roman station *Alione*, whose site has been generally placed at Whitley Castle.

CHARITIES.—John Shield, in 1617, left a rent charge of £10 per annum for sermons, the poor, and an allowance to the trustees. The whole of this sum is now devoted to the poor of the parish. There is also the "Poor's Money," amounting to £1 15s. yearly, which belongs, as its title implies, to the poor. Ann Wilson, in 1720, bequeathed a rent charge of ten shillings per annum to the poor of Keenley Quarter. There were many other legacies, &c., belonging to this parish, but they have been lost, owing to the negligence of those in whose trust they had been vested.

POST OFFICE, ALLENDALE TOWN.—John Shield, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Allenheads, at 7-50 a.m., and from Haydon Bridge at 2 p.m. They are despatched to Haydon Bridge, at 8 a.m., and to Allenheads at 2-15 p.m.

Armstrong Mrs. —

Clarke John, road surveyor of the Allendale Turnpike Trust

Clemiston Rev. William, (Primitive Methodist)

Dickinson George, registrar of births and deaths

Emerson Rev. Titus, incumbent

Harrison Mr. William

Johnson Mrs. Margaret

Mulcaster Mr. James

Nevin Christopher, Esq. Thornley Leazes

Roddam Thomas, beerhouse keeper

Rowell Mrs. Rebecca

Rowell Mr. Thomas

Shield Joseph, gardener

Steel Thomas, lead agent, Pod Bank

Stephenson Mr. Thomas

Stobbs Ralph, cooper

Thompson Thomas, road contractor, Roper House

Walton John, clerk

Wilsons, Lee, & Co. brewers, malsters, and spirit merchants, Allendale Brewery,—

Jacob Johnson Watson, managing partner

<p><b>Academies and Schools</b>                  BRIDESHILL, Joseph Bell,                  William Johnson, Hannah                  and Elizab. Close, teachers                  Dodd Edward</p> <p><b>Blacksmiths</b>                  Bulman Robt. Thornley-gate                  Milburn Thomas</p> <p><b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>                  Ritson Joseph                  Russell John, and clogger                  Short George                  Stobart George                  Wilson William</p> <p><b>Inns and Public Houses</b>  <i>Board</i>, Edward Forrest, &amp; cart proprietor,                  Thornley Gate  <i>Board</i>, Mary Watson  <i>Fox &amp; Lamb</i>, Henry Mews  <i>Golden Lion</i>, John Dawson</p> <p><b>Ironmongers</b>                  Pears William                  Routledge Thomas</p> <p><b>Joiners and Builders</b>                  Barrow Thomas                  Fairlamb Nicholas                  Harrison Bartholomew                  Lee Isaac</p> <p><b>Carriers to the following places</b>                  HAYDON BRIDGE—John Shield, on Tues-                  day, Thursday, and Saturday                  HEXHAM—John Shield, on Tuesdays and                  Thursdays; to Allenheads on Wednesday,</p>	<p><b>Butcher</b>                  Clementson John, Feney                  Hill</p> <p><b>Cartwrights</b>                  Lamb William, Thornley-                  gate                  Telford Henry</p> <p><b>Farmers</b>                  Marked * are yeomen                  Chatt John, Moor Houses                  * Clarke John                  * Harle Jonathan, Wooley-                  burn                  * Little John, Broadwood                  Ridley William, Portgate                  * Watson John, Broadwood</p> <p><i>Hare &amp; Hounds</i>, William Errington  <i>King's Head</i>, William Holmes  <i>Pathfoot</i>, Robert Pearson  <i>Rose &amp; Crown</i>, Joseph Brown  <i>Three Tuns</i>, Johnson Burn</p> <p>Potts Joseph                  Shields Nicholas &amp; Joseph</p> <p><b>Masons and Builders</b>                  Langstaff William                  Maughan John</p> <p><b>Miller</b>                  Robson Lancelot, Bridge                  End Corn Mills</p>	<p><b>Grocers and Dealers in Sundries</b>                  Atkinson William                  Bell Joseph, and stationer                  Dickinson Barbara                  Forster John Liddell, and                  druggist                  Holden Isaac                  Hudson Matthew                  Hutchinson John                  Johnson Margery and Eliza-                  beth                  Matrass Ann                  Moore William                  Pearson Ann                  Robinson George                  Stobbs Ann                  Teasdale Mary</p> <p><b>Surgeons</b>                  Arnison William Campbell                  and Son                  Miller John Lindsay</p> <p><b>Tailors</b>                  Forster James                  Pattinson Cuthbert                  Short George</p>
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CONVEYANCE.—Mail Gig runs from Allenheads to Haydon Bridge, every morning at 6-30, and passes through Allendale town at 8 a.m., returning in the afternoon.

BROADSIDE grieveship is inhabited by the following farmers. Edward Beck; Joseph Dickinson; John Graham; John Harrison, and yeoman; and Thomas Nicholl.

CATTON is a grieveship and village, situated two miles north-west of Allendale town; the following are the principal inhabitants.

<p>Beck Edward, vict. <i>Hare and Hounds</i>                  Bell Robert, shoemaker                  Brown Thomas, shoemaker                  Dickinson William, shopkeeper                  Dixon Henry, blacksmith                  Errington William, vict. <i>Unicorn</i>                  Forrest Matthew, vict. <i>Dean House</i>                  Forster George, shopkeeper</p>	<p>Galloway Ellen, tailor                  Lee John, shopkeeper                  Liddell John Robson, shoemaker                  Nevin Thomas, beerseller                  Russell George, tailor                  Stobbs Henry, shopkeeper                  Waugh Henry, shopkeeper</p>
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**Farmers**

Marked \* are yeomen

- \* Armstrong William
- \* Graham George and Matthew
- \* Graham Joseph
- \* Johnson John

- \* Maughan Edward
- Maughan William
- Nixon Thomas
- \* Pearson George
- \* Robson John
- Shield John

FOREST HIGH is another grieveship, comprising the village of Allenheads and several hamlets. ALLENHEADS, the highest inhabited place in England, and situated about eight miles south of Allendale, was formerly a distinct parish, and in its neighbourhood are several lead mines, in the working of which the inhabitants are principally engaged. The surrounding country is extremely desolate and mountainous. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, a neat stone edifice, is situated about two miles north of Allenheads. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the curate of Allendale, and incumbency of the Rev. Constantine O'Donel. The register of this church commences in 1807. W. B. Beaumont, Esq, has also erected a private chapel for the use of the labouring classes of this district, in which the clergyman of St Peter's officiates. There are also places of worship belonging to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and a National School, which, with the teacher's house, was erected in 1825. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., pays £8 per annum to the teacher, Mr. John Heslop. Average attendance, sixty children.

- Brown William, land agent, Allenheads
- Curry John, mining agent, Allenheads
- Curry William, mining agent, Allenheads
- Hewitson William, surgeon, Elia House, Allenheads, Haydon Bridge
- Keeney John, engineer, Allenheads

- O'Donel Rev. Constantine. Allenheads
- Sopwith William, agent, Allenheads
- Walton William, agent, Peasmeadows
- Wigham Robert, tile manufacturer, Sparty Lea

**Academies and Schools**

- ALLENHEADS—John Fisher and — Fisher, teachers
- ST. PETER'S, ALLENHEADS—John Heslop, teacher

**Blacksmiths**

- Stokoe Robert, Sparty Lea
- Walton Alexander, Allenheads

**Boot and Shoemakers**

- Sparke Joseph, and clogger, Allenheads
- Stephenson Matthew, Dirt-pots

**Grocers, Shopkeepers, and Dealers in Sundries**

- Dawson Jacob, and chemist, Allenheads, Haydon Bridge
- Nicholson Bartholomew, Allenheads
- Pears Archbold, Blossom Hill
- Percival George, Dirtpots
- Percival Hannah, Dirtpots
- Percival James, and draper, Dirtpots
- Phillipson Geo. Sparty Lea

**Inns and Public Houses**

- Dawson Mary, Allenheads
- Sparke William, Allenheads

**Masons and Builders**

- Milburn Joseph, and quarry master, Peasmeadows
- Robson William, Sparty Lea

**Miller**

- Sparke William, Allenheads
- Corn Mill

**Surveyors**

- Bewick Thomas John, and mining engineer, Allenheads
- Sparke William, land, Allenheads
- Whitfield John, land & mine, Allenheads

FOREST (Low) is also a grieveship in Allendale parish, the following are the principal residents ;

- Dixon Robt. schoolmaster, Plantation House and shopkeeper, Holmes bank
- Lee Thos. corn miller, Blackbank

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

- \* Archer Thomas and Joseph, Knockburn
- \* Maughan John, Pry Hill
- \* Renwick John and William, Low Acton

- Robinson John, Huntrods
- Robson —, and butcher, Sipton Shield
- Roddam George, Knock Shield
- Roddam John, Newfold House
- Shield Hugh, and poor-rate collector, High Acton
- Stobbs William, Low Acton
- \* Welsh John, Broadgate Head

KEENLEY grieveship is situated two miles west of Allendale town. Here is a Wesleyan Chapel, erected about the year 1750, and a Primitive Methodist Chapel and School, which were built in 1848.

French Henry, wood agent, Holly Bush  
 French Henry, jun. joiner and builder,  
 Holly Bush  
 French James, schoolmaster, Holly Bush  
 Henderson Edward, grocer and draper,  
 Plaintree House  
 Hudspith Thomas, butcher, Hay Leazes  
 Ridley Cuthbert, blacksmith, Keenley Well  
 Wigham Thomas, gentleman, Hindley Wrea

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Bell William, Hindley Hill  
 \* Blair John, Oak Pool  
 \* Blair Robert, Keenley Thorn  
 Bowman William and Joseph, Lane Head

Bushby Hugh, Wide Hill  
 \*Carrick Thomas, Keenleywell House  
 \*Charlton William, Hawksteel  
 Glenwright Wilson, Cleugh Bank  
 Hall John, Frost Hall  
 Hutchinson Joseph, Lane Head  
 Jackson Sarah, Monk  
 Pattinson Joseph, West Side  
 \*Lee William, Hawksteel  
 Ridley Thomas, Low Bank  
 \*Shield Abraham, Burnlaw  
 Shield Hugh, East Burnlaw  
 Stobart Matthew, Chapel House  
 \*Stobart William, Burn Tongues  
 Thompson William, Harlowburn  
 Waugh Matthew, Huntbrook  
 Wright John, Huntergap

PARK is another grieveship, the following are the principal inhabitants;—

Glendinning Matthew, mason, Studdon  
 Rutter Christopher, miller

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Armstrong Edward, Holmes  
 Armstrong Thomas, Hag  
 Carr Thomas, Hollin Close  
 \*Forster Thomas, and auctioneer, butcher,  
 and draper, Wooley  
 Glendinning John, Shiddon Park  
 \*Hall Isaac, High Studdon

Henderson Thomas, Crowberry Hall  
 Johnson William, Wooley  
 Maughan George, Studdon  
 Maughan William and Joseph, Wooley  
 Nevin Matthew, Parkside  
 Nevin Ridley, Wooley Park  
 \*Robson Jacob, Woodheads  
 \*Short Thomas, Peek Riding  
 Shield Matthew, Park  
 \*Stephenson John, New Shield  
 Thirlwell Thomas, Park Gate  
 Watson Joseph, Studdon

WEST ALLEN (HIGH) grieveship comprises the villages of Coalcleugh and Carr Shields, besides several hamlets. At Carr Shields there is a Chapel of Ease, under the Church at Ninebanks. It is a handsome stone edifice, erected in 1822, by Mrs. Diana Beaumont and others, for the convenience of the mining population of the neighbourhood. There are also two Wesleyan Chapels in this grieveship, one at Limestone Brae, rebuilt in 1847, and the other near the village of Coalcleugh. W. B. Beaumont, Esq. has lately erected a school here.

POST OFFICE, COALCLEUGH.—Joseph Stokoe, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Haydon Bridge, at 4 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 9 15 a.m.

Coulson Wm. shopkeeper, Bateshields  
 Crozier John, boot and shoemaker,  
 Carrshields  
 Dawson Thomas, shopkeeper Whitelea  
 Shields  
 Edgar David, grocer, draper, and provision  
 merchant, Carrshields  
 Emerson Joseph, shopkeeper, Moap

Fairless John, innkeeper, Carrshields  
 Gamble Robert and Ann Jane, teachers of  
 Carrshields School  
 Hetherington John, black and whitesmith,  
 Kiersley Well row  
 Hetherington Mr. Thos. Kiersley Well row  
 Martin Chester, shopkeeper, Harsley  
 Milburn Joseph, shoemaker, Farney Side

Montgomery William, surgeon  
 Nevin John, mining agent, Carrshields  
 Reed Rev. Joseph, Coalcleugh  
 Shield John, innkeeper, Coalcleugh  
 Telfer Robert, shopkeeper, Wolfcleugh  
 Varty Joseph, grocer, Farney Side  
 Whitfield Utrick, shoemkr. Limestone Brea

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

\*Clementson Thomas, Nether Harsley  
 \*Coates Thomas, Harty Cleugh  
 \*Grieve John, Black Cleugh  
 \*Harrison Thomas, Smallburns

Harrison Thomas, Greenley Cleugh  
 Jackson Elizabeth, Farney Shields  
 Jackson Martin, Farney Shields  
 Johnson Martin, Bell Hill  
 \*Keenlyside John, Sparty Well  
 Martin Rachel, Harsley  
 Millican James and William, Dyke Nook  
 Ridley John, Limestone Brea  
 \*Short George, Park House  
 Swindle John, Limestone Brea  
 Walton Mary, Appletree Shield  
 \*Wilson Henry, Dale House  
 \*Wilson John, Taylor-burn

WEST ALLEN (Low) is another grieveship, comprising the village of Ninebanks and several hamlets. West Allen was severed from the mother church and formed into a "district parish" in 1767, in conformity with an act of parliament obtained in the same year. The Church is situated at the village of Ninebanks, and its register commences in 1767. The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the curate of Allendale, and incumbency of the Rev. Jonathan Scurr. Here is a school, which is open to children of every demonination. It, and the teacher's residence, were erected by subscription, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education.

POST OFFICE, NINEBANKS.—William Taylor, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Haydon Bridge, at 3 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 8-15 a.m.

Bushby Thomas, miller, Ninebanks  
 Lee Matthew, Esq. Ninebanks  
 Lee Parker, Esq. Ninebanks,  
 Ridley Elizabeth, shopkeeper, High House  
 Ritson Joseph, joiner, Ninebanks  
 Robinson Robert, shopkeeper, Leadgate  
 Scurr Rev. Jonathan, Ninebanks  
 Usher Thomas, schoolmaster

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

\*Dawson Thomas, Far Pasture

\*Hall Robert and William, Milescot  
 Henderson Matthew, Whamlands  
 Henderson William, Low House  
 \*Lee Joseph, Keenleyside Hill  
 \*Lee Mary, Mount Pleasant  
 Ridley John, and smith  
 \*Summers Matthew, Gate House  
 Teasdale Joseph  
 Taylor William, Ninebanks

## HEXHAM TOWN AND PARISH.

HEXHAM parish is bounded on the north by the Tyne, on the west and south-west by the parishes of Allendale and Warden, on the south by the county of Durham, and on the south-east and north-east by the parishes of Corbridge, Slaley, and Shotley. It comprises the townships of Hexham, High Quarter, Low Quarter, Middle Quarter, and West Quarter, whose united area is 27,973 acres. The population in 1801, was 4,565; in 1811, 4,855; in 1821, 5,436; in 1831, 6,042; in 1841, 5,989; and in 1851, 6,537 souls. The soil is various; the valleys in general, are rich and highly cultivated, while the greater part of the high lands is quite unimprovable, and produces only poor grasses or heath. The vale of Hexham is peculiarly striking and beautiful, and the nurseries, gardens, shrubberies, and woods,

are numerous and flourishing. Of this lovely vale, it is justly said, "the harvests are the earliest, its trees have the richest foliage, and its landscape is the most diversified of any in Northumberland." This parish is intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The land in this district belongs to a great number of proprietors; the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital are, however, the principal landowners.

HEXHAM is an ancient township and market-town, giving name to the parish and district in which it is situated. The township contains 4,775 acres, and its rateable value is £11,005 3s. 6d. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 3,427; in 1811, 3,518; in 1821, 4,116; in 1831, 4,666; in 1841, 4,742; and in 1851, 5,231 souls. The manor of Hexham was sold by the Crown, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Sir John Forster, K.B., Lord Warden of the Middle Marches. In the forty-third year of the same reign, it devolved to his son, Sir John Fenwick, Knt., who purchased from the Carnabies the impropriation of the abbey. His grandson, Sir John Fenwick, Bart., sold it to Sir William Blackett, of Newcastle, in the reign of William III. It afterwards descended to Sir Walter Calverley Blackett, Bart., and then to Thomas Richard Beaumont, Esq. and Diana his wife, being entailed on her offspring, and is now the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq. This township is divided into four wards, Gilligate, Hencotes, Market, and Priestpopple, each of which has a separate constable, as also has each of the other quarters, or out-townships. The bridge which crosses the Tyne in this township, about a quarter of a mile from Hexham, was erected under the direction of Mr. Mylne, and is a beautiful structure, consisting of nine main arches, with smaller ones on the south side, which serve as reliefs in case of floods. A bridge was first erected here in the reign of William III. It consisted of seven arches, and was finished in 1770, but was destroyed by the great flood in 1771, when "whole acres of ground, houses, and families," are said to have been swept away. In 1774 a second bridge was commenced, but the project was soon abandoned on discovering quicksands beneath the gravel on both sides of the river. Mr. Smeaton's bridge, in 1777, was built upon Bâtirs d'eaux and caissons: while building, its piers were washed away by the flood of 1778, but being rebuilt, the structure was finished in 1781. It consisted of nine arches, but during a flood and hurricane, the whole was demolished on the 10th March, 1782. Notwithstanding all these misfortunes, a fourth attempt was made by Mr. Mylne, and, as above stated, the present structure was erected under his superintendence. At the junction of the Cowgarth and Cockshaw burns, in the ward of Gilligate, where the passage was often very difficult, a two arched bridge has been erected, which proves a source of great convenience to the inhabitants. The principal proprietors in this township are W. B. Beaumont, Esq., James Kirsopp, Esq., and James D. Bell, Esq. The land here is chiefly held by freehold and copyhold tenure.

HEXHAM, an ancient market-town in the above township, parish, and district, is situated twenty and a half miles west of Newcastle, forty east of Carlisle, by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and 279 N.N.W. of London.

It is delightfully seated along the sides of a low eminence, whose sides slope down to the Tyne, and a mile below the confluence of its two great branches—North and South Tyne. The green and partially wooded eminence, delightful roads, and numerous gardens with which it is richly ornamented, backed, as they are, by the hills to the south and west, tend not a little to enhance the fertile and salubrious aspect which prevails in this neighbourhood, and well contrasts with, and enlivens the time-worn red and dingy aspect of the ancient town, with its magnificent old abbey church, or cathedral, towering above its highest houses. Hexham, like the majority of ancient towns, is very irregularly built, and the streets, with the exception of the principal ones, are narrow and confined. Priestpopple, the Battle Hill, and Hencotes, form one long street, on the south side of the town along the Newcastle and Carlisle Road, which was an important thoroughfare till the opening of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, in 1838, since which time its traffic has considerably diminished. The Skinnerburn, anciently Bondgate, extends from the Battle Hill southwards, towards the Fell. Several narrow streets run into the market-place, which is of an irregular form, having the butter and poultry market on the south side, with piazzas in front, and, on the back part, stalls for butchers. At one end is a "pant," or reservoir, supplied with water by pipes, which are brought from about a quarter of a mile south of the town. Water, of a very superior quality, is also procured from a well on the west side of the Seal. There is, in the market-place, an ancient stone structure, formerly used as the town-hall of the bishops and priors of Hexham, and now used as the session-house. The north-west angle of the market-place opens from Gilligate, or St Giles'-street, which descends into the suburb of Cockshaw. This suburb is divided into several narrow streets, and is intersected by a burn, adjoining which are numerous tanneries and glove manufactories. The north-east angle of the market-place opens into a short street, called the Bull Bank, which is connected with Gilligate, by the Pudding-chare. In these three last mentioned streets are some of the most ancient houses in Hexham. The archway of the Court House leads into a small street called the Hall Garth, which terminates on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the river Tyne. Here are situated a strong ancient tower and the Grammar School. On the west side of the market-place is another gateway opening into the churchyard and the Seal.

Hexham overlooks the course of the brooks Hextol and Halgut, at their junction with the Tyne. Hence have been imposed the various names of Hutoldesham, Hestoldesham, and Hextoldesham, Hagulstad, Hangastad, and Halgutstad. Richard of Hexham, in the place of Hextol, uses the Danish word Hestild; all the other variations of the name preserve one uniform and simple meaning, which, in the pictorial language of our Saxon ancestors, accurately describes the characteristic of the little river, i.e. *Height of Source*. The common Saxon termination signifies a town or village. Hextol, therefore, seems to have given its name to the neighbourhood of the Church of Hexham, while the other rivulet appears to have derived its denomination from the Church itself, for Hangustald, Hagustald, and Halgutstad, all imply the

quality of holiness or sanctity, the latter in particular seems a direct contraction of the compound Halig-gut-stede, the seat or building on the holy gut, canal, or stream, and Haga, though it signifies a house in general, is yet, in its restricted application, a monastery, church, or house of holiness. The Saxon origin of these names is apparent. Camden and the etymologists who have derived the name from the Roman Axelodunum, and in consequence have fixed upon Hexham as the site of that station, have been refuted by the learned Mr. Horsley, who has clearly shown that Brough, in Westmoreland, and not Hexham, was the Roman Axelodunum.

It seems to be a matter of doubt whether Hexham owes its origin to the ancient Britons or to their conquerors, the Romans, but in either case there is every reason to believe that it was occupied by the latter after the subjugation of the former. On the departure of the imperial legions to defend the "Eternal City" from the attacks of the barbarians, the inherent valour and acquired dependance of the Britons made them alternately the vanquishers of their foes and the slaves of their friends, and after numerous vicissitudes, we find the Northumbrian sceptre swayed by a Saxon king over a Saxon people. The darkness of ignorance and the gloom of pagan superstition were dispelled by the morning light of the gospel. Edwin, the king, had been baptised by Paulinus, the Roman missionary, the church of St. Peter had been founded at York, and the people of Deira gloried in the Christian name. Encouraged by the example of the sainted Oswald, and convinced by the preaching of Aidan, the bishop, the Bernicians received the faith, and the whole of the north was Christian. A second church had been erected at Lindisfarne, and the third Northumbrian church was that of Hexham.

The episcopal dignity, splendour, and celebrity of Hexham, were derived from St. Wilfrid, who was a Northumbrian by birth, and educated at the monastery of Lindisfarne. Having completed his studies he travelled for improvement. On his return to his native country he was chosen to succeed Tuda in the see of York, and was sent into France to be consecrated by his friend Agilberct, Bishop of Paris. Richard of Hexham informs us that Wilfrid remained so long in France, that some persons, envious of his preferment, persuaded the king that he had accepted a foreign bishopric. This information so enraged Oswio, the king, that he caused Ceadda, abbot of Lestingacy, to be consecrated bishop of the see of York, and Wilfrid at his return, finding Ceadda in possession of the episcopal dignity, retired peacefully to his monastery at Ripon. But Theodore of Canterbury restored Wilfrid, and translated Ceadda to Lichfield. Oswio acquiesced in the decision of the primate, and the bishop enjoyed for several years his friendship and that of his successor Egfrid. Egfrid had married Edilhryda, the daughter of Anna, king of the East Angles, and widow of Tondberct, ealdorman of the Girvii. This princess, as a mark of her piety and favour for Wilfrid, granted the territory of Hexhamshire to the church of St. Andrew, which he had founded. At an early period in life Edilhryda had bound herself by a vow of virginity, which was respected by the piety or indifference of her husband. At his death she was demanded by Oswio for his son Egfrid, a youth of only fourteen years,

and in spite of her remonstrances was conducted by her relations to the court of Northumbria. She persisted in her former resolution, and Egfrid when he ascended the throne, referred the matter to the decision of Wilfrid, having previously offered him a valuable present if he could prevail on Edilthryda to renounce her early vow. The prelate, however, disappointed his hopes, the princess took the veil at Coldingham, and the friendship between Wilfrid and Egfrid was considerably impaired. The king now married Ermenburga, a princess, the violence of whose character excited the discontent of the people, and the remonstrances of the bishop. The freedom of his admonitions mortified her pride, and she found in her husband the willing minister of her vengeance.

In the exercise of his authority Archbishop Theodore was always severe, occasionally despotic. He had already deposed three of the Saxon prelates, and Wilfrid was destined to experience the same fate. At the solicitation of Egfrid and Ermenburga, he came to Northumbria, and by his own authority, without the concurrence, without even the knowledge of Wilfrid, he divided the extensive diocese of York into three portions, and consecrated three new prelates, one for Bernicia, a second for Deira, and a third for the Lindiswaras. But Wilfrid did not submit in silence. He complained that he had been deprived without notice or accusation, and, with the advice of his episcopal brethren, appealed to the equity of the sovereign pontiff. But the anxiety of Theodore to pre-occupy the ear of the pope, was more expeditious than the diligence of the deposed bishop, who, by the inclemency of the season, was detained in Friesland, and spent the winter in preaching to the pagans the truths of the gospel. With the return of spring he pursued his journey, and on his arrival at Rome, was informed that his pretensions had been already notified and opposed by the monk Cænwald, the advocate of Theodore. After a patient hearing, Pope Agatho decided that Wilfrid should be restored to his former bishopric, but that he should select three proper persons out of his own clergy, should consecrate them bishops, and divide among them the more distant portions of his diocese. A copy of this decision was delivered to Wilfrid, who remained some months in Rome, assisted with one hundred and twenty-five bishops at a council which was there held, subscribed to its decrees, and bore testimony to the faith of the Britons, Saxons, Scots, and Picts, who inhabited the northern provinces of the British Islands.

Egfrid and Ermenburga had made several fruitless attempts to intercept the prelate on his journey, at his return they threw him into prison, and during nine months endeavoured by the alternate employment of lenity and rigour, of promises and threats, to extort a confession that the papal mandate had been procured by bribery, or falsified by his contrivance. Wearied at last with his constancy and harassed by the importunities of the abbess Ebba, they consented to his enlargement, but on the condition that he should bind himself by an oath never more to set his foot within the dominions of Egfrid. Wilfrid retired into Mercia. From Mercia he was driven by the intrigues of his persecutors into Wessex, and from Wessex was compelled to seek an asylum among the pagans of Sussex. Edilwalch, their king, took him under

his protection, and the exile repaid the benefit by diffusing among his subjects the doctrines of the gospel. The affairs of Hexham do not appear to have suffered during the absence of its founder. The sainted Eata filled the newly created see. He was the first bishop of Hexham, and is acknowledged to have been a man of most exemplary piety, learning, and urbanity of manners. He was succeeded by Tumbert, who being shortly afterwards deposed, St. Cuthbert was appointed to succeed him, but in regard that he chose rather to be placed over the church of Lindisfarne, in which he had lived, it was thought fit that Eata should return to the see of Hexham, for which he had been first consecrated, and that Cuthbert should take upon him the government of the church of Lindisfarne. Eata died bishop of Hexham in 685.

He was succeeded by St. John of Beverley "a man both godly and learned, who was educated under Theodore of Canterbury, and called John, that is grace of God, on account of his excellence in composition and the vivacity of his genius. Heavenly philosophy from his mouth came with new charms to his hearers, and among his auditors was numbered the venerable Bede." But the banishment of Wilfrid was now hastening to its termination. Theodore, as he had been the first to inflict, was also the first to repair the injury. Before his death he condemned the injustice of his former conduct, solicited a reconciliation, and wrote in favour of the exiled bishop to the kings of Mercia and Northumbria. One of these letters is still extant. In it the primate urges the obedience due to the sovereign pontiff, bears testimony to the merit of Wilfrid, his innocence, his patience, and his zeal, and entreats the king to grant this last request to his friend and father ready to sink into the grave. Theodore did not live to witness the effect of his exhortations, and his death was speedily followed by that of Egfrid, who fell in battle with the Picts at Drumnetchan, and with him expired the influence of Ermenburga. Egfrid having left no issue by Ermenburga, was succeeded by Aldfrid, the reputed but illegitimate son of Oswio, and in the second year of his reign, and the first of the episcopate of John of Beverley, Wilfrid was restored to his bishopric and possessions. During five years he again possessed the administration of his extensive diocese; but they were years of anxiety and distress. His opponents were numerous and powerful, and though they yielded for the present, they eagerly watched for a more favourable time. The prelates who had been expelled by the restoration of Wilfrid, acquired the confidence of the king; Brithwald, the successor of Theodore, was induced to favour their cause, and the persecuted bishop was compelled to appeal a second time to the justice of Rome. He returned with a papal testimonial of his innocence, but Alfrid refused to receive him, and he sheltered himself under the protection of Cœnred of Mercia. Aldfrid died in 705, and in his last moments regretted his treatment of Wilfrid, and bequeathed to his successor the charge of doing justice to the injured prelate. A compromise, satisfactory to all parties, was effected in the course of the same year.

Whatever opinion may be formed of the character of this celebrated prelate, his numerous efforts to introduce a taste for the improvements of more civilized nations, entitles him to the gratitude of his countrymen. Whatever riches

he acquired, were devoted to the building and adorning of his churches and monasteries, for which purpose he employed the most skilful artists which Europe then produced. The abbey and church of St. Andrew, at Hexham, were the most admired of all his works. The height and length of the walls, the beautiful polish of the stone, the number of the columns and porticoes, and the spiral windings, which led to the top of each tower, have exercised the descriptive powers of Eddius, who, after two journies to the tombs of the apostles, boldly declared that there existed not, on this side the Alps, a church to be compared to that of Hexham. He also built three other churches, of which there are no remains now visible. One was dedicated to St. Mary, and occupied the place now called St. Mary's Chare; parts of its foundation were brought to light in digging and raising buildings upon it. The other was dedicated to St. Peter, and its position is not known. The third was his predecessor's favourite retreat, the oratory of St. Michael the archangel, which was situated about a mile and half from the church of Hexham, at the place now called Nether Warden. Many other churches and numerous public works distinguished his life, and if the supposition of his lowly origin be well founded, and the elevation and celebrity to which he attained be considered, he must appear one of the most extraordinary characters that ever occupied the page of history. He died at his monastery of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and was buried in the church of St. Peter at Ripon.

Wilfrid was succeeded in the diocese of Hexham by his countryman and chaplain the venerable Acca, who had attended him in his worst fortunes, and was with him at Rome, where he learned to chant and sing well in the Roman choir, and at his return was one of the best voices, the most musical and graceful, in the church of Hexham. On his elevation to the bishopric he employed all the powers of his mind, and expended all his resources in the ornamenting of his church. He procured from all parts the relics of the blessed apostles and martyrs, erected altars in distinct chapels within the walls of his church, and lastly collected at an enormous expense a noble and ample library. Bede loved him most dearly, dedicated many of his compositions to him, and gave him all the marks of respect and esteem in his power. How deserving soever he was of it, he had enemies, who succeeded in driving him from his bishopric after he had held it with honour and dignity for twenty-four years. After an absence of eight years, he returned, and in the month of November 740, "his spirit passed to the angels, and his body rested on the east of his church of Hexham." His remains were subsequently translated to Durham.

Of the three succeeding bishops of Hexham, Fridbert, Almund, and Tilbert, little more is related than the dates of their succession, the period of their episcopate, and the times of their decease. Fridbert succeeded Acca, in 736, and after having held the bishopric for thirty-one years, he died, and Almund became the possessor of the see, which he governed for fourteen years, and was succeeded by Tilbert, who was consecrated in 781. He died in 789, and was buried in his cathedral church of Hexham. Ethelbert, bishop of Whitherin, succeeded, and after governing the bishopric

for eight years, died at Barton, and was buried in the church at Hexham. Eadred was chosen his successor, and consecrated at Woodford by Eadbald, archbishop of York, and Higbald, bishop of Lindisfarne, in 797. He enjoyed the see but three years.

Eadbert, or Osbert, was consecrated bishop of Hexham, at Ethingham, in 800, and, according to the Saxon annals, found in the Cottonian Library, died in 806. Tydferth the last bishop of Hexham succeeded. After holding the see for about fifteen years, he died, while on a journey to Rome, having been compelled to abandon his diocese by the cruel ravages of the Danes. Thus ended the first episcopacy of Hexham. In our own times we have seen this diocese again revived by Pope Pius IX. in his rescript bearing date the 24th September, 1850, the circumstances attending which are still fresh in the memory of our readers.

Up to the time of the Danish invasions, and as long as the succession to the see of Hexham was unbroken, the history of the place is as well understood, as it is possible for it to be, after the lapse of so many centuries. But on the abandonment of the episcopal chair by its last possessor, it appears that Eardulf of Lindisfarne, administered the affairs of the see of Hexham, which at length, as if by common consent, became united to the diocese of Lindisfarne. This union still continued when the latter see was transferred to Chester-le-street, and also at its final establishment at Durham, whose bishop retained possession of Hexham till the reign of Henry I., who being offended with Bishop Flambard, transferred it to the see of York, together with the jurisdiction over the county of Cumberland, which before belonged to the see of Hexham.

The fall of the bishopric of Hexham was soon followed by the ruin of its monastery. Of the fate of the monks we must be content to remain in ignorance; it is but too probable that they fell victims to the savage fury of the Danish invaders. Thomas, Archbishop of York, on his visit to Hexham, in 1112, being moved with the desolation of the church, and the recollection of its former grandeur and magnificence, together with the dreadful devastation which had laid waste the munificent gifts and works of piety of so many learned and religious men, constituted here a priory of regular canons of St. Augustine, and settled upon it an ample endowment. In addition to other very liberal gifts; he gave it the cathedral and all its privileges, all the tithes within the manor and parish of Hexham, both great and small, and appointed Aschetill of Huntingdon its first prior. The priory was finished about the year 1114, when Thurston, its patron and protector, succeeded to the see of York.

In 1119, the king of Scots besieged Prudhoe Castle, and visited Hexham. In 1133, the papal legate on his way to Carlisle, was reverently received by the monks of Hexham, who represented to him that three of their men had been killed, and two of their villages, Errington and Dissington, ravaged by Edgar, son of Earl Cospatric. The legate remonstrated with the Scottish monarch, who made satisfaction to the church of Hexham, restored all the prisoners, and engaged that his armies never again should violate sanctuaries,

nor murder women and children; but in 1138, his followers again broke into the sanctuary, and defiled the sacred places. In the year 1296, during an inroad of the Scots, the priory was burned down by these invaders; the nave of St. Andrew's Church suffered the same fate, and has never been restored. In the following year the Scots again invaded England. On their reaching Hexham, the monastery of which had been plundered during their advance, the following singular scene is said by Heningford to have occurred. Three monks, all who had the courage to remain, were observed in a small chapel. Thinking the danger was over, they had forsaken their hiding places, and were endeavouring to repair the damages of the late visitation, when in the midst of their labours, they discovered the Scottish army, and fled in dismay to the oratory. The soldiers, however, with their long spears, were soon among them, and brandishing their weapons, commanded them, at their peril, to give up the treasures of the monastery. "Alas!" said one of the monks, "it is but a short time since you yourselves have seized our whole property, and you know best where it now is." At this juncture Wallace entered, and commanding his soldiers to be silent, requested one of the monks to celebrate mass: he obeyed, and the Scottish Guardian and his attendants assisted at the service with becoming reverence. When the consecration was about to take place, Wallace retired for a moment to lay aside his helmet and arms. Instantly the avarice and ferocity of the soldiers broke out. They pressed upon the priest, snatched the chalice from the high altar, tore away the ornaments and sacred vestments, and stole even the missal which the priest was using. When their leader returned he found the priest in fear and horror at the sacrilege. Wallace, indignant at such conduct, gave orders that the villains should be searched for, and put to death, and in the meantime took the monks under his own special protection. As some atonement for the outrage committed, the Guardian granted to the monks of Hexham, a charter of protection for twelve months. In 1346, Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, entered Northumberland, at the head of a powerful army, and after burning Hexham and Corbridge, marched into Durham; his army was soon afterwards defeated at Neville's Cross.

The Battle of Hexham Levels, which for some time decided the important contest of the rival roses, was a remarkable event connected with the history of this interesting town. Henry VI., his Queen, Prince Edward, and the French nobles, who had been sent to his assistance by the king of France, marched, with the northern lords of their party, from Alnwick, about Whitsuntide. The command of the Lancastrian troops was confided to the Earl of Somerset, and the army was composed of French, Scottish, and Northumbrian soldiers, scarcely one of whom had not already fought or suffered for the cause they now came to defend. The Lancastrians encamped near the Linnels, on the south bank of the Devil Water, and awaited the advance of their enemies. King Edward was at York, but the Lord Montague, commander of the followers of the white rose, was in Northumberland, and had already conquered the Lancastrians at the battle of Hedgeley Moor. Montague following up his advantage, immediately marched towards Hexham; on the 14th

of May, the armies engaged, and after a short but sanguinary battle, victory declared for the army of Edward. Henry owed his safety to the fleetness of his steed, and the queen and prince escaped into the adjoining forest. The rocky banks of the Devil Water, and the recesses of Hexham Forest, were the retreat of a band of ruffians, who, untouched with pity for her sex and situation, seized the queen, stripped her of her jewels, and would have proceeded to greater indignities, had not a fortunate quarrel about the division of their spoil, afforded the queen an opportunity of escape. Night and the forest sheltered her from pursuit; but a robber crossed her path, when Margaret assuming an air of confidence and authority, announced her rank, and entrusted him with the defence of his prince. The outlaw instantly accepted the trust reposed in him, and conducted her to a wretched but secure asylum, which is still known by the name of the "Queen's Cave." Shortly afterwards, Margaret escaped to Scotland and thence to France. The Duke of Somerset was taken and beheaded at Hexham, where he was buried. Those who escaped from the battle endured accumulated evils; the Duke of Exeter became an exile in Burgundy, where he was seen bare-legged, begging his bread from door to door for God's sake.

Nothing important distinguished Hexham from the time of this battle to the period of the Reformation, when the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood continued to adhere with the greatest firmness to the ancient faith, and the surrenders which were extorted from the monasteries, excited in them unbounded indignation. The monks in Hexham priory, who were under twenty-four years of age, were turned out, and the elder brethren were allowed forty shillings a year, and a gown. But the ejected monks of this and other monasteries were repossessed of their houses at the time of the insurrection in 1536, called the "Pilgrimage of Grace." The triumph of the insurgents in this bold enterprise was, however, of short duration. Robert Aske, their leader, was executed at York, Sir George Lumley and Sir Thomas Percy, suffered at Tyburn, Sir John Bulmer soon after, and Lady Bulmer was burnt for rebellion at Smithfield. Jay, the prior of Hexham, was dragged from his monastery, and hanged at its gate. The revenues of Hexham priory, at the Dissolution, were valued by Dugdale at £122 11s. 1d. per annum; but according to Speed, at £138 1s. 9d. Its site, and some lands, were granted to Sir Reginald Carnaby.

The inhabitants of Hexham were staunch loyalists during the civil wars; and their attachment to the house of Stuart was conspicuous during the "risings" of 1715 and 1745. At the latter period, General Wade encamped at Kingshaw Green to repress the efforts of the discontented, and to improve the communication between Newcastle and Carlisle.

The direful commotion, called Hexham Riot, occurred here on the 9th March, 1761, in consequence of the newly established regulations for raising the militia. At this time the militia in the northern counties had served the term of three years prescribed by law, so that it became necessary to ballot for a succession of men, and the authorities assembled at Hexham for that purpose. The people, particularly a large body of miners, being determined

to oppose this regulation, as an insuperable grievance, assembled in considerable numbers, of both sexes, and of all ages, some of them being armed with clubs and others with fire-arms. The magistrates, apprehensive of some disturbance, had procured the North York Militia for their guard, and these were drawn up in the Market Place. This military array provoked the populace, who insulted the soldiers with reproaches; and not content with this, proceeded to blows, which for some time the soldiers sustained with all the temperance of perfect discipline. The riot act was read, and the people were exhorted to disperse. Encouraged by the forbearance of the militia, and possessed with a notion that they would not commit hostilities, they proceeded from one outrage to another, seized the weapons of the soldiers, and shot an officer at the head of his company, whilst he was remonstrating with the infuriated mob. A private soldier was also shot at the same instant. The reluctant magistrates now gave an order to fire, when the exasperated soldiers poured in upon the crowd a regular volley, by which forty-five of the populace were killed upon the spot, and three hundred desperately wounded. The survivors immediately fled. The most lamentable part of this sad disaster was that some unhappy women and children, drawn thither by curiosity, or the more praiseworthy motive of persuading their husbands, parents, or relations, to retire, perished in the undistinguished vengeance of that day.

#### CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

THE CATHEDRAL, OR ABBEY CHURCH, is the great ornament and boast of the town. The circumstances which led to its erection have been already placed before our readers, and it only remains for us to notice the building in its present state, which, we regret to say, our limited space precludes us from doing in that full and complete manner, which so interesting and magnificent a remnant of the grandeur and glory of past ages merits. It is said to form a very text book of the early English period of Gothic architecture, and comprises every distinctive feature that marks the style, combining a simplicity and grandeur of effect not excelled by any other edifice in the kingdom. It is a cruciform structure, consisting originally of nave and aisles, transepts, choir and aisles, and central tower. This latter contains a fine peal of eight bells, which are much celebrated for the sweetness and mellowness of their tone. The extreme dimensions of the church from east to west, were, previous to the destruction of the nave, 260 feet, and from north to south in the transept, 157 feet. The choir is 100 feet in length from the rood-screen to the east window, and the tower measures 100 feet to the battlements by which it is surrounded. The external appearance is venerably plain; the long triple lancet lights, the plain, flat buttresses of two or three stages, the octagonal pointed pinnacle and plain parapet, and the high pitched roof, are all indications of that marked style of which this building is such a pure example. The buildings of the monastery have been arranged like those of the other conventual edifices of the same period. The cloisters still remain an open space on the west side of the south transept, between the church and the

abbey; and the fine abbey gate, with its open porch, claims a date coeval with the church.

On entering the building by the north door, the stranger will immediately notice the effect of the noble arches which support the tower, and form the division of the cross. Each angle originally contained ten tall, equal shafts, crowned by a plain bold capital, the apex of the arch rising nearly to the height of the body of the church. The arches that divide the centre from the side aisles are beautifully proportioned, with graceful capitals, and elaborate bases: over these rises the matchless triforium, with its throng of slender shafts side by side around the pier. The triforium is surmounted by the lofty and elegant clerestory, which contains a concealed gallery, running round the upper part of the church, the whole forming a combination of proportion and beauty seldom surpassed. A fine arcade of trefoil headed arches, whose spandrels have been filled with beautifully interlaced foliage, runs along the north and east walls of the side aisle of the north transept. The double column which divided the eastern wall into three small chapels, is still visible. The ancient font which formerly stood in the choir, now stands in the side aisle of the south transept. There are three stone staircases in this part of the church, two of them are of a spiral construction. One placed in the west angle of the north transept, leads up to the gallery in the clerestory, the other in the south transept leads to the belfry. A broad, plain, open stair at the south end of the church leads to a platform, where there is a door communicating with the chapter house, and covers a vaulted passage, leading from the cloisters to the south side of the choir. The remains of the chapter house are situated south of this passage. It is upwards of thirty feet square, surrounded on all sides by fine acute pointed arches, which are supported by pillars, whose bases are hidden below the present floor. In the side aisle of the north transept are three recumbent figures of early date. One of these effigies is said to represent Richard de Umfraville, a benefactor to this church, who died in 1227. Another knight, represented in armour, is supposed to be Galfred de Aydon, and close by this monument lies an effigy of a "veiled nun," whose name is unknown. There is also in this transept, an elaborate mural tablet, erected by John Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle, to the memory of his father, the late Edward Fenwick, a native of Hexham, and a descendant of the ancient family of Fenwick, of Fenwick Tower and Wallington. On the floor here is a collection of flat sepulchral slabs, some with crosses, and others with the remains of inscriptions.

The choir is separated from the transepts by the rood-screen, a very rich and elaborate piece of workmanship, in the decorated style. It is in two parts, the lower of which is divided by carved work into five arches, the centre one being the entrance into the choir, and the others being elaborately painted to represent Gothic lights of intricate composition, beneath which are numerous niches, and in each of them a figure vested in pontifical habits and bearing the ensigns of ecclesiastical authority. On the remainder of this curious screen, above the arch, is a remnant of the antique painting, commonly called "Death's Dance." It is a representation of the power of death over

all mankind, none of whom, whatever may be their rank or station, are exempt from its influence. A remarkable part of the screen is a large ornamented hollow moulding which bears an inscription in ligature letters, running thus—"Orate pro Anima Domini Thomæ S. Pater Ecclesiæ qui fecit hoc opus," alluding to Thomas II., archbishop of York, who restored the church. Above the screen are placed two large compartments of canopied panels, containing representations of seven of the Saxon bishops, who filled the see of Hexham. The figures are four feet nine inches in height, their names running along the base of the panel, beginning with Eata, Tumbert, John, Acca, Fridbert, Alcmund, and Wilfrid. The colours are very fresh, and the back ground richly diapered.

The choir, now used as the parish church, is entered by passing beneath the organ and singers' gallery, which are situated behind the rood-screen. It consists of an aisle divided into three; the centre one having a lofty roof supported by large blocks of oak, forming low, sharp-pointed arches: the side aisles are nearly twelve feet broad, the walls ten feet thick, the roof low, and formed of stone, by a series of intersecting arches springing from columns which separate the chancel from the side aisles. The walls of the centre aisle are composed of a series of inter-columniations, shaft over shaft and arch over arch. There is a peculiarity in the clerestory here, the columns of the arches being crutched or stilted, and differing from those in the transept. The square abacus to the capitals, the transitional volute, and the serrated label running around the ground arches on the south side, are admitted by most antiquarians to be lingering Norman-transition features, joined to a fairer contour of the mouldings. All agree that the choir is the earliest part of the church. The great east window is spacious and well executed, and previous to the destruction of its painted glass was probably very beautiful. Near the south side of the altar is a beautiful gallery of carved oak, under which are the three stalls highly ornamented with tabernacle work, which formerly served as seats for the bishop and his attendants during the celebration of mass. On the north side of the altar is a beautiful oratory or shrine, painted like the rood-screen, and richly ornamented with carved figures and ornaments. The base is of curious sculptured stone, adorned with grotesque figures of St. George, the Fox preaching to the Goose, the Thumb Screw, the Night Mare, &c. Within stands a stone altar, and above are three panels, with paintings of St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. Paul. There is also a painting of the Crucifixion, which is now nearly obliterated. The roof contains a few bosses, on the centre one is carved an angel bearing a shield, charged with a cross formed by the two letters R. C. In a niche below the altar-slab, an Ape is seated having taken possession of the sanctuary, shutting out the weary pilgrim, as he appears by the appropriate costume of cockle-shell in front of the cap, with scrip and staff. Opposite the Ape is a Hare, denoting that security must be gained by flight from our enemies. At the back of the shrine is the celebrated Fridstool, to which offenders used to flee for sanctuary. It is a stone chair ornamented with some ancient carving. This ancient church, like many others in the land, possessed the privilege of sanctuary, the limits of which

were marked by four crosses placed at a certain distance from the church, in the direction of the four cardinal points, and any attempt to arrest the fugitive once he came within the boundaries marked by the crosses, was finable by the church, according to the nearness of the approach to the seat of refuge; but if the pursuers dared to take the offender from the Fridstool, the offence was inexpiable. Under the organ of the church, are the ancient stalls of the monks, formed of curiously carved oak. Each seat forms a chair with arms, and the bottom is so constructed as to be occasionally turned up, when the underside displays a curious carving of some quaint design; the benches in front terminating with poppy heads, were taken away on repewing the church. The rest of the choir is filled with what has not unhappily been designated "pew lumber," which greatly dishonours this venerable pile. At the east end of the chancel stands the Lady Chapel, in a very dilapidated state. It is in the style of architecture prevalent in the early part of the fourteenth century, and was for many ages used as a school. It is much to be regretted that some measures have not been taken to restore this interesting relic of antiquity, or at least, to save it from utter destruction. Beneath the church are several crypts and vaulted passages, abounding with fragments of sculptured stones, cornices, mouldings, and inscriptions, which Mr. Gale supposes to have been brought from the Roman station, at Corbridge. Several repairs and improvements were effected in this church, in 1831, by W. B. Beaumont, Esq., who also removed many of the old houses about the chapter-house, and it is purposed to remove the wretched and unsightly buildings which are set up against the wall of this noble and ancient edifice, as soon as they can be purchased. The Abbey, formerly the seat and still the property of the Beaumonts, occupies the site of the ancient monastery, and is separated from the church, on the west side, by the space on which the cloisters were built. The west front overlooks the Seal. The living of the parish is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the jurisdiction of the archbishop of York, but now in the diocese of Durham, archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Hexham. It is rated at £13 6s. 8d., returned at £113; gross income £139. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Joseph Hudson, M.A. The parish register commences in 1655.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH is pleasantly situated at the top of Battle Hill, and was erected in 1830, at a cost of £2,500, principally defrayed by subscriptions, collected by the unwearied exertions of the Rev. Michael Singleton, the present priest, who was also the architect of the edifice. It is a beautiful structure, in the style of architecture which prevailed during the fourteenth century. The window over the altar is filled with stained glass, and elegant tracery. For many years previous to the erection of this church, there were two Catholic places of worship in Hexham, one in Cockshaw, and the other in Hencotes. Recurring to a period antecedent to the building of the two older Catholic chapels, we find that, in more intolerant times, the people met for worship in a house, the second from the foot of the Holy Island, and at a still remoter era, they worshipped in a little thatched cottage, near the Ladle-well, in Cockshaw-loaning, belonging to a branch of the Leadbitter family.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, at the head of Broadgates, was erected in 1790, at a cost of upwards of £500. Rev. John Ward, minister. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hencotes, was built in 1825, at a cost of £1,309, and is a commodious stone edifice, possessing about 500 sittings. Rev. Joseph Gordon, minister. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is a neat stone building situate in Gilligate. Rev. Alexander Henderson, minister. THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, a good stone building, situated in Gilligate, was erected in 1789, and has since undergone several alterations and improvements. THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS have also a small place of worship at Bull Bank.

HEXHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, situated in Hall-garth, was founded by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1599, and regulated by a decree of the High Court of Chancery, in 1827. By the deed of foundation the master is required "to be well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues, and a professor of true religion." The school is considered to be open to all boys born in the parish, for instruction in Latin, writing, accounts, and mathematics, at the limited payment of 7s. 6d. a quarter. The school is endowed with the interest of £370, and £2 19s. 2d. rent, the total income being £22 per annum, besides a house and garden for the teacher, the Rev. James Urwin.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) SCHOOL, is situated at Battle Hill, and is a neat stone building, erected by subscription, in 1832, at a cost of £400. Hugh Callan, and Mary Smith, teachers. THE SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL (BOYS), Skinnerisburn, was erected in 1813, at an expense of £350, half of which sum was contributed by the lord and lady of the manor, and the residue by the inhabitants. It is supported, as its name implies, by subscriptions. Robert Dickinson, teacher. THE SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL (GIRLS), is held in the room beneath the Wesleyan Chapel, in Gilligate, Jane Cox, teacher. There is also a school attached to the Presbyterian Chapel, at Hencotes.

THE DISPENSARY, which affords medical and surgical aid to the poor of the town and neighbourhood, is situated in Back-street, and ranks as the most beneficial charity in Hexham. It was established in 1816, under the patronage of T. R. Beaumont, Esq., and about 250 persons are admitted to its benefits every year. James Kirsopp, Esq., is treasurer and secretary; Robert Stokoe, Thomas Jefferson, and Nicholas Maughan, surgeons, and William Pruddah, dispensing chemist.

THE GAS WORKS are situated in Gilligate, and were established by a joint-stock company, in 1835, at a cost of £2,700. The number of shareholders is 278, at £10 per share.

TRADE, &c.—It was some time ago observed that "if this town enjoyed the benefits of inland navigation, it would, in many respects, be a favourite seat for trade, and indeed it has long been famous for its manufactories of leather, particularly gloves, of which about 24,000 dozens of pairs are made and exported annually, giving employment to about 1,000 women and girls, and 120 men and boys. Not less than 80,000 raw skins are used here yearly, besides about 18,000 skins of dressed leather imported from various places. There are four tanneries in the town, in which upwards of 20,000

calf and sheep skins and hides, are dressed every year. The making of stuff hats is another considerable branch of trade, and here are two worsted manufactories, and a variety of trades." It is to be hoped that the introduction of a mode of conveyance so vastly superior to inland navigation, as railway transport has now proved to be, has fully realized this pleasant anticipation. Immense quantities of vegetables are sent from Hexham to the Newcastle markets, and about 4,000 quarters of wheat, 1,000 quarters of barley, 2,000 quarters of oats, and 1,500 quarters of rye, have been annually sold at Hexham. A market is held here every Tuesday, when the town is plentifully supplied with corn, provisions, &c., and from the end of February to Midsummer, and from October to Christmas, an extensive cattle-market is held on alternate Tuesdays. Two annual fairs are held on the Tyne-green, near the town, on the 6th August, for cattle, lambs, &c., and on the 9th November, for horses, cattle, and swine. A tryst fair was also established, in 1824, to be held annually on the 25th March, in the Market-place, for the sale of stock. There is also a wool fair on the 2nd July. Hirings take place on the first Tuesday in March, the 12th May, and 11th November.

GOVERNMENT, &c.—Hexham is not a corporate town, though four incorporate companies, or trades, have exercised the right of monopoly in it as strictly as has been customary in towns governed by bodies corporate. These trades are weavers, tanners and shoemakers, skimmers and glovers, and hatters. The civil government of the town was formerly vested in the archbishop's seneschal, but afterwards in the bailiff, who is still appointed by the lord of the manor, whose representative he is in the court over which he presides. When the regality of Hexhamshire was united to Northumberland, in the reign of Elizabeth, the powers of its bailiff became very limited. A court-leet, and view of frank-pledge, a court-baron, and two courts for the recovery of debts, continued to be held periodically within the regality—the court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, twice a year, within a month after Easter and Michaelmas, for the trial of causes, and for other purposes; and the side-court, for the recovery of small debts four times a year, or oftener, as occasion required, before the bailiff as steward, with a jurisdiction over all Hexhamshire, and power to levy executions upon goods, and to sell them for the payment of debts and costs. At the court-baron debts under forty shillings are recoverable. The quarter sessions for Northumberland are held here annually, on the Thursday after the 24th June, in their course with Alnwick, Morpeth, and Newcastle. Petty sessions, for Tindale Ward, are held at the Justice Room, on the first Tuesday in every month.

THE COUNTY COURT, for the recovery of debts under £50, is held here about the middle of each month, James Losh, Esq., judge, Henry Ingledew, clerk, John Stokoe assistant clerk, Robert Prybus, high bailiff, Thomas Baty, assistant bailiff.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION for Hexham and Tindale Ward is situated in Gilligate; it was repaired and a new wing added some years since. Hexham is a polling place for the Southern Division of the county of Northumberland.

THE HEXHAM POOR LAW UNION comprehends seventy-five parishes and townships, embracing an area of 198,586 statute acres, and a population in 1851, of 30,436 souls. The parishes and townships are Acomb (East), Acomb (West), Allendale, Anick, Anick Grange, Apperley, Ayden, Ayden Castle, Barrasford, Bearn, Bingfield, Black Carts and Rye Hill, Blanchland, Broomhaugh, Broomley, Bywell St. Andrew, Bywell St. Peter, Chollerton, Clarewood, Cocklaw, Colwell and Swinburn, Corbridge, Dilston, Duker's Hagg, Eltringham, Espershields, Fallowfield, Fotherley High, Gunnerton and Chipchase, Hallington, Halton, Halton Shields, Haughton, Haydon, Healey, Hedley-on-the-Hill, Hedley Woodside, Hexham, High Quarter, Horsley, Humshaugh, Low Quarter, Master's Close, Mickley, Middle Quarter, Nafferton, Newbiggin, Newbrough, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, Ovingham, Ovington, Portgate, Prudhoe, Prudhoe Castle, Riding, Sandhoe, Shotley Low Quarter, Simonburn, Slaley, Spittle, Stelling, Stocksfield Hall, Styford, Thornbrough, Wall, Warden, Welton, West Quarter, Whittonstall, Whittle, Whittington Great, Whittington Little, and Wylam.

THE HEXHAM UNION WORKHOUSE is situated at the Peth Head. It is a substantial stone building, erected in 1839, and possesses sufficient accommodation for 264 persons. The number of inmates at present (1854) is 173. William England, master; Mary England, matron; Thomas Stainthorpe, surgeon; John Stokoe, clerk; Joseph Coates and Mary Ann Seymour, teachers.

WORTHIES.—Amongst the many eminent men whose names are connected with this ancient town, we find the following distinguished individuals:—

JOHN OF HEXHAM, who was a native of this place where he became a monk, and in the course of time rose to the rank of prior. He was celebrated for his learning and eloquence, taught divinity and philosophy, wrote a continuation of the history of Simeon of Durham, and also a "History of the Scotch Wars."

PRIOR RICHARD, so often quoted in connexion with the church and monastery of Hexham, the author of "De Statu et Episcopis Hagulstadensis Ecclesiæ," &c., was the pupil and successor of John. He died in 1192, and was buried in his own monastery.

THE REV. GEORGE RITSCHELL, though a Bohemian by birth, was curate and first lecturer of Hexham church. Having left his native country, and studied at the most celebrated Dutch and German universities, he came to Oxford in 1644, where by his various works he raised himself very much in the opinion of his contemporaries. He died in 1683.

JOHN TWEDDELL, M.A. was born at Threapwood, near Hexham. At nine years of age he entered the school of the Rev. Matthew Raine, at Hartford, near Richmond, afterwards was a short time with Dr. Parr, and then of Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1788, he gained all the three medals of Sir William Brown, and in the next year two of them. In 1790, he obtained the Chancellor's medal; in 1791 and 1792, the member's prize for senior bachelors; and, in the latter year, entered the Middle Temple. In 1793, his "Prolusiones Juveniles" were published; and in 1795, he went to

Hamburgh, and thence to Berlin and Vienna. He travelled through the whole of Switzerland, and even proceeded to Moscow, where he was introduced to Stanislaus, the last king of Poland. From St. Petersburg he went into Sweden, and thence through Russia and the Crimea to Constantinople, and after long and exhausting travels in Greece, died at Athens, in 1799. His letters breathe forth the very spirit of the poetical temperament—keen quick perception, and lively imagination.

CHARITIES.—The bequests to the poor of this parish are numerous; the following table gives the date of nearly each benefaction, the name of the donor, the appropriation and annual value as abstracted from the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring respecting Charities, printed by order of the House of Commons.

Date	Donors and nature of gifts.	To what purposes applied.	Annual value.
1634.	Mabel Ord (interest) .....	poor .....	£5 0 0
1637.	Jane Lawson (rent charge) .....	40 poor widows on Good Friday	2 0 0
1675.	James Cresswell (rent) .....	poor .....	8 0 0
1679.	Mary Fenwick (rent) .....	apprenticing poor .....	19 17 2
1680.	Ursula Mountney (rent charge) .....	poor .....	3 0 0
1692.	John Coulson (rent charge) .....	poor .....	1 0 0
1699.	Ann Radcliffe (rent charge) .....	poor and apprenticing .....	20 0 0
	Copyhold allotment (rent) .....	poor .....	2 10 6
1709.	M. and D. Allgood (interest) .....	poor .....	4 0 0
	Johnson and Forbes (rent) .....	poor .....	8 0 0
	Thomas Howden (rent charge) .....	20 poor widows .....	1 0 0
1717.	Rev. George Ritschell (rent charge)	40 poor widows of Hexham town- ship 1s. each on St. Thomas's day and a similar sum to as many poor women of Whitley cha- pelry .....	4 0 0
1748.	Ann Johnson (interest) .....	poor, on 26th of July .....	2 15 0
1764.	Robert Andrews (rent charge) .....	poor, not receiving relief .....	2 10 0
	Dixon and others (rent) .....	minister, and poor of High and Middle Quarters .....	11 0 0
	Almshouse (rent & interest) .....	.....	6 3 7
Total.....			£100 16 3

HEXHAM DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, Fore Street.—Joseph Wilkinson, *postmaster*.

ARRIVALS.—from Carlisle, 7-45; Bellingham, 9-50; London, Newcastle and Gateshead, 11-30 a.m.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2-30; Haydon, Carlisle, and the West, 4; London, Newcastle, Gateshead, Haydon Bridge, and Carlise, 7-50, p.m.

DESPATCHES to Haydon Bridge and Haltwhistle, 11; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 11-55, a.m.; Carlisle, 2-20; Bellingham, 2-40; London, Gateshead, and Newcastle, 3-50; London, Newcastle, Gateshead, Carlisle, &c., 7-35, p.m. (Box closes half an hour previous to each despatch.)

Miscellany

Consisting of the names of the Clergy, Gentry, Partners in Firms, and inhabitants not printed in the Trades List.

Armstrong Mrs. Isabella, Hencotes

Angus James, superintendent of police,  
Backrow  
Barrow Miss Jane, Hencotes  
Baty John, serjeant of the manor of Hex-  
ham and law agent, Moot Hall

- Bell Mrs. Elizabeth, Hencotes  
 Bell Captain William, The Abbey  
 Bradshaw Mrs. Jane, Hencotes  
 Bradwell Mrs. Ann, Commercial-place  
 Byne Mr. Charles, Burnside Cottage  
 Carr Miss Isabella, Hencotes  
 Charlton Mrs. Ann Maria, Hexham House  
 Charlton John, Esq. Boswell House  
 Charlton Mrs. Margaret, Battle Hill  
 Cooke Thomas, com. agent, Hallgate  
 Cooke Thomas, junr. com. agent, Hencotes  
 Dixon Edward, gunmaker, Fore-street  
 Dixon Joseph, cornmiller, Tyne Mills  
 Dixon Thomas, station master  
 Dickinson Mrs. Margaret, Hencotes  
 Dodd Charles & Co. spirit merchants,  
 Fore-street  
 Dodd Thomas, gentleman, Riding House  
 Donkin Mrs. Mary, Davison's-buildings  
 Douglas Mrs. Ann, Burnside Cottage  
 Dryden Mrs. Eliza, Priestpopple  
 Elliott Mr. Thomas, Hencotes  
 Errington Miss Isabella, St. Mary's Cottage  
 Fairlam James, relieving officer and re-  
 gistrar of births and deaths for Hexham  
 district, Wentworth-place  
 Fairless Joseph, registrar of marriages fo-  
 Hexham Union, Hencotes  
 Fell Misses Sarah & Elizabeth, Hencotes  
 Franklin Rev. William, Hencotes  
 French Stephen, surveyor of roads, Hencotes  
 Fenwick Rev. Ralph, Bellman's Close  
 Gibson Miss Eliza, Hencotes  
 Gibson Mrs. Frances, Hencotes  
 Gibson Jasper, deputy steward to the ma-  
 nor of Hexham, Anick Grange, and  
 clerk to the West Auckland and Elishaw  
 and the Gateshead and the Hexham  
 Turnpike Road, Manor Office  
 Gordon Rev. Joseph (Presbyterian), Mar-  
 ket-street  
 Grant Mrs. Elizabeth, Wentworth-place  
 Gibson Mrs. Thomas, High Shield  
 Hair Mrs. Mary, Bellevue, Causey Hill  
 Halliday John, steward, Back-street  
 Hart Jane, dyer, Gilligate  
 Hays Henry, gentleman, Hencotes  
 Head Charles, banker, Hackwood House  
 Head John Oswald, solicitor (C. Head and  
 Son); ho. Maiden Cross  
 Hedley William, accountant, Sun Inn Yard,  
 Fore-street; ho. Quatre Bras  
 Henderson Rev. Alexander, Middle Leazes  
 Holliday John, steward, Back-street  
 Hudson Rev. Joseph, Abbey  
 Jefferson Mrs. Jane, Hencotes  
 King Mrs. Ann, Prospect House  
 Kirsopp Mrs. Eliza, Battle Hill  
 Lee Mrs. — Commercial-place  
 Middleton Mr. William, Hencotes  
 Mitford Miss Mary, Hencotes  
 Marshall George, Esq. Halliwell Dean  
 Murton Joseph, collector of rates and taxes,  
 Quatre Bras  
 Nicholson William, pawnbroker, Market-  
 place  
 Oliver John, spirit merchant, Market-street  
 Oliver John, sexton, Long-yard  
 Oliver Robt. plasterer, Hencotes  
 Parker Miss Elizabeth, Quatre Bras  
 Pattinson, Davison, & Spencer, ironfound-  
 ers, engineers, and millwrights, Cock-  
 shaw  
 Pratt Mr. Thomas, Commercial-place  
 Price William, nailmaker, Hallgate  
 Ritson Jacob, gentleman, Causeyhill Grange  
 Robson Miss Mary, Portland Cottage  
 Russell Mrs. Frances, Quatre Bras  
 Scott Mrs. Marion, Quatre Bras  
 Scott Robert, gentleman, Hencotes  
 Shaftoe Miss Caroline Matilda, Hencotes  
 Shiells Mrs. Elizabeth, Broadway House  
 Singleton Rev. Michael, M.A. (Catholic)  
 Battle Hill  
 Stainthorpe Mrs. Elizabeth, Bankhead  
 Stephenson George, superintendent police  
 officer for Tindale Ward, Battle Hill  
 Surtees William, builder, Gilligate  
 Swan Mrs. Mary, Cockshaw  
 Swinburn William, bird & animal preserver,  
 Back-street  
 Temperley Mrs. Mary Ann, Temperley-  
 place  
 Thirlwell Sarah, Temperance House, Com-  
 mercial-place  
 Thomas Edward, superintendent of inland  
 revenue, Low Shield  
 Turnbull Mr. James, Orchard-place  
 Turner Jonathan, clerk, Hencotes  
 Turner William, clerk & organist, Hencotes  
 Waddilove Rev. W. J. D. Beacon Grange  
 Walker Wylaw, firebrick maker, Orchard  
 House  
 Walton Mr. George, Bellman's Close  
 Ward Rev. John (Independent), Low Leazes  
 Watts Mr. James, Causey Hill  
 Wear and Brown, timber merchants, Priest-  
 popple  
 Waters Mr. William, Quatre Bras  
 Wells Mrs. Elizabeth, Hallgate  
 White Mrs. Betty, Hencotes  
 White & Bell, lemonade and soda-water manu-  
 facturers, Battle Hill  
 Wilkinson Mrs. Hannah, Priestpopple

Wilkinson Joseph, postmaster, Fore-street  
 Williams James, tea dealer, Quatre Bras  
 Wills Miss Elizabeth, Hallgate  
 Wilthow Thomas, secretary to the gas company, and inspector of weights and measures for Tindale Ward, and assistant overseer, Cockshaw

Williams Henry French, supervisor of inland revenue, Low Shield  
 Wood Thomas, clothes dealer, Bull-bank  
 Wrangham Miss Mary, Market-place  
 Younger Thomas, excise officer, Bellman's Close

## CLASSIFICATION OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

### Academies and Schools

Armstrong Eliza, Hall Style Cottage  
 Campbell Dorothea, Quatre Bras  
 Douglas Janet, Hencotes  
 GRAMMAR, Hallgarth Rev. James Urwin, master  
 Moncrieff J.S. Orchard House  
 Spencer Mary and Rebecca, Quatre Bras  
 ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC), Battle-hill, Hugh Callan and Mary Smith, teachers  
 SUBSCRIPTION (BOYS), Skinner's-burn, Robert Dickinson, master  
 SUBSCRIPTION (GIRLS), Gilligate, Jane Cox, mistress  
 Thompson Jane & Elizabeth, Hudshaw

### Auctioneers and Appraisers

Blake Wm. Priestpopple  
 Stainthorpe William, and sheriff's officer, Back-row  
 Wilson William, Hallgate

### Bakers

Carr William, Market-street  
 Ferguson John, Market-pl  
 Lishman Thomas, Battle-hill  
 Wear Nathl. Battle-hill  
 Wood Thomas, Bull-bank

### Bankers

Head Charles, Meal-market, draw on Masterman & Co. London, and Joseph M. Head & Co. Carlisle  
 Lambton W. H. & Co. Fore-street, draw on Barclay, Bevan, Tritton and Co. London, J. D. Bell, agent  
 NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK, draw on Glynn & Co. London, Jasper Gibson, manager, Manor Office

### Basket Makers and Dealers

Scott John, Fore-street  
 Varley John, Bull-bank

### Booksellers and Stationers

Cooke William, Fore-street; ho. Hencotes  
 Pruddah Edward, Market-place; ho. Hencotes

### Boot and Shoemakers

Avery John, Gilligate  
 Addison Matthew, Battle-hill  
 Ellerington Jno. Tyne-green  
 Emerson John, Back-street  
 Forster Thos. Priestpopple  
 Gibson John, clog, Market pl  
 Jackson John, Meal Market  
 Jackson William, Back-street  
 Johnston Wm. Quatre Bras  
 Lyon David, Market-street  
 Lamb John, clog, Back-street  
 McConnal Peter, Back-street  
 Oliver John, clog, Gilligate  
 Oxley George, Back-street  
 Ridley John, Fore-street  
 Robinson George, Gilligate  
 Shotton Thomas, Fore-street  
 Spencer Alexander, Gilligate  
 Spoor Matthew, Battle hill  
 Toppin John, Fore-street

### Brewers and Malsters

Armstrong Jno. Priestpopple  
 Pearson Thos. Priestpopple

### Butchers

Benson Christphr. Back-row  
 Charlton John, Cattle Market  
 Coulson Matthew, Market-st  
 Dobson Alice, Market-place  
 Dodd James, Gilligate  
 Dodd Thomas, Hallgate  
 Hedley John, Back-street  
 Maughan John, Fore-street  
 Milburn Ralph, Back-street  
 Nicholson Edwd. Back-street  
 Nicholson Joshua, Cattle Mkt

Robson James, Cattle Market  
 Taylor Cuthbt. Market-place

### Cartwrights

Bell Nicholas, Priestpopple  
 Charlton John, Priestpopple  
 Kirsopp James, Low-gate

### Cheesemongers, Butter and Bacon Factors, and Provision Dealers

Brown Michael, flour, Priestpopple  
 Clemitson Thomas, Fore st  
 Temperley William Angus, Market-st; ho. Hencotes

### Chemists and Druggists

Armstrong Matth. Market-pl  
 Bell George, Market-place; ho. Hallgate  
 Charlton Margt. Market-pl  
 Gibson William Wilson, Fore-street  
 Pruddah William, Fore-st

### Chimney Sweepers

Hamilton George, Gilligate  
 Rind William, Battle-hill

### Confectioners

Baker Margaret, Battle-hill  
 Dixon Eleanor, Market-street  
 Watson Jane, Bull-bank  
 White Catherine, Back-street

### Coopers

James James and Sons, Bull-bank  
 Routledge Robt. Priestpopple

### Curriers and Leather Cutters

Gray John T. Back-street  
 Hope John, Back-street  
 Robinson John, Battle-hill  
 Robinson Thos. Priestpopple

### Drapers—Linen and Woollen

Bell Francis & Co. Market-st  
 Dinning Thos. Market-place  
 Dixon John, Battle-hill

Hill James, Fore-street  
 Hogarth Margaret, Fore-st  
 King James, Hallgate  
 Lyon Robert, Market-place  
 Lyon William, Market-place  
 McKane John, Market-place  
 Robb William, Hallgate  
 Robinson George & Francis,  
 Market-place  
 Robson John Renner, Fore-st  
 Smith John, linen, Back-st  
 Smith John & James, Fore-st  
 White Arthur, Fore-street ;  
 ho. Hencotes

#### Dressmakers and Milliners

Bright Anne, Cattle-market  
 Brown Elizb. Meal-market  
 Charlton Hannah, Fore-st  
 Cook Jane, Priestpople  
 Davison Frances, bonnet,  
 Back-street  
 Elliott Mary Ann, Fore-st  
 Lyon Jane, bonnet, Gilligate  
 Pruddah Elizabeth & Jane,  
 Priestpople  
 Rowell Isabella, Back-street  
 Wailes Anne, Battle-hill  
 Walton Sarah, Back-street  
 Wilson Mary, Back-street

#### Farmers

Marked \* are Yeomen

Bell Jane, Yarridge  
 \*Bell Robert, High Shield  
 Coulson John, Low Yarridge  
 Cowen Matthew, Black-hill  
 \*Hedley George, Sunnyside  
 Hutchinson Joseph & Forster,  
 Watch Currick  
 Lumbley Wm. Blossom-hill  
 Moffatt John, Fortrees  
 Scott John, Craneshaugh  
 \*Smith Matthew, and brick  
 and tile maker, Loughbrow  
 Wilkin Martin, West Causeway  
 \*Yellowley Wm. Breckon-hill

#### Fire and Life Offices

ANCHOR, Henry Dodd, Fore-st  
 ATLAS, Isaac Baty, Fore st  
 COUNTY, FIRE, & PROVIDENT,  
 LIFE, Joseph Crawford,  
 Priestpople  
 GENERAL, FIRE AND LIFE,  
 John T. Gray, Back-street  
 GLOBE, William Wilson Gib-  
 son, Fore-street

NORTH BRITISH, Thomas  
 Dunning, Market-place

PHENIX FIRE, AND PELICAN  
 LIFE, William Cooke,  
 agent, Fore-street

PROFESSIONAL, LIFE, George  
 Bell, Market-place

ROYAL FARMERS, FIRE AND  
 LIFE, Jno. Taylor, Battle-hl

SCOTLAND ASSOCIATION, LIFE,  
 Robt. Pattinson, Fore-st

UNION, John S. Moffatt,  
 Market-place

UNITED KINGDOM, LIFE,  
 Henry Dodd, Fore-street

YORKSHIRE, FIRE AND LIFE,  
 John Taylor, Battle-hill

#### Gardeners

Allen Henry, Holy Island  
 Garland James, Haugh-lane  
 Garland Margaret, Gilligate  
 Hedley Robert, Bull-bank  
 Hunter Thos. Market-place  
 Inness James, Quatre Bras  
 McHarg Hugh, Market-place  
 Murray Geo. Priestpople  
 Pearson John, Market-place  
 Porteous George, Tyne-green  
 Porteous James and John,  
 Gilligate

Porteous —, Tyne-green  
 Renwick James, Market-st  
 Robson Joseph, Bull-bank  
 Scott Jas. Hall Style Cottage  
 Shield Wm. Cattle-market  
 Watson Thomas, Battle-hill

#### Glass, China, & Earthenware Dealers

Armstrong Matth. Market-pl  
 Bell Geo. Market-place  
 Gibson Wm. Wilson, Fore-st  
 Lovett Edwd. Market-street  
 Wood Thomas, Bull-bank

#### Glove Manufacturers

Atkin John, Newcastle-road  
 Aydon John, Holy Island  
 Bell John, Gilligate  
 Charlton Edward, Hencotes  
 Ridley John & Sons, Gilligate  
 Ridley Joseph, Glover-place

#### Grocers and Dealers in Sundries

Allen Henry, Holy Island  
 Angus William, Market-pl  
 Barker Teasdale, Glover-pl

Barratt Mary and Elizabeth,  
 Priestpople

Baty Dorothy, Cattle-market  
 Baty Thomas, Market-st  
 Baty William, & pawnbroker,  
 Gilligate

Bell Nicholas, Priestpople

Boyd Hannah, Hencotes

Carr William, Market-street

Cats Mary, Market-place

Dodd James Milburn, Gilli-  
 gate

Dodd Matthew, Gilligate

Fenwick William, Priest-  
 pople

Gillies William, Back-street

Gray Margaret & Elizabeth,  
 Fore-street

Grey John, Fore-street

Guthrie Charles, Battle Hill

Hamilton Benjamin, Gilli-  
 gate

Hopper William, Gilligate

Hogarth M. A. and H. Fore-  
 street

Hunter Thomas, Market-pl

Jameson James & Son, Bull  
 Bank

Johnson Thos. Meal Market

Johnson Wm. Quatre Bras

Knight Barbara, Market-st

Lishman Thos. Battle Hill  
 and Gilligate

Makepeace John, Back-st

Mc Harg Hugh, Market-pl

Murray John, Bull Bank

Nesbitt Hannah, Priestpop-  
 ple

Newbegin Thos. Market-pl

Nichol Thomas, Gilligate

Parker Teasdale, Glover-pl

Pattinson George and Son,  
 Market-street

Pattison Edward, Skinner's-  
 burn

Pearson John and Joseph,  
 Fore-street

Potts Jane, Giles-place

Potts Elizabeth, Priestpop-  
 ple

Purvis Mary, Giles-place

Renwick James, Market-st

Scott Jane, Fore-street

Scott John, Fore-street

Smith Barbara, Back-st

Smith Wm. Cattle-market

Story Robert, Hencotes

Stokoe Elizabeth, Priest-  
pople  
Train Ann, Hallgate  
Turnbull Thomas, Fore-st  
Walton Henry, Market-st  
Walton Jane, Back-street  
Wear Elizabeth, Quatre Bras  
Wear Nathaniel, and baker,  
Battle Hill

**Hairdressers**  
Hodgson Michael, Fore-st  
Iron Thomas, Market-st  
Younger William, Fore-st

**Hatters**  
Marked \* are also Manufacturers  
Dixon Jane, Fore-street  
Lyon Robert, Market-place

\* Drumwoodie Wm. Fore-st  
ho. Cockshaw  
Mc Kane John, Market-pl  
Robinson John, Fore-street  
Robson Frederick, Fore-st  
\* Rogers Parker, Hencotes  
\* Rogers Thomas, Hencotes  
Woodman Mary Ann F. Cat-  
tle Market

**Inns, Hotels, and Public Houses**

*Beehive*, Isabella Totherick, Battle Hill  
*Black Bull*, Mary Cholcroft, and Posting  
House, Market-place  
*Black-a-Moor's Head*, George Short, Fore-  
street  
*Blue Bell*, John Hope, Fore-street  
*Board*, Ann Thompson, Market-place  
*Board*, John Gillhespy, Tyne Green  
*Board*, Richard Robson, Market-place  
*Board*, William Slort, Quatre Bras  
*Bush*, Martha Armstrong, Hallgate  
*Coach and Horses*, Thomas Riddell, Priest-  
pople  
*Crown*, Isabella Wilson, Market-place  
*Fox and Hounds*, John Bell, Davison's  
Buildings  
*George and Dragon*, Hannah Whyte, Back-  
street

*Golden Lion*, Esther Wilson, Back-row  
*Grapes*, Ann Fenwick, Back-street  
*Grey Bull*, Ann Charlton, Cattle Market  
*Masons' Arms*, Ann Carr, Market-street  
*New Grey Bull*, Ralph Conkleton, Priest-  
pople  
*Phoenix*, Joseph Reed, Back-row  
*Railway*, Mary Riddell, near the Railway  
Station  
*Robin Hood*, Mary Fleming, Old Church  
*Skinners' Arms*, William Moody, Gilligate  
*Sun*, Isabella Charlton, Fore-street  
*Turk's Head*, Mary Atkinson, Market-st  
*Tanners' Arms*, Richard Mews, Gilligate  
*White Hart*, John Hawxwell, and Posting  
House, Fore-street  
*White Horse*, Thomas Armstrong, Market-  
place

**Beerhouses**

Benson Christopher, Battle  
Hill  
Dodd James, Gilligate  
Holmes James, Old Church  
Robson John, Low Gate  
Shipleigh Sarah, Priestpople

**Ironmongers & Hardware-  
men**

Hedley Thompson, Market-  
place  
Irwin George, Back-street  
Moffatt John Stevenson,  
Market-place  
Taylor Michael, Market-pl  
Wilson William, Back-street

**Joiners & Cabinet Makers**

Marked \* are also Builders  
\* Hedley Thomas, Back-st  
\* Herdman Edward, Fore-st  
\* Moffatt William, Hallgate  
\* Nichol Thomas, Gilligate  
Pearson James, Long-yard  
Potts John, Battle Hill  
Snowball John, Hencotes  
Walker James, Gilligate  
Wilkinson Matthew, Back-st

**Linen and Woollen Manu-  
facturers**

Lyon William, Market-st  
Nicholson and Bell, Giles-  
place  
Ord Margaret, Glover-place

**Marine Store Dealers**

Burn James, Gilligate  
Cooke John, Gilligate  
Lovett Edward, Market-st  
Mc Guire Patrick, Market-st

**Masons and Builders**

Armstrong Jas. Burn Bray  
Barker Teasdale, Glover-pl  
Bulman Thomas, Hencotes  
Davison Francis, Hallgate  
Davison Thomas, Davison's  
Buildings  
Dodd Matthew, Gilligate  
Dodd Robert, Orchard-place  
Parker Teasdale, Glover-pl  
Surtees William, Gilligate

**Nursery and Seedsmen**

Robson John, Bull Bank  
Robson Ralph, Bull Bank

**Painters and Glaziers**

Carr William, Back-street  
Ellis William, Bull Bank  
Gibson James, Fore-street,  
Back-row  
Hall George, Bull Bank  
Swinburn John, Back-street

**Pipe (Tobacco) Makers**

Hamilton George, Bellman's  
Close  
Henderson Thos. Gilligate,  
and Back-row

**Plumbers and Gasfitters**

Temple Joseph, Bull Bank  
Walker Wylam, Orchard  
House  
Wilson William, Back-row

**Rope & Twine Manufacturers**

Burn Henry, Priestpople  
Paxton Andrew, Gilligate

**Saddlers & Harness Makers**

Gibson John, Market-place  
Hopper William, Fore-street  
Scott Adam, Cattle Market

**Smiths**

Dickinson Thos. Low-gate  
 Fewster Joseph, Back-row  
 Routledge Thomas, Priest-  
 popple  
 Temple William, Skinner's-  
 burn  
 Ward Matthew & Son, Skin-  
 ner's-burn

**Solicitors**

Baty Isaac, Fore-street; ho.  
 Priestpopple  
 Crawford Joseph, Market-st  
 Dodd Henry, Fore-st; ho.  
 the Riding  
 Gibson Jasper Richd. Manor  
 Office; ho. Battle Hill  
 Head Charles and Son, Meal-  
 market  
 Kirsopp William, Market-pl;  
 ho. the Leazes  
 Pattinson Robert, Fore-st;  
 ho. Market-street  
 Ruddock John, Battle Hill;  
 ho. Oakerland  
 Stokoe John, and clerk to the  
 guardians of the Hexham  
 union, superintendent re-  
 gistrar for Hexham district,

assistant clerk to the coun-  
 ty court of Hexham, clerk  
 to Hexham local board of  
 health, and commissioner  
 for taking the acknowledg-  
 ments of deeds by married  
 women, Priestpopple  
 Taylor John, Battle Hill

**Surgeons**

Jefferson Thos. Orchard-pl  
 Nicholson & Maughan, Bat-  
 tle Hill  
 Pearson William, Priestpop-  
 ple  
 Stainthorpe Thomas, Battle  
 Hill  
 Stokoe Robt. M.R.C.S. Mar-  
 ket-street  
 Stokoe William, Battle Hill

**Tailors**

Anderson John, Battle Hill  
 Armstrong Francis, Back-st  
 Baines William, Battle Hill  
 Hume Matthew, Back-st  
 Forster Thomas, Fore-st  
 Johnson William, Low-gate  
 Newcastle Nichls. Back-row  
 Ord Richard, Gilligate  
 Renwick Robert, Gilligate  
 Snowball Michael, Hallgate

Strafford John, Back-row  
 Watson Wm. Skinner's-burn  
 Willoughby John, Commer-  
 cial-place

**Tallow Chandlers**

Johnson Thos. Meal-market  
 Pattison George & Son, Mar-  
 ket-street  
 Turnbull Thomas, Fore-st

**Tanners**

Aydon John, Holy Island  
 Bell Henry, Gilligate  
 Dodd Edward, Gilligate  
 Ridley J. & Sons, Gilligate  
 Stobart Smith, Gilligate

**Tin & Ironplate Workers and Braziers**

Cooke John, Gilligate

**Turners in Wood**

Pletts John, Back-street  
 Scott John, dish only, Fore-  
 street

**Watch & Clock Makers**

Alexander William, Fore-st  
 Cooke John, Fore-street  
 Hamilton Robert, Market-pl;  
 ho. Glover-place  
 Harrison Francis, Fore-st  
 Ord Matthew, Fore-street

**Public Institutions, Societies, &c.**

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY,  
 depository, Back-street  
 DISPENSARY, Back street, James Kirsopp,  
 Esq. treasurer and secretary.—Surgeons,  
 Robert Stokoe, Thomas Jefferson, and  
 Nicholson and Maughan; William Prud-  
 dah, dispensing chemist  
 GAS WORKS, Gilligate, Thomas Wilthew,  
 secretary  
 HOUSE OF CORRECTION, Gilligate, Alexan-  
 der McKay, governor; Robert Stokoe,  
 surgeon  
 INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, *Coach & Horses*,  
 Edward Thomas, supervisor  
 MANOR OFFICE, Hallgate, Jasper Gibson,  
 bailiff  
 MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND COMMERCIAL  
 NEWS ROOM, C. B. Smith, librarian  
 MOOT HALL, Market-place  
 POLICE STATION, Back-row, James Angus,  
 superintendent  
 POST OFFICE, Fore-street, Joseph Wilkin-  
 son, postmaster

SAVINGS BANK, Priestpopple, open on the  
 first Saturday in every month, Joseph  
 Crawshaw, actuary  
 STAMP OFFICE, Fore-street, Jane Scott,  
 distributor  
 TEETOTAL SOCIETY, William Robb, presi-  
 dent; Henry Walton, secretary; W. A.  
 Temperley, treasurer  
 UNION WORKHOUSE, Peth-Head, William  
 England, master; Mary England, matron;  
 John Stokoe, clerk; Thomas Stainthorpe,  
 surgeon; Joseph Coates, schoolmaster;  
 Mary Ann Seymour, schoolmistress

**Conveyances**

NEWCASTLE & CARLISLE RAILWAY STATION,  
 about a quarter of a mile from the centre  
 of the town, Thomas Dixon, master.  
 Omnibuses await the arrival of the trains  
 COACH.—*To Bellingham*, the Mail leaves  
 the Coach & Horses every afternoon at  
 2.40, Sunday excepted

**Carriers to the following Places**

*Allendale*, Geo. Forster, from Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday  
*Allendale Town*, John Shield, from the New Grey Bull, Tuesday and Thursday  
*Bellingham*, George Hedley, from the Golden Lion, Monday  
*Birtley*, Thomas Stokoe, from the Bush, Friday  
*Blanchland*, Joseph and Thomas Oliver, from the George and Dragon, and Thos. Robson, from the Golden Lion, Tuesday  
*Colwell*, Thomas Taylor, from the Bush, on Tuesday  
*Gunnerton*, Edward Slater, from Battlehill, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday  
*Haydon Bridge*, Thomas Wilkinson, from the Coach and Horses, Tuesday

*Newcastle*, John Morpeth, from the New Grey Bull, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday; and Edward Watson, from the Phoenix, Friday  
*Reedsdale*, John Dodd, from the Phoenix, Tuesday  
*Stanhope*, William Snowdon, from the Sun, Tuesday  
*Wark*, John Dodd, from the Golden Lion, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and Gilbert Dodd, on Tuesday and Friday  
*West Allendale*, William Hodgson, from the Coach and Horses, Tuesday  
*Whittington*, J. Little, from the Bush, and Edward Watson, from the Phoenix, on Tuesday

HIGH QUARTER is a township, extending from six miles south by west of Hexham, to the confines of the county of Durham. It comprises an area of 8,773 acres, and its population in 1801, was 268; in 1811, 303; in 1821, 279; in 1831, 273; in 1841, 206; and in 1851, 243 souls. It is chiefly the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is lord of the manor. The land is principally held on freehold and copyhold tenures. This is a wild mountainous district, containing a number of scattered houses, the hamlet of Lillswood, and the lead mines at Harewood Shield. Rateable value, £1,374.

LILLSWOOD, a hamlet in this township, is situated six and a half miles south by west of Hexham.

Anderson James, vict. and farmer, *Sportsman*, Lillswood  
 Bell Robert, gentleman, Park  
 Bolam Mr. John, Hesley Well  
 Dinning John, shopkeeper, Lillswood  
 Dixon Mr. Edward, Arthley Mills

**Farmers**

Charlton James, Stobby Lee  
 Charlton William, yeoman  
 Davidson George, High Lillswood  
 Elliott Michael, Grouse House

Little Robert, Harewood Shield  
 Maughan Thomas, Cocker Shield  
 Pigg Thomas, Rowley Head & Garshield  
 Pigg Thomas, Turf House  
 Robson Matthew L. Merridge  
 Robson William, Stocksfold  
 Scott Thomas, Hesley Well  
 Thompson John, White Hall  
 Thompson Matthew, Park House  
 White Matthew, West Burn Hope  
 Winter John, White Hall

LOW QUARTER township is principally the property of John Atkinson, Esq., and W. B. Beaumont, Esq., the latter is lord of the manor. It extends from two to four and a half miles south of Hexham, and contains the hamlets of Dotland, Lee, Linnels, Ordley, and Steel. The area of the township is 3,608 acres, its rateable value £2,362, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 404; in 1811, 428; in 1821, 446; in 1831, 544; in 1841, 479; and in 1851, 488 souls. DOTLAND is a small village in this township, three miles south by west of Hexham, and is said to have been formerly a town.

Here are the remains of an ancient house, with Gothic buildings curiously carved. LEE is a hamlet with three farms in Low Quarter township, two and a half miles south of Hexham. LINNELS, another hamlet in this township, is situated two miles S.S.W. of Hexham. Here the Lancastrians encamped prior to the battle of Hexham Levels, and the cave in which the heroic Margaret of Anjou and her son were concealed by the robber, is still shown in the vicinity of the bridge. In this neighbourhood the banks of the Devil-water are thickly clothed with wood, and have a most romantic appearance. ORDLEY is a hamlet in the above-named township, three miles south of Hexham. STEEL is another hamlet, four miles south of Hexham.

Anderson William, builder, Middle Juniper	Wigham Wm, blacksmith and farrier, Lee
Atkinson John, Esq. Newbiggin	
Charlton John, cartwright, Juniper	<b>Farmers</b>
Gibson Robert, shoemaker, Dipton	Carr George, Dotland Park
Kirk John, gamekeeper, Newbiggin Hill	Dodd Michael, yeoman, Black Hall
Pearson George, blacksmith, Ordley	Forster John, Nicholas Hall
Simpson Thomas, miller, Black Hall	Lamb John, Lee Grange
Sisson Rev. William, Juniper	Oliver George, Dotland
Thirlwell Thomas, vict. Dipton-Mill	Sisterson William, Newbiggin Hill
Trotter John, corn miller, Linnel Mill	Stokoe William, Houghtly
Wilkinson Joseph, miller and farmer, Fine Chambers Mill	Thornburn Ann, Foggat

MIDDLE QUARTER is a township, extending from three to six miles south by west of Hexham. It is principally the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and W. B. Beaumont Esq. is the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. The township comprises an area of 5,700 acres, and its rateable value is £1,947 5s. Population in 1801, 345; in 1811, 339; in 1821, 352; in 1831, 311; in 1841, 251; and in 1851, 313 souls. It comprises the hamlets of Dalton, Mollersteads, Raw Green, and Whitley. This last possesses a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. Helen. It is a neat stone structure, occupying a pleasant situation on the west bank of the Devil-water, about four and a half miles south by west of Hexham. The living, which is a curacy under the church of Hexham, has been three times augmented under Queen Anne's bounty, and is now worth about £110 per annum. Patron, the Rev. Michael Sisson; incumbent, the Rev. William Sisson. The National School is a neat stone building, erected by subscription, in 1849, and has an endowment of £4 10s. per annum, bequeathed by the late Rev. Abraham Brown, in 1812, for which five poor children receive a gratuitous education. The same gentleman also left £4 10s. yearly to the poor of this chapelry.

DALTON is a hamlet in this township, four miles south by west of Hexham. MOLLERSTEADS, also a hamlet in the above township, is situated four miles south by west of Hexham. RAW GREEN, another hamlet in the same township, is six miles south by west of Hexham,

Bell Jane, vict. <i>Three Tuns</i> , Dalton	Graham Mary, vict. <i>Fox and Hounds</i> , Woodside
Bell Robert, corn miller, Whitley Mill	Milburn James, blacksmith, Dalton
Charlton John, cartwright, Dalton	Milburn John, boot and shoemaker, Dalton
Dodd George, butcher, Moss House	

Robinson John, cartwright and shopkeeper,  
Raw Green  
Stokoe John, blacksmith, Stables  
Stokoe William, blacksmith, Raw Green  
Teasdale John, miller, Dukefield

**Farmers**

Adamson Thomas, yeoman, Spital Shields  
Angus William, Raw Green  
Bell John, Aydon Shields

Bell John, Barker House  
Craig Wilson, Upper Ardley  
Dodd William, Hamburn Hall  
Errington John, Dalton  
Smith John, Low Eshells  
Smith Richard, High Eshells  
Stobbs Simon, and yeoman, The Holmes  
Todd Joseph, Raw Green  
Young William, Nether Ardley

WEST QUARTER township, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, extends from one to four miles west of Hexham, and contains, besides a number of scattered houses, the hamlets of Greenshaw-Plain, Nubbock, West Boat, and Summer Rods. It comprises an area of 5,117 acres, and its rateable value is £3,016 12s. The population in 1801, was 121; in 1811, 267; in 1821, 243; in 1831, 248; in 1841, 311; and in 1851, 262 souls. Bagraw School was erected by subscription, in 1830, at an expense of £130, and is endowed with £9 per annum, by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, for which nine poor children are educated at half the fees paid by the other pupils.

NUBBOCK, a hamlet in this township, is situated four miles south-west of Hexham. SUMMER RODS is another hamlet in the same township, two miles west by south of Hexham. WEST BOAT is also a hamlet in the above-named township, situated near the junction of the North and South Tyne, one mile and three-quarters north-west of Hexham. The South Tyne is here crossed by a fine suspension bridge of 310 feet span, which was erected in 1826, at a cost of £5,000.

Gibson George, vict. and spirit merchant,  
West Boat  
Forster Thomas, cartwright, Edruridge  
Kirsopp James, Esq. magistrate, The Spital  
Stokoe Margaret, blacksmith, West Boat  
Tweedle John, vict. Greenshaw Plain  
BAGRAW SCHOOL, Geo. Wm. Dixon, teacher

**Farmers**

Charlton William, East Nubbock  
Coulson Thomas  
Ellery Thomas, Highside  
Grey Thomas, Longhope and Bagraw  
Johnson Thomas & Anthony, West Nubbock  
Pearson John, Paise  
Pratt Joseph & Edward, Westwood Farm  
Todd William, Highwood

## ST. JOHN LEE PARISH.

ST. JOHN LEE is a parish, comprising the townships of Acomb (West), Anick, Anick Grange, Bingfield, Cocklaw, Fallowfield, Hallington, Portgate, Sandhoe, and Wall. It is bounded by the parishes of Thockrington, Chollerton, Simonburn, Warden, Hexham, Stamfordham, and Corbridge, and forms part of the liberty of Hexhamshire. It is about seven miles in length, by four in breadth, and comprises an area of 15,090 acres. Population in 1801, 1,802; in 1811, 1,910; in 1821, 1,952; in 1831, 1,962; in 1841, 1,947; and in 1851, 2,073 souls. The soil of this parish is very rich, and the surface both varied and beautiful. Coal and lead are found in large quantities, and the

district is well watered by the northern branch of the Tyne, and intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

ACOMB (WEST) is a township and large straggling village, the property of Thomas Butler, Esq., of Brunton, Simon Mewburn, Esq., of Acomb, Rowland Errington, Esq., of Sandhoe, and Thomas Dodd, Esq., of Riding. The township contains 2,745 acres of land, and its rateable value is £3,618. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 532; in 1811, 529; in 1821, 533; in 1831, 523; in 1841, 571; and in 1851, 635 souls. This manor was formerly the property of the priors of Hexham, and a favourite retreat of St. John of Beverley. On the dissolution of the priory it became Crown property, and we find it, in 1724, possessed by the Coatsworth family, from whom it passed in 1754, to James Jurin, Esq., who died in 1762. It was for many years the seat and property of John Hunter, but is now possessed by the gentlemen above-mentioned. ST. JOHN LEE CHURCH is situated on a bold and woody headland, on the north side of the Tyne, in this township, one mile north of Hexham. It is a small but ancient structure, dedicated to St. John, of Beverley, and though it has been many times repaired, still it has no pretensions to architectural elegance. The living, a perpetual curacy, with the curacies of St. Mary's and St. Oswald's, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Hexham, is valued in the Liber Regis at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £301. Patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Charles Lee, M.A. The parish register commences in 1664. THE VILLAGE of West Acomb is situated on the southern declivity of an eminence one mile and three quarters north of Hexham. Here is a school, which is supported by subscriptions, aided by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. Mr. William Green, teacher. In the neighbourhood of the village is a good cornmill, worked by Mr. Lewis Hetherington.

CHARITIES.—Ursula Mountney, in 1680, left a rent charge of £2 10s. per annum, to the poor of this parish; and Robert Andrews, in 1764, bequeathed a rent charge of £1 10s. yearly, to the poor not receiving relief, or such as should be in sickness in particular parts of the parish. M. Vernol, in 1771, left a rent charge amounting to £10 per annum, for St. John Lee Parish School.

POST OFFICE, ACOMB, Robert Robson, *postmaster*. Letters are received here and despatched to Hexham, at 5 p.m.

ACOMB COLLERY, Smith, Stobart, and Co. owners	Hemsley William, registrar of births and deaths, and relieving officer for Choller-ton district
Allsopp Edward, beerhouse	Leonard William, cartwright
Dodd Thomas, Esq., Riding	Mewburn Simon, Esq.
Errington George, blacksmith	Ridley Mr. Richard
Finlay Robert, vict. <i>Royal Arms Inn</i>	Stobart Smith, coalowner
Henderson George, agent	Temperley Elizabeth, beerhouse
Kilvington Wm. police constable	

Academies and Schools	Boot and Shoemakers	Corn Miller
Dale Mary	Dunn James	Hetherington Lewis, Acomb
Green Wm. Acomb School	Rutherford John	Mill
Rewcastle Elizabeth	Smith Edward	

Farmers			Shopkeepers		
Bell Robert, New Riff		Hutchinson Joseph, Acomb		Armstrong Dorothy	
Bulman Jacob, West Oak		High Barns		Little John	
Wood		Jewett Head		Hemsley Jane	
Carr Thomas		Ridley Richard		Hutchinson William	
Chatt Joseph, Salmon's Well		Todd William, Riding		Rutherford Thomas	
Cook Wm. and auctioneer,		Watson Jane, Broom Park		Stokoe Carrick	
Old Bridge End		Weddle John, Halfway House			
Green Richard, East Oak					
Wood		Joiners			
Heslop, Charles, Garden		Hedley John		Tailors	
House		Robson Robert, and cabinet		Fergusson Matthew	
		maker		Hutchinson John	

CARRIER.—John Little, to Newcastle on Saturdays, and Hexham on Tuesdays.

ANICK is a township and village, comprising 451 acres, the property of several owners, and its rateable value is £1,045. The population in 1801, was 161; in 1811, 169; in 1821, 166; in 1831, 163; in 1841, 146; and in 1851, 148 souls. At Hexham Bridge End, a hamlet in this township, there is an extensive brewery, for which Mr. Thomas Loraine is agent. THE VILLAGE of Anick is pleasantly situated one mile and a half E.N.E. of Hexham.

Ainsley John, gamekeeper		Loraine Thomas, agent, Hexham Bridge	
Bain Rev. J. F. curate		End Brewery	
Bell Wilson, blacksmith, Hexham Bridge		Farmers	
End		Armstrong John, Hexham Bridge End	
Dolman Mr. William		Crawford John and Thomas	
Elstob, Donkin, & Co., brewers, Hexham		Forster Joseph	
Bridge End		Green Richard	
Forster John, shoemaker		Pringle William	
Forster Thomas, stonemason		Robson John	
Wilson Matthew, beerhouse keeper			

ANICK GRANGE township is situated one mile and a half east by north of Hexham, and its area, including that of Fallowfield, and Hallington townships, amounts to 2,220 acres. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 30; in 1811, 35; in 1821, 43; in 1831, 26; in 1841, 40; and in 1851, 40 souls. The rateable value is £700. It is the property of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., and is occupied by Mr. William Brown.

BINGFIELD is a chapelry, township, and hamlet, the property of William H. Clarke, Esq., and others. The township comprises an area of 2,047 acres, and its rateable value is £1,814. Population in 1801, 91; in 1811, 109; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 98; in 1841, 111; and in 1851, 125 souls. There is a mineral spring in this township, in which it is said neither fish nor worms can exist. At Erring Bridge, in this township, there is a day school with an endowment of £10 per annum, for which ten poor children are instructed without payment. Thomas Stokoe, teacher. THE HAMLET of Bingfield is situated on an eminence six and a half miles N.N.E. of Hexham. Here is a Chapel of Ease under the parish church of St. John Lee, with which the living is united. It is dedicated to St. Mary.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Carr, shopkeeper; Thomas Hall, tile layer; Thomas Stokoe, schoolmaster, Erring Bridge End; and the farmers are

William Coulson, Grindstone Law; William Potts, Robert Robson, John Robson, Toddridge; Thomas Scott, and George Stevenson.

COCKLAW is a township and village in this parish, the property of Rowland Errington, Esq., of Sandhoe. The township contains 3,666 acres, and its rateable value is £3,246. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 183; in 1811, 197; in 1821, 199; in 1831, 188; in 1841, 172; and in 1851, 183 souls. THE VILLAGE of Cocklaw is five and a half miles north of Hexham, and contains considerable remains of Cocklaw Tower, the principal seat of the Erringtons, from 1372 to 1567. ERRINGTON is a hamlet in this township, five miles north by east of Hexham.

Marshall William, innkeeper, and agricultural implement maker, *Three Horse Shoes Inn*, Errington  
Saint John and Joseph Pearson, dyers, &c.  
Cocklaw Factory

Bates George, Groatington  
Charlton John, St. Oswald's Hill Head  
Ord Thomas, Bew Clay  
Ridley Matthew, Keepwick  
Rowell J.  
Wilkinson Ellen, Errington Hill Head  
Wilkinson Joseph, sen., East Cocklaw  
Wilkinson Joseph, jun., West Cocklaw

#### Farmers

Armstrong Alexander, Errington

FALLOWFIELD is a township and hamlet, consisting of one farm, in the occupation of Robert and Mark Benson, and the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., of Matfen. The rateable value is £820, and the population in 1801, was 94; in 1811, —; in 1821, 93; in 1831, 70; in 1841, 74; and in 1851, 50 souls. At a short distance south of the Roman Wall, in this township, is a long range of rocks, one of which, called *Written Cragg*, has inscribed upon it in deep and legible characters, "PETRA FLAVI CARANTINI"—the Crag of Flavius Carantinus. This inscription was first noticed in the *Archæologia Æliana*, but no historical inference can be drawn from it. THE HAMLET of Fallowfield, situated three and a half miles north by west of Hexham, consists of a small cluster of cottages inhabited by the workpeople employed in the coal and lead mines in this township. The principal inhabitants are Robert and Mark Benson, farmers.

HALLINGTON is a township and hamlet, the property of Rowland Errington, Esq., of Sandhoe, and J. Atkinson, Esq., of Newbiggin. The area of the township is returned with that of Anick Grange, and its rateable value is £1,208. Population in 1801, 128; in 1811, 144; in 1821, 129; in 1831, 120; in 1841, 105; and in 1851, 106. This was formerly a manor belonging to the priors of Hexham. Here is an eminence, called the *Mote Law*, having a square entrenchment upon it, where fires were kindled to alarm the country, in time of war or invasion.

Davison Ralph, butcher  
Dobson Edward, schoolmaster  
Hall Alexander, shopkeeper  
Leadbitter Thomas, shoemaker  
Marshall Bennett, boot and shoemaker, and shopkeeper  
Marshall Henry, beerhouse and shopkeeper  
Marshall John P. corn miller and farmer  
Potts Matthew, blacksmith

Robson William, tailor  
Stappard Christopher, shopkeeper

#### Farmers

Baty Mary, Hallington North Farm  
Dobson Joseph, Hallington South Farm  
Dobson Thomas, Hallington New Houses  
Lamb John, Cheviot  
Ward Tom, Hallington High Farm

CARRIER.—George Hardwick, to Newcastle, on Saturdays

PORTGATE township is situated three and a half miles north by west of Corbridge, and contains 690 acres of land, the rateable value of which is £585. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 29; in 1811, 29; in 1821, 33; in 1831, 29; in 1841, 18; and in 1851, 32 souls. Rowland Errington, Esq. is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. This township is said to derive its name from affording a passage through the great Roman Wall, near to where the Devil's Causeway branches from the Watling-street. The site of the wall and fosse has, at this place, been levelled and cultivated. Here is a coal mine, the shaft of which was sunk in 1849. It is worked by Mr. Thomas Hall, who is now (1854), sinking another shaft in this township. This mine produces coals of excellent quality. The principal resident is Charlton Todd, farmer, Portgate House.

SANDHOE is a township and pleasant village, the property of Rowland Errington, Esq., William Cuthbert, Esq., Mrs. Crawhall, and others. The township contains 1,648 acres, and its rateable value is £1,922. The population in 1801, was 198; in 1811, 199; in 1821, 180; in 1831, 240; in 1841, 273; and in 1851, 280 souls. THE VILLAGE of Sandhoe is two miles north-west of Corbridge. BEAUFRONT, a little to the south-west of the village, is the seat of William Cuthbert, Esq., J.P. It is a magnificent mansion, and when viewed either from Hexham or Corbridge, has a noble appearance, having long and elegant fronts surmounted by figures representing the various heathen deities. The lawn, plantations, and gardens are very extensive, and are said to have cost, in improvements alone, upwards of £20,000. This estate was anciently possessed by the Carnabies, from whom it passed to the Erringtons, coming ultimately to the present proprietor. SANDHOE HOUSE, the seat of Rowland Errington, Esq., J.P., and STAGSHAWE HOUSE, the residence of Mrs. Mary Crawhall, are also very elegant structures. STAGSHAWE BANK is partly in this township, and partly in that of Corbridge. On this extensive common fairs are held twice a year, the first for the sale of horses, horned cattle, &c., takes place on the Saturday preceding Whitsunday. The second, which is a pleasure fair, takes place on the 3rd and 4th of July. There are also two "Wiste" fairs held on the 5th of August and the 24th of October,—the first for the sale of lambs, and the last for the sale of ewes. At one extremity of Stagshawe Bank, at a place called the Fences, near Halton Castle, are the kennels of the Tindale Hounds, the property of the leading sporting gentlemen of the county. Major Bell is master, and William Nevard huntsman. WOODHEAD is a hamlet on the Beaufront estate, two miles north-east by east of Hexham.

Crawhall Mrs. Mary, Stagshawe House  
Cuthbert Wm. Esq., J.P., Beaufront House  
Errington Rowland, Esq. J.P., Sandhoe  
House  
Donkin Miss Mary  
Forster John, shoemaker  
Forster John P. shopkeeper  
Goodrick William, land agent  
Hindmarsh Robert, gardener

Snowball John, builder  
Wilson Robert, shoemaker

Farmers

Herdman Elizabeth, Stagshawe Bank  
Leadbitter William  
Rowell Robert, Black Hill  
Stephenson John, Beaufront Red House  
Tweddle Elijah, Hollin Hall

WALL is a township and pleasant village, the property of Thomas Butler, Esq., and the Messrs. Clayton of Chesters Hall. The township comprises an area of 1,623 acres, and its rateable value is £2,161. The population in 1801, was 356; in 1811, —; in 1821, 465; in 1831, 495; in 1841, 437; and in 1851, 474 souls. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is an excellent freestone quarry, the products of which are in great request for building and other purposes. It is worked by Mr. Thomas Hall. THE VILLAGE of Wall is situated on the Alnwick-road, about four miles north by west of Hexham. In its vicinity stands a Chapel of Ease, dedicated to St. Oswald, who, when about to attack the Britons, under their perfidious king, Ceadwalla, ordered a cross of wood to be formed, and fixed on the site now occupied by the sacred edifice, when, turning to his army, he exclaimed, "Soldiers, let us bend our knees, and beg of the true and living God to protect us from the insolence and ferocity of our enemies, for he knows that our cause is just, and that we fight for the salvation of our country." At his command they knelt down to pray, from prayer they rose to battle, and victory was the reward of their piety and valour. Ceadwalla was slain, and his invincible army was annihilated. In memory of this event the monks of Hexham raised a chapel upon the spot which the cross had occupied. Many relics of antiquity have been found, at different periods, in this neighbourhood.

POST OFFICE, WALL.—Thomas Scott, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from Gunnerton, at 8-30 a.m., and from Hexham at 3-30 p.m.; they are despatched to Hexham at 9-30 a.m., and to Gunnerton at 3-30 p.m.

Charlton Robert, nursery and seedsman	Laing Edward, tailor
Elliot M. tailor and draper	Lee Rev. Charles, M.A. vicar, Brunton House
Elliot Robert, schoolmaster	Proudlock John, joiner & cabinet maker
Fisher John, agent	Robson Thomas, jobber
Fisher Robert, land steward	Rowell Thomas, corn miller
Hall Thomas, coal owner & farmer, Wall Fell, or Castle House	Rutherford John, joiner and cartwright
Herdman Cuthbert, cartwright	Rutherford Joseph, stonequarry manager
Herdman Catharine, schoolmistress	Stobbart Thomas, tailor
Hill Edward, butcher	Urwin Richard, blacksmith
Hill John, coal owner	Wilkinson Edward, blacksmith
Kell Edward, Esq., Codlaw Hill	

<b>Boot and Shoemakers</b>	Jameson Robert, Wall Fell	<b>Shopkeepers</b>
Heslop George	Johnson John, Wall Fell	Ayson Mary
Sewell William	Johnson John, Wall West Farm	Errington Robert
Wilson Thomas	Shanks Ralph, and corn miller, Low Brunton	Herdman James
<b>Farmers</b>	Walker William, West Dunkirk	Hill Isabella
Armstrong James, Codlaw Hill	Wilson Henry, Dunkirk	Scott Michael
Burn Joseph, Green Field	Woodman John, Wall Town Farm	Tailford John
Davison John, Codlaw Dean		<b>Taverns</b>
Johnson Anthony & William, Plane Trees		<i>Bay Horse</i> , John Wilkinson
		<i>Smiths' Arms</i> , John Rowell

## TINDALE WARD.—NORTH WEST DIVISION.

## BELLINGHAM PARISH.

BELLINGHAM parish is composed chiefly of moors and sheepwalks, and was formerly a chapelry to the extensive parish of Simonburn, which was divided into six parishes by an act of the 51st of George III., cap. 194. It comprises the townships of Bellingham, East Charlton, West Charlton, Leemailing, Nook, and Tarretburn, whose united area is 20,211 acres. The population in 1801, was 1,079; in 1811, 1,232; in 1821, 1,396; in 1831, 1,460; in 1841, 1,730; and in 1851, 1,594 souls. In this parish there is an extensive moor, called Hareshaw Common, containing above 7,000 acres, and abounding with various kinds of game. The soil, both in the valleys and on the hill side, is very fertile, being a strong red gravel, producing abundance of corn and turnips. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are found in large quantities in this district. The common above-mentioned is now crossed by three new roads which were made in 1854. One of these roads leads from Bellingham to Woodburn, another from Bellingham to Troughend, and the third from Greenhaugh to High Green. The Hareshaw Ironworks, in this parish, were established in 1840, by Messrs. Campion, Batson, and Co., but in 1846, they became the property of the Union Banking Company of Newcastle, in whose possession they still remain, though they have not been working since 1848. These works contain three furnaces with which are connected an engine of 120 horse power, and a water wheel of seventy horse power, to furnish a blast for smelting the ironstone. There are also about seventy coke ovens for the preparation of coke for the furnaces. The ironstone bed from which this establishment is supplied is thirty feet thick, and contains twenty-two layers of "kidney stone," which produces about thirty-seven and a half per cent of iron. A railway connects these works with the collieries in the neighbourhood, and four engines are employed in drawing the coal and ironstone to the works. There is also a large reservoir covering an area of fifty acres, in which water is collected for the purpose of driving the water-wheel. It is expected that these works will shortly recommence, as a railway is about to be constructed, which will pass in their immediate vicinity. There are tile works carried on in this parish by Mr. George Dixon.

## THE TOWN OF BELLINGHAM.

BELLINGHAM is a township and small market town, in the parish of the same name; the Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 515 acres, and its rateable value is £1,309 13s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 337; in 1811, 346; in 1821, 404; in 1831, 464; in 1841, 672; and in 1851, 770 souls. Two parts of the manor of Bellingham belonged to the Archbishop of York, in the reign of

Henry V. Tradition informs us that the town anciently belonged to the barons, or lords, of Bellingham, who had a seat or castle here, on the eminence which still bears the name of Hallfield. The whole parish, together with the other estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, on the attainder of that nobleman, were given to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. A good stone bridge was constructed over the Hareshaw Burn at the east end of the town of Bellingham, in 1826, and a second one was erected by subscription over the North Tyne, in the vicinity of the town, in 1835. This latter bridge is of considerable magnitude, being composed of four fifty-feet segmental arches of graceful rise, and forms an interesting feature in the beautiful scenery on the banks of the north Tyne, and while it is an ornament to the county, is of the greatest advantage to the district, where, previous to its erection, great inconvenience was long experienced, and many lives lost from the want of such an accommodation.

THE TOWN of Bellingham is situated on the north bank of the North Tyne, about sixteen miles N.N.W. of Hexham, and thirty miles W.N.W. of Newcastle. Saturday is the market day.

THE CHURCH dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a very ancient stone structure, pleasantly situated on the banks of the north Tyne. It has lately undergone considerable repairs, and very great improvements have been made through the unwearied exertions of the present incumbent. A new porch and vestry have been built, the old gallery at the west end has been pulled down, and in the vacant space thus gained new seats have been constructed, at an expense of £70, which has been defrayed by private subscriptions. The living, a rectory not in charge, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, is in the patronage of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and incumbency of the Rev. G. Bellamy, M.A. The parish register commences in 1684. THE RECTORY, a neat stone edifice, was erected in 1828, by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. The tithes are commuted for £204.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was erected by subscription in 1803, at a cost of £400, and is a substantial stone edifice, possessing sufficient accommodation for 400 persons. Attached to the church is a neat Manse, the residence of the minister, the Rev. John Young.

REED'S CHARITY SCHOOL was founded in the year 1730, by Miss Isabella Reed, who left the sum of £200, with which the trustees of the charity were to purchase land, whose rent was to be devoted to the gratuitous education of fifty poor children, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Church of England catechism. Her brother subsequently gave the school-house and the master's residence, which were situated on the western side of the church, but in 1851, the old buildings were pulled down, and suitable buildings were erected at a cost of £305, which was obtained by private donations, and a grant from the Committee of Council on Education. The school is open to children of every denomination. The rector and churchwardens are the sole trustees, and by the division and enclosure of Hareshaw Common, will shortly acquire ten or fifteen acres of land, on which it is purposed to expend the original

endowment of £200, and so be enabled to extend the charity to the education of the fifty children, as prescribed by the will of the foundress. At present only ten children are taught free, although the average attendance is eighty-six scholars.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION was established in June 1846, and its library contains 554 volumes on the arts, sciences, and general literature. Mr. George Turnbull, secretary.

A fair for the hiring of servants, and for the sale of cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth is held here, on the Wednesday before Good Friday, and the Saturday after the 15th September, and statute fairs are held on the 12th May, and 12th November.

THE COUNTY COURT, for the recovery of debts under £50, is held here monthly. James Losh, Esq., judge; Henry Ingledew, Esq., clerk; Henry Allen, assistant clerk, and Robert Riddle, bailiff.

THE BELLINGHAM POOR LAW UNION comprehends thirty-seven parishes and townships, including an area of 235,861 statute acres, and a population, in 1851, of 6,553 souls. The parishes and townships are Bavington (Great), Bavington (Little), Bellingham, Birtley, Carry Coats, Catcherside, Charlton (East Quarter), Charlton (West Quarter), Chirdon, Coldwell, Corsenside, Crookdon, Fawns, Harle (Little), Harle (West), Hawick, Kirkharle, Kirkwhelpington, Leemaling, Nook, Otterburn Ward, Plawshets and Tynehead, Ramshope, Rochester Ward, Shitlington (High Quarter), Shitlington (Low Quarter), Smalesmouth, Sweethope, Tarretburn, Tarsset (West), Thockrington, Thorneyburn, Troughend Ward, Wark, Warksburn, Wellhaugh, and Whelpington (West).

THE BELLINGHAM UNION WORKHOUSE was erected in 1839, at an expense of £700. It is a substantial stone edifice, possessing accommodation for about sixty persons, though the number of inmates at present (1854) only amounts to twenty-four. James Aynsley, governor; Dorothy Aynsley, matron; John Elliott, surgeon; and R. B. Hall, clerk. James Aynsley and William Kell, relieving officers.

POST OFFICE, BELLINGHAM, Michael Shipley, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here from Hexham, at 5-30 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 7 a.m. Money Orders are granted here.

Armstrong William, road contractor, Snug- gy Gate	Ridley Thomas, road contractor, Snuggy Gate
Bellamy Rev. George, M.A. Rectory	Smith Edward, saddler, &c.
Curry Thomas, manager	Telford Robert, police constable for the Bellingham division
Murray William, watchmaker	Young Rev. John, Manse
REED'S CHARITY SCHOOL	
Renwick Francis, manager	

**Blacksmiths**

Burn Robert  
Hixon Joseph

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Anderson Thomas  
Humble Thomas  
Potts James

Shipley Michael  
Smith Christopher  
Turnbull James  
Turnbull John, and clog  
Turnbull William, and clog

**Butcher**

Pearson William John

**Coopers**

Johnson John  
Johnson John, jun

**Farmers**

Bell John, Bellingham De-  
mesne  
Breckons Robert

Pearson William John	English William	Smith Walter
Grocers and Dealers in Sundries	Hall Elizabeth	Stephenson John
	Lorne Sarah	Turnbull George
	Richardson A. and painter	Wilson John
Bell Robert	Robson Robert	Young Michael
<b>Hotels and Inns</b>		
<i>Black Bull</i> , Margaret Gibson		<i>Furnace</i> , Robert Breckons, and Posting House
<i>Fox and Hounds</i> , William Turnbull		<i>Rose and Crown</i> , Thomas Philipson
<b>Berghouses</b>		<b>Masons and Builders</b>
Ridley James	Bell John and James	Tailors and Drapers
Scott Simeon	Lawson William and James, Haining Ridge	
<b>Joiner and Cabinet Maker</b>		<b>Surgeon</b>
Turnbull George, & builder	Elliott John	Robson Robert
		Waugh John Rutherford
		Wilson John
		<b>Tile Manufacturers</b>
		Dixon George
		Francis Renwick, manager

CONVEYANCE.—Per Mail Coach to Hexham, every morning (Sunday excepted) at seven o'clock. It passes through Wark and Humshaugh, and returns in the afternoon. Thomas Riddle and Robert and Wedderburn Breckons, proprietors.

CARRIER to Newcastle: George Hedley, on Wednesdays.

CHARLTON (EAST QUARTER) is a township and small village, the property of Henry Charlton, Esq. The manorial rights of the common are claimed by the Duke of Northumberland, and the freeholders claim those of their own property. The township contains 635 acres, and its rateable value is £665 14s. 10d. Population in 1801, 139; in 1811, 137; in 1821, 143; in 1831, 151; in 1841, 173; and in 1851, 117 souls. THE VILLAGE of East Charlton is pleasantly situated on the north side of the North Tyne, two miles W.N.W. of Bellingham. Here is a Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Oswald. It is a neat stone structure, in the early English style, and was erected by subscription in 1839, W. H. Charlton, Esq., being the principal contributor, and the donor of the site upon which the church and presbytery stands. Rev. Edward Hothersall, priest. St. Oswald's Catholic school is situated near the church. It was erected by Frank Charlton, Esq., in 1839, and is principally supported by Mrs. Charlton, of Hesleyside. Elizabeth Wilson, teacher.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. Edward Hothersall (Catholic); Edward Campion, auctioneer and appraiser; CATHOLIC SCHOOL, near Bellingham, Elizabeth Wilson, teacher; Christopher Dodd, shopkeeper, Charlton; Mrs. Ann Hall, Reins; Thomas Martinson, joiner and builder, Charlton, near Bellingham; John Milburn, cartwright, Riding; and the farmers are Thomas Lamb, Shaw; Adam Little, Riding; Anthony Richardson, Reins; and Joseph Wright, and yeoman, Charlton.

CHARLTON (WEST QUARTER) is a township of scattered houses and farmsteads, situated at the confluence of the Tarsset Burn and the North Tyne, three miles W.N.W. of Bellingham. It comprises an area of 478 acres, its rateable value is £624 10s. 3d., and it contained in 1801, 123; in 1811, 155; in 1821, 187; in 1831, 188; in 1841, 176; and in 1851, 146 inhabitants. The principal proprietors are John and William Addison, Esqs.; and

the Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. Bearsmouth and Hareshaw Head Collieries, situated on Hareshaw Common, are carried on by Mr. Joseph Armstrong, whose family have been the proprietors for the last half century. The Mr. Armstrong just mentioned, is remarkable for his great ingenuity; in 1851, he constructed a fine toned fiddle from some coal obtained in his own colliery. There was formerly a very strong castle in this township, and from the magnitude of its ruins, which have long disappeared, it was said to have served as the abode of a giant, and it is still believed that a subterranean way passes from it under the bed of the river to the ancient fortress, called Dally Castle, which is distant about one mile to the south. TARSET HALL, the seat of Mr. John Forrest, is a neat stone building, situated near the site of Tarset Castle.

Armstrong Henry, coal manager, Park Cottage

Armstrong Joseph, coalowner, Bearsmouth and Hareshaw Head Collieries

Milburn Henry, schoolmaster, Craghead

Milburn Matthew, shopkeeper, Snow Hall

Nichol Thomas, blacksmith, Reedmires

Robson John, boot and shoemaker, High Newton

Weightman John, joiner, builder, and millwright, Lane Head

Ward Adam, beerhouse, Lane Head

#### Farmers

Craigie John, Wage Head

Dagg John, Knopping's Holme

Forrest John, Tarset Hall

Milburn Edward, & registrar of marriages, Binner Hill

Nichol William and Adam, Low Newton

Robson Jasper, Charlton Gate

LEEMAILING is a township, the property of W. H. Charlton, Esq., and Robert Charlton, Esq. The manorial rights are possessed by these gentlemen, and by Hunter Allgood, Esq. The township contains 4,245 acres, and its rateable value is £1,819. Population in 1801, 226; in 1811, 266; in 1821, 285; in 1831, 293; in 1841, 325; and in 1851, 271 souls. There are a colliery and tile works, situated at Brier Edge, which are carried on by W. H. Charlton, Esq. There is a small school at Stubby Lee, in this township, erected by subscription in 1804. HESLEYSIDE, the property and seat of W. H. Charlton, Esq., is a splendid edifice, with a neat domestic chapel attached, surrounded by beautiful pleasure grounds and gardens, which evince great taste both in design and execution. The prospect from the eminence on which the mansion stands, is beautifully diversified with sheep walks, heath-clad hills, rocks, and woods, having the town of Bellingham, and part of the North Tyne in the foreground. The clan of Charlton, so celebrated in ancient times, was very numerous and influential in this neighbourhood. Those of the name who resided at the Bower, an old fortress, not far from Hesleyside, were noted freebooters, and many wonderful stories of their address and prowess are still current. The chief of the family was always called Bowery, or rather Boorey, from his place of residence. William Charlton of Reedsmouth, a son of Mr. Charlton of the Bower, had all the fierceness and implacability of a borderer. On the 21st of February, 1709, he slew Mr. H. Widdrington, of Bellingham, in a wood called Reedswood Scroggs. William Laidley, of Emplehope, who was riding past at the time, hastened to the Dodd Heaps, where there was a horse race, and alarmed the people,

who captured the offender, and delivered him up to justice. He was, however, pardoned by Queen Anne, and in the "rising" of 1715, joined the Earl of Derwentwater, and behaved with great spirit and bravery at Preston. LEE HALL, the property of Robert Charlton, Esq., is a neat stone edifice, pleasantly situated on the north side of the North Tyne.

Charlton William Henry, Esq. Hesleyside  
Dixon George, land agent, Mantle Hill  
Dixon Thomas, Esq. Bellingham Eals

#### Blacksmiths

Parker Richard, and beerhouse, Fellend  
Richardson William, Woodhead

#### Farmers

Benson Christopher, Lee Hall

Coulson Edward, Brideford  
Dixon John, and yeoman, Dunterley  
Fenwick Elizabeth, Brieredge  
Maughan Forest, & corn miller, Lee Hall Mill  
Maughan Thomas, Sheeprigg  
Smith John, The Green  
Smith Roger, Ealingham  
Thompson John, Woodpark

Nook township, the property of W. H. Charlton, Esq., and Mr. Haggerston, extends along the north bank of the North Tyne, from the west side of the Reed, to within half a mile east of Bellingham. The Duke of Northumberland is possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. It contains 1,151 acres, its rateable value is £955 16s. 4d., and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 81; in 1811, 126; in 1821, 113; in 1831, 99; in 1841, 137; and in 1851, 88 souls.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Anthony Benson, Reed's Wood; John Garford, and road contractor, North Bridgeford; John Hedley, Rawfoot; Joseph Pearson, Hole; and Robert Riddle, Blakelaw.

TARRETBURN is a township, extending from three to six miles north-west of Bellingham, along the east side of the Tarretburn. The landowners are Henry Thompson, Thomas Thompson, and others. The Duke of Northumberland claims the manorial rights of the commons, and each landowner claims those of his own property. The township comprises an area of 4,828 acres, and its rateable value is £1,597 12s. 5d. The population in 1801, was 173; in 1811, 202; in 1821, 264; in 1831, 265; in 1841, 247; and in 1851, 202 souls. It contains the hamlets of Greenhaugh and Gatehouse, and a number of scattered houses, which are built in the deep and narrow glens formed by the lofty hills of this mountainous district. There is a lead mine in this township, opened in 1854, by the Messrs. Thompson, on the High Green estate. Coal is also found here. High Green Colliery is worked by Messrs. James and Thomas Temple. GREENHAUGH is a hamlet in this township, four miles N.N.W. of Bellingham.

Brown John, grocer, tailor and draper, Greenhaugh  
Dodd William, tailor and draper, Greenhaugh  
Dodd William, butcher, Greenhaugh  
Elliot John, vict. *Holly Bush*, & blacksmith Greenhaugh  
Newton Henry Horsley, gentleman, Burnbank  
Renwick William, shopkeeper, Greenhaugh

Temple James and Thomas, coalowners, High Green Colliery

#### Farmers

Charlton Matthew George, Gate Houses  
Charlton Michael, and yeoman, Greenhaugh  
Famelton John, Sneep  
Gilhespy John Gray, Gate Houses  
Henderson Alexander Brown, Burnbank

Henderson John and Adam, Sunnyside  
 Hindmarch Edward, Hethery Hall  
 Mole William, Greenhaugh  
 Potts John, Burdenside  
 Potts Thomas, Burnbank

Ridley John, Gate Houses  
 Robson Launcelot, Burnmouth  
 Thompson Thomas, and yeoman, High  
 Green

### BLACK CARTS AND RYEHILL EXTRA-PAROCHIAL.

BLACK CARTS AND RYEHILL are two extra-parochial places, in the north-western division of Tindale Ward. They contain 438 acres, and their rateable value is £376 13s. 6d. Their population is supposed to have been returned with Warden in 1801 and 1821; in 1811, they contained 26; in 1831, 15; in 1841, 17; and in 1851, 23 inhabitants. The farmers are Matthew Dixon, Ryehill; and Elizabeth Heslop, Black Carts.

### FALSTONE PARISH.

FALSTONE is a parish, comprising the townships of Plawshets and Wellhaugh. It extends eastward from the limits of Cumberland and Scotland, to the parishes of Thorneyburn and Greystead, a distance of eleven miles, and comprises an area of 57,700 acres. The population in 1801, was 437; in 1811, 429; in 1821, 501; in 1831, 521; in 1841, 560; and in 1851, 562 souls. This extensive parish is one of those into which the parish of Simonburn was divided by act of parliament in 1811. It is a moorish and mountainous district, on which great numbers of sheep are pastured; grouse, partridge, and black game are found in abundance. The North Tyne rises in this parish, and here receives a number of burns or rivulets, on whose banks the soil is in many places well cultivated. From the source of the North Tyne to Bellingham, there are numerous traces of the castramentations, or strongholds, of the ancient Britons. We may mention Bell's Hunkin, and Ryan's Hill, one mile above Keilder Castle; Hitchill Wood, and Camp Rigg, near Keilder; Lowey Knough, and Hobb's Knough, about a mile from the last named place; Harpney Rigg, and Baresdales, on the Lewis-burn, and Hawk's Knough. There is also one on Wellhaugh Moor, another in a wood near Eals, and a third on Knopping Holme Hill, opposite to Tarsset Castle. The name of Falstone is said to be a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon word *Faoston*, signifying a stronghold for the purpose of fastening or securing cattle, &c.

PLAWSHETS, a township containing the village of Falstone, is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Sir M. W. Ridley, John Ridley, Esq., and others. It contains 28,225 acres, and its rateable value is £2,982 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 209; in 1811, 214; in 1821, 234; in 1831, 249; in 1841, 222; and in 1851, 229 souls. There is a colliery in this township, which is carried on by the Duke of Northumberland.

FALSTONE is a village in this township, situated nine miles west by north of Bellingham. THE PARISH CHURCH is a handsome stone structure with a square tower, rebuilt by subscription in 1823, at a cost, inclusive of the

Rectory, of about £2,000. The living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, is of the certified value of £10, gross income £219. The tithes are commuted for £228. Patrons, the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Rector, the Rev. Thomas Foster, M.A. The parish register commences in 1742. Here is also a PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, rebuilt by subscription in 1807, at an expense of £425. It is a substantial stone edifice, and occupies a pleasant situation. The Rev. Donald M'Naughton Stewart, minister. TYNEHEAD CHAPEL, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, Falstone, is a stone structure, rebuilt by the Duke of Northumberland. Divine service is performed here once a month by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Falstone. There is a school in the village, endowed with £5 per annum, by Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. A stone bridge was erected in 1843, at a cost of £2,222. It crosses the North Tyne by three arches, each of forty feet span, and connects the villages of Falstone and Stannersburn.

KEILDER CASTLE, a sporting seat of the Duke of Northumberland, occupies a romantic situation seven miles north-west by west of Falstone, at the junction of the Keilder Burn and the North Tyne. It is quadrangular in form, with a castellated front, and commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The banks of the Keilder and the adjacent country were anciently clothed with thick woods, some vestiges of which still remain. About sixty years ago, an oak tree, containing 167 cubic feet of wood, was washed up near Tyne Head, and a few years afterwards the heath on a hill near Yarrow, was set fire to by the shepherds, when, after the peat moss was consumed, the remains of an ancient pine forest were discovered. This circumstance caused the place to obtain the name of Fir-tree Moss, which it retains to this day, and the country people still go to it to collect wood, &c. At the western extremity of this parish, is an extensive track of country on the borders, formerly known by the designation of "the debateable land," but in 1552, it was divided by agreement between the proper officers of England and Scotland. KENNEL PARK is a circular tract of ground, three miles in diameter, situated about three miles west by north of Falstone.

POST OFFICE, FALSTONE.—John Hunter, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Bellingham, at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 12 noon.

FALSTONE SCHOOL, James Clark, teacher	Robson Anthony, farmer, Hawkhope
Foster Rev. Thomas, M.A. Falstone Rectory	Robson Thomas & John, farmers, East
Hunter John, vict. <i>Black Cock</i> , Falstone	Keilder
Lucas Richard, gamekeeper, Keilder Castle	Stuart Rev. Donald M'Naughton, Fal-
Ridley John & Thomas, yeomen, Falstone	stone Manse

WELLHAUGH township lies principally on the south side of the North Tyne, and contains the hamlets of Rigg End, Stannersburn, and Yarrow, with a number of scattered farm houses and cottages. It is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., John Ridley, Esq., and others. It comprises an area of 29,475 acres, and its rateable value is £2,857 11s. 1d. Population in 1801, 228; in 1811, 215; in 1821, 267; in 1831, 272; in 1841, 338; and in 1851, 333 souls. Here is a school, which was erected by the Duke of Northumberland, in 1849.

It is a neat, substantial, stone building, and is well attended. Two roads have been formed in this township, one by the Duke of Northumberland, from Bewshaugh to the Scottish border, a distance of about six miles, the other by Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., from Smalesmouth to the border, a distance of thirteen miles.

MOUNCES, where Sir J. E. Swinburne has a sporting seat, stands on the south side of the north Tyne, in this township, three miles west of Falstone. RIGG END is a hamlet in this township, one mile south-east of Falstone. STANNERSBURN is another hamlet, half a mile south of the same place. YARROW is also a hamlet one mile west of Falstone.

Brown Michael, wood agent, Mounces  
Knowe  
Corbett Robson, blacksmith, Stannersburn  
Crozier John, boot & shoemaker, Stanners-  
burn  
Dagg Isaac, shopkeeper, Yarrow Moor  
Elliott John, cartwright, Riggend  
Hindmarsh Thomas, farm manager, Lewie  
KELDER SCHOOL, Wm. Reid, teacher  
Newton Robert, shopkeeper, Stannersburn  
Wait Thomas, shopkeeper, Stannersburn

#### Farmers

Forster William Henry, yeoman, Riggend  
Hall William, and vict. *Fox & Lamb*, Stan-  
nersburn  
Hedley James, Bewshaugh  
Murray William, Smale  
Oliver William, Otterstonelee  
Robson William Adam, Emmethaugh  
Sisterson Robert and Thomas, yeomen,  
Yarrow

CARRIER to Newcastle and Bewick in Scotland, Isaac Dagg, on Wednesdays.

### GREYSTED PARISH.

GREYSTED parish comprises the townships of Chirdon and Smalesmouth, which were separated from the ancient parish of Simonburn by act of parliament, in 1811, and consists principally of moors and mountains, which abound with various kinds of game. It extends between Chirdon-burn and Smales-burn, and from the south side of the North Tyne to the borders of Cumberland. The parish is about eight miles in length by four and a half in breadth, and comprises an area of 17,745 acres. The population in 1801, was 199; in 1811, 230; in 1821, 246; in 1831, 250; in 1841, 219; and in 1851, 251 souls.

CHIRDON, a township extending along the east side of the Chirdon-burn, is the property of W. H. Charlton, Esq. and Hunter Allgood, Esq. It contains 4,770 acres, and its rateable value is £998. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 68; in 1811, 76; in 1821, 83; in 1831, 77; in 1841, 60; and in 1851, 84 souls.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Bartholomew Charlton, Chirdon; John, William, and James Dodd, Padow-Burn and Kirnsyke; Walter and Matthew Dodd, Hope House and Clint-Burn; Walter Murray, White Hill; George Ridley, Snab'd Hough; and Matthew Robson, Whitchester.

SMALES MOUTH is a township, the property of W. H. Charlton, Esq., Captain Haggerstone, and others, each of whom claims the manorial rights of his own estate. It embraces an area of 13,275 acres, and its rateable value is £1,712. Population in 1801, 131; in 1811, 154; in 1821, 163; in 1831, 173; in 1841, 159; and in 1851, 167 souls. This township comprises more than

two-thirds of the entire parish, and contains the hamlets of Greystead and Hott, with a number of scattered houses. THE PARISH CHURCH is at Greystead, a small hamlet in this township, situated on the south side of the North Tyne, five miles west by north of Bellingham. It is a neat stone edifice in the Gothic style, and was erected by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, shortly after Greystead was raised to the dignity of a parish. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and deanery of Bellingham, gross income £133. The patronage is vested in the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Incumbent, the Rev. James E. Surridge, M.A. The tithes are commuted for £150. Here is a Presbyterian School erected in 1851, and open to children of all denominations.

HOTT is a hamlet in this township, about a quarter of a mile east of Greystead.

Baty Walter, cooper, Craig  
 Dodd William, joiner & builder, Barn Know  
 PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL, Ralph M'Adie,  
 teacher, Hott  
 Robson John, shoemaker, Eals Cottage  
 Robson Robert, vict. *Moor Cock*  
 Waitt James, blacksmith, Eals Cottage  
 Weatherson Charles, blacksmith, Hott

#### Farmers

Charlton William, yeoman, Hott

Douglas Robert, yeoman, Thorneyburn  
 Eals  
 Elliott Nenan, Bent House  
 Gillespie Adam, and corn miller, Dally  
 Castle Mill  
 Hall Henry, Smalesmouth  
 Nicholson Thomas, yeoman, Birks  
 Ridley William, yeoman, Stokoe  
 Scott John, Bower  
 Telfer Adam, High Eals  
 Telfer Walter, Middle Eals

### SIMONBURN PARISH.

SIMONBURN parish comprises the chapelry of Humshaugh, and the townships of Haughton and Simonburn. It was formerly remarkable as being the largest parish in the diocese of Durham, extending from the Roman Wall to Liddesdale, in Scotland, a distance of thirty-three miles, and embracing the present parishes of Simonburn, Bellingham, Falstone, Greystead, Thorneyburn, and Wark, which, in conformity with an act of parliament, passed in 1811, were erected into distinct rectories, in 1814, upon the death of Dr. Scott, the last incumbent of the ancient parish. Several parts of this extensive district have been drained, enclosed, and brought under cultivation, yet, the greater portion is still used as sheep-walks, &c. The country here presents a very varied aspect, and some parts are highly beautiful and romantic. It abounds in coal and ironstone, and iron appears to have been extensively wrought here in ancient times. The present parish contains 13,372 acres; the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 900; in 1811, 956; in 1821, 1,030; in 1831, 1,135; in 1841, 1,029; and in 1851, 1,080 souls. The manorial rights are vested in the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, who are also the patrons of the different livings which have been formed out of the old parish. None but navy chaplains of ten years' service are eligible as rectors of the new parishes, and they are not allowed to hold any other preferment, though they are authorised to receive half pay, and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital are empowered to redeem the land-tax chargeable on the rectories.

HAUGHTON is a township and village, the property of William Smith, Esq. and George Smith, Esq. The area of the township is 1,128 acres, and its rateable value £2,007 5s. The population in 1801, was 78; in 1811, 152; in 1821, 127; in 1831, 154; in 1841, 118; and in 1851, 139 souls. THE VILLAGE of Haughton is situated three miles east by south of Simonburn. HAUGHTON CASTLE, the seat and property of William Smith, Esq., is an ancient and massive structure, surmounted by square turrets, and appears to have been, at one time, a very extensive edifice. At a short distance from the castle are the ruins of a chapel, and there appears to have been several other buildings in this neighbourhood. Haughton Castle was formerly possessed by the ancient family of Swinburne, and afterwards by the Widdringtons, from whom it was purchased by an ancestor of the present proprietor. WESTOR HALL, the property and residence of George Smith, Esq., is a handsome stone edifice, erected in 1732. Here are paper mills, which are worked by Messrs. G. Craig & Co.

	<b>Farmers</b>
Craig Graham & Co. paper manufacturers, Haughton Paper Mills	Chatto John, Coldwell
Smith George, Esq., Westor Hall	Kirksopp Thomas, Keeper Shield
Smith William, Esq., Haughton Castle	Robson Edward, West Stomfold
	Younger William, Haughton Mains
	Wilkinson Henry, Haughton Pastures

HUMSHAUGH is a chapelry, township, and village in the above parish, containing 1,778 acres, the property of Nathaniel Clayton, Esq., William Smith, Esq., George Smith, Esq., Christopher Colbeck, Esq., and others. The rateable value of the township is £2,275; it contained in 1801, 267; in 1811, 306; in 1821, 334; in 1831, 381; in 1841, 411; and in 1851, 446 souls. The land here is principally freehold, and each proprietor claims the manorial rights of his own property. THE VILLAGE of Humshaugh is pleasantly situated on a rising ground near Chollerford Bridge, five and a quarter miles north by west of Hexham. THE CHAPEL is a neat Gothic structure, erected in 1818, at a cost of £4,000. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; gross income £127. The register of the chapelry commences in 1819. HUMSHAUGH SCHOOL was established by Miss Clayton, in 1833, and a Library was formed by subscription in 1849.

CHOLLERFORD is a hamlet in this township, situated on the west side of the North Tyne, five miles west by north of Hexham. The river is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five arches, which was erected in 1775.

POST OFFICE, HUMSHAUGH, Mary Harrison, *postmistress*. Letters arrive, from Hexham, at 4 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 9 a.m.

Allgood Misses Sarah and Margaret Hannah, Lincoln Hill	Coulson John and Thomas, land surveyors, Humshaugh Fell
Baggs Miss Frances	Craig Graham, paper manufacturer (Graham & Co.), Hatheridge House
Callender S. M. surgeon	Craig Mr. John, Hatheridge House
Carr George, Esq. Humshaugh House	Douglas H. butcher
Clayton Nathaniel, Esq., Chesters	

Elliott Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Evans Mrs. Marian, Simonburn Cottage  
 Fairless Robert, shopkeeper  
 Golightly Jane, shopkeeper  
 Herdman J., joiner  
 Moore John, shopkeeper  
 Nevin Hannah, vict. *Crown Inn*  
 Potts Wm. innkeeper and posting-house,  
 Chollerford  
 Saint William, parish clerk  
 Shield William Robson, surgeon

Thompson H. blacksmith  
 Varley Thomas, schoolmaster  
 Young Rev. W. B. curate

**Farmers**

Charlton William, and miller  
 Douglas and Richley  
 Reed Edward  
 Reed Christopher  
 Robson John, Waterside  
 Tweddle Isaac

SIMONBURN is a township and village, in the parish of the same name, the property of H. Allgood, Esq., John Ridley, Esq., Thomas Ridley, Esq., Henry Thompson, Esq., Michael Thompson, Esq., George Ridley, Esq., and others. The township contains 9,410 acres, and its rateable value is £3,646. Population in 1801, 555; in 1811, 498; in 1821, 569; in 1831, 600; in 1841, 500; and in 1851, 495 souls.

THE VILLAGE of Simonburn is pleasantly situated nine miles N.N.W. of Hexham. THE PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to Saint Simon, is an ancient structure, and having undergone a thorough renovation, in 1821, is now in a tolerably perfect condition. It contains several beautiful monuments, and the parish register commences in 1681. The living, a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, is rated at £34 6s. 6d.; gross income £596; net income £426. The great tithes were commuted in 1804. Patrons, the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. Rector, the Rev. Meyrick Beebee, M.A. Wallis tells us that in digging a grave near one of the windows in this church, in 1762, a very remarkable skull was found. On the back part of it, there was the figure of a large scallop shell, and at one of the auditories, the figure of a torcular shell, like a screw. It is much to be regretted that Wallis should have treated this curiosity so slightly. "He does not even say," observes Hutchinson, "whether these impressions were sculptured, or adhesions of petrified matter. In either case, it would have gratified the virtuoso to have had a perfect description. We read of that degree of wantonness and inhumanity, that the skulls of enemies at public festivals, were used for drinking cups. Was this ornamented with sculpture, it would lead to an apprehension that it was once employed in such unhallowed rites. If these were petrifications, it would be still more wonderful."

SIMONBURN CASTLE is situated on an eminence, shaded by tall fir and beech trees, at a short distance west of the village, and was, in ancient times, the property of the Herons of Chipchase, but came subsequently by purchase into the possession of the Allgood family. NUNWICK HALL is a fine structure of white freestone, situated on a spacious lawn, half a mile E.N.E. of Simonburn.

HALL BARNs is a hamlet in this township, half a mile south of Simonburn. PARK END is another hamlet situated one mile north of the same place. It is the property of John Ridley, Esq., who resides here in an elegant mansion, which commands an extensive view of the North Tyne, Chipchase Castle, and the surrounding country.

AT TECKET, near Simonburn, is a cascade overhung by precipices, which appear ready to fall into the rushing stream beneath. Previous to reaching the fall, the water runs on a natural stone pavement for a considerable distance, and in its vicinity there is a grotto or cave, with a stone seat, and at one corner a cavity, which has been by many compared to a cupboard. Having passed the fall, the water disappears under a large rock, and after pursuing a subterraneous course for about a mile and a half, rises in a field near Nunwick Mill, and afterwards falls into the Tyne.

CHARITIES.—Giles Heron, in 1679, bequeathed all his property, which produced £800, to nine trustees for the benefit of this parish. He directed £200 to be appropriated to the school at Wark, and the residue to be applied to the poor of Simonburn parish, and the apprenticing of poor children, those of the name of Heron to have the preference. The trustees purchased the Tecket Farm, which, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report produced £180 per annum, of which £45 are applied to the school, and the remainder is distributed in accordance with the intentions of the donor. Wark having formerly been part of the parish of Simonburn, the children and poor of that parish are admitted to the benefit of the charity.

BIOGRAPHY.—The Rev. John Wallis was a native of this county, and having spent a few years in the south of England, became curate of this parish, where he began to cultivate the study of botany, and afterwards wrote a History of Northumberland, which was published in two quarto volumes, in 1769. The first volume contains an account of the plants, minerals, fossils, &c., indigenous to the county, and is considered the most valuable. Some time after having a dispute with his rector, he removed to Haughton, near Darlington, and afterwards to Billingham, near Sockton, where he continued till increasing infirmities obliged him to resign at Midsummer, in 1793. He then removed to the neighbouring village of Norton, where he died in the following August, in the 79th year of his age.

GEORGE PICKERING, a poet of local celebrity, was born here in 1758, and received the rudiments of education at his native place under Mr. Joseph Atkinson, a respectable and successful teacher. He was afterwards a pupil of the Rev. Joseph Harrison, under whose tuition he made rapid progress. In 1776, he became a clerk in Mr. Davidson's office, at Newcastle, and was soon entrusted with the management of the Stamp Office for that district. While engaged in this situation, he, in conjunction with two fellow-clerks, Thomas Bedingfield and James Ellis, published a volume of poems, some of which are remarkable for their tenderness of feeling. But Pickering could trifle with the idlest at times, and the hoax played upon the Newcastle Courant, in the publication of a Lapland song, was the joint work of him and his colleague Bedingfield. The following is the account given of this affair:—  
“ Sir George H. Liddell and some other gentlemen, having made a voyage to Lapland, in the summer of 1786, and brought with them two female natives of that country, these wits invented a combination of syllables, which had the appearance of poetry, and announced it as a song sung by these natives of Lapland. This, together with a pretended translation, appeared in the above

paper, September 2nd, 1786, and the criticism, with a new translation, on the 21st of October following. Nay, so successful was the trick, that the song was set to music, and the first translation published in a quarto edition of the voyage, and was even copied into some of the London magazines. A happier literary hoax was perhaps never perpetrated." From this time we know little or nothing of Pickering's life, towards the latter part of which he was in very reduced circumstances. He died in July 1826, and was buried at Lamesley, in the county of Durham.

Beebee Rev. Meyrick  
 Boyd Mary, shopkeeper  
 Davison James, land agent  
 Dodd John, miller  
 Forster Thomas, agent  
 Kirsopp Robert, tailor  
 Maughan John, innkeeper  
 Moor John, butcher  
 Moor Mary, innkeeper  
 Minto John, shopkeeper  
 Oliver Thomas, tailor  
 Ridley John, Esq. Park End  
     Farmers  
     Marked \* are yeomen.  
 Bell Mary, Allgood Farm  
 Dodd George, Parkside

\* Graham Robert  
 Moore George, Upper Town  
 Nicholson H. Stoopridge  
 Nixon John, and cattle dealer  
 Pattinson John  
 \* Reed Thomas  
 Ridley John  
 \* Ridley Thomas  
 Short John  
 Smith Henry  
 Tate John, Kirkshield  
 \* Taylor Thomas, Cuthbert, and John  
 \* Taylor William, Sharpley  
 Thompson Joseph  
 Thompson Michael, Fairshaw  
 Thompson William

### THORNEYBURN PARISH.

THORNEYBURN parish is bounded on the east by Bellingham, on the west by Falstone, and extends from the North Tyne along the west side of the Tarsset Burn, to the borders of Redesdale. It comprises the townships of West Tarsset and Thorneyburn, whose united area is 20,133 acres, and its population in 1801, was 322; in 1811, 363; in 1821, 358; in 1831, 334; in 1841, 359; and in 1851, 340 souls. This was formerly included in the extensive parish of Simonburn, from which it was severed by the Act of 51, George III., c. 194. The greater part of this district is wild and mountainous, yet it affords good pasturage for sheep and cattle.

TARSET (WEST) is a township containing twenty-six scattered houses, which are situated between two branches of the Tarsset Burn, and are sheltered by the lofty hills of Comb Fell, Great Dodd, and Heslop Crag. It contains 17,408 acres, and the rateable value is £2,214 3s. 3d. The tithes were commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £113 10s. 7d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 159; in 1811, 207; in 1821, 169; in 1831, 149; in 1841, 173; and in 1851, 173 souls.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Simon Dodd, Blackmiddings; William Famelton, Gleedlee; John Potts, Redheugh; James Scott, Shipley Shields; and Simon Telfer, Newbiggin.

THORNEYBURN is a township giving name to the parish in which it is situated, and comprising an area of 2,725 acres. Its rateable value is £1,131, and its population in 1801, was 163; in 1811, 156; in 1821, 189;

in 1831, 185; in 1841, 186; and in 1851, 167 souls. It contains thirty-six scattered houses, and is situated five miles W.N.W. of Bellingham. THE PARISH CHURCH is a neat stone edifice, in the Gothic style, erected in 1818, at a cost of £4,000, by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the patrons of the living, which is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, and incumbency of the Rev. George Richards, M.A., for whom the Rev. Thomas Surridge, LL.D., officiates. The benefice is rated at £4 5s., gross income £120. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £50 17s. 11½d. The parish register commences in 1819. The church stands in the field formerly called Draper Croft, and in its vicinity an elegant rectory has been erected. The North Tyne is crossed here by a neat "Iron Foot Bridge," which was erected by subscription in 1854, at an expense of £170, and connects the parishes of Greystead and Thorneyburn.

DONKLEY WOOD is a hamlet in this township, on the north side of the North Tyne, five miles west by north of Bellingham.

Gibson Joseph, surgeon, Hill House  
 Newton Frederick and Forster, travelling  
 drapers, Mount Pleasant  
 Turnbull James, shopkeeper  
 Turnbull John, clogger, Mount Pleasant

#### Farmers

Dodd Edward, High Stokoe  
 Elliott James, Rushend  
 Elliott William, Old Hall

Hall Robert, Bewick, Thorneyburn  
 Hedley Ephraim, Boat-hill  
 Hedley Robert, Craig House  
 Parker Robert, Camp Cottage  
 Robson Thomas, yeoman, Low Thorneyburn  
 Telfer Adam, Donkley Wood  
 Telfer Thomas, Donkley Wood  
 Temple Thomas, Gray's Gate  
 Wilkinson George, Low Stokoe

CARRIER.—To Bewick, in Scotland, James Turnbull, on Tuesdays.

## WARDEN PARISH.

WARDEN is a parish, with no dependant townships, but it formerly included the present parochial chapelries of Haydon Bridge and Newbrough, with their respective townships. It comprises an area of 3,122 acres, and its rateable value is £4,455 10s. The population in 1801, was 349; in 1811, 396; in 1821, 498; in 1831, 540; in 1841, 532; and in 1851, 646 souls. The soil in this neighbourhood is generally fertile, and the scenery diversified and beautiful. Coal and limestone are found here in considerable quantities, and at Fourstones there are collieries and limekilns, which are extensively worked by Mr. William Benson, of Allerwash House. At West Boat there is an elegant suspension bridge, which was erected in 1826, at a cost of £5,000. The principal landowners in this parish are Nathaniel Clayton, Esq., John Errington, Esq., and the Duke of Northumberland, each of whom claims the manorial rights of his own property. Warden was formerly the lordship of Anthony, Lord Lucy, of Cockermouth, for which, in the reign of Edward II., he obtained a grant of the liberty of free warren, with other manors in this county. He died in 1344, leaving the manor to Thomas, Lord Lucy, in whose family it continued for many generations.

THE VILLAGE of Warden occupies a delightful situation, near the junction

of the North and South Tyne, two miles N.N.W. of Hexham, and is remarkable as being a favourite retreat of St. John, of Beverley, twelve centuries ago. From the neighbourhood of the church a variety of beautiful and picturesque views of the vale of the North Tyne may be obtained, and the rural seats which have been erected at the most commanding points, add much to the enjoyment of the surrounding scenery. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Michael, is a cruciform stone structure of considerable antiquity, in the early English style of architecture, and was almost entirely rebuilt in 1765. It possesses several mural tablets to the memory of different individuals, and three excellent stained glass windows, on one of which the principal events in the life of our Blessed Saviour are represented. In the church-yard there is an ancient Roman altar bearing a figure supposed to represent Victory, and a small stone coffin, which is said to have been found during the repairs of the church at the period above-mentioned. The living is a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Hexham, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £8 16s. 3d.; gross income £565. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.; incumbent, the Rev. Christopher Bird, M.A., vicar of Chollerton; Rev. Christopher Bird, jun., B.A., curate. The parish register commences in 1695. The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel here which was built in 1851. THE SCHOOL was erected by subscription in 1820, and is conducted by Mr. J. G. Wylie.

HIGH WARDEN is a hamlet in this parish, situated about half a mile north of the church. On the eminence called Castle Hill is an ancient fort, including an area of more than two acres, and was formerly surrounded by a rampart of unhewn stone, which was further strengthened by ramparts of earth, with their corresponding ditches. The entrance to this fortification appears to have been on the east, and the approach to it was flanked by stone ramparts. The remains of buildings may yet be distinctly traced within the lines, where several hand-mills, or *querns*, have been discovered. This camp commands an extensive view of the North and South Tyne, and all the principal villages and buildings up both these rivers may be distinctly perceived. Behind the vicarage house at Warden are the traces of another military station, called also the Castle Hill.

FOURSTONES is another hamlet, two miles north-west of Warden, where there is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. The name of this place is said to have been derived "from its being bounded by four stones, supposed to have been formed to hold holy water." But other accounts say that these stones were Roman altars, and that there is a story current in the neighbourhood, that one of them was called the "Fairy Stone," because in the rebellion of 1715, the focus of this altar was formed into a square recess, with a cover, to receive the correspondence of the rebel chiefs, and that a little boy clad in green came in the twilight of every evening to carry away the letters left in it for Lord Derwentwater, and deposit his answers, which were "spirited" away in a similar manner by the agency of some of his friends.

CHARITIES.—The poor of this parish possess two bequests, one of which was left in 1680, by Ursula Mountney, and consists of a rent charge of £3

per annum ; the other was bequeathed by some unknown person, and amounts to £1 yearly.

Bambrough Sarah, shopkeeper, Fourstones  
 Benson William, coal owner, lime burner,  
 and drain-tile manufacturer, Fourstones ;  
 ho. Allerwash House

Bird Rev. Christopher, jun. B.A. Vicarage  
 Corbett Joseph, blacksmith & shopkeeper,  
 Fourstones

Davidson Thomas, beerhouse keeper and  
 butcher

Elliott Robert, tailor, Fourstones Park

English John, corn miller

Errington John, Esq., magistrate, High  
 Warden

Ferguson John, shopkeeper, Fourstones

Fordyce Thomas, paper manufacturer

Heads John, vict. *Victoria*, Fourstones

Leadbitter Nicholas, Esq.

Nelson & Co. quarry owners, Prudham  
 Quarry, Thomas McDonald, manager

RAILWAY STATION, Fourstones, Francis  
 Ferguson, station master  
 Ridley John, Esq. Walwick Hall  
 Robson Robert, shoemaker, Fourstones  
 Short Joseph, blacksmith, Walwick  
 Turnbull John, shopkeeper & shoemaker  
 Wylie Jonathan Cockerill, schoolmaster

#### Farmers

Bell John, Walwick

Colbeck Christopher, Walwick Grange

Cutter Paul

Errington John, Park Shields

Heslop Ann, High Warden

Heslop William, Fourstones

Hutchinson Edward

Stephenson Marshall, Fourstones

Thompson John

### HAYDON PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

HAYDON parochial chapelry, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and others, is divided for highway purposes into the quarters or divisions of Brokenheugh, Deanraw, Ellerington, and Lipwood. It contains 13,688 acres, and its rateable value is £14,106. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 1,084 ; in 1811, 1,347 ; in 1821, 1,574 ; in 1831, 1,746 ; in 1841, 1,908 ; and in 1851, 2,085 souls. The manor of Haydon was formerly the property of Anthony, Lord Lucy, of Cockermonth, who, in 1344, obtained a charter from Edward III., in which permission was granted to hold a weekly market here on Tuesdays, and an annual fair on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, and the three following days, but these privileges have long been disused. This chapelry is intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, which has a station here, near to which are the Haydon Bridge Iron Works, established in 1843, and extensively carried on by Messrs. Coultas Dodsworth and Co. There are also mills for the smelting of lead ore, at Langley, worked by Messrs. Shield and Co., and at Grindon Hill, a Lead Mining Company has been recently formed. On Ellfoot Hill, a cistvaen, containing some ashes, was discovered by Mr. Thomas Pickering in 1851, and several ancient silver coins were lately found in an adjoining field.

THE VILLAGE of Haydon Bridge lies on both sides of the Tyne, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of six arches, six miles west by south of Hexham. THE CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a substantial stone edifice, with a square tower, erected in 1797. The living is a curacy, in the presentation of W. B. Beaumont, Esq. Rev. George Richmond, curate. The tithes were commuted in 1839, aggregate amount, £700 16s 7d.

improper, and £349 10s. 5½d. vicarial. The register of the chapelry commences in 1654. THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL was erected in 1818, but having become too small, efforts are now being made to erect a new one. Rev. George Swan, minister. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Moss Kennell, was erected by subscription in 1841. The Primitive Methodists have a small place of worship here, and the Wesleyan Reformers have two chapels, one at Haydon Bridge, and the other, a small stone edifice, erected in 1849, near Langley Mills.

HAYDON BRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL was founded by deed of the Rev. J. Shaftoe, in 1685, and regulated by acts of parliament, 25 Geo. III., and 59 Geo. III. It is governed by seven trustees, who have the right of appointing and removing the master and usher, the former of whom must be master of arts and a clergyman in priest's orders, and must perform service in Haydon Bridge Chapel. The usher must be approved of by the minister of Warden. The instruction prescribed by the founder embraces grammar and classical learning, writing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, and mathematics, and such other literature as the trustees should think proper. By the Act 25th Geo. III., a girl's school was engrafted on the original foundation, for teaching girls reading, writing, arithmetic, knitting, working, and other necessary education. It is free to boys and young men, and girls born or resident in the chapelry of Haydon, or at Woodshields, in the chapelry of Newbrough. The income of the school, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report, was £455 per annum. Principal, the Rev. George Richmond. There are also two other schools in this chapelry, one at Dean Raw, erected by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, in 1852, the other at Grindon was erected by subscription. They receive £20 each per annum from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and the trustees of Shaftoe's charity. Haydon Bridge possesses a Library and Newsroom, which were established by subscription in 1836.

CHARITY.—In addition to the Grammar School, Mr. Shaftoe founded and endowed almshouses for twenty poor persons born in the chapelry, each of whom receives three shillings and sixpence per week, with a supply of coals. The alms-people are appointed by the trustees, who select such aged and infirm men or women of the chapelry as appear to be proper objects of the charity.

BROKENHEUGH, a hamlet in this chapelry, is situated five miles W.N.W. of Hexham. CHESTERWOOD is also a hamlet in Lipwood Quarter, seven and a half miles north of Hexham.

DEANRAW quarter contains several small hamlets, and a number of scattered houses on the east side of the Allen, eight miles west of Hexham. The banks of the Allen in this neighbourhood are very beautiful, and the crumbling walls and broken gateway of Staward-le-Peel, cause the mind to revert to the Friars Eremites of Hexham, its former possessors.

ELLERINGTON quarter is situated four and a quarter miles west of Hexham. THE HALL is the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and is occupied by Mr. William Lambert, whose family has resided here for the last eighty years.

LANGLEY is a village and manor, in Haydon chapelry, two miles south-west of Haydon Bridge. Here are extensive mills for smelting lead ore, which are extensively carried on by Messrs. Shield and Co. LANGLEY CASTLE, the ancient seat of the Barons of Tindale, is now in ruins. In the reign of Henry I., it was held by Adam de Tindale, by the service of one knight's fee, and it was afterwards transferred by marriage to the De Bolteby family, passing from them in a similar manner to Thomas de Multon, who subsequently assumed the name and arms of Lucy. His son, Thomas, enjoyed this manor after his mother's death, and on his demise it passed to his son Anthony. Lord Lucy, who, in 1323, seized, by order of Edward II., Andrew de Herkley, Earl and governor of Carlisle, for treason, in the castle of that city, for which important service he was made governor of the castles of Carlisle, Appleby, and Egremont, and, in the following year, obtained a grant in fee of the castle and honour of Cockermouth, for which, as also for this manor, he procured the privilege of free warren. He died possessed of this manor and castle, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who in his turn was succeeded by his son Anthony, who dying without male issue, the estate was inherited by his daughter Joan, but she dying at an early age, it came into the possession of her aunt, Matilda, who was the wife Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, and she surviving him, was afterwards married to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in whose family it continued till the reign of Edward IV., when, on the attainder of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, it became the property of John Neville, Marquis of Montacute, who possessed it for six years, and then resigned it to Sir Henry Percy, Lord Poynings. It afterwards became the property of the Radcliffes, of Dilston, and gave the title of Viscount and Baron Langley, to Sir Francis Radcliffe, who was created Earl of Derwentwater, by James II., in 1668. On the attainder of the last Earl, it was given to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the present proprietors.

LIPWOOD, a hamlet in this chapelry, is situated one mile and a half west of Haydon Bridge. PLENDOR HEATH is another hamlet, five miles N.N.W. of Hexham.

WALWICK is a small hamlet, built, as its name imports, on the Roman Wall, four and a half miles north by west of Hexham. In the neighbourhood of Walwick Grange, many remains of antiquity have been discovered. WALWICK CHESTERS, the *Cilvurnum* of the *Notitia*, is situated about a mile north of Walwick Grange. A full description of this station as well as of that of *Procolita*, now *Carrow*, will be found under the head "Roman Remains," in the Introductory Review.

BIOGRAPHY.—The Rev. John Rotherham, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, was a native of Haydon Bridge, and having received the rudiments of education from his father, who was head master of the grammar school in that village, he entered Queen's College, Oxford, in 1745. He shortly afterwards went to Barbadoes, and during his residence there, wrote a work bearing the title of "The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Christianity, drawn from a collective view of prophecy." His next work

was "A sketch of the one great Argument, formed from the general concurring Evidence for the truth of Christianity." In 1757, Mr. Rotherham, returned to England, and in the following year became curate of Tottenham, High Cross. In 1759, he published his "Apology for the Athanasian Creed." In 1766, appeared his most admired work, "An Essay on Faith, and its connexion with Good Works." This obtained for him the patronage of the Archbishop of York, who recommended him to the Bishop of Durham, from whom he received the rectory of Ryton, and afterwards the valuable living of Houghton-le-Spring. He was attacked with palsy, while on a visit to his friend, Dr. Sharp, at Bambrough Castle, and died on the 16th of July, 1789.

JOHN MARTIN, Esq., the celebrated historical painter, was educated at Haydon Bridge Grammar School. He died in the Isle of Man, on the 17th of February, 1854.

POST OFFICE, HAYDON BRIDGE, William Walton, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from Carlisle, at 7-30 a.m.; from London, Newcastle, and Gateshead at 11-10 a.m.; from Allendale, Whitfield, and Alston at 11-30 a.m.; from Carlisle and the west at 4-20 p.m.; and from London, Newcastle, Gateshead, and Carlisle, at 7-30 p.m. They are despatched to Haltwhistle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the west, at 11-20 a.m.; to Allendale, Whitfield, and Alston, at 12-20 noon; to Carlisle, at 2 p.m.; to London, Newcastle, Gateshead, &c., at 3-30 p.m.; and to London, Newcastle, Gateshead, and Carlisle, at 7-15 p.m. The box closes half an hour previous to each despatch.

Anderson Coven, cart proprietor, West Haydon

Cunningham Henry, gardener

Davidson Jane, dressmaker

Davison Miss Dorothy

Dodsworth Coultas, ironfounder, &c. (C.

Dodsworth and Co.) Tofts House

Eltringham Rev. ———

Eshton Captain William, Chesterwood

Fairlamb Mr. John

Glenwright Mary, dressmaker

LIBRARY AND NEWS ROOM, W. Armstrong, librarian

Nixon William Richard, Chester Grange

Pickering Mr. Thomas, Bank Cottage

Pollard Mr. William

Race Rev. James

Reed Mrs. Jane, Haydon Lodge

Richmond Rev. George

Ridley Ralph, rake, scythe-handle, and general shaft maker

Robson James, ironfounder, &c. (C. Dodsworth and Co.)

Routledge Mrs. Jane, Croft Cottage

Smith William, ironfounder, &c. (C. Dodsworth and Co.)

Sparke Mr. Jonathan, Geeswood House

Sparke John T. clerk, White House

Swann Rev. George William

White Mrs. Elizabeth, High Bank House

Wilkinson Thomas, flour dealer

Winter Matthew, lead agent

#### Academies and Schools

DEAN RAW, James Davison, teacher

GRAMMAR (FREE), Rev. George Richmond,

Walter Johnson, and Stephen Watson, teachers

GRAMMAR (GIRLS), Ann Lawrey & Frances

Johnston, teachers

GRINDON, Adam Cranston, teacher

#### Attorneys

Appedaile Thomas Hutchin-  
son, Bank House

Lowes John, Hill House

#### Boot and Shoemakers

Armstrong Robert

Irving William, and clog

Mitchell Nicholas

Mitchell Robert

Philipson John, and clog

Potts William

Reay Joshua

Urwin Thomas

#### Blacksmiths

Brown John

Charlton Thos. Ellerington

Corbett Joseph

Coulson John & Son, Water  
House

Rowell William

Wray George

#### Butchers

Armstrong Wm. Branchend

Graham John

Lambert John

Rutherford Alexander, Water  
House

#### Coach Builder

Hetherington Matthew

**Farmers & Graziers**

Armstrong Samuel, Branchend  
 Armstrong Thomas, Mill Hills  
 Arthur George, Treepwood  
 Awburn John, Lipwood Well  
 Bell James, Lough Green  
 Bell Robert, Sillywrae  
 Bell William, Harlow Hill  
 Benson John, Grindon Hill  
 Bewick James, Whinnetley  
 Bewick John, Prior House  
 Coats John, Middle Lipwood  
 Cowing Anthony, High Morley  
 Cowing George, Low Hall  
 Cowing Ralph, Low Morley  
 Dawson John, Tedcastle  
 Dickinson Henry, Cruel Syke  
 Dickinson John, Hill House  
 Dickinson John, Sillywrea  
 Dickinson William, Staward  
 Drydon John, and yeoman, Middle Dean  
 Raw  
 Drydon Thomas, Moss Kennel  
 Errington Thomas, Sewing Shields  
 Eshton Wm. jun. & yeoman, Chesterwood  
 Fairlamb John Edward, and yeoman  
 Forster William, and miller, Wood Hall

Harle John, West Mill Hills  
 Henderson Ann, East Lane Ends  
 Henderson Robert, East Ellerington  
 Hetherington Matthew, Esp Hill  
 Howden William, Haydon  
 Hutchinson Thomas, Wood Hall  
 Johnson Joseph, Plankey  
 Lambert John, and assistant overseer for  
 Haydon Chapelry  
 Lambert William, Ellerington Hall  
 Langhorn George, East Brokenleugh  
 Langhorn John, East Mill Hill  
 Lee George, & yeoman, West Land Ends  
 Ord James, and yeoman and road surveyor,  
 Chesterwood  
 Pickering Thomas, Ellfoot House  
 Pigg Roger, Vauce  
 Pigg Thomas, East Dean Raw  
 Ridley Matthew, Peelwell  
 Shield Robert, Stublick  
 Telford George, Cubstock  
 Watson Thomas, Lees  
 White Thomas, Harsondale  
 Woodman John, jun. Grindon  
 Woodman Robert, Langley Castle  
 Woodman William, White Chapel

**Grocers and Dealers in  
 Sundries**

Armstrong Edward  
 Armstrong Joseph  
 Barr Hugh  
 Benson Septimus George  
 Dunning Jane, Langley Mills  
 Forster William  
 Hailes Matthew  
 Lambert Ann  
 Makepiece Francis  
 Oliver Edward  
 Parker Joseph  
 Pattinson John  
 Short John  
 Simms Joseph  
 Thompson Anthony  
 Turbul Mabel  
 Wray Thomas

*Scotch Arms*, Wm. Pearson  
*Water House*, Alexander  
 Rutherford  
*Wheat Sheaf*, Ann Waugh

**Beerhouses**

Armstrong Edward  
 Graham John

**Ironfounders**

Dodsworth C. & Co. Haydon  
 Bridge Iron Works

**Joiners**

Gibson Daniel, & cartwright  
 Potts John, & builder  
 Temperley Ralph, & builder

**Lead Merchants**

GRINDON HALL LEAD MIN-  
 ING COMPANY  
 Shield Robert & Co, Langley  
 Mills, John Dinning,  
 managing partner

**Masons and Contractors**

Davison Richard

Dickinson Henry, Cruel  
 Syke  
 Howden William, Haydon

**Millwrights**

Benson Septimus George  
 Brown Henry  
 Dodsworth C. & Co. and en-  
 gineers, Haydon Bridge  
 Iron Works

**Saddlers**

Cowing Matthew  
 Lee George  
 Walton William, & ironmon-  
 ger

**Surgeons**

Coats Thomas  
 Elliott Robert

**Tailors and Drapers**

Armstrong Edward  
 Armstrong Robert  
 Hailes Matthew  
 Oliver Edward  
 Turnbull Thomas  
 Walker George

CONVEYANCE.—Mail Gig to Allen Town and Allenheads, daily, at 12-30 p.m.

CARRIER.—John Shield, to Allendale, Allenheads, &c., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and to Weardle on Saturdays.

## NEWBROUGH PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

NEWBROUGH is a chapelry, township, and village, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the Duke of Northumberland, Mrs. Wastell, Nicholas Todd, Esq., Nicholas Maughan, Esq., and the Rev. John Frederick Bigge, each of whom claims the manorial rights and privileges of his own property. This chapelry acknowledges Warden as the mother church. The township comprises an area of 6,705 acres, and its rateable value is £4,940. Population in 1801, 429; in 1811, 464; in 1821, 451; in 1831, 494; in 1841, 547; and in 1851, 551 souls. There are two extensive lead mines in this chapelry, one situated at Settling Stones, worked by Messrs. Hall; and the other at Stonecroft, carried on under the name of the Stonecroft Lead Mine Company, was established in 1851, on the property of Nicholas Todd, Esq.

THE VILLAGE of Newbrough is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Tyne, four and three-quarter miles north-west by north of Hexham. THE CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat stone edifice, with a square tower, and stands a short distance west of the village. The register of this chapelry is kept with that of Warden. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the presentation of the Vicar of Warden, and incumbency of the Rev. Christopher Bird, junr., B.A. There was a school erected here by subscription, in 1818, upon the property of the late Rev. Henry Wastell, but the site not having been conveyed into the hands of trustees, his family have since resumed the grant. In 1853, another school was erected by subscription and a grant from the Committee of Council on Education, on land east of the village, granted by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. NEWBROUGH READING ROOM AND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY, was established in 1849. The building in which the meetings of this society have been held, having become too small for the increasing number of members, they are now (1854) erecting a more suitable one, on a site generously given by the Rev. J. F. Bigge, of Stamfordham.

ALLERWASH is a hamlet in this chapelry, situated on the South Tyne, four and three-quarter miles W.N.W. of Hexham. BUSH is another hamlet, four miles W.N.W. of the same place. WOODSHIELDS is also a hamlet, situated two and a quarter miles E.N.E. of Haydon Bridge.

POST OFFICE, NEWBROUGH, Ann Carr, *postmistress*. Letters arrive here, from Hexham, at 4 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 8 a.m.

Benson William, coal proprietor, &c. Allerwash House; works, Fourstones  
 Bell Christopher, mason  
 Charlton George, shoemaker  
 Charlton Thomas, cartwright  
 Corbett Thomas, blacksmith  
 Coulson Gustavus H. Esq.  
 Cranston Margaret, schoolmistress  
 Forster Charles, schoolmaster  
 Forster Joseph, shopkeeper

Hetherington John, shoemaker  
 Hindmarsh Edward, shopkeeper  
 Hindmarsh John & Thomas, millers  
 Middleton Miss Janet Maria  
 Nicholson John, shopkeeper  
 Parker Thomas, cart proprietor, Stonecroft  
 Stokoe Ann, beerhouse, Allerwash  
 Surtees George, joiner  
 Surtees Richard, vict. *Red Lion*, & butcher  
 Welch Gilbert, cart proprietor, Stonecroft

**Farmers**

Dickinson William, East Wharmley  
 Fairless William  
 Gibson George, The Bush  
 Magnay Charles, Settlingstones  
 Reed Robert  
 Ridley George

Robson Matthew, Allershaw  
 Snowball Cuthbert, yeoman, West Wharmley  
 Temperley Robert, West Allershaw  
 Thompson Thomas, Carrow  
 Todd Nicholas, yeoman, Stonecroft

CARRIER to Newcastle, Edward Hindmarsh on Wednesdays.

WARK PARISH.

WARK parish comprises the townships of Shitlington (High) Quarter, Shitlington (Low) Quarter, Wark, and Warksburn, which were formerly a portion of the extensive parish of Simonburn, from which they were severed and made into a distinct parish, by the act of 51 Geo. III. cap. 194. It comprises an area of 22,986 acres, and its population in 1801, was 728; in 1811, 783; in 1821, 866; in 1831, 861; in 1841, 940; and in 1851, 865 souls. There are traces of numerous encampments in various parts of this district. The Raven's Crag, so called from its being the solitary and secure retreat of that bird, is a steep range of freestone rocks, situated at the southern extremity of the parish. At the west end of these lofty crags, there is a fine spring overshadowed by a natural arch, and in its vicinity, are broken masses of rock lying in the wildest disorder.

SHITLINGTON (HIGH) is a township in this parish, situated three miles west of Wark. It is the property of H. Allgood, Esq. and W. H. Charlton, Esq., the former of whom is lord of the manor. It contains 8,755 acres, and its rateable value is £1,326. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 80; in 1811, 99; in 1821, 104; in 1831, 108; in 1841, 106; and in 1851, 88 souls.

**Farmers**

Armstrong James, High Bridge  
 Charlton Christopher, High Bridge  
 Clark Roger, Blackburn  
 Dodd Archibald  
 Dodd Joseph

Hedley John, Hindridge  
 Millburn Joseph, Barneystead  
 Mole Joseph, Stone House  
 Thompson Henry Thomas, yeoman, Watergate  
 Wilkinson John, Barneystead

SHITLINGTON (LOW) is a township, the property of H. Allgood, Esq., who is also the lord of the manor. It is situated about two and a half miles west by north of Wark, comprises 1,146 acres, and its rateable value is £723. The population in 1801, was 91; in 1811, 93; in 1821, 105; in 1831, 58; in 1841, 72; and in 1851, 77 souls. Coal is very abundant in this township and neighbourhood. Here are tile works carried on by Mr. Francis Renwick. SHITLINGTON HALL, formerly the seat of the Allgood family, is now occupied by Mr. Christopher Dixon.

DIRECTORY.—The farmers are Michael Atkinson, Shielfield; John Dodd, Brown's Leases; George Moor, and corn miller; Christopher Nixon, yeoman, Shitlington Hall and Craig; and Arthur Storey, Billerley.

WARK is a township and village in the parish of the same name, the property of L. J. H. Allgood, Esq., John Ridley, Esq., and W. H. Charlton, Esq.

The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. The township contains 3,160 acres, its rateable value is £1,686 15s, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 304; in 1811, 319; in 1821, 367; in 1831, 417; in 1841, 490; and in 1851, 483 souls. Here are a colliery and tile works. The manor of Wark was possessed by the Crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was granted by her successor James I., in 1603, to the Earl of Suffolk, but it subsequently became the property of the Radcliffe family, and on the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater, it was given to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and is now possessed by the above-mentioned proprietors.

THE VILLAGE OF WARK occupies a low situation on the west side of the Tyne, about two and a half miles north of Simonburn. It is very ancient, but contains a number of good houses. THE CHURCH, a handsome Gothic structure with a square tower, was founded in 1815, and opened for service in 1818. The total expense of its erection, inclusive of the Rectory, was £7,410 17s., exclusive of the cost of the site. The living is a rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Bellingham, gross income £283. The patronage is vested in the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and the Rev. John Marshall, M.A., is rector. The parish register commences in 1818. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL was erected in 1848, at a cost of £200; Rev. Mr. Wrightson, minister. THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL was founded by the will of Giles Heron, in 1679. The governors are the minister of Simonburn and nine trustees, who have the right of appointing the master, who must be approved of by the Bishop of Durham. It is free to the children of the inhabitants of the ancient parish of Simonburn, and of Chipchase, Birtley, and Birtley Shields, in the parish of Chollerton. The income is derived from rent, and at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report amounted to £45 per annum. In connexion with the Presbyterian Church is a school conducted by Mr. John Cuthbertson.

In 1787, a tumulus and two urns containing human bones, were discovered north of the village. The tumulus contained a stone coffin, formed of six slab stones, and having two large stones upon the lid, as if to fasten it down. As some workmen were levelling the ground in front of a building in this village, in the year 1804, they discovered a row of hewn stones, and on proceeding further came to a room thirty feet square, the walls of which were eight feet thick. It was fourteen feet deep and appeared to have had no outlet, as neither doors nor windows were visible. Four courses of stones on the outside, near the bottom, were composed of ashlar work, from which it would seem that it had not been connected with any other building under ground. The stones had the appearance of being burnt.

Near Wark, and close by the river, is an eminence, called Moat Hill, which was formerly crowned by a tower belonging to the Radcliffe family, but was subsequently used as a guard fort, and as an observatory for watching the motions of enemies. Half a mile north of Wark, near the place called Kirkfield, there formerly stood a church whose ruins are still visible, and from their magnitude we may conclude that the edifice to which they belonged was, at one time, of considerable extent.

CHARITIES.—The poor share the charities of the parish of Simonburn, which see.

Armstrong William, surgeon  
 Baty John, slater  
 Cuthbertson John, schoolmaster  
 Dodd Thomas, Esq.  
 Dodd John, tailor  
 Dixon Edward, general merchant and  
 commission agent, Gold Island  
 Elliott John, cartwright  
 Forster James, tailor and grocer  
 Grierson Mr. John, Battle Steads  
 Heslop William, mason  
 Lamb William, tailor

Martin Thomas, cooper  
 Marshall Rev. John, rector  
 Pearson William, blacksmith  
 Philipson William, contractor, Northum-  
 berland House  
 Richardson George, saddler  
 Ridley George, Esq.  
 Robson John Edward, brewer, Wark  
 Brewery  
 Sharp Ann, straw hat maker  
 Thompson Misses Frances and Jane  
 Turnbull William, blacksmith

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Davidson Robert  
 Dodd Thomas  
 Landerdale William  
 Oswell Thomas  
 Scott John  
 Vitch George

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Maughan Edward, Kirkfield  
 Nixon George  
 Robson James, Moat Hill

\*Storey Arthur  
 \*Thompson Edward, Pasture  
 House

**Grocers & Dealers in Sundries**

Charlton John, and draper  
 Charlton George  
 Dodd Gilbert  
 Fairlamb Ralph  
 Forster Thomas  
 Nixon Robert  
 Smith Elizabeth  
 Tulip Elizabeth

**Inns**

*Black Bull*, W. Breckons  
*Black Horse*, Christopher  
 Breckons  
*Grey Bull*, Thomas Storey  
*Highland Drover*, R. C. Pigg

**Joiners**

Jamieson Edward  
 Kirk Matthew  
 Philipson John, & builder

CARRIERS.—To Newcastle, Edward Moor, on Thursday. To Hexham, Gilbert Dodd, on Thursday and Friday.

WARKSBURN township is the property of John Ridley, Esq., and H. Allgood, Esq. It extends along both sides of the Wark rivulet, from three-quarters of a mile to five miles west of Wark, and comprises an area of 9,925 acres. The rateable value is £3,142, and it contained in 1801, 253; in 1811, 272; in 1821, 290; in 1831, 278; in 1841, 272; and in 1851, 217 inhabitants. W. B. Beaumont, Esq., is lord of the manor. ROSE'S BOWER is a hamlet in this township, occupying a romantic position on the brink of lofty precipices, in the vicinity of which the Wark forms a small cascade, and adds much to the beauty of the scene. In this neighbourhood is a mineral spring, whose waters are said to be very efficacious in cases of agues, gravel, and other obstructions. LATTERFORD is another hamlet situated one mile south of the village of Wark.

Robson John, corn miller

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Armstrong John, Craig Shield  
 Bell Joseph, Mortley  
 Bell Jacob, Raven's Clough  
 \*Benson William, Linacres  
 Brougham William, Woolley Bog  
 Charlton Cuthbert, Longlee  
 Little Jane, West Quay-gate  
 Mole Joseph, Hole House  
 Nixon Joseph, High Rose's Bower

\*Nixon Robert  
 Robson Henry, Cold Coates  
 Robson William, West Quay-gate  
 Smith Richard, Woodley  
 Snowball George, Low Stead  
 \*Thompson Jane, Burnmoor  
 Thompson John, Gofton  
 \*Thompson John, Nether Rose's Bower  
 \*Thompson John, Gofton Field Head  
 \*Thompson John, Ash  
 \*Usher John, Hetherington  
 Usher John, Latterford

## TINDALE WARD.—WEST DIVISION.

## HALTWHISTLE PARISH.

HALTWHISTLE parish comprises the townships of Bellister, Blenkinsopp, Coanwood (East), Featherstone, Haltwhistle, Hartley Burn, Henshaw, Melkridge, Plainmeller, Ridley, Thirlwall, Thorngraston, and Wall Town. It is bounded on the north by the wastes of North Tindale, on the west by Cumberland, on the south by the parishes of Kirkhaugh and Lamesley, and on the east by those of Wark, Simonburn, Warden, and Whitfield. It is about twelve miles in length, by the same in breadth, and contains an area of 55,229 acres. The population in 1801, was 2,930 ; in 1811, 3,335 ; in 1821, 3,583 ; in 1831, 4,119 ; in 1841, 4,655 ; and in 1851, 5,379 souls. The Newcastle and Carlisle Railway passes through the parish, and has stations at Haltwhistle, Bardon Mill, and Greenhead. Coal is abundant in this district, and is extensively worked at Hartley Burn, Midgeholme, Barcombe, Morewood, and Birkshaw ; there are also several stone quarries. The South Tyne intersects this extensive parish from Featherstone Castle to the mouth of the river Allen, and is crossed by a good bridge at Haltwhistle, and by another at Featherstone, about three miles above the town. The banks of the South Tyne, for an extent of ten miles, present some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in this part of England. Several pleasing views may also be obtained in the vale of the Tippal, which extends from the Glenwhelt to the Tyne, and the scenes on the Allen, though rather circumscribed, are peculiarly romantic, exhibiting beautiful curvatures formed by the serpentine course of the stream, which is bounded by rocks, and overhung with woods. A great portion of this district consists of extensive moors, which form a striking contrast with its rich haughs and cultivated lands.

## THE TOWN OF HALTWHISTLE.

HALTWHISTLE is a township and market-town in the parish of the same name, the property of John Clayton, Esq., Dixon Dixon, Esq., and Colonel Coulson. Robert Bower, Esq., and Miss Charlotte Heron are the possessors of the manorial rights and privileges. The township contains 2,759 acres, and its rateable value is £4,117. Population in 1801, 453 ; in 1811, 751 ; in 1821, 707 ; in 1831, 1,018 ; in 1841, 984 ; and in 1851, in consequence of the formation of a railway, and the enclosure of common land, it had attained to 1,420 souls.

THE TOWN of Haltwhistle is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the north side of the South Tyne, fifteen miles west of Hexham, and 315 N.N.W. of London. It is but indifferently built, but there are here two turreted buildings, and at the east end of the town is an eminence called Castle Banks, which is of an oval form, and has a fine spring in the centre. At the east

and west ends there are four distinct terraces raised one above the other ; the summit of the hill is defended by a breastwork of earth, and on the south by an inaccessible precipice rising abruptly from the river, and forming a kind of amphitheatre. The ancient Roman fort, Whitcheater, is situated near the river, and is defended on three sides by steep and rugged glens. Haltwhistle is one of the polling places for the southern division of the county. Various trades are carried on here, but the only manufacture is a coarse kind of baize. A market was granted to this town by King John, in the year 1270. The market day is Tuesday, and fairs, chiefly for horned cattle, horses and sheep, linen, woollen, and Scotch cloth, are held on the 14th May, the 17th September, and the 22nd November. Hirings for servants take place on the 12th May and the 11th November.

This town was plundered by some Scottish outlaws in the year 1598, for which they were severely punished by the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches. The following is the Lord Warden's account of the affair. "The first thing they, (the outlaws) did, was the taking of Haltwesell, and carrying away of prisoners, and all their goods. I sent to seek justice for so great a wrong. The opposite officer sent me word it was not in his power, for that they were all fugitives, and not answerable to the King's laws. I acquainted the King of Scots with this answer. He signified to me that it was true, and that if I could take my own revenge without hurting his honest subjects, he would be glad of it. I took no long time to resolve what to do, but sent some two hundred horse to the place where the principal outlaws lived, and took and brought away all the goods they had. The outlaws themselves were in strongholds, and could no way be got hold of. But one of the chief of them being of more courage than the rest, got to horse, and came pricking after them, crying out and asking ' what he was that durst avow that mighty work,' one of the company came to him with a spear, and ran him through the body, leaving his spear broken in him, of which wound he died. The goods were divided to the poor men from whom they were taken before. This act so irritated the outlaws that they vowed cruel vengeance, and that before next winter was ended, they would leave the whole country waste. His name was Sim of Cat-hill (an Armstrong) that was killed, and it was a Ridley of Haltwesell that killed him. They presently took a resolution to be revenged of that town. Thither they came and set many houses of the town on fire, and took away all the goods, and as they were running up and down the streets with lights in their hands to set more houses on fire, there was one other of the Ridelys that was in a strong-house, that made a shot out at them, and it was his good hap to kill an Armstrong, one of the sons of the chiefest outlaw. The death of this young man wrought so deep an impression amongst them, as many vows were made, that before the end of next winter they would lay the border waste. This was done about the end of May, 1589."

THE CHURCH, dedicated to the Holy Cross, occupies a delightful situation on the south side of the town, where the churchyard forms a fine terrace, commanding a beautiful and varied prospect of the surrounding country. It is a very ancient edifice, and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel: the latter is

neatly furnished with oaken pews. Several members of the ancient family of Blenkinsopp have been interred here. Within the chancel is a tomb, on which is sculptured a crosier of excellent workmanship, and highly ornamented, and also the staff and scrip of a pilgrim. Of the person whose remains lie beneath this tomb, nothing whatever is known, his name and fame are alike buried in oblivion. There is also a tomb belonging to one of the Ridley family. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Hexham, is rated at £12 3s. 1½d., gross income £727, net income £593. Patron, the Bishop of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. W. Ives, M.A. The Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, have also chapels here.

HALTWHISTLE SCHOOL was founded by the will of Lady Capel, in 1719, and has an endowment of £37 10s. per annum, for which the children of the poor are taught at a limited charge.

Here is a MECHANICS' INSTITUTION which was established in 1848, and now contains a library of 1,200 volumes, in the various departments of literature.

THE COUNTY COURT is held once a month.—Judge, James Losh; clerk, Henry Ingledew; assistant clerk, Robert Bell; bailiff, William Wilson.

THE HALTWHISTLE POOR LAW UNION comprehends seventeen parishes and townships, including an area of 83,861 statute acres, and a population, in 1851, of 7,286 souls. The parishes and townships are Bellister, Blenkinsopp, Coanwood, Featherstone, Haltwhistle, Hartleyburn, Henshaw, Kirkhaugh, Knaresdale, Lambley, Melkridge, Plainmellor, Ridley, Thirlwall, Thorn-grafton, Wall-Town, and Whitfield. THE UNION WORKHOUSE is a plain stone edifice, erected in 1840, and is capable of accommodating about sixty persons. The number of inmates at present (1854) is twenty-six. Edward Dowley, master; Ann Dowley, matron; Robert Elliott, surgeon; Robert Pickering, clerk; and George Pickering, relieving officer.

CHARITIES.—Besides the school, this parish possesses the following charities. A rent charge of £2 per annum, bequeathed in 1710, by Nicholas Ridley, and a rent charge of £3 a year left by Mr. John Robson, in 1790. These charities are the property of the poor, and are distributed in accordance with the declared intentions of the donors.

## HALTWHISTLE DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, HALTWHISTLE.—John Lowes, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from London and Carlisle, at 11-14 a.m., and from Newcastle and Gateshead, at 12-10 noon. The mail is despatched at 2-55 p.m.

### Miscellany

Armstrong Mrs. Ann  
Baty Miss Elizabeth  
Bell Mr. Thomas  
Bell William  
Brown Margaret, milliner  
Carrick Robert, brewer

Craig Wm. manager, Haltwhistle Brewery  
Craig William, watchmaker  
EXCISE OFFICE, *Crown Inn*, Henry Drew,  
officer  
Forster Mary, bonnet maker  
Hadfield George, varnish manufacturer  
Harrison Ralph, colliery overlooker

Hodgson John, painter  
 Ives Rev. William, Vicarage  
 Jackson Henry, blacksmith  
 Keen Joseph, nail manufacturer  
 Lowes John, saddler  
 Maddison R. R. manager of coal, &c. works  
 Madgen William, woollen manufacturer,  
 Green Croft, works at Bardon Mill  
 MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—William Nor-  
 man, librarian  
 Murray John, draper  
 Nanney Mrs. Barbara Middleton, Hall  
 Meadows  
 Nelson & Co. brick, &c. manufacturers  
 Parkes Robert, superintendent constable

Pattinson John, woollen manufacturer  
 Pickering William, corn miller  
 Reay Robert, dealer in millinery  
 Saint Joseph & Son, woollen manufacturers  
 and dyers  
 Smith Mr. Robert, Rose-villa  
 Smith J. S. T. W. chemist and druggist  
 SOUTH TYNE COLLIERY COMPANY, coal  
 owners, lime burners, &c.  
 Steel Matthew, tin-plate worker  
 Stephenson Rev. James  
 Stokoe Mrs. Hannah  
 Welton John, rakemaker  
 Whitfield Joseph, station master  
 Winter Mrs. Catherine, Hall Meadows

**Academies and Schools**

CHARITY SCHOOL, vacant  
 Wells Ebenezer

**Booksellers & Stationers**

Clementson John, & dealer  
 in paper hangings  
 Norman William, and printer  
 and bookbinder

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Baty Robert  
 Birket Michael  
 Crowe William  
 Oliver and Snowdon  
 Ridley John

**Butchers**

Liddle Robert  
 Wilkinson George

**Cartwrights and Joiners**

Liddle Robert  
 Martin John  
 Smith Joseph  
 Wilkinson Thomas  
 Wood John

**Cloggers**

Henderson Joseph  
 Pratt Joseph  
 Scott William

**Coopers**

Pearson George  
 Robson Robert  
 Walker John

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen.

Blenkinsop John  
 \* Blenkinsopp Robert, Porto-  
 bello  
 Dryden Hugh  
 Dryden Thomas, Comb Hill  
 Elliott William, Cross-bank  
 Lowes George, Calf Fields  
 \* Makepeace Robert, Town-  
 foot Farm  
 \* Pratt William, Comb Hill  
 Saint James  
 Scott John, Wood Head  
 Tweddell Isaac, Spital  
 Telford Hannah, Fell House  
 White William, Lees Hall  
 Wilkinson Thomas

**Grocers & Dealers in Sundries**

Armstrong Ann  
 Bell Ann and Mary  
 Bell Peter  
 Bell Robert, and druggist  
 Blenkinsop John, and iron-  
 monger  
 Carr Mark  
 Dryden Hugh  
 Forster Nicholas W. & nur-  
 seryman  
 Johnston Eleanor  
 Kirk George  
 Maughan Thos. New Bridge  
 End  
 Oliver & Snowdon, & drapers,  
 ironmongers, & provision  
 merchants  
 Robson John  
 Saint James, & ironmonger  
 and draper  
 Smith John

Storey William  
 Teasdale John  
 Walton Isabella & Mary

**Inns & Taverns**

*Black Bull*, Ann Gordon  
*Blue Bell*, William Irving  
*Crown*, Sarah Saul  
*Grey Bull*, Robert Pattison  
*Manor House*, James Smith  
*Old Bay Horse*, W. Wanless  
*Sun*, Thomas Kirkley  
*Spotted Cow*, Mark Wilton

**Beerhouse**

Armstrong John, Commons

**Stonemasons**

Armstrong Thomas, Mile-  
 stone House  
 Brown Joseph  
 Graham John  
 Rowell Joseph  
 Saint James  
 Watson John

**Surgeons**

Elliott Robert  
 Garner John H.  
 Smith William  
 Taylor Robert

**Tailors**

Oliver Robert  
 Ridley Edward  
 Tallantyre T. B.

**Temperance Hotels**

Lovatt William, Railway  
 Ord Jane  
 Saint James, & commercial,  
 New Hall

CARRIER, William Armstrong to Carlisle on Mondays, to Hexham and Newcastle on Wednesdays.

BELLISTER, a township comprising 988 acres, is situated one mile south west by south of Haltwhistle, and its rateable value is £902. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 88; in 1811, 90; in 1821, 118; in 1831, 120; in 1841, 116; and in 1851, 131 souls. Cuthbert Ellison, Esq. is the principal landowner and lord of the manor. BELLISTER CASTLE, is a rude structure of irregular form, occupying an artificial mount, and was formerly defended by a moat. The whole structure is now a mass of ruins without ornament or beauty, possessing none of that grandeur or sublimity so often associated with the remains of fallen greatness. The castle was the seat of a younger branch of the Blenkinsopp family, by whom it was possessed in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

PARK is a village in this township, two miles north-east of Haltwhistle, and contains a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, which was erected in 1830, at a cost of about £100.

Martin William, joiner, Park  
 Snowdon Elizabeth, shopkeeper, Park  
 Snowdon Hannah, schoolmistress, Park  
 Snowdon Jacob, joiner, Park

	<b>Farmers</b>
	Pickering John, Wydon
	Snowdon Thomas, yeoman, Park
	Waugh Isaac, Linshield
	Waugh John, Broomhouses

CARRIER to Newcastle.—Matthew Ridley, on Wednesdays.

BLINKINSOPP, a township two and a half miles west of Haltwhistle, comprises an area of 4,919 acres, and its rateable value is £3,758 6s. 7d. Population in 1801, 196; in 1811, 252; in 1821, 317; in 1831, 344; in 1841, 845; and in 1851, 796 souls. Colonel Coulson of Blenkinsopp Hall is principal proprietor and lord of the manor. Here are extensive coal and lime works, carried on by the Blenkinsopp Coal and Lime Company. BLINKINSOPP CASTLE is a strong square tower built upon vaults, on an eminence south of the Tippal, and has been defended by a deep dry ditch on the north and west, on the south by a rivulet, and on the east by a steep bank. This fortress was the seat of the ancient family of Blenkinsopp, who were notorious for the part they took in the border feuds. We find it possessed by Ralph de Blenkinsopp in the reign of Edward I., by Thomas de Blenkinsopp in the reign of Edward III., and in the reign of Elizabeth, it was held by William Blenkinsopp, under the honour of Langley, paying annually for all services six shillings and eightpence, one half at Martinmas, and the other at Whitsuntide. It was subsequently transferred by marriage to the Coulsons, with whom it has since continued. A school was established here in 1839, by the Blenkinsopp Coal and Lime Company, for the education of the children of their workmen.

ANGERTON is a hamlet in this township, three miles west by north of Haltwhistle. GREENHEAD, a village in this township, is situated about three and a half miles west by north of Haltwhistle, and possesses a neat Chapel of Ease, erected in 1827, from designs by Mr. Dobson of Newcastle, upon ground given by Colonel Coulson. The total cost of erection was upwards of £800. It is

fifty-four feet by twenty-five, with a small tower, and is lighted by lancet-shaped windows, those on the east being decorated with the arms of the see of Durham, the Earl of Carlisle, and Colonel Coulson, besides other devices. GLENWHELT forms the eastern suburb to this village, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Tippal rivulet. The Roman station Carvoran is in the vicinity, and will be found fully described at page 33.

RED-PATH, and WYDON are both hamlets in this township, situated respectively two miles west by south, and one mile west south-west of Haltwhistle.

BLENKINSOPP COAL AND LIME COMPANY,  
John Whaley, agent; ho. Blenkinsopp  
Castle

Bell Isaac, grocer

Borrow William, grocer

Coulson Colonel John B., Blenkinsopp  
Hall

Graham William and John, blacksmiths,  
Greenhead

Grieve Thos. t merchant, Glenwhelt

Hewitson Joseph, shopkeeper

Johnson John, innkeeper, *Red Lion Inn*

Lennox John, schoolmaster

Lennox Priscilla, schoolmistress, Green-  
head

Mason Robert, stationmaster

Milburn John, shopkeeper

Nelson George, innkeeper, *Coulson Arms*

Renwick William, tailor

Rowell Jeremiah, grocer

Scott Robert, cartwright

Whaley John, agent, Blenkinsopp Castle

#### Farmers

Marked \* are yeomen.

Armstrong Margery, Branchend

Calvert John, and innkeeper, *Globe Inn*,  
Glenwhelt

\*Carrick John, Caryoran

\*Errington Edward, Low Glenwhelt

Makepeace John, and overseer, Wry Tree

Pattinson Edward, Waterloo

Rutherford Thomas, Lampert

Welsh William, Wydonclough

COANWOOD, a township comprising 2,042 acres, the property of several resident farmers, is three miles south of Haltwhistle, and its rateable value is £952 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 151; in 1811, 175; in 1821, 165; in 1831, 156; in 1841, 139; and in 1851, 152 souls.

GORBET HILL is a hamlet in this township, situated three and a half miles south of Haltwhistle. Here is a Meeting House of the Society of Friends, erected in 1760. RAMSHAW, HIGH and LOW are also two hamlets in Coanwood township three and a half miles south of Haltwhistle. WOLF HILL is another hamlet three miles south by east of Haltwhistle.

Wigham Jacob, miller, Low Hill

#### Farmers

Marked \* are yeomen.

\*Bell John, West Stone House

Birkett William, Garcock

\*Charlton John, Burn House

Clemitson John, Wolf Hill

\*Dickinson John, East Stone House

Edgar John, Green Syke

Hetherington Thomas, Low Byer

Hutchinson Matthew, and builder, Mill  
Hill

Maughan Roger, Dykes

Oliver William, Garbutt Hill

\*Pattinson John, Garbutt Hill

Robson William, Burnt Walls

Wallace Thomas

\*Wigham Robert, Hargill House

\*Wigham Thomas, Low Mill

Wigham William, Coldshield

FEATHERSTONE township is situated three miles south-west of Haltwhistle, and comprises an area of 2,844 acres, the rateable value of which is £1,967 10s. The population in 1801, was 197; in 1811, 219; in 1821, 239; in 1831, 274; in 1841, 265; and in 1851, 314 souls. The Earl of Carlisle

is lord of the manor; and the principal landowners are the trustees of the Hon. J. Hope Wallace, who have also extensive saw mills here. FEATHERSTONE CASTLE is most picturesquely situated near the South Tyne, opposite the confluence of the Hartleyburn. It was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Featherstonehaugh, who were its possessors as early as the reign of Edward I., when it was the property of Thomas de Featherstonehaugh, and in the reign of Edward II., Alexander and Thomas de Featherstonehaugh, are recorded as its proprietors. Sir Albany Featherstonehaugh had opulent manors and possessions, and was High Sheriff of the county in the reign of Elizabeth. His eldest son Henry, who, at the beginning of the reign of James I., was appointed receiver-general of all the King's revenues in Cumberland and Westmoreland, had issue a son, Timothy, who, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., espoused the royal cause, and raised a troop of horse at his own expense. For his gallant conduct he was knighted under the King's banner, but was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, in 1651, after which he was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire, and the manor of Featherstonehaugh was sold by the parliament to the Earl of Carlisle; but the castle and estate came afterwards into the possession of Matthew Featherstonehaugh, Esq., of Newcastle, from whom it has descended to the present proprietors.

HORSE CLOSE is a hamlet in this township, four miles south-west of Haltwhistle. KELLAH is another hamlet in this township, four miles south-west by west of Haltwhistle. ROWFOOT is also a hamlet in Featherstone township, three miles south-west of the same place.

Carrick George, shopkeeper, Hillis Close  
 Clark John, agent to the trustees of the late Hon. James Hope Wallace, Featherstone Castle  
 Dobson William, vict. *Pitman's Arms*, Kellah  
 Dickinson Emerson, gamekeeper, Hall Bank Head  
 Hutchinson Robert, beerhouse, Rowfoot  
 Hutchinson William, builder, Kellah  
 Little George, shopkeeper and butcher, Highburn Foot  
 Nixon John, manager of Saw Mills  
 Parker Elizabeth, shopkeeper, Kellah  
 Smith Rev. P. G.  
 Stranger W. stationmaster  
 Waugh John, beerhouse, Kellah  
 Wright George, blacksmith

#### Farmers

Marked \* are yeomen.

Birket Miles, Watch Trees  
 Coulson Matthew, Blacklocks, Burnfoot  
 \*Dobson Richard and William, Kellah  
 Hudspeth Cuthbert, Horse Close  
 \*Hutchinson Matthew, Rowfoot  
 \*Hutchinson William, Rowfoot  
 Lee Joseph, Rowfoot  
 Little George, Low Burnfoot  
 \*Parker Thomas and Joseph, Kellah  
 Proud Edward, Rowfoot  
 \*Teasdale Ann, Kellah  
 Snowdon William, Kellah  
 Tweddle George and Thomas  
 Tweddle James  
 Watson Thomas, Highburn Foot

HARTLEYBURN, a township four miles south-west of Haltwhistle, comprises 2,676 acres, the property of Messrs. Whitfield; and its rateable value is £789 12s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 74; in 1811, 77; in 1821, 92; in 1831, 161; in 1841, 288; and in 1851, 460 souls. Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is an extensive tile manufactory, carried on by John Edgar & Co. Hartleyburn colliery, in this township, and Middleholme Colliery, near the confines of Northumberland and

Cumberland, are worked by Mrs. Maria Thompson, and afford employment to about 400 persons.

Bell Joseph, farmer, Halton Lea  
 Bell Wallace, vict. *Morpeth Arms Inn*,  
 Halton Lea Gate  
 Dobson John, farmer, Clover Hill  
 Dobson Thos. coal agent, Halton Lea Gate  
 Edgar John and Co., tile manufacturers,  
 Hartleyburn Tile Works  
 Henderson Henry, manager of tile works,  
 Halton Lea Gate

Modlin Jonathan, grocer and provision  
 merchant, Halton Lea Gate  
 Thompson Mrs. Maria, coalowner, Hartley-  
 burn and Midgeholme Collieries, Thos.  
 Dobson and Wallace Bell, managers  
 Todd Thos. farmer, Green Ridges  
 Walton Jacob, farmer, Green Ridges  
 Whitfield John, yeoman, Byers Hall  
 Whitfield Thomas, yeoman, Foulpots

HENSHAW is a township and hamlet, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, John Clayton, Esq., Sir Thomas Clavering, Nicholas Lowes, Esq., of Allen's Green, Mr. Richard Thompson, and others. The township comprises an area of 11,255 acres, and its rateable value is £4,316 12s. 6d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 568; in 1811, 509; in 1821, 593; in 1831, 619; in 1841, 569; and in 1851, 615 souls. Sir Edward Blackett is the possessor of the manorial rights and privileges. THE HAMLET of Henshaw is situated four miles south-west of Haltwhistle, and possesses two Chapels belonging respectively to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The former was erected in 1840, and the latter in 1836.

BARDON MILL, a hamlet in this township, four miles and three-quarters east of Haltwhistle, derives its name from a flannel manufactory, which is carried on by William Madgen and Son. Here is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.

GREENLEY is another hamlet in this township, five miles north-east of Haltwhistle. In this neighbourhood there are four extensive loughs, or lakes, viz., Broomley Lough, Little Cow's Lough, Crag Lough, and Grindon Lough, all of which, except the last, are in the township of Henshaw. On the north side of Greenley Lough are several stupendous crags, from which some of the finest blocks of stone in the county are obtained. BONNEY RIGG HALL, in this township, serves as a temporary residence for Sir Edward Blackett, during the shooting season. TOWHOUSE, a hamlet in this township, is four miles east of Haltwhistle.

POST OFFICE, BARDON MILL STATION.—John Harrison, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Newcastle and the South, at 11-55 a.m., and from Carlisle and the West, at 11-28 a.m.; they are despatched to Carlisle, &c., at 3-10 p.m., and to Newcastle and the South at 3-26 p.m.

Askew William, wood-bailiff, Kingswood  
 Cottage  
 Bell Robert, stonemason, Bank Head  
 Graham Mr. Thomas, Tow House  
 Harding John, blacksmith, Tow House  
 Jackson Mr. John, Hardriding  
 Harrison John, station master, Bardon Mill  
 HENSHAW SCHOOL, Robert Parker, teacher;  
 ho. Prudhoe Castle  
 Pattinson Ann, milliner and straw bonnet  
 maker, Redburn

Madgen William & Son, woollen manu-  
 facturers, Bardon Mill; ho. Green  
 Croft, Haltwhistle  
 Ridley Andrew, gamekeeper, Bonney Rigg  
 Robinson William, wood-bailiff, Joe House  
 Robson Geo. blacksmith, Twice Brewed

#### Boot and Shoemakers

Burkitt George, Bardon Mill  
 Johnson John  
 Knott Joseph, Redburn  
 Smith Matthew, Henshaw

**Cartwrights and Joiners**

Cook William, Tow House  
 Forster William, Tow House  
 Henderson Thomas, Tow House  
 Kirk Walter, Twice Brewed  
 Makepeace John, Tow House  
 Pattison Thomas, Redburn  
 Shield George, Bardon Mill  
 Thompson Francis, and cabinet maker,  
 Tow House; ho. Henshaw

**Corn Millers and Merchants**

Reed Robert & Son, Plankey Mill  
 Ridley James, Bardon Mill

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Armstrong John, Hindley Steel  
 Armstrong John, Braidley Hall  
 Armstrong Margaret, Hardriding  
 Armstrong Walter, Scotscoltherd  
 Armstrong William, Bogg  
 Armstrong William, Bent's House  
 Bell Anthony, Scotscoltherd  
 Coats Isabella, Seatsides  
 Cook John, Ruffer's Close  
 Cook Joseph, Redburn  
 Cook William and John, Shawhead  
 Dodd Barbara, Gibb's Hill  
 \*Harding Thomas, Henshaw  
 Hedley Ralph, Waterhead  
 Henderson William, Hunter Crook  
 Johnson John, Kingswood Hall

CARRIER.—Archibald Goodfellow, to Newcastle, on Thursdays.

MELKRIDGE is a township and hamlet comprising 4,451 acres, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, John Clayton, Esq., Thomas Clavering, Esq., and Robert Carrick, Esq., the former of whom is lord of the manor, and holds his court at Wood Hall, once in every three years. Population in 1801, 226; in 1811, 263, in 1821, 288; in 1831, 347; in 1841, 290; and in 1851, 264 souls. The rateable value is £3,141 5s. Near to the South Tyne, in this township, is the Roman military post, WHITCHESTER, which occupies a site defended on three sides by steep and rugged glens. HIGH TOWN is a hamlet in this township, one mile and three-quarters east of Haltwhistle.

Armstrong Mrs. Eleanor  
 Armstrong William, vict. *Three Horse Shoes*  
 Batey John, tea dealer  
 Bell Mrs. Ann  
 Carrick Robert, spirit merchant  
 Carrick R. M. spirit merchant, Croft House  
 Fairlamb Elizabeth, shopkeeper  
 Hall Martin, schoolmaster, Cowburn  
 Lowes Mr. Nicholas  
 Mallabarr Captain G. High Town

\*Laidlea John, Bank Head  
 Liddell Christopher, Brockellee  
 Lowes Thomas, Galleshaw Rigg  
 Lowes William, Grindon Green  
 \*Makepeace Nicholas, Ramshaw Field  
 Maughan John, Parkside  
 Nixon John, Greenlee  
 Pattinson Jonathan, Hardriding  
 Pickering George, and registrar of births,  
 deaths, and marriages, and relieving  
 officer for Haltwhistle Union, Stone Hall  
 Reed Robert & Son, Plankey Mill  
 Ridley James, Bardon Mill  
 \*Smith Cuthbert, Brown Rigg  
 \*Smith Edward, Cornholmes  
 \*Thompson Richard, Tow House  
 \*Thompson Thomas, Seatsides  
 Woodman Edward, High Shield

**Grocers and Dealers in Sundries**

Bell Elizabeth, Low Winshields  
 English Ann  
 Forster William, Tow House  
 Goodfellow Archibald, Redburn Hill  
 Kirk Walter, Twice Brewed  
 Robinson Margaret, Tow House

**Inns and Taverns**

*Blue Bell*, John Ridley, Tow House  
*Grey Hound*, John Morrow, Bardon Mill  
 — Jane Bell, Twice Brewed  
 — Thomas Elliott, Twice Brewed

Nixon William, joiner  
 Smith Miss Elizabeth, Whitchester

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Armstrong George, Edge's Green  
 Armstrong William, Edge's Green  
 Bell Robert  
 Dodd Walter  
 Fairlamb Elizabeth

Fairlamb Hugh  
 Fidler William, Langhey Rigg  
 Henderson Adam  
 Hepple Thomas, Rell House  
 Hudspith John, Cowburn Rigg  
 Johnson Margaret, High Town  
 Lee John, Melkridge  
 Liddell John, Hallpeat Moss  
 Liddell P. J. Soak Hill

\*Liddell Robert, Melkridge  
 Little William, Wealside  
 \*Lowes John  
 \*Nixon William  
 Ridley Ann  
 Robson Thomas  
 Usher John  
 Winter Thomas

CARRIER.—William Armstrong, to Carlisle, on Monday, and to Newcastle, on Wednesdays.

PLAINMELLOR is a township and village, the property of Dixon Dixon, Esq., of Unthank Hall, who is also lord of the manor. The township comprises an area of 4,904 acres, and its rateable value is £1,655 18s. 4d. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 136; in 1811, 174; in 1821, 184; in 1831, 160; in 1841, 150; and in 1851, 171 souls. THE VILLAGE of Plainmellor, which derives its name from a mountain in the neighbourhood, is situated on the south side of the Tyne, half a mile south-east of Haltwhistle. UNTHANK HALL, in this township, is a substantial stone edifice, the seat of Dixon Dixon, Esq.

Armstrong William, blacksmith  
 Dixon Dixon, Esq. Unthank Hall

**Farmers**

Bell William  
 Cowing John

Elliott John  
 Forester William  
 Little Robert  
 •Robson George  
 Teasdale William  
 Woodman John

RIDLEY township is the property of Sir Edward Blackett, who is also lord of the manor, Mrs. Davison, and Nicholas Lowes, Esq. It contains 4,388 statute acres, and its rateable value is £2,657. Population in 1801, 191; in 1811, 205; in 1821, 231; in 1831, 233; in 1841, 258; and in 1851, 245 souls. RIDLEY HALL, which is situated on the south side of the Allen, at a short distance from Beltingham, derives its name from the Ridleys, of Wilimoteswick, to whom it formerly belonged. It was afterwards the seat and lordship of the ancient family of Lowes, with whom it remained till 1812, when it became the property of Thomas Bates, Esq., but is now possessed by Mrs. Davison. The mansion occupies an eminence, five and a half miles east by south of Haltwhistle, in the midst of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery to be found in this part of the country.

ALLEN'S GREEN is a hamlet in this township, four miles east by south of Haltwhistle.

BELTINGHAM is another hamlet, situated five miles east by south of Haltwhistle. Here is a small chapel, which is claimed as the domestic chapel of the lord of the manor of Ridley. The living is in the gift of the vicar of Haltwhistle, and incumbency of the Rev. James Ord Clark. There is also a school and library, George Wright, teacher and librarian.

WILLIMOTESWICK is a hamlet and estate, in Ridley township, situated four miles east by south of Haltwhistle. Here are extensive ruins of the Castle, which was anciently the seat of the Ridley family, whose lineal descendants

now reside at Blagdon. It is the property of Sir Edward Blackett, and is occupied by Mr. Joseph Reay Spraggon.

Clark Rev. James Ord  
 Davison Mrs. Susan E. H. Ridley Hall  
 Drummond Alexander, draper and grocer,  
 Ridley  
 Lowes Nicholas, Esq. Allen's Green  
 Makepeace Mr. William, Penpeugh  
 Wallace Thomas, joiner and cartwright,  
 Ridley  
 Woodman Matthew, blacksmith, Gold Hill  
 Wright George, schoolmaster & librarian,  
 Beltingham School; ho. Ridley

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Armstrong Robert, Hotbank  
 Bushby Jacob

\*Dickinson George, Wool House  
 Little James, Hotbank  
 Makepeace John, Brierwood  
 \*Maughan Nicholas, Midgeholme  
 \*Pearson John  
 Pearson Thomas  
 Pearson William  
 \*Ridley John  
 Ridley Matthew  
 Robson Edward, East Hotbank  
 \*Robson Hannah, Penpeugh  
 Spraggon Joseph Reay, Willimoteswick  
 Castle  
 Usher George  
 Wallace Thomas, Partridge Nest

THIRLWALL township, which contains eighty scattered houses, and the hamlet of Foultown, extends from the Tippal Burn, four miles W.N.W. of Haltwhistle, to the river Irthing, which separates it from Cumberland. It comprises an area of 7,944 acres, and its rateable value is £3,069 7s. 9d. The population in 1801, was 322; in 1811, 282; in 1821, 293; in 1831, 328; in 1841, 394; and in 1851, 425 souls. The Earl of Carlisle is principal proprietor, and lord of the manor.\* THIRLWALL CASTLE, which has long been in ruins, stands on the west bank of the Tippal, at a short distance west of the point where that rivulet is crossed by the great Roman Wall. This fortress was for many generations the property of a family that bore the local name, but was subsequently transferred by marriage to Matthew Swinburne, Esq., of Capheaton, who sold the castle and manor to the Earl of Carlisle.

FOUL TOWN is a hamlet in this township, four miles W. N. W. of Haltwhistle.

Bell John, joiner  
 Davison Thomas, innkeeper  
 Douglas Mary, shopkeeper  
 Graham James, beerhouse  
 Harrison William, blacksmith

**Farmers**

Armstrong George  
 Bell John  
 Borrow Nicholas  
 Blenkinsop George  
 Bramwell Barbara  
 Hudspith John

Graham William and John,  
 Long Byer, & Burnt Walls  
 Nixon James  
 Owen Thomas  
 Patrich Margaret  
 Peacock William

Hetherington Thomas, tailor & shopkeeper  
 Norman John, station master  
 Smith Thomas, shopkeeper & butcher  
 Snowdon John, joiner  
 Wilson John, miller

Pearson Robert  
 Robson William  
 Smith John  
 Smith Thomas  
 Teasdale John  
 Waugh George

THORNGRAFTON is a township and small village, comprising 3,103 acres, the property of Sir Edward Blackett, Mrs. Davison, Miss Hedley, Edward Woodman, Esq., and a number of freeholders. The rateable value is £2,474 5s., and the manorial rights and privileges are possessed by the Duke of Northumberland, and Sir Edward Blackett. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 239; in 1811, 238; in 1821, 247; in 1831, 263; in 1841, 272;

and in 1851, 305 souls. There are three collieries in this township, viz. :— Barcombe Colliery, Morewood Colliery, and Birkshaw Colliery, the latter having been recently opened. There are also extensive sand and ironstone quarries. Within the manor of Thorngraston and Ridley, is the Forest of Lowes, usually called Ridley and Hotbank Commons, until they were divided and enclosed by act of parliament, in 1748. Housesteads, the *Borcovicus* of the *Notitia*, is situated in this township. For a full description of this station see page 31. THE VILLAGE of Thorngraston is five and a half miles east by north of Haltwhistle.

MILL HOUSE, a hamlet in this township, is situated four and a half miles east of Haltwhistle.

Bell Thomas, butcher  
 Burn Ann, vict. *Fox and Hounds*  
 Coulson Mr. Thomas  
 Coats John, blacksmith  
 Dickinson Nicholas, builder and coalowner,  
 Birkshaw Colliery  
 Makepeace John, coalowner, &c. (W. Makepeace & Co.); ho. West Wood Cottages  
 Makepeace Francis, shopkeeper and shoemaker  
 Makepeace William & Co. coalowners, lime burners, and iron and sandstone quarry owners, Barcombe Colliery and Quarries  
 Makepeace William, grocer, Mill House  
 Nevin William, tailor  
 Pratt Mr. Thomas, Mill House  
 Robson & Coates, shopkeepers  
 Sterling George, coalowner, Morewood Colliery; ho. Crindle Dykes  
 THORNGRAFTON SCHOOL, Jas. Burn, teacher

Thompson Thomas, miller  
 Woodman Matthew, blacksmith, Gold Hill, Ridley, and Thorngraston  
**Farmers**  
 Marked \* are yeomen  
 Atkinson William  
 Baty James  
 Bell John, Westend Town, Thorngraston  
 Dickinson Nicholas, Birkshaw  
 Lee Robert, Mill House  
 Mallabar Christopher Harrison, Westend Town, Thorngraston  
 Maughan William, High Meadows  
 Reed J. and miller  
 Reed William, High Braidley  
 Sharp John, Birkshaw  
 Usher William, Whitshields  
 \*Woodman Edward, Thorngraston  
 \*Woodman John, Thorngraston  
 Woodman Nicholas, Crowhall

WALL TOWN township comprises 2,956 acres, the property of G. H. Coulson, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. It is situated two and a half miles north-west of Haltwhistle, and its rateable value is £1,263. The population in 1801, was 89; in 1811, 120; in 1821, 109; in 1831, 96; in 1841, 85; and in 1851, 81 souls. This township is intersected by the Roman Wall, and contains the remains of the stations of *Vindolana*, and *Æsica*, which will be found described at pages 32 and 33.

Robson Thomas, gamekeeper

**Farmers**

Armstrong Alexander  
 Armstrong James  
 Dixon Robert Allolee

Lowes Edward  
 Sisson Thomas  
 Smith John  
 Snowball William  
 Wilkinson John

KIRKHAUGH PARISH.

This parish occupies the south-western extremity of the county, and is bounded on the north and west by Knaresdale, on the south by the parish of Alston, in the adjoining county of Cumberland, and on the east by Whitfield. It comprises an area of 6,665 acres, the property of various owners, and its

rateable value is £1,355 5s. The population in 1801, was 275; in 1811, 339; in 1821, 286; in 1831, 309; in 1841, 221; and in 1851, 285 souls. The manorial rights are vested in the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. This is a mountainous district, and is intersected by the South Tyne, which rises near Alston, in Cumberland. About half a mile south-west of the parish church, on the farm called Castle Nook, is the site of a Roman station, supposed by some antiquarians to be the *Alione* of the *Notitia*, but subsequent inquiries have shown this supposition to be groundless. It occupies an irregular descent, inclining to the east, and its walls enclose an area of nearly nine acres. It is overlooked by hills on the west, where it is defended by ten breastworks and trenches, which have also flanked the north-west and south-west sides, two of them extending around the whole area of the station. Several "Roman Remains" have been found here. The MAIDEN WAY passes near the eastern wall of the station, which is now covered with irregular heaps of ruins.

THE PARISH CHURCH is a small unpretending edifice, situated on the east side of the South Tyne, two and a half miles north by west of Alston, and nine and a half miles south by west of Haltwhistle. The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Hexham, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £4 7s. 8½d. returned at £55, gross income, £70. It is in the patronage of — Sanders, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Octavius James, M.A. The parish register commences in 1686. In connexion with the church is a day school, which was established in 1854.

CHARITIES.—This parish possesses two charities, one amounting to £2 10s. per annum, left by some person unknown, for education; the other, amounting to £2 a year, by John Stephenson, in 1759, to be distributed annually amongst eight poor widows of the parish.

ALE is a hamlet in this township, situated one mile and a half east by south of Kirkhaugh Church. LINTLEY is also a hamlet in this township, one mile east by south of the same place. WHITLOW is another hamlet two miles south-west of the parish church.

Fletcher Mrs. Isabella  
Harrison Thomas, stonemason  
Irving James, innkeeper  
Ridley William, miller

Snowdon Mr. John  
Todd Hugh, shoemaker  
Whitfield John, clogger

**Farmers**  
Marked \* are Yeomen.  
Asker Joseph  
Birkett John  
Birkett Philip  
Hutchinson Thomas  
Jackson Thomas  
Lamb William  
\* Lee John

\* Lee Thomas  
Lee Walton  
\* Lee William, Ale  
Nixon Robert  
Parker Thomas  
Robson Mary  
Smith Thomas  
Stobart Simon  
Taru Levi

Teasdale James  
\* Todd Thomas  
Walton John  
\* Walton Joseph, Underbank  
Walton Henry  
\* Walton William  
Watson John  
Watson Joseph  
Whitfield Thomas

#### KNARESDALE PARISH.

KNARESDALE parish, comprising the villages of Eals, Burn Stones, Slaggyford, Town Green, and Williamston, occupies a wild mountainous tract, at

the south-western extremity of Northumberland, and is bounded on the north by Lambley, on the west and south by Cumberland, and on the east by Kirkhaugh parish. It comprises an area of 7,144 acres, the property of the trustees of the late Hon. James Hope Wallace, and others, who also claim the manorial rights, and its rateable value is £2,712 5s. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 481; in 1811, 526; in 1821, 564; in 1831, 566; in 1841, 491; and in 1851, 917 souls. It is supposed to derive its name from the Knare-burn which intersects the parish. The forest of Knaresdale was anciently very extensive, and well stocked with red deer; the breed, however, is now nearly extinct. Snope Well is a medicinal spring, and was formerly held in great repute. Besides the Knare-burn, this district is watered by three other riyulets, viz. :—the Thinhope, Thomhope, and Barroughburns.

THE PARISH CHURCH is situated on the west side of the South Tyne, six miles N.N.W. of Alston, in Cumberland, and seven and a half miles S.S.W. of Haltwhistle. It is an ancient edifice, without much pretension to architectural elegance, and the ground around it seems to have been covered with buildings. The living is a discharged rectory in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Hexham, valued in the Liber Regis at £4 18s. 9d., gross income £135. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and the Rev. Henry Bewsher is rector. The parish register commences in 1695. The Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel here. THE SCHOOL has an endowment of £6 10s. per annum, from the trustees of the late Hon. James Hope Wallace.

CHARITY.—John Stephenson, in 1759, left a rent charge of £2 per annum, to eight poor widows of this parish.

KNARESDALE HALL, which stands near the Church, and is now occupied by a farmer, was anciently in the possession of the Pratts, from whom it was transferred, by Edward I., to Sir Robert de Swinburne. The manor of Williamston, held of the manor of Knaresdale, was also given to Sir William de Swinburne, and was confirmed to him by its previous owner, Bartholomew Pratt, Esq. In the reign of Elizabeth, we find the manor of Knaresdale, with the adjoining estates, possessed by William Wallace, Esq., of Copeland Castle; but one of his descendants, Ralph Wallace, sold them to John Stephenson, an alderman of Newcastle, of whose son this manor was purchased by Mr. Wallace, of Featherstone, from whom it has descended to the present proprietors.

BURN STONES is a hamlet in this township, a quarter of a mile north of the parish church. EALS is a small village situated on the east side of the south Tyne, six miles S.S.W. of Haltwhistle. SLAGGYFORD is another village, one mile south of the parish church. TOWN GREEN is also a village in this parish, situated a quarter of a mile south of the church. WILLIAMSTON gives name to an estate and hamlet on the east side of the South Tyne, one mile and a half south of the parish church.

POST OFFICE, TOWN GREEN.—Thomas Henderson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Alston, at 2 p.m., and are despatched at 8 a.m.

Armstrong John, shoemaker  
 Armstrong John, cooper  
 Armstrong Margaret, shopkeeper  
 Bewsher Rev. Henry, B.A. Rectory  
 Bell James, tailor  
 Birkett Joseph, innkeeper, and farmer,  
 Slaggyford  
 Birkett William, grocer  
 Brown T. shopkeeper  
 Bywell John, miller  
 Cawthorn Thomas, marine store dealer  
 Gill Mrs. Frances, Williamston  
 Green Thomas, nail manufacturer, Merit  
 Hall  
 Henderson John, parish clerk, Town Green  
 Henderson Thomas, grocer & game dealer,  
 Town Green  
 Hunter Thomas, shoemaker  
 Lee Joseph, butcher  
 Lowes Messrs. John & William, Eals  
 Millican John, schoolmaster  
 Nixon Mary, innkeeper  
 Parker John, grocer, Eals  
 Parker William, station master  
 Pattinson George, stonemason  
 Ridley Thomas, grocer  
 Robinson Matthew, blacksmith  
 Robson George, innkeeper, *Railway*  
 Robson Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Rutherford William, railway inspector  
 Tinneswood Jonathan, joiner  
 Tweddell John, innkeeper, Burn Stones  
 Tweddell Richard & Anthony, blacksmiths,  
 Burn Stones  
 Watson John, joiner, Slaggyford

**Farmers**

Marked \* are Yeomen

Armstrong John, Eals  
 Armstrong Robert, Intax  
 Armstrong Robert  
 Baxter Robert, Greenhaugh  
 Bell Sarah, Intax  
 Birkett Joseph, Slaggyford  
 Cowing Thomas, Eals  
 \* Dickinson John, Eals  
 Dixon Joseph  
 Elliott Simon, Hanging Shaw  
 Greave John  
 Greave Robert, Aullas Hill  
 Green John, Barns  
 \* Hudspith Edward, Eals  
 Hutchinson Thomas  
 Jackson John, Thornup  
 Moore Thomas, Softley  
 Norman Jane, Thornup  
 \* Parker John, Eals  
 \* Parker Matthew, Eals  
 \* Parker William  
 Ridley Joseph  
 Ridley William  
 Ridley William, Knaresdale Hall  
 Stephenson Joseph, and lime burner, Craig  
 Head  
 \* Stephenson Robert, Barnstown Foot  
 Stephenson Samuel, Merry Know  
 Stephenson William, Merry Know  
 Teasdale Joseph, and mason  
 Teasdale Matthew  
 Thompson John, Williamston  
 White Thomas

**LAMBLEY PARISH.**

This parish comprises the joint townships of Lambley and Asholme, whose united area is 2,698 acres, and rateable value £1,489. The population in 1801, was 209; in 1811, 254; in 1821, 261; in 1831, 252; in 1841, 249; and in 1851, 365 souls. The landowners are Robert R. Allgood, Esq., who is also lord of the manor, and Henry Whitfield, Esq. This district is very beautiful, being interspersed with fine woods, and ornamented with thriving plantations, on each side of the South Tyne, which here rolls over rugged stones, and down the ledge of shelving rocks, forming a striking contrast with the extensive heaths of the neighbouring district, which is studded with lofty mountains. The only remains of antiquity in this parish, is the old fortress of Castle-hill, which is situated opposite to Harper Town, and defended on three sides by the natural slope of the river bank, and on the fourth, by a dry trench of some depth. The Alston and Haltwhistle branch line of railway crosses the river Tyne, at the east end of this parish. The viaduct is upwards of 110 feet in height, thirty-five feet in breadth at the base, and eighteen

feet at the top. It has nine main arches of sixty-six feet span each, and seven smaller ones of twenty feet span each. Lambley Colliery, in this parish, is worked by Mrs. Maria Thompson.

There was formerly an abbey of Benedictine nuns here, which was founded by King John, or Adam de Tindale. We are informed, by Dugdale, that "King John, in 1200, confirmed a grant of Adam de Tindale and Heloise, his wife, to God, St. Mary, St. Patrick, and the nuns of Lambley, of right of pasturage on both sides of the Tyne, in their manor of Lambley, and the chapel of Sandiburnesele, with four acres of land in the same place, and the tithes and offerings; as also the donations of Benering, and Sandiburnesele made by Helias, nephew of the said Adam." The nuns subsequently became possessed of a fifth part of the village of Wyden, and certain possessions in Newcastle. The Scots, in 1296, destroyed this convent and ravaged the neighbourhood, but it was afterwards restored, and at the period of the suppression of the religious houses, the community numbered six members, whose annual revenues amounted to £5 15s. 8d. In the reign of Edward IV., it became the property of Dudley, Earl of Northumberland, but on his attainder it reverted to the Crown, and we find it forming a portion of the estate attached to Featherstonehaugh Castle, in 1567. It subsequently became the property of the Allgood family, with whom it still remains. Camden tells us that in his time the Tyne ran amongst the walls of the nunnery, but every vestige of the conventual buildings have long since disappeared. THE PARISH CHURCH, an ancient and plain structure capable of accommodating about 120 persons, is situated on an eminence about four miles S.S.W of Haltwhistle. Its register commences in 1742. The living is a donative or extra-parochial vicarage in the gift of Robert Allgood, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Robert Greenwood, of Blyth.

ASHOLME, on the east bank of the Tyne, is a joint township with Lambley, with which place its population, acreage, &c. are returned. HARPER TOWN is a hamlet near the parish church, and was formerly a considerable village, but was destroyed by the frequent inroads of the Scots.

Cant William, stationmaster  
 Carrick Francis, schoolmaster, Lane Head,  
 Asholme  
 Dent William, stationmaster, Shaft Hill  
 Dayson William, miller, Asholme  
 Henderson John, wood bailiff, Lane Head,  
 Asholme  
 Hymers John, joiner, Asholme  
 Oliver Cuthbert, blacksmith, Lane Head,  
 Asholme  
 Pattison, Mrs. Mary, Lane Head House,  
 Asholme  
 Pearson Rbt. cooper, Lane Head, Asholme  
 Robson Thomas, vict. *Chapel*, Asholme  
 Storey Thos. schoolmaster, Harper Town

#### Farmers

Bowman Henry  
 Brown Isaac, and shopkeeper, Woodhouse,  
 Asholme  
 Hutchinson John, yeoman, Town's Bank,  
 Asholme  
 Lee Joseph, Low Herdley  
 Moore Jacob, Witham, Asholme  
 Ridley James, and shopkeeper, Asholme  
 Robson John, Quickhouse, Asholme  
 Robson Thomas, Woodhouse, Asholme  
 Stobart George, Asholme  
 Teasdale Thomas, Mosshouse, Asholme  
 Telford John, Asholme  
 Wallace Matthew, Leagey Close, Asholme  
 Whitfield Henry, yeoman, Harper Town

## WHITFIELD PARISH.

WHITFIELD parish is bounded on the north and west by the parish of Haltwhistle, on the south by that of Allendale and the county of Cumberland, and on the east by Allendale parish. It comprises an area of 12,125 acres, and its rateable value is £3,561 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 393; in 1811, 330; in 1821, 289; in 1831, 388; in 1841, 333; and in 1851, 340 souls. William Ord, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of the soil. This parish consists, in a great measure, of uncultivated moorlands, on which numerous flocks of sheep are grazed, and is partly intersected by the streams of the East and West Allen, which unite at Cupola. Lead ore was formerly procured in considerable quantities from a mine at Limestone Cross, and smelted at Cupola. There is a spring strongly impregnated with iron, at Redmires, and the road from Alston to Haydon Bridge runs through the parish. Hodgson tells us that in 1749, scarcely more than a century ago, "the roads through this parish were mere trackways, and the principal employment of the people was the conveyance of lead ore to the neighbouring smelt-mills, in sacks, on the backs of ponies. There was not a cart in the country. The farms were very small—seldom above twenty pounds a-year, and the dwelling-houses and farm offices upon them, of the most wretched description." The greater portion of these have been pulled down and replaced by large and substantial farmhouses, and commodious offices, mills, &c. have been erected, and a turnpike-road made through the parish.

The manor of Whitfield was granted by William, King of Scotland, to the priory of Hexham, of which it was held by a family that bore the local name, at an annual rent of 16s. 4d. It remained in the possessions of the Whitfields for many generations, but was ultimately sold by Thomas Whitfield to the Ord family, with whom it still continues.

THE PARISH CHURCH is situated on the north side of the Hexham and Alston Road, eleven miles W.S.W. of the former place, and is a small neat structure, rebuilt about the year 1813. The chancel window is of stained glass, ornamented with the armorial bearings of the Ord family. The parish register commences in 1612. The church contains about 300 sittings, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. The living is a discharged rectory, in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Hexham, valued in the Liber Regis at £8; gross income £400; it is in the patronage of William Ord, Esq., and incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott, M.A. WHITFIELD SCHOOL is endowed with £20 per annum by William Ord, Esq. A LIBRARY was established at the Lodge in 1847; John Laing is librarian and secretary.

WHITFIELD HALL, the seat of William Ord, Esq., occupies a pleasant situation near the church on the West Allen. It is a neat and substantial building, rebuilt about eighty years ago, when the adjoining estate was greatly improved by enclosures and plantations.

CHARITY. — Nicholas Wilkinson, of Patten House, bequeathed a rent charge of £6 10s. per annum to the poor of this parish.

BEAR'S BRIDGE is a hamlet in this parish, eleven and three quarter miles W.S.W. of Hexham.

POST OFFICE, WHITFIELD, Edward Robson, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Alston, at 10 a.m. and from Haydon Bridge, at 1-30 p.m.; they are despatched at 10 a.m. and 1-30, p.m.

Carss Job, blacksmith  
 Dixon Bell, schoolmaster  
 Henderson John, manager of tile works,  
 Whitfield Tile Works  
 Johnson John, joiner and cartwright, and  
 grocer, Bear's Bridge  
 Nixon William, shoemaker  
 Ord William, Esq., Whitfield Hall  
 Ridley George, blacksmith  
 Robson Edward, innkeeper, farmer, and  
 cornmiller  
 Scott Rev. Thomas H., M.A., rector  
 Taylor John, bailiff to Wm. Ord, Esq.,  
 Whitfield Office  
 Treacher Henry, tailor

## Farmers

Davidson James  
 Bushby Thomas  
 Dickinson John  
 Dickinson John  
 Henderson John, Ouston  
 Hunter William and Edward  
 Johnson Jacob, Dodbank  
 Lee John, Morley Hill  
 Lee Thomas, Todd Burn  
 Robson John, Dyke-row  
 Nichol Scott, Agar's Hill  
 Stobart John and Thomas, Mains Rigg  
 Summers John, Park Head  
 Walton Jane, Loning Side  
 Walton Joseph  
 Winter William, Fell House

## BEDLINGTONSHIRE.

BEDLINGTONSHIRE is situated at the north-east corner of Castle Ward, and is bounded on the north by the river Wansbeck, on the west by the parishes of Morpeth and Stannington, on the south by the river Blyth, and on the east by the German Ocean. It comprises the townships of Bedlington, Camboise, Choppington, Netherton, Sleekburn (East), and Sleekburn (West), whose united area is 9,011 acres. The population in 1801, was 1,422; in 1811, 1,488; in 1821, 1,862; in 1831, 2,120; in 1841, 3,155; and in 1851, 5,101 souls. The hundred of Bedlingtonshire and the parish of the same name are co-extensive.

We possess no authentic information regarding the proprietorship of this parish, anterior to the commencement of the tenth century, when we find that it was purchased by Cutheard, the second Bishop of Chester-le-Street, who added it to the possessions of the see. Subsequent to the removal of the bishopric to Durham, it still continued to form an integral part of the palatinate, possessing its own courts and officers of justice, who were appointed under the bishop's commission, until the reign of Henry VIII., when the Crown resumed this privilege, and ordained that in all matters of law and civil jurisdiction, Bedlingtonshire was to be considered a member of the county of Durham. This ordinance remained in force till October, 1844, when, in pursuance of the Acts 7 and 8 Vict., c. 61, it became a portion of the county of Northumberland.

The ancient records inform us that lands in this parish were formerly held of the Bishops of Durham, by the families of Elliott and Hertford, by

fealty, and the payment of a small rent, though the great majority of the inhabitants held theirs by servile tenures. During the civil wars, the possessions of the see of Durham having been sold by order of the Parliament, this manor was purchased by Robert Fenwick, Esq., who, on the restoration of the regal power, was obliged to restore it to its original proprietor. For parliamentary purposes Bedlingtonshire is included in the borough of Morpeth.

BEDLINGTON is a township and considerable village in the parish of the same name, the property of W. W. Burdon, Esq., George Marshall, Esq., and others. The area of the township is returned with that of the parish, and its rateable value is £7,031 15s. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor. Here are several stone quarries, three collieries, and the Bedlington Iron Works, which rank among the oldest and most extensive in the north of England. They afford employment to a great number of persons, who are engaged in the manufacture of chain cables, bolts, bar and sheet iron, and other articles. The Glebe Colliery is worked by Longridge and Co., and the Bedlington Colliery by Davidson and Co. These two establishments employ respectively 200 and 400 persons.

THE VILLAGE of Bedlington is pleasantly situated on the summit and slope of an eminence, about four and a half miles S.S.E. from Morpeth, and consists principally of one long and irregular street, forming a kind of sloping avenue from the river Blyth, which is navigable for small craft to the Bedlington Iron Works, about a mile east of the village. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, whose remains rested here for one night, in 1069, is a small Gothic structure, enlarged and repaired in 1818, at which time the workmen employed in these repairs and alterations discovered, on the north side of the Church, three grave stones, ornamented with crosses and swords in the style of the eleventh or twelfth centuries, and one of them had the request "Ora pro nobis" upon it. In pulling down the north wall, there was also brought to light a fragment of a pillar, fourteen inches long, on which the remains of an inscription to the following effect were plainly discernible "CRVX, or LVX VNDIQUE FVLGET AMATA." In addition to the above, there were found the remains of a man, supposed to be those of Cuthbert Watson, a well known somnambulist, who was killed upon the spot where they were discovered. He had risen in his sleep, February 14th, 1669, and was in the act of climbing the north buttress of the tower, apparently with great ease and firmness, when a person, who was passing by at the time, dreading the danger of the poor man's situation, spoke to him, and he awoke, fell, and was instantly killed. This story is supported by the traditions of the place, by an entry said to be in the parish register, and by the above date, and the words "Watson's Wake," cut upon the buttress. The register of this parish commences in 1654. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle, is valued in the Liber Regis at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £455. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Rev. Edward C. Ogle, vicar; Rev. Robert Taylor, curate. The Baptists, Presbyterians, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have commodious places of worship in the village.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, which comprises a news-room, and a good library, was established about five or six years ago by a few young men of the village, aided by the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. E. C. Ogle, vicar, Captain Howard, and A. R. Fenwick, Esq., J.P. ; James Gibson, and John B. Gibb, secretaries ; Robert Young, librarian.

THE COURT HOUSE, situated near the centre of the village, is a substantial and suitable building, containing a lockup, consisting of two apartments. Robert Drummond, superintendent constable for Bedlingtonshire district, is court keeper. Petty Sessions are held here once a month : the Rev. E. C. Ogle ; M. J. F. Sidney, Esq., of Cowpen Hall ; Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., Blagdon ; A. R. Fenwick, Esq. ; and W. W. Burdon, Esq., are the presiding magistrates.

The village stands much in need of a more copious supply of water, the limpid element being only obtainable from a few pumps and wells, which often become dry during the summer months. Sanitary improvements, and the introduction of gas are much to be desired. The ruins of an old hall are visible on the south side of the village.

POST OFFICE, BEDLINGTON.—John Urwin, *postmaster*. Letters arrive here, from Morpeth, at 10-10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 2-35 p.m. Money Orders are issued and paid here.

Atkinson Rev. Nathaniel, incumbent of Horton	Marshall George, Esq.
Aynsley Jacob, saddler	Murray George, surgeon
Carr John, agent	Ogle Rev. Edward C. vicar, Vicarage
Charlton Thomas, joiner and cartwright	Oliver Richard, builder
Charlton Edward, nailmaker	Singleton Thomas, builder
Darling William, builder, Sheepwash Guide Post	Smith Mr. Henry
Davison and Partners, Bedlington Colliery	Spencer Mr. James, ironmaster, Bedlington Iron Works
Drummond Robt. superintendent constable for Bedlingtonshire, and court keeper	Soulsby Richard, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, relieving officer, &c.
Elsdon James, grocer and draper	Taylor Rev. Robert, curate
French William, brewer and malster, and London porter merchant	Thompson William, constable, & surveyor of highways
Gibson Ann, chain and nail manufacturer, and ironmonger	UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE & GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, James Gibson, agent
Landless John, painter	Urwin John, chemist, druggist, & postmaster
Longridge James, Esq.	Waldie Thomas, clock and watchmaker
Maclaren Benjamin, L.R.C.S. Edinburgh	

**Academies & Schools**

Duncan George  
Fisher William  
Gibb John  
Turnbull John

**Blacksmiths**

Gibson Ann, & nail manfctr  
Oliver Ralph  
Soulsby Robert Henry, and agricultural implement maker  
Watson John

Wilson William

**Boot and Shoemakers**

Foggin William  
Lee Thomas  
Rutter Thomas  
Singleton Henry  
Soulsby Thomas  
Stoker Edward  
Swan William  
Thompson Nichol  
Wilson Henry  
Young William, & librarian

**Butchers**

Cole Thomas  
Dobson Joseph  
Dowson John  
Foggin John  
Orange Joseph  
Swan Robert, and farmer

**Farmers**

Aynsley Joseph, Howlett Hall  
Bell George, Broadway House  
Clark William, Wind Mill

Curry John, Bedlington-lane House  
 Emery Alex. Glebe Farm  
 Lamb William, Red House  
 Lamb Luke  
 Swan Robert, and butcher  
 Wilson Fenwick, Hirst Head

**Grocers & Provision Dealers**

Marked \* are also Drapers  
 Bell Jane, draper only  
 Brown Mrs.  
 \*Briggs Samuel  
 Davison John  
 Dawson James, Bedlington Iron Works  
 \*Ditchburn Jane A.  
 \*Dickinson William  
 Dobson Joseph  
 Dobson Robert  
 Elsdon James  
 Gledston Mary  
 Gibson Ann, and nail and chain manufacturer  
 James John  
 Johnson Ann  
 Kyle Mary  
 Swan Mary

Thornton Edwd. and miller  
 \*Wilks James  
 \*Taylor John, and merchant tailor, Bedlington Colliery

**Inns and Taverns**

*Black Bull*, Mary Dunn  
*Blue Bell*, Mary Gray  
*Bridge Inn*, John Ridley  
*Dun Cow*, Jacob Smith  
*Grapes*, Edward Moore  
*Howard Arms Inn*, John Carr Petrie  
*Masons' Arms*, Richd. Oliver  
*Red Lion*, William Charlton  
*Sun*, John Watson  
*Turk's Head*, Thos. Mallaburn

**Beerhouses**

Brown Thomas  
 Dryden Jane  
 Graham Christopher, Bedlington Colliery  
 Green William  
 Kinghorn George  
 Lee Thomas  
 Simm Frances  
 Soulsby John  
 Telfer William

Walkinshaw Thomas

**Joiners**

Charlton Thomas  
 Langlands Henry, & cabinet maker  
 Maughan Joseph  
 Younger Joseph

**Milliners and Dressmakers**

Forster Hannah  
 McKay John  
 Soulsby Isabella  
 Patterson —  
 Philips Catherine

**Stonemasons**

Dees William  
 Gordon Robert  
 Oliver Richard, and builder

**Tailors**

Gray Thomas  
 Guthrie Nicholas  
 Hudson George  
 Smith John  
 Shepherd Thomas  
 Soulsby John  
 Taylor John, and draper and grocer, Bedlington Colliery

**Conveyances**

**BLYTH & TYNE RAILWAY**, from the Station at Bedlington Colliery, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise. John Skurr, station master.

An Omnibus leaves the Howard Arms Inn, daily, to meet the trains on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, at Netherton Station.

**CARRIERS.**—To Newcastle, George Fenwick, Thomas Kenny, and John Swan, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. To Morpeth, Edward Stokoe, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**CAMBOISE** is a township and hamlet containing 868 acres, the property of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon. The population is returned with the parish. The rateable value is £789 10s., and the soil is principally a strong clay, yielding good crops of wheat. **THE HAMLET** of Camboise is situated on the coast at the mouth of the Wansbeck, four miles north-east from the village of Bedlington. It is occasionally visited by small vessels with cargoes of draining tiles, and other articles for agricultural purposes; the return cargoes of these vessels are principally confined to stone from the Ashington quarry. The village of **NORTH BLYTH** is also situated in this township, on a small peninsula, at the mouth of the river Blyth. This township was formerly held by a family that assumed the local name, from whom it passed to the Cambhouses, Ellynghams, and the Earl of Westmoreland, coming ultimately into the possession of the present proprietor. In the immediate vicinity of this township, there are two ledges of rocks, called respectively the Camboise ledge, and the Rowcars; the former situated about half a mile to the east of the mouth of the Wansbeck, are left dry at low

water; the latter are also left dry at low water, though there are five fathoms of water close beside them.

On the 15th September, 1809, Mr. J. Storey of Camboise, who had been out fishing at sea for his amusement, returned in the evening, and immediately proceeded home to announce his arrival to his family, when his two daughters, one aged fourteen, the other aged twenty-two years, proposed to accompany him to the shore, in order to assist in securing the boat. The eldest daughter and father proceeded towards the boat, while the younger staid at a distance with the light, which suddenly disappearing, the other sister went to ascertain the cause, when, melancholy to relate, the wretched father never beheld them again alive. It is supposed that they got on a quicksand at the edge of the river and sank. Their bodies were found on the following day. The unhappy father overcome with grief for the loss of his daughters, put an end to his existence on the 25th of the following October, by throwing himself into the river with a large stone tied about his waist. He left a widow and six children.

DIRECTORY.—W. R. Crawford, farmer and shipowner; Eleanor Rutherford, *Saracen's Head Inn*; Mr. Short, innkeeper, North Blyth; Richard Wheatley, *Brown Bear Inn*, High Pans.

CHOPPINGTON is a small township, the property of M. W. Dunn, Esq., J. H. L. Gable, Esq., and others. It is distant four miles east by south from Morpeth, and its rateable value is £1,234 10s.

Darling William, builder, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Fenwick Thomas, gardener, Bothal Haugh  
 Gray John, joiner and cartwright, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Hall Arthur, grocer, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Hogarth Jno. grocer, &c. Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Lowes George, blacksmith, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Overton Thomas, brickmaker, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Pringle Jane, beerhouse, Sheepwash Guide Post

Richardson William, shoemaker, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Rutherford Thomas and Robert, saw mills and corn millers, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Rutherford —, beerhouse, Sheepwash Guide Post  
 Rutter Edward, beerhouse, Guide Post  
 Thornton Thomas, market gardener  
 Watson John, *Anvil Inn*, Guide Post

#### Farmers

Dunn William and Joseph, Cleaswell Hill  
 Lowes Robert, North Choppington  
 Lowes Thomas, South Choppington  
 Lowes William, East Choppington

NETHERTON, OR NEDERTON, is a township and small village, the property of the Earl of Carlisle, and its rateable value is £2,680 15s. The population is included in the parish returns. Here is a colliery, which is worked by the creditors of John C. Birkinshaw, and affords employment to about 400 persons. THE VILLAGE of Netherton is situated four miles south by east of Morpeth, and possesses a fine school, erected and endowed, in 1846, by the Earl of Carlisle. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and contains two good school-rooms, besides a residence for the teacher.

POST OFFICE, NETHERTON, John Stewart, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from Morpeth, at 10 a.m., and are despatched thereto at 3 p.m.

Brown John, agent, Hartford Bridge  
 Fenwick R. A. Esq. J. P. Netherton Hall  
 Lishman Wm. agent, Netherton Colliery  
 Kill John, grocer, &c. New Row  
 Riddle John, vict. *Morpeth Arms Inn*  
 Smith Joseph, under viewer, Netherton  
 Colliery  
 Stewart John, grocer, blacksmith, and post-  
 master

Swan —, vict. *Anglers' Inn*, Hartford  
 Bridge  
 Turnbull John, schoolmaster

#### Farmers

Graham Thomas  
 Hall Thomas and James, Blue House  
 Robson John, Netherton Moor  
 Sadler J. Netherton South Farm

SLEEKBURN (EAST) is a township and hamlet, the principal proprietors of which are Lord Barrington, and Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. Its rateable value is £680. THE HAMLET of East Sleekburn is situated two and a half miles north-east of Blyth, and the principal residents are William Dobson, beerhouse keeper; John and George Watson; and the farmers are Mark Coxon; George Grey, Sleekburn Grange: and John Gray, Mount Pleasant.

SLEEKBURN (WEST) is a township and hamlet, intersected by the rivulet from which it derives its name. The principal proprietors are Lord Barrington, and Lord Ravensworth. There is a plantation in this township, containing about 140 acres. Rateable value, £2,313 15s. THE HAMLET of West Sleekburn, is situated six miles east by south from Morpeth.

DIRECTORY.—John Dowson, woodman; Edward Ord, innkeeper; Thomas Patterson, blacksmith; William Watson, yeoman; and the farmers are John Clarke, Jane Marshall, John Nicholson, and John Young, Whinney Hill.

## ISLANDSHIRE.

ISLANDSHIRE is bounded on the north by the Tweed, on the west by Northumberland, on the south by Glendale and Bamrough Wards, and on the east by the German Ocean. It comprises the parish of Holy Island, the three parochial chapelries of Ancroft, Kyoel, and Tweedmouth, and the townships of Elwick and Ross, which belong to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Belford parish, Northumberland. See page 572. Its area embraces 36,348 statute acres, and its population in 1801, was 6,171; in 1841, 8,830; and in 1851, 9,643 souls. The soil of this district is a strong fertile clay, mixed with loam, producing excellent and abundant crops. The minerals are lime and coal, which are found in considerable quantities. Islandshire was for many ages a portion of the county of Durham, but by the Acts of the 7 and 8 Vict., it was taken from Durham, and annexed to Northumberland.

### ANCROFT PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

ANCROFT is a parochial chapelry, comprising the townships of Ancroft, Cheswick, Haggerston, and Scremerston, whose united area is 10,210 acres. Population in 1801, 1,144; in 1811, 1,236; in 1821, 1,378; in 1831, 1,384; in 1841, 1,670; and in 1851, 1,883 souls. The township of Ancroft is the property of Earl Grey and Edward Sibbitt, Esq., the former of whom

owns Ancroft, and the latter the village of Greenses. The township was anciently possessed by the Colvil family, but during the 14th century it lay waste, in consequence of the incursions of the Scots. It afterwards became the property of the Greys, by whom it was forfeited, in 1416, on the rebellion of Sir Thomas Grey, but was subsequently restored to the family, with whom it has since remained. Lady Stanley, of Haggerston, is lady of the manor. The acreage, &c., of this township are returned with those of the chapelry. Coal and lime abound here, and brick and tile making are carried on to a great extent.

THE VILLAGE of Ancroft is situated six miles south of Berwick, and ten miles north of Belford. It appears to have been at one time a place of some importance, but "the days of its glories are o'er," and it is now a small village. THE CHURCH is a very ancient structure, erected previous to the year 1145, for we find that in that year it was confirmed to the mother church of Holy Island, by Pope Eugenius III. The edifice was enlarged and thoroughly repaired in 1836, by which means 170 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for building and repairing churches, &c., 111 of that number are declared free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 130 formerly provided, 70 of which were free. It was formerly subordinate to the vicarage of Holy Island, but now enjoys all the privileges of a distinct parish. The register commences in 1742. The living, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Norham, is valued at £17; gross income, £133. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. William Hewitt. The Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Durham, and the late Archdeacon of Northumberland, erected at their joint expense a public school here, which is now attended by about eighty pupils; Joseph Graham, teacher. The Presbyterians have a neat chapel and school at Ancroft Moor. Rev. William Ryder, minister.

GREENSES is a village in this township, the property of Edward Sibbit, Esq., of Greenses House. It is situated one mile and a half north-west of Ancroft, and four miles south of Berwick.

POST OFFICE, ANCROFT, Joseph Graham, *postmaster*. Letters arrive, from Berwick, at 1 p.m., and are despatched thereto at 7.30 p.m.

Atkinson Robert, corn-miller and farmer, Ancroft Mill  
 Bell Adam, farmer; ho. Ord  
 Dods Ann, vict. *Board*, Camp Houses  
 Graham Joseph H. teacher & parish clerk  
 Grey George A. farmer, Ancroft Moor; ho. Whitfield Hill  
 Hewitt Rev. Wm. incumbent, Parsonage  
 Hogg Thomas, cartwright  
 Kerr Thomas, vict. and farmer, *Lamb Inn*  
 Lisle William, farmer, North Farm  
 Pinkerton Thomas, farmer, lime burner, and brick and tile manufacturer, Steads

Oswald Thomas, lime burner, Greenses  
 Ray Edward, manager of works, West Allerdean  
 Sibbit Edward, Esq., Greenses House  
 Sibbit John, corn-miller, Allerdean Mill  
 Smith George, farmer, Town Farm, and Loan End  
 Tait Henry, blacksmith  
 Tait Henry, schoolmaster, North Moor  
 Tait William, farmer, South Moor  
 Thompson George, farmer, Oxford  
 Wood George, farmer and coal proprietor, Allerdean

CHESWICK is a township and village, the property of Robert Crossman, Esq.,

John Hemsworth, Esq., and Richard Taylor, Esq. The manor of Cheswick was formerly possessed by a family which bore the local name, but through the failure of the male line it was transferred by marriage to several families. Lady Stanley of Haggerston is the present possessor of the manorial rights. THE VILLAGE of Cheswick is situated about five miles S.S.E. of Berwick. LADYTHORN HOUSE is pleasantly situated on an eminence from which a beautiful prospect, embracing Holy Island, the Farn Islands, and the coast from Bambrough Castle to Berwick, may be obtained.

Anderson Jno. registrar of births, deaths, & marriages, relieving officer, and assistant overseer for Islandshire, Cheswick West Hall  
 Watson Edward, cartwright  
 Watson Harriet and Mary J., dressmakers and shopkeepers

#### Farmers

Chisholme George, Cheswick-buildings; ho. Fenwick Granary  
 Knox John, Cheswick Cottage  
 Mc. Gregor George, Windmill Hill  
 Rutherford Edward, and vict. *New Inn*  
 Thompson Richard, Cheswick East House

HAGGERSTON, a township and hamlet in this chapelry, is the property of Lady Massey Stanley, who is also lady of the manor. This township has been the property of the Haggerston family from time immemorial. Sir Thomas Haggerston, the first baronet, was colonel of the Northumberland regiment, which was so distinguished for its attachment to the monarch during the parliamentary wars. His eldest son John being killed at Ormskirk fight, the second son Thomas succeeded to the estates, and his eldest son having attached himself to the cause of his monarch, James II., was killed in Ireland, when the family honours devolved upon his grandson Sir Carnaby, and on his demise, in 1756, they were inherited by his son Sir Thomas Haggerston. He was succeeded, in 1777, by his eldest son Sir Carnaby, who married Frances, daughter of William Smythe, Esq., by whom he had issue one daughter. She was married in January, 1805, to Sir Thomas Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, in Cheshire, who died in August, 1841. Lady Massey Stanley resides at Haggerston Castle, a fine mansion situated in a spacious park. The old castle of Haggerston was destroyed by fire, in 1618, with the exception of one of the towers which still remains, and is memorable as being the place where Edward II. received the homage of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for the earldom of Lincoln, in 1311. Attached to the house is a Catholic Church dedicated to Our Lady and St. Cuthbert. The Very Rev. Monsignor Charles Eyre, is chaplain. THE HAMLET of Haggerston is situated six and a half miles S.S.E. of Berwick.

POST OFFICE, HAGGERSTON.—Isaac Reed, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 12 noon, and are despatched at 8 a.m.

Boyd John, gamekeeper  
 Eyre Very Rev. Monsignor Charles, chaplain  
 Main Ignatius, farmer, Brockmill  
 Main Thomas, steward, Haggerston Mead  
 Murray Thomas, blacksmith

Mc. Gregor John, farmer and cornmill, Bridge Mill  
 Rutherford Dorothy, farmer, New Haggerston  
 Stanley Lady Massey, Haggerston Castle  
 Simmons Mr. Thomas, The Barns

SCREMERSTON is a township and village, the property of Greenwich Hospital. The manorial rights are in dispute between the Hospital Commissioners

and Lady Stanley. This estate was formerly the property of the Radcliffe family, but on the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater, it was given to Greenwich Hospital. The Scremerston Colliery is worked by Messrs. Carr & Co., and gives employment to 120 persons. The manufacture of lime, bricks, tiles, and sanitary piping, is extensively carried on here by Messrs. Carr & Co., and R. Hall & Co., of Alnwick. THE VILLAGE of Scremerston is situated near the sea shore, three and a half miles S.S.E. of Berwick. It was destroyed by the Scots in the year 1386, but was subsequently rebuilt. THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter, is a good stone building, with tower and spire, in the early English style of architecture, and was erected in 1843, at a cost of about £1,000. The living, a perpetual curacy valued at £130 per annum, is in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. Hugh Evans, M.A. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL is a neat stone building, erected in 1842, at a cost, inclusive of teacher's house, of £400, and is capable of accommodating about 130 scholars, average attendance 116. The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital pay £10 per annum towards the support of the school.

POST OFFICE, RICHARDSON'S STEAD, SCREMERSTON.—William Lewens, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 11-30 a.m., and are despatched at 8-45 a.m.

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|--|--|
| Blackett William, blacksmith and agricultural implement maker  | Lewens William, grocer, and provision dealer                 |
| Carr & Co. brick, tile, and sanitary pipe manufacturers, Scremerston Tile Works, coal owners, Scremerston Colliery and lime burners, Sea Side Lime Works | Morallee Henry, viewer                                       |
| Carr Thomas, manager for R. Hall & Co.   | Pringle Edward, farmer, Borewell                             |
| Evans Rev. Hugh, incumbent, Parsonage  | Renton David, manager for Carr & Co. Scremerston Tile Works  |
| Hall R. & Co. brick and tile manufacturers   | Richardson Ralph, manager for Carr & Co. Sea Side Lime Works |
| Hall William, station master   | Thompson Alexander, farmer Town Farm,                        |
| Hogarth Robert, farmer, Inland Pasture   | Winter John, manager, Sea Side Brick and Tile Works          |
| Johnson Mrs. Major, Sea Side Houses  | Young William, shopkeeper                                    |

HOLY ISLAND PARISH.

HOLY ISLAND is a parish, comprising the townships of Holy Island, Fenham, and Goswick, whose united area is 8,296 acres, and its population in 1801, was 601; in 1811, 675; in 1821, 760; in 1831, 836; in 1841, 809; and in 1851, 908 souls.

FENHAM is a township and small village locally situated on the mainland opposite to Lindisfarne, but still forming a part of the parish of Holy Island. The township contains three farms, a public house, a corn mill, and a few scattered houses. John Joliffe, Esq., of Essex is the owner of the entire township. THE VILLAGE of Fenham is situated five and a half miles north by west of Belford, and three miles west of Holy Island. The sands which extend from this place to Holy Island, are known by the name of Fenham Flats, and are fordable at low water.

DIRECTORY—John Black, farmer, Fenham Hill; William Cornet, vict. farmer and cornmill, *Mill Inn*; John Edminson, farmer, Fenham Moor; and Thomas Mathison, farmer.

GOSWICK is a township and hamlet situated contiguous to a small bay of the North Sea, and occupying the entrance to the fordable sands between the mainland and Holy Island, on which account it is supposed that this place and Fenham are retained in the parish of Holy Island.

Carr John, vict. *Salmon Inn*  
 Dinning Mr. Henry, Broom House  
 Dinning Mr. John, Broom House  
 Dunbar William and John, farmers, Buttery  
 Hall

Embleton John, auctioneer, appraiser, farmer, and seed merchant, Broom House, near Haggerston, by Berwick-on-Tweed  
 Smith John, farmer

HOLY ISLAND, a township and village in the parish of the same name, is situated in the German Ocean opposite to Kyloe, and is more properly a peninsula than an island, being insulated only during high water. It was formerly the seat of the bishopric of Lindisfarne, and at present gives name to the district of Islandshire in which it is situated. It is distant five miles N.N.E. from Belford, and nine S.S.E. from Berwick-upon-Tweed. Holy Island is connected with Northumberland by a narrow isthmus, left almost dry at the ebb of the tide, when it can be reached by horses and carriages from the mainland, which is two miles distant, though to avoid the quicksands in the way a long detour is necessary, which makes the distance almost double, but at the flow, the isthmus is entirely covered with water:—

“The tide did now its floodmark gain,  
 And girdled in the saint's domain;  
 For, with the flow and ebb, its stile  
 Varies from continent to isle;  
 Dryshod, o'er sands, twice every day,  
 The pilgrim to the shrine finds way;  
 Twice every day, the waves efface  
 Of staves and sandalled feet the trace.”

MARMION.

This island is about two and a half miles long by one mile and a half broad, and about nine miles in circumference. The northern side consists principally of barren soil and sandhills, and, when north-easterly winds prevail, large quantities of sand are frequently driven to a considerable distance from the shore. The cultivated part of the island is one continued plain inclining to the south-west, and previous to the year 1792, it was used as a stint common, but at that period it was enclosed and cultivated. Upon the southern and most elevated point of the island there was formerly a castle of great strength, beneath which is a harbour, where a life boat is kept, for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners, and which, on a signal being made from Bambrough Castle, instantly puts off to sea in any weather. Limestone is abundant on the north side of the island, and iron ore is also found, though not in any large quantities. In the year 941, this island suffered very much from the ravages of war, and also in 1061, when Malcolm, King of Scotland, plundered and harassed the inhabitants. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the island was retained and garrisoned by the parliament, and after this troubled period nothing remarkable occurred in it till 1745, when it was seized by Launcelot and Mark Errington, for the Pretender. The Erringtons,

having decoyed the whole of the garrison, consisting of twelve men, on board their ship, rendered them powerless by drink, and by this means were enabled to seize the castle, from which, however, they were speedily dislodged by a party of the king's troops sent from Berwick. The period of the castle's erection is unknown, but, from the great strength of its situation, it was, no doubt, used as a place of refuge by the monks, shortly after the erection of the abbey. Guns remained upon this battery till 1819, when they were removed by order of the government.

THE VILLAGE of Lindisfarne is situated at the south-west corner of the island, where the land gradually descends towards the sands, which afford excellent accommodation for sea bathing, and for mooring the fishing boats here employed in catching cod, ling, haddock, &c., which abound on the coast, and whence they are shipped in large quantities to the London market. Many new houses have recently been added to the village, which is now much frequented, and whose beautiful and romantic scenery, solemn walks, ruined cathedral and abbey, as well as healthy situation, are highly appreciated.

The time worn ruins of the cathedral and abbey of Lindisfarne, though they have frequently been plundered for the erection of houses in the village, are yet magnificent, and show very plainly the former grandeur and magnificence of the "sacred isle," where Christianity was first permanently established in Northumbria. The cathedral, like most others in the country, was a cruciform structure: the nave and chancel are still standing, but the other parts of the edifice are a heap of mouldering ruins. The greater portion is in the rude and heavy style of the early Saxon architecture, though there is strong evidence that the structure was erected at different periods. Some of the arches are circular and the columns massive, like those of Durham cathedral, but they are much richer in ornament. From the pointed arches still remaining on the north and south walls, we may ascribe that part of the building to the reign of the second Henry, and it is evident that the square tower was erected long after the completion of the other portions of the edifice. The pillars which supported the tower are clustered and possess plain capitals, while the windows are narrow and ornamented with pilasters and mouldings. Of the large central tower the only remaining portion is the south wall, which is about fifty feet in height; the corner tower at the west end of the church remains in good preservation, and the main walls upon the north and south sides are still standing, though they have shrunk nearly a foot from the perpendicular. A double row of massive pillars separate the naves from the aisles; these columns have richly ornamented shafts, twelve feet high, and five feet in circumference. Besides the church, many remains of the abbatial buildings are still visible; and in the days of its pride it must have been a glorious structure, meriting well the description given of it by the author of *Marmion*:—

"A solemn, huge, and dark red pile,  
Placed on the margin of the isle.  
In Saxon strength that abbey frowned,  
With massive arches short and round,  
That rose alternate, row and row,  
On ponderous columns, short and low,

Built ere the art was known,  
 By pointed isle and shafted stalk,  
 The arcades of an alley'd walk  
 To emulate in stone.  
 On the deep walls, the heathen Dane  
 Had poured his impious rage in vain ;  
 And needful was such strength to these,  
 Exposed to the tempestuous seas,  
 Open to rovers fierce as they,  
 Which could twelve hundred years withstand  
 Winds, waves, and northern pirates' hand.  
 Not but that portions of the pile,  
 Rebuilt in a later style,  
 Showed where the spoiler's hand had been ;  
 None but the wasting sea breeze keen  
 Had worn the pillars' carving quaint,  
 And mouldered in his niche the saint,  
 And rounded with consuming power,  
 The pointed angles of each tower :  
 Yet still entire the abbey stood  
 Like veteran, worn but unsubdued."

By the clearing away of the wreck and rubbish of the fallen part, in 1814, the windows and the great western door, which had been hidden for many ages, were brought to light, and the general appearance of these venerable ruins much improved. The architecture of the door-way is the true Saxon, highly ornamented. Subsequently buttresses were erected to support the walls, and various means were taken to preserve the venerable relic of antiquity. The first monastery erected here was in a plain and unpretending style, but it was afterwards, when Lindisfarne became a bishop's see, superseded by an edifice of greater architectural pretensions. Soon after the departure of its inmates, in 882 the monastery was totally destroyed, and the church reduced to ruins, but subsequently a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the priory of Durham, was established here, and its annual revenues at the disastrous period of the Dissolution, amounted to £48 18s. 11d., according to Dugdale; and to £60 5s. according to Speed. Its possessions were granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

ANCIENT BISHOPRIC OF LINDISFARNE.—The Christian religion established in Northumbria by the preaching of Paulinus and the zeal of King Edwin, became almost eradicated after that monarch's death, and idolatry again prevailed, until the reign of St. Oswald, who, as soon as he ascended the throne sent to the Scots, among whom he had dwelt during the period of his exile, desiring they would send him a bishop by whose instruction and ministry his people might be taught the advantages of Christianity, and receive the sacraments. His request was at once complied with, and Aidan, a monk of Iona, was consecrated bishop and sent into Northumbria, to reconvert the inhabitants to the Christian faith. The king himself assisted the missionary in his apostolic labours, travelling with him through his kingdom and interpreting the holy bishop's discourses to the people, so that by the exertions of the

bishop and the king, Christianity was soon re-established in the country. Aidan received from the king the island of Lindisfarne, since called Holy Island, in which he built a monastery, from which all the churches of Bernicia, from the Tyne to the Tweed, had their beginning, as had also some of those of Deira, from the Tyne to the Humber. Lindisfarne was probably chosen by Aidan as a secure retreat from the ferocious and unconverted states by which he was surrounded, and also for its proximity to Bambrough, the royal residence, and principal fortress of the Northumbrian kingdom. After an episcopacy of seventeen years the good bishop Aidan died, and was succeeded by Finan, a Briton, and a member of the same community as Aidan. During the time that Finan held the see, he had the happiness of baptising two royal converts—Peada, son of Penda, King of the Mercians, and Sigeberet, King of Essex; both of whom returned to their respective kingdoms, accompanied by missionaries invested with episcopal powers. Finan also erected a church after the Scottish manner in the island of Lindisfarne, the seat of his bishopric. This church was not constructed of stone but of hewn oak, covered with reeds, and was dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle. Finan died in 661, having been bishop ten years, and was succeeded by Colman, of the same monastery, who resigned the see at the end of three years, having for his successor Tuda, who died of the plague in the year 664.

The fifth bishop of Lindisfarne was Eata, a most reverend and meek man, who was succeeded by St. Cuthbert, "who," as Bede tells us, "from his very childhood had always been inflamed with the desire of a religious life; but he took upon him the habit and name of a monk when he was a young man. He first entered the monastery of Melrose, which is on the banks of the river Tweed, and was then governed by the Abbot Eata, a meek and simple man, who was afterwards bishop of Lindisfarne." Cuthbert was afterwards made abbot over that monastery, where he instructed many in regular life, both by the authority of a master, and the example of his own behaviour. After remaining fourteen years at Melrose he was removed by Bishop Eata to Lindisfarne, of which place he was made prior; an office which he filled with exemplary piety for a period of twelve years. But yearning after a closer communion with God, and desiring more time for meditation and prayer than the duties of his position in the monastery allowed him, he retired, with the permission of his superior, to the largest of the Farn Islands, opposite to Bambrough, where he led the life of an anchorite. He had a cell and a small oratory, both of which were enclosed with a wall so high, as to cut off his view from every sublunary object. He lived this life of solitude for nine years, when he heard with the deepest sorrow, that he had been unanimously elected by the synod of Twyford, to be bishop of the church of Hexham. After much opposition on his part, he was induced by the prayers of the king, the archbishop, and the whole body of the clergy, to receive the episcopal consecration, but from his great predilection for Lindisfarne, he was allowed to exchange sees with Eata, who, for that reason, was translated to Hexham.

Following the example of the apostles, he became an ornament to the episcopal dignity by his virtuous actions, for he both protected the people

committed to his charge, by constant prayer, and excited them by most wholesome admonitions to heavenly practices. Previous to the elevation of St. Cuthbert, the northern churches had received but few endowments, but several munificent donations were afterwards made by the Northumbrian kings, nobles, and others. He received a grant of all the land from St. Peter's at York, round to the south wall of the city, and also the village of Craike, where he founded a monastery. He was also invested with the city of Carlisle and the lands for fifteen miles around it. Here the pious bishop restored a decayed nunnery, and instituted a public school. But the value of these, and many other gifts received by the saint, were greatly enhanced by privileges and immunities subsequently annexed to them. Having spent two years in his bishopric, he returned to his island and monastery, where he died two months afterwards, in the 39th year of his monastic profession, A.D. 687. So highly was the memory of this saint revered in the north, that more than forty churches and chapels were dedicated in his honour, and King Alfred even had the saint's name stamped upon the coin of the realm. Often did the name of St. Cuthbert rouse the men of the north to the defence of their country, and often did his banner lead them on to victory. Shortly after the demise of St. Cuthbert, Eadbert was consecrated bishop. He erected the Cathedral of Lindisfarne, and on the right side of the high altar, caused a beautiful tomb to be constructed, in which he deposited the remains of his sainted predecessor. Bede informs us that on the opening of the grave, eleven years after the saint's death, the body was found whole, as if it had been alive, and the joints pliable, more like one asleep than a dead person; besides, all the vestments the body had on were not only found, but wonderful for their freshness and gloss. Eadbert died in 698, and the succeeding bishops of this see were Eadfrid, a learned man, who made a translation of the gospels into Latin; he died in 724, and was succeeded by Ethelwold, abbot of Melrose;—Cignewolf, who was consecrated in 740, but afterwards incurred the royal displeasure, for having refused to give up to King Eadbert, the assassinator of Offa, a person of the royal line, who had taken refuge in the church of Lindisfarne;—Highbald, during whose episcopate the church of Lindisfarne, and many other religious establishments in the north were plundered and desecrated by the pagan Danes, whose course, in 797, was marked by the mangled bodies of monks, and priests, and nuns, whom they had violated and massacred; Egfrid, who became bishop in 830, and contributed largely to the honour and opulence of the church; and Eardulph the sixteenth and last bishop of Lindisfarne, who died in the year 900. He possessed the see at the time of the second Danish invasion, when they pillaged and destroyed Tynemouth Priory, and afterwards proceeded northwards, destroying and plundering almost every church and monastery in Northumberland. Ere these barbarians could reach Lindisfarne, the bishop and monks had fled, taking with them the body of St. Cuthbert, and many other precious relics, together with their sacred vessels, and away they went wandering through the country like the Israelites of old, not knowing where they might find rest. The Danes on their arrival at Lindisfarne, being disappointed of their anticipated booty,

immediately set fire to the sacred edifices, and thus an end was put for ever to the glories of Lindisfarne.

THE PRESENT PARISH CHURCH, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a neat small edifice erected from the ruins of the ancient monastery of Lindisfarne. It is situated a short distance to the west of the cathedral, and had formerly annexed to it the chapelries of Ancroft, Kylvoe, Tweedmouth, and Lowick, but they are now exempt from its jurisdiction, and have become parochial. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Norham; gross income £207. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Incumbent, the Rev. A. Watson. Here is a school containing upwards of forty children; it is endowed with three-fourths of an acre of land, a house, and £5 per annum from the trustees of Lord Crew's Charity.

POST OFFICE, HOLY ISLAND, John Bell, *postmaster*. Letters arrive from Berwick per foot post, as the tide permits, and are despatched per return of postman.

Brigham George, cartwright  
 Cromarty Thomas, shoemaker  
 Gibson Thomas, & Co. lime burners  
 Grey John, pilot  
 Grey Mr. Ralph  
 Lilburn Lieut. James, R.R., R.N.  
 Lilburn Mrs. Phillis  
 McDonald Captain  
 Smith Mr. Joseph

Stamp Robert, schoolmaster  
 Straughan George, tailor  
 Taylor George, blacksmith  
 Thew Thomas, tailor  
 Watson Rev. A. incumbent  
 Wilkinson Mr. Thomas  
 Wilson Ralph, pilot  
 Wilson William, harbour master  
 Young James, mason

**Farmers**

Bell James  
 Brigham James  
 Dickinson Margaret  
 Dickinson Robert  
 Garden George  
 Hall Michael  
 Rankin William

**Fish Curers**

Holmes Ralph  
 Landreth Chapperton, & Co.  
 Steel George

**Willis John**

**Shopkeepers**

Bell John, and baker  
 Bell Thomas  
 Grey George  
 McIntosh R.  
 Mossman W.  
 Smith Margaret  
 Smith William  
 Wilson Samuel  
 Yates Elizabeth

**Inns, Hotels and Taverns**

*Anchor*, Jane Rankin  
*Britannia*, George Grey  
*Castle*, Thomas Thew  
*Fisherman's Arms*, William Rankin  
*Iron Rails*, Robert Straughan  
*Northumberland Arms*, Wm. Wilson  
*Selby's Arms*, Roderick McIntosh  
*Ship*, John Beadnel  
*Swan*, Margaret Bowmaker

CARRIERS.—To Berwick on Saturdays, Robert Yates, Henry Patinon, and—  
 Lilburn.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE MONASTIC LIFE.

A brief outline of the origin and progress of monastic life may not be unacceptable, when speaking of a place, whose associations are entirely monastic, and which is scarcely adverted to in our annals, except in connexion with its cathedral, its abbey, or some of the members of the community attached to its ecclesiastical edifices. In entering upon this portion of our task we must state our entire concurrence with the opinions expressed by the Rev. Mr. Maitland, Librarian to His Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in his

preface to the "Dark Ages," p.p. iv. and v., where he says: "It is quite impossible to touch the subject of Monasticism, without rubbing off some portion of the dirt which has been heaped upon it. It is impossible to get even a superficial knowledge of the mediæval history of Europe, without seeing how greatly the world of that period was indebted to the Monastic orders, and feeling that, whether they were good or bad in other matters, monasteries were beyond all price in those days of misrule and turbulence, as places where (it may be imperfectly, yet better than elsewhere) God was worshipped—as a quiet and religious refuge for helpless infancy and old age, a shelter of respectful sympathy for the orphan maiden and the desolate widow—as central points whence agriculture was to spread over bleak hills and barren downs, and marshy plains, and to deal its bread to millions perishing with hunger, and its pestilential train—as repositories of the learning which then was, and well-springs for the learning which was to be—as nurseries of art and science, giving the stimulus, the means, and the reward to invention, and aggregating around them every head that could devise, and every hand that could execute—as the nucleus of the city which in after days of pride should crown its palaces and bulwarks with the towering cross of its cathedral." If then, in the course of this article, Monasticism is treated in a different manner, from that usually pursued, let it be remembered that:—

"Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues  
We write in water."

and with regard to these institutions, their faults have been fully exposed while the benefits which society has derived from them, have been silently passed over.

In the primitive ages of Christianity, we find the most devout among the followers of the Gospel, distinguished by the name of Ascetes. They withdrew themselves from all distracting engagements, and employed their time in the practices of public and private devotion, endeavouring by the exercise of every virtue to attain that sublime perfection so highly spoken of in the holy scriptures. But with the conversion of Constantine and the recognition of Christianity by the state, a visible falling away from primitive fervour began to be perceptible, and many bearing the name of Christian continued to cherish the ideas and the vices of Paganism. This relaxation was observed by the more fervent with saddened hearts, and they resolved to leave a scene so repugnant to their zeal, and so dangerous to their virtue; and the vast and sterile deserts of the Thebais were peopled with crowds of anchorets, who, under the direction of Anthony and Pachomius, earned their scanty maintenance by the labour of their hands, and presented to their less fervent brethren models of innocence and sanctity. Such, according to the ancient authors, is the origin of the monastic life. There have not been wanting writers, who pretend to trace its origin to the time of the prophets in the old law, and who state that the Assideans and Essenians were monks, or persons living in community. With regard to such disquisitions, they are foreign to our purpose, and even were we inclined to enter upon their

discussion, our limited space would not permit us. It is a remarkable fact that the first monks were laymen, who formed small communities, and obeyed the authority of a common superior. The only dispositions requisite for admission were a spirit of penance and a desire of perfection. So long as the aspirant continued in these sentiments he was carefully trained in the duties of his state of life, if he repented of his choice, he was at liberty to depart. But small indeed was the number of those who returned to the world they had once quitted, the spirit of perseverance being very strong in the great majority, and it was not until primitive fervour began to decline, that irrevocable vows were placed as a barrier to the return of those who had embraced the monastic state.

From the Egyptian deserts the monastic institute spread rapidly over the neighbouring countries, and the west became anxious to follow the example of the east. At the commencement of the fifth century colonies of monks were planted in every corner of the Roman empire, and the conversion of the northern nations caused these colonies to be considerably increased. The converts admired the austere virtue of the institute, and looked up to its professors as to a class of superior beings, the peculiar friends and favourites of heaven. In proportion as the order increased, it was divided and sub-divided without end. Every superior thinking himself at liberty to make such rules and regulations for his monks, as his judgment preferred; the rule of the Egyptian monks serving as model to all, but varied to suit the circumstances of time and place in which the monks might be situated. Many learned writers have contended that all the primitive monks of this country were of the Benedictine order, "But," as Lingard justly observes, "with the light afforded by the ancient writers, we may still pierce through the gloom of eleven intervening centuries, and discover three grand divisions of the monastic profession, in the followers of St. Gregory, St. Columba, and St. Benedict."

Among the foremost patrons of the monastic life we find St. Gregory, or as he is more commonly called, Gregory the Great. He himself had laid aside the robe of the Roman Prefect, to assume the cowl of the monk, and possessing large revenues, he devoted them entirely to monastic purposes. From this circumstance, he might with great propriety assume the right of legislating for those who were indebted for their support to his liberality. In the rules which he composed for the guidance of the monks under his authority, we remark one distinctive feature, by means of which we are able to distinguish his order from most others of that period. The time which the other monks devoted to manual labour, he ordained for study, aspiring to the formation of a body of men, whose abilities and zeal might defend the doctrines of the church, and extend its conquests. Bergier tells us "that the order of Gregory the Great seems to have been an attempt to unite as much as possible the clerical and monastic professions. Those of this order who were distinguished for their piety or learning, Gregory honoured with his friendship, and on his elevation to the pontificate they were admitted to his council, and from them he chose his missionaries for the Anglo-Saxon nations." Augustine

on his arrival in this country followed the example of his superior; to the clergy of his cathedral he associated some of his former brethren as his advisers and companions, and erected for the remainder a spacious monastery after the Roman model. Our knowledge of the subsequent history of this order is very limited, though the general opinion is, that it existed till the time of Archbishop Dunstan, when its members adopted the habit and rule of the Benedictines.

With regard to the order of monks which observed the rule of St. Columba, we have the authority of Bede, who in different portions of his works, speaks in the warmest manner of their patience, their chastity, their frequent meditation on the sacred writings, and their indefatigable exertions to attain the summit of christian perfection. The memory of their founder, Columba, who was of the royal race of the O'Neills, in Ireland, was long cherished with particular affection by the people of the North. This order possessed one singular institution, of which we have no other example in ecclesiastical history, viz. : the submission of the provincial bishops, who were members of this order, to the commands of the Abbot, in every point except what appertained to their episcopal functions.

Aidan, the Apostle of the North, was a member of this order, and during the course of his missionary labours he kept steadily before his eyes the example of his patron, St. Columba. In order to follow his example more closely he retired to Lindisfarne, where a colony of Scottish monks had been settled, and in their society spent the hours which were not devoted to the exercise of his episcopal duties. The rule of St. Columba has not come down to our times, but from the notices of the lives of the monks, which we find in ancient writers, we learn that community of goods, celibacy, and the other practices of the monastic state, were observed by them. They chose for their habitations the most dreary solitudes; charity alone could draw them from their cells; never appearing in public except to reconcile enemies, to instruct the ignorant, and to plead the cause of the unfortunate.

While the followers of Gregory in the south, and those of Columba in the north, were endeavouring to extend their respective orders, another institute of monks destined to take the place of all their competitors, attracted the notice of Christendom. For their origin they were indebted to the zeal of St. Benedict, a native of Norcia, who, at the commencement of the sixth century, retired to a deep and lonely cavern, amid the mountains of Subiaco. For three years the young hermit enjoyed the sweets of retirement, but his retreat becoming known, his example drew around him numbers of monks, who revered him as their parent and law-giver. After some time he left Subiaco, and fixed his residence at Monte Cassino, in the ancient territory of the Volsci. The most distinguished personages visited his cell and solicited his blessing, even Totila, the "Scourge of God," as he was called, condescended to ask his advice, and trembled at the reproof of the dauntless abbot.

Much relaxation had crept into the monastic institute since the time of Anthony, and Benedict composed his rule, not so much to restore the pristine

vigour, as to prevent the decay of the ancient discipline. "The precepts of monastic perfection," says Benedict in the seventy-third chapter of his rule, "are contained in the inspired writings; the examples abound in the works of the holy fathers; but mine is a more lowly attempt to teach the rudiments of a Christian life, that, when we are acquainted with them, we may aspire to the practice of the sublimer virtues."

The rule which Benedict gave to his disciples, states distinctly how the various hours of the day were to be employed. Six hours were given to sleep, from which the monks were aroused immediately after midnight, to sing matins in the church, whither they were also called several times during the day, to sing the different portions of the divine office. Seven hours were devoted to manual labour, two to study, and the remainder to the necessary refectation of the body. Their diet was simple, the flesh of quadrupeds being strictly forbidden; but the rigour of this law was mitigated in favour of the children, the aged and the infirm. No particular form or colour of dress was prescribed, the only recommendation being, that it should be adapted to the climate, and similar to that of the labouring poor. This regulation was afterwards altered, and the Benedictines wore a black habit reaching down to their heels, with a cowl or hood of the same, and a scapulary, and under that another white habit. Each monk had a separate bed, but all slept in their habits, ready to repair to the church at the first summons.

The Postulant was not admitted to the noviciate till after a severe probation. During his noviceship, which lasted for a year, the rule of the order was read over thrice in his presence, and each reading was accompanied by the admonition that he was at liberty to depart. At last, on the anniversary of his admission, he entered the church, and avowed before God and the community, his determination to spend his days in the monastic life, to reform his conduct, and to render obedience to his superiors. This solemn engagement he subscribed with his name, and deposited it on the altar.

The Benedictine order spread gradually from Monte Cassino, to the utmost boundaries of the Latin Church. Its introduction to this country is ascribed to St. Wilfrid, a monk of Lindisfarne, and bishop of York, who on his pilgrimage to Rome, associated with the Benedictines, and admired the superiority of their rule. On his return from Rome in 666, he introduced this rule among his monasteries, adding to it many customs of the previous discipline, which experience had proved to be useful.

Contemporary with Wilfrid, was the celebrated Bennet Biscop, Abbot of Wearmouth, who, having a great desire to embrace the monastic state, visited the most celebrated foreign monasteries, and observed their rule and manner of life. He received the religious habit at Lerins, in France, and after making several journies to Rome, and various parts of the continent, he erected a spacious monastery upon land given him by Egfrid, king of Northumbria, at the mouth of the river Wear. Bennet's reputation soon drew around him numerous disciples, and by another gift from the same king, he was enabled to found a second monastery at Jarrow. At the death of their founder, these two monasteries contained no less than six hundred inmates.

There is no doubt but that the Benedictine was the general rule of these monks, but to this rule were added some improvements, the fruit of Bennet's observations during his travels. To Bennet, the honour of introducing the art of making glass is ascribed, as is also that of building with stone, and he is said to have been the first who formed libraries in this country. Bede tells us that Bennet contributed more to the civilisation of his countrymen, than any other person since the preaching of the Roman missionaries.

While the Benedictine order was thus partially established in the north, it was, through the exertions of Adhelm, of Sherbourn, and Egwin, of Worcester, spreading equally in the south. Adhelm introduced the rule into his three monasteries of Malmesbury, Frome, and Bradanford, while Egwin founded the splendid Abbey of Evesham, expressly for Benedictine monks. This order became so firmly rooted in England, that all our cathedral priories, except Carlisle, and most of the richest abbeys in this country were in the hands of the Benedictines.

The form in which the monastic institute is now conducted, was then scarcely known; but that which recommended the Benedictine rule to those who professed the monastic life, was, that it was essential that each monastery should choose its own superior. Such is the account we are able to glean from the writers of ancient times, concerning the different religious orders of our Saxon forefathers. In many things, these orders differed from each other, but we find in all the three engagements which are still considered requisite to the monastic state, viz. :—obedience to a superior, perpetual celibacy, and community of goods.

Subsequent to the Norman invasion, other orders were introduced, foremost among which was THE CLUNIAK ORDER, the first, and principal branch of the Benedictines. It was brought to this country by William, Earl Warren, son-in-law of the Conqueror, and their first house was founded at Lewes, in Suffolk, about 1077. This order was established by Bernon, Abbot of Gigni, about the year 912, and formerly possessed twenty-seven priories and cells in this country.

THE ORDER OF GRANDMONT was next introduced into England. It was founded at Grandmont, in Limousin, in France, about 1076, by Stephen, a gentleman of Auvergne. This order followed the Benedictine rule, and was brought into this country in the reign of Henry I., and settled at Abberbury in Shropshire. It possessed but three houses in England.

THE CARTHUSIANS were also a branch of the Benedictines, whose rule, with the addition of a great many austerities, they followed. Their founder was St. Bruno, of Cologne, who first instituted the order at Chartreux, in the diocese of Grenoble, in France, about 1080. Their rule, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander III., in 1174, was the strictest of any of the religious orders, for they never eat flesh, and were obliged to fast on bread, water, and salt, one day in every week. They always wore a hair shirt next their skin, and were only allowed to walk about their own grounds, once in a week, for none of them were ever permitted to go beyond the confines of the

monastery, except the priors and procurators, and they only when necessity compelled. They were brought into England in 1180, and had their first house at Witham, in Somersetshire. Their habit was all white, with the exception of their outward cloak, which was black, and they possessed nine houses in this country.

THE CISTERCIANS were founded early in the year 1098, by Robert, Abbot of Molesme, in the diocese of Langres, in France. This abbot having observed with sorrow the many relaxations which had crept into the Benedictine order, and desirous of restoring it to its primitive fervour, in company with the prior, sub-prior, and a small band of the most zealous of his monks, quitted his abbey at Molesme, and went forth to find some other place where they might observe the rule of St. Benedict in all its pristine integrity. This was the cause of the foundation of the order of Citeaux, or Cistercians, an order which in a short time became very numerous. Their abbeys were generally founded in solitary and uncultivated places, and their churches were all dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The monks of this order came to England in 1128, and had their first monastery at Waverly, in Sussex, whence they soon spread over the length and breadth of the land, as the ruins of their once splendid abbeys of Byland, Kirkstall, Fountains, Furness, Whalley, Tintern, and Netley, plainly show. Previous to the dissolution of the monastic establishments, the order possessed no less than eighty-five abbeys and monasteries in this country. The Cistercian order is remarkable as being the only one of the ancient religious orders which has been revived in these countries in our own times. At Mount St. Bernard, near Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and at Mount Melleray, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland, we see the austere rule of the ancient Cistercians in full practice. There we have the abbey, with its abbot, prior, and sub-prior, as in days of yore; the "desert, uncultivated, and barren land," by which these establishments are surrounded, is being reclaimed by the persevering industry of the monks, and the generous monastic hospitality of the old Cistercians is exercised by their successors, as far as their limited means will allow.

Passing from the monks we come next to the canons, who were divided into two classes, Regular and Secular. The Secular canons were clergymen who performed spiritual offices for the laity, and took upon themselves the cure of souls, which the Regular canons could not do without dispensation. They differed in nothing almost from ordinary priests, save that they were under the government of some local statutes. For though in some places they were obliged to live in common under the same roof as the monks and regular canons did, yet they generally lived apart, and were maintained by distinct prebends, almost in the same manner as the canons and prebendaries of our cathedral and collegiate churches at the present day.

Regular canons were such as lived under some rule. They were a less strict sort of religious than the monks, but lived together in common, and were obliged to observe the statutes of their order. The chief rule observed by these canons, was that of St. Augustine; they were little known till the

tenth or eleventh century, were not brought to England till after the Conquest, and seem not to have obtained the name of Austin Canons until some time afterwards. Their habit consisted of a long black cassock, with a white rochet over it, and over that a black cloak and hood. There were about 175 houses of regular canons in England and Wales.

Besides the common and general kind of canons, there were also the following particular orders, viz. :—First, such as observed the rule of St. Augustine, according to the regulations of St. Nicholas, of Arroasia; this order possessed five houses in England. Second, those who adopted the rule of St. Augustine, according to the order of St. Victor; they had three houses in this country. Third, those of the order of St. Augustine, who adopted the institutions of St. Mary of Meretune; they had only one house in England. Fourth, the Premonstratensian canons who lived according to the rule of St. Augustine, as reformed by St. Norbert, Archbishop of Magdeburg, in 1120, at Premonstratum, in the diocese of Laon, in Picardy. It was called Premonstratum, because it was said to have been pointed out by the Blessed Virgin to the head of this reformed order. The members of this institute were also called White Canons from their habit, which was a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and white cap. They were brought to England shortly after 1140, and first settled at Newhouse, in Lincolnshire. There were about thirty-five houses of this order in England previous to the Dissolution. Fifth, the Sempringham or Gilbertine canons, who were founded by St. Gilbert, at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, in 1148, and confirmed by Pope Eugenius. Their rule was composed from that of St. Augustine and St. Benedict, with some special modifications of their own. The habit of these canons was a black cassock, with a white cloak over it, and a hood lined with lambskins. At the suppression of the religious establishments, there were twenty-five houses of this order in the kingdom. Sixth, the Canons Regular of the Holy Sepulchre were instituted at the commencement of the twelfth century, in imitation of the regulars established at the church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. They were sometimes called Canons of the Holy Cross, and wore the same habits as the other Augustinian canons, distinguished only by a double red cross upon their cloak or upper garment. Their first house in this country was at Warwick, where they settled in 1135, and at the period of the Dissolution, they possessed only two houses in England.

Besides these orders of men, there were Benedictine, Gilbertine, Cluniac, Cistercian, Carthusian, Augustinian, and Premonstratensian nuns, who followed the same rules with their respective monks; omitting only what was proper for their sex, and wore habits of the same colour, having their heads always covered with a veil. To the orders of nuns just mentioned, we must add some others which deserve particular notice. First, nuns of the order of Fontevrault, which was founded at the latter part of the eleventh century, by Robert D'Abrissil, at Fontevrault, in Poitiers, where he erected an abbey for his followers, about 1100. Though this order, which was a reformation of the Benedictines, was chiefly for women, yet on the continent, they

had also religious men belonging to the institute, who were under the government of the abbes; for the founder took as his model, the recommendation by our Blessed Saviour, of the Blessed Virgin, and St. John the Evangelist, to each other, and directed that the men should acknowledge the abbes, or prioress, of every convent, as their superior, and submit to her authority both in spirituals and temporals. The abbes of Fontevault was the general superioress and head of the order. The nuns of this institute were brought into England by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester, before 1161, and placed at Nun Eaton, in the county of Warwick. There were only two other houses of this order in England, and we find no mention made of any monks in them, but only of a prior at Nun Eaton. They wore a kind of tunic or cassock, of undyed wool, and over that a large black garment. Second, nuns of the order of St. Clare, who founded her order at Assisi, in Italy, about the year 1212. It was confirmed by Pope Innocent III., and again by Pope Honorius, in 1223. St. Clare being a native of the same town, and living at the same time as St. Francis, the founder of the order of Friars Minors, and her nuns observing the same rule, and wearing the same coloured habit as the Franciscan Friars, were often called Minoreesses. They were likewise called the Poor Clares, from their scanty endowments. They were brought to England by Blanche, Queen of Navarre, wife of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, about 1293, and had their first house without Aldgate, in London. At the Dissolution, they had four houses in England. Third, Brigittines, or nuns of our Holy Saviour, who were instituted by St. Bridget, princess of Nericia, in Sweden, about the middle of the fourteenth century, under the rule of St. Augustine, with some additions of her own. This order, though chiefly for women, had men in every convent, who lived in different apartments, and differed from all other orders, in requiring a particular number of men and women, in every house, viz.:—Sixty nuns, thirteen priests, eight deacons, and four lay brothers. Their habit was a tunic of coarse grey woollen, and a cloak of the same. The nuns had five small pieces of red cloth on their veils, to represent the five wounds of our Redeemer. The priests had a red cross on their breasts, with a round piece of cloth of a white colour in the centre of it to represent the host, the deacons had a white circle, with four pieces of red cloth to represent tongues, and the lay brothers had a white cross with five red pieces, to represent the five wounds. There was but one house of this order in England, that at Sion, in Middlesex, which was founded by Henry V., in 1414.

**FRIARS.**—THE DOMINICANS were founded by St. Dominic, from whom they obtained their name. They were also called Black Friars, from the colour of the habit, and Friars Preachers, from preaching being the peculiar object of their institute. Their rule, which was chiefly that of St. Augustine, was approved of by Pope Innocent III., and confirmed by Pope Honorius, in 1216. At the foundation of their order, these friars wore the same habit as the Augustinian Canons, but in 1219, they took another, consisting of a white cassock and hood over it, and when they went abroad they wore over these a black cloak and hood. This order was introduced into this country in 1221,

and had their first house at Oxford; at the Dissolution they possessed forty-three convents. There were also nuns of this order, though there does not appear to have been any in England.

THE FRANCISCANS were founded by St. Francis of Assisi, in the year 1209, and their rule was confirmed by Pope Innocent III., in the following year. They were called Franciscans from their founder, Grey Friars from the colour of their habits, and were also known by the name of Friars Minors. They wore a loose habit of a grey colour, with a cloak and cowl of the same, they girded their loins with a cord, and went barefooted. They were brought to this country in 1224, and had their first convent at Canterbury. Relaxations having crept into this order, it was reformed and brought back to its primitive discipline. Afterwards those who followed the mitigated rule were called Conventuals, while those who accepted the reformation were styled Recollects, or Observants. This order is said to have been introduced into England by Edward IV., but there is no account of them prior to the reign of Henry VII., who built two or three houses for them. At the suppression of the monastic establishments the Conventual Franciscans had about fifty-five houses, which were divided into seven wardenships, viz.—those of London, York, Cambridge, Bristol, Oxford, Newcastle, and Worcester. As to the Capuchins, and other distinctions of this order, they chiefly rose since the Reformation, consequently they possessed no houses in this country.

THE TRINITARIANS, MATURINES, OR FRIARS OF THE ORDER OF THE MOST HOLY TRINITY FOR THE REDEMPTION OF CAPTIVES, were instituted by St. John of Matha and Felix of Valois, about the year 1197, and observed the rule of St. Augustine, with some peculiar modifications adapted to the objects of their institute. This order was confirmed by Pope Innocent III., who gave them a white habit, with a red and blue cross upon their breasts, and appointed that their revenues should be divided into three parts, one of which was to be used for their own support, another was to be devoted to the poor, and the third was to be applied to the redemption of such Christians as were or should be taken prisoners by the infidels. The name of Trinitarians was given to them from all their churches being dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and Maturines from having their first house near the chapel of St. Maturin. They were brought into England, in 1224, had their first house in Kent, and at the Dissolution possessed ten or twelve convents.

THE CARMELITES, OR WHITE FRIARS, came next into this kingdom. Their origin is unknown, but they were established upon Mount Carmel, in Syria, from time immemorial, whence they were driven by the Saracens about the year 1238. Their rule, which was founded upon that of St. Basil, is said to have been composed for them by Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1224. Their garments are said to have been at first white, but being obliged by the infidels to make them party-coloured they continued the use of such for half a century after their introduction into Europe, and about the year 1290, made them white again. This order was first brought into England, in 1240, by the Lords John Vesci and Richard Grey, and had their first houses at Alnwick, in Northumberland, and Aylesford, in Kent, at the latter of which places

their first European chapter was held, in 1245. There were about forty houses of this order in England.

THE ORDER OF CROSSED OR CROUCHED FRIARS was instituted, or at least reformed, by Gerrard, prior of St. Mary of Morrello, at Bologna, and confirmed, in 1169, by Pope Alexander III., who brought them under St. Augustine's rule, and made some other constitutions for their government. They obtained their name from their having, at first, carried a cross fixed to a staff in their hands, but afterwards they had a cross of red cloth upon the backs or breasts of their habits, which Pope Pius II. ordered to be of a blue colour. They came into England in 1244, and had their first convent in Colchester. At the Dissolution they possessed six or seven houses in this country.

We possess no authentic information regarding the foundation of the Augustinian Friars, or Friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine, who were introduced into this country about the year 1250, and wore a white garment and scapular, when in the convent, but in the choir and when they went abroad, they had over the former a black cloak and hood, which were girt with a black leather thong. They had about thirty-two houses here at the time of the suppression of the monastic institutions.

THE FRIARS OF THE ORDER OF SAC, AND THE BETHLEMITE FRIARS appeared in England both in the same year, 1259. Of their origin we possess no information. The right style of the former was "Friars of the penance of Jesus Christ," but they were more commonly called Friars of the Sac, from their habits being shaped like a sack, or made of sackcloth. This order was suppressed by the council of Lyons, in 1307. The Bethlemite Friars followed a rule, and wore a habit almost the same as the Dominicans, but were distinguished from them by a red star of five rays, with a blue circle in the middle of it, worn upon their breasts in memory of the star which appeared to the Magi and conducted them to Bethlehem. There seems to have been only one house of the order in England, that at Cambridge.

The order of St. Anthony of Vienna, was instituted in 1095, for the help and relief of such persons as were afflicted with the painful inflammation called St. Anthony's Fire. The members of this order followed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a black habit with the letter T of a blue colour upon their breasts. They came to England early in the reign of Henry III., and had one house at London and another at Hereford. The last order of Friars which was brought to England, was that of BOX-HOMMES or GOOD MEN, who were introduced by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in 1283, and placed at Ashering, in Bucks, besides which they only possessed another house in England, that of Edington, in Wiltshire. These friars observed the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a black habit. Their local superiors were called rectors, and one of them was styled president of the order.

Of the military orders of the religious there were but two in England, viz:—THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS, and the KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. The first of these began and received its name from an hospital built at Jerusalem, for the use of pilgrims coming to the Holy Land, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist; for the duty of these knights was to provide for such pilgrims at that hospital,

and to protect them from injuries and insults upon the road. They were founded about the year 1092, and were much favoured by Godfrey of Bouillon, and his successor, Baldwin, king of Jerusalem. They followed chiefly the rule of St. Augustine, and wore a black habit with a white cross upon it. This order rapidly rose to wealth and power, and their superior in this country was the first lay baron, and had a seat in parliament. The Hospitallers were brought into England in 1100, and established themselves in London. There were also sisters of this order, but they had only one house in this kingdom, that of Buckland in Somersetshire. The Knights Templars were founded in 1118, by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and consisted at first of nine knights, who lived in community near the site of the temple, and whose duty it was to protect pilgrims and to guard the roads near Jerusalem. They observed the rules of St. Augustine, and wore a white habit with a red cross upon the left shoulder. They came into this country probably in the reign of Stephen, and had their first house in Holborn. They increased rapidly and in a short time attained considerable wealth and importance. Philip the Fair, repeatedly denounced this order to the Pope, Clement V., and at length arrested all the Templars in his dominions. Clement blamed his precipitancy, and reserved the inquiry to the Holy See. He informed all Christian kings of the proceedings, and appointed judges to examine the charges which had been preferred against the order. The process lasted three years. It is not in human nature, that all the members of a rich and powerful order should be immaculate, but against the bulk of the order no charge was substantiated. Such a storm, however, had been raised by the king of France, that Clement deemed it prudent as a matter, not of justice, but of expediency, to suppress the order, in 1312. In some places their property had already been confiscated by rapacious princes; in England the judges decided that it reverted to the lords of the fees as their escheats. As, however, these lands had been given for religious purposes, the parliament refused to appropriate them, but "for the health of their souls, and discharge of their consciences," assigned them to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The superior of this order was styled the master of the Temple, and was often summoned to parliament.

THE ORDER OF ST. LAZARUS OF JERUSALEM, of which there were a few houses in England, seems to have been founded for the relief and support of lepers and impotent persons belonging to the military orders.

Such are the various orders which existed in England anterior to the Reformation, let us now take a short review of the motives which led to their suppression. Henry VIII., having given the rein to his licentious passions, and cast off the papal supremacy, which refused to sanction him in the indulgence of his unlawful appetites, found that one great obstacle to the changes he wished to make in the country, was the existence of numerous and powerful monasteries. In these were to be found men who could not easily be persuaded to exchange the supremacy of the Pope for that of the King, men who would not forswear themselves, and deny the articles of their faith at the bidding of a tyrant. This then was one motive which caused the religious houses of England to be obnoxious to Henry, whose whole heart was bent

upon establishing his spiritual supremacy, and these were the bodies from which he was sure to receive the most determined opposition. They must, therefore, be removed out of his way, they must be sacrificed to his ambition. Another, and not less powerful motive, was to be found in the great wealth of some of these religious houses. The example of Germany had shown that the church might be plundered with ease, and also with impunity. This lesson was not lost upon the English monarch, who was "strongly disposed," says Bishop Godwin, "to promote any reformation which might turn a penny, and furnish his exchequer." Indeed Cromwell, his prime minister in ecclesiastical matters, had long since promised that, if the king would only assume the spiritual supremacy, the wealth of the church should soon be placed at his disposal. Another party interested in the dissolution of the monasteries were the nobles, who anxiously looked for a considerable share of the spoils, and therefore lent a very willing aid. With such an opposing force, it was next to impossible for the religious houses to preserve their property. Yet so great was their hold on the hearts of the people, that it was no easy matter to dispossess them. It could not be done by fair means. Plain straightforward dealing they could meet, without any fear of the result, but this would not suit the purposes of their enemies, who therefore adopted another line of action. Acting upon the principle of the old proverb, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him," their enemies determined upon calumniating these institutions, taking away their good character as far as possible, and representing that in many of them the rules of the order were not properly observed, but that every sort of vice and wickedness prevailed, and it was suggested that they should be visited and inspected, with a view to their reformation. Another device also, by which it was sought to predispose the public mind in favour of any severe measures that might hereafter be taken against the monasteries, was to set a rumour in circulation that there was some prospect of a war with the Emperor of Germany, whose large fleet was then conveying the wealth of the Indies to his European dominions. It was said, that if the king wished to extend the commerce of the country proportionably to the opportunities that had been lately offered by the discovery of America, he must fortify his existing ports, and make new ones. This could not be done without a large outlay, a charge too great for the crown revenues, and for which the king would not willingly burden his subjects with a new tax. Should it be found, therefore, that any of these monasteries were so deeply immersed in vice that reformation was impossible, and should it be determined that they ought rather to be suppressed, their confiscated revenues would be found most conveniently to supply the necessary funds, and lest any one should scruple about the propriety of devoting to secular purposes, monies that had been solemnly set apart for the service of God, another project was also talked about, though, if we may judge from the result, without any serious intention of ever really carrying it into effect, it was said that the monarch wished to increase the number of bishoprics, and that the revenues of the suppressed monasteries would provide an ample endowment for the new sees.

The destruction of these institutions having been determined upon, no

means were spared to prepare the popular mind for such a result, and various plausible pretexts were invented to divert the attention of the people from the manifest injustice of the transaction. It was proposed that the King should appoint some one to visit the monasteries, but as if to render the mockery patent to all, Cromwell was the person chosen to be visitor—a man who had not only professed his determination to carry out the King's wishes, but had actually himself been the first to suggest the idea. He appointed commissioners to assist him in his visitation, and at first every effort was made both by bribes and intimidation, to extort from the authorities at the head of each monastery, a voluntary surrender of their property, but when these failed, all kinds of scandalous stories were invented and circulated, so as to form some sort of ground for their suppression. The Commissioners, on their return, gave in a most tragical account of the immorality which they had discovered. Yet, strange to say, in the preamble of the statute which was drawn up in obedience to the report of the Commission, for the dissolution of the lesser abbeys, while it was stated that in them there was much ungodliness of living, and that redress was required for the good of religion, it was also distinctly acknowledged, that in the larger monasteries "religion was right well kept," and therefore it was proposed that these smaller houses should be suppressed, but that such of their inmates as desired it should be allowed to go into the larger houses. Thus was completed the first movement towards the destruction of the religious institutions of our ancestors. The dissolution of the smaller houses only prepared the way, and made the dissolution of the larger ones more easy. The same process which had been so successful in effecting the overthrow of the smaller houses, was now repeated against the others. Large pensions were offered to those abbots and priors who would make what was called a *voluntary resignation* of their property; but, where bribery failed, menaces were employed, and some were terrified into submission by the extraordinary rigour adopted against those who stood up manfully for their rights and possessions. The monks of the Charter House, London, were committed to Newgate for what the Commissioners were pleased to term "traitorous behaviour," which was, in fact, neither more nor less than the refusal to surrender. Five of these monks died of the hardships they endured, and five more with difficulty escaped the same fate. The Abbot of Glastonbury and two of his monks were treated in an inhuman manner. Dugdale tells us that this abbot "governed his monastery with great prudence and judgment, that his table, attendance, and officers, were an honour to the nation; that his apartment was a sort of well disciplined court, where the sons of noblemen and gentlemen were sent for virtuous education, and returned thence excellently accomplished; that he had bred up nearly three hundred after this manner, besides others of a meaner rank, whom he fitted for the Universities; and that every week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, all the poor of the neighbourhood were relieved by his particular charity,"—this Abbot, continues our authority, "being unwilling to surrender his abbey to the King, or to lend an ear to any of the solicitations which were addressed to him, was seized at his manor house, upon the pretence of embezzling the plate belonging to the

convent, and without much formal process as to law or equity, was drawn from Wells, where he had been condemned, to Glastonbury on a hurdle, and hanged, with two of his monks; being hurried out of the world without regard to his age, and not so much as suffered to take leave of his convent." Certainly such an example as this was calculated to persuade many a timid abbot or prior to make a *voluntary surrender* of his property. If, however, any were still refractory, and yet it was not deemed expedient to put them to death, the obnoxious individual was forcibly deposed by the King, and some more manageable monk put in his place. In other instances the seals of the convents were taken away, and by this means the inmates were deprived of all means of subsistence. They were no longer able to make leases, nor to sell their jewels; the means of paying their debts were denied them, and they could not even procure the very necessaries of life. Thus they were reduced at last, and starved into a surrender.

Having at length gained possession, an act of parliament was passed, conveying all the religious houses, colleges, hospitals already dissolved, or to be dissolved hereafter, to the king, his heirs, and successors for ever, and in the preamble it is stated that sundry abbots, priors, abbesses, &c., had *given* the king their manors, lands, &c., *of their own free and voluntary minds, goodwill, and assent, without constraint or compulsion.* In order that parliament might be well disposed to the passing of the bill, promises were made to the nobility of large shares in the spoils. As there are some who profess to credit the scandalous stories told by the commissioners, concerning immoralities practised in the monasteries, we may state, that whenever a cathedral church was newly founded, or remodelled, in a place where a monastery had been suppressed, we almost invariably find that several of the dismissed monks were promoted to honours and dignities in the new foundation. Thus on the dissolution of the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, for instance, Archbishop Cranmer himself admitted to the new collegiate church no less than thirty members of the dissolved priory, and others of them were preferred in other churches. "If lewdness and immorality had been scandalously practised in this house," observes Dugdale, "Cranmer could not have suffered them to have been admitted into this college: hereupon," he continues, "let us lay aside all such reports concerning immoralities practised in the convents, and let us build upon surer grounds, and more Christian principles, the reasons whereby we justify the dissolution of popish monasteries in this nation." "Are the monks charged with covetousness?" ask the same writer. "They did indeed abound in wealth, but they neither enriched their families nor consumed their wealth upon their lusts. All they had was spent either in alms or hospitality, or else in stately and magnificent buildings, of which the present fabric of the church (at Canterbury) is a fair monument; or else in decking and beautifying the church with the richest ornaments, wherein they abounded. Are they accused of idleness? Their life, indeed, was not much spent in bodily labour; but much of it in bodily exercises, in fastings, penances, devout meditations night and day, and in some other superstitious formalities wherein they placed too much merit, and which

they mistook for godliness itself. Are they censured as illiterate? In these times there was but little learning in the world; but most of the learning that there was, was to be found in the cloisters of the monks, where some did attain to such a proficiency of knowledge, as in those times was to be esteemed high and great. Are they condemned as guilty of intemperance and luxury? They had their daily allowance of food and wine in their common refectory, but I do not conceive that this daily allowance did administer to excess, even upon their extraordinary festival commemorations." To these queries and replies by Dugdale, it can scarcely be requisite to add anything. We will rather devote our remaining space to some account of the consequences that followed the dissolution of the monasteries. No less than 376 such establishments fell, and a yearly revenue of £32,000 was brought into the royal exchequer, besides goods and chattels to the value of £100,000. But on the other hand, more than 10,000 persons were cast into the world, without any adequate provision, ruined and undone. A piteous and unusual sight presented itself throughout the country. Monks and nuns wandering about asking for bread; they who had so continually ministered to the wants of the poor, now themselves in need of the commonest necessaries of life. And even this resource was soon denied them, for in the following reign, parliament made a statute against vagabonds, which was in reality levelled against the monks. Whilst the monks and nuns were thus reduced to beggary, the churches and monasteries which they had built were rifled, profaned, pulled down, or turned into dwelling houses, barns, or pigeon-houses; the church plate was swept away, the sacred furniture converted to common use, and the choir ornaments removed, in order to decorate the drawing-room, and bed-chamber.

Something had been said in the beginning about a prospect of war, and the necessity of making provision for it, something had also been rumoured about the creation of new bishoprics. But out of the eighteen bishoprics which had been talked of, no more than six were established; and as for the war, it was a mere pretence to deceive the people. The means which had been so fraudulently obtained, on the pretext of providing for the war, were no longer at the king's disposal, for large promises had been made beforehand to the nobles and to others, and these were kept. The property was not applied to pious uses. The abbey were not turned into public schools, and seminaries of learning, nor into hospitals, nor into asylums for the poor, but were made over to the royal favourites, and were often bestowed in acknowledgment of the most trivial services. Fuller tells us, for instance, that the king "granted a religious house to a gentlewoman, because she presented him with a dish of pudding which happened to please his palate." He even made church property his stake at play, and thus played away many thousands a year that had once belonged to the monasteries. To one nobleman no less than thirty monasteries were allotted, to another thirteen, and by these means the property was soon dissipated past all recovery. And how did these nobles use the possessions which they had thus obtained? "Who can call to mind without grief and indignation," says Southey, "how many magnificent

edifices were overthrown in this undistinguishing havoc ! Malmesbury, Battle, Waltham, Malvern, Tintern, Nievaux, Fountains, Whalley, Kirkstall, and so many others ; the noblest works of architecture, and the most venerable monuments of antiquity ; each the blessing of the surrounding country, and collectively the glory of the land. Glastonbury, which was the most venerable of all, even less for its undoubted age, than for the circumstances connected with its history, and which in beauty and sublimity of structure, was equalled by few, surpassed by none, was converted by Somerset, after it had been stripped and dilapidated, into a manufactory, where refugee weavers, chiefly French and Walloons, were set up in their trade. The persons into whose hands the abbey lands had passed, used their new property as ill as they had acquired it. The tenants were compelled to surrender the writings, by which they held estates for two or three lives at an easy rent, payable chiefly in produce ; the rents were trebled, and quadrupled, and the fines raised in even more enormous proportions, sometimes even twenty-fold. Nothing of the considerate superintendence which the monks had exercised, nothing of their liberal hospitality, was experienced from these 'step-lords', as Latimer, in his honest indignation, denominated them. The same spirit which converted Glastonbury into a woollen manufactory, depopulated whole domains, for the purpose of converting them into sheep-walks ; the tenants being turned out to beg, or rob, or starve. To such an extent was their inhuman system carried, that a manifest decrease of population appeared." The contemporary historians tell us, that the whole face of the country was changed, it was overrun with pauperism. As long as the monasteries stood unmolested, there had been no necessity for acts of parliament for the relief of the poor, no assessment upon the parish for that purpose, no union workhouse, no poor-law guardians and relieving officers, by whom poverty is very often treated as a crime. The rule of the abbeys was a Christian rule. They exercised hospitality towards the rich, and charity towards the poor ; and when they were suppressed, it was acknowledged, even by those who had been instrumental in their destruction, that there was a general decay of charity. They said that "in more than a hundred places where, in former times, twenty pounds a year were regularly given to the poor, now not one meal of meat was given ;" and the misery which was the consequence of this may easily be imagined. "In truth," says the Rev. Peter Newcome, Rector of Shenley, Herts, "the monks did more to civilise mankind, and to bring them within the comforts of society, than any set of men of any denomination have ever done. And yet the ungrateful world, that was enjoying the fruit of their labours, and their riches, now that it beheld the edifice completed, cast down the builders and the scaffolding as if no longer useful ! In spite of all the calumny thrown out against these monastic institutions, nothing so well proclaims their utility as this—that they maintained themselves in credit and repute, some of them a thousand years, and many of them during the space of three hundred, four hundred, and five hundred years, and that, when they were dissolved, Edward VI., and his counsellors, found it necessary to endow new hospitals, to build new schools, and to provide new relief for the poor and helpless."

Such is a brief outline of the rise and progress of the monastic state, of the introduction of the various religious orders into this country, and of the dissolution of the monasteries, at the time of the Reformation. Such were the motives which led to their suppression, the manner in which that suppression was effected; and from whatever point of view we contemplate it, we see the mark of evil set upon it in the most plain and unmistakeable manner. It had its origin in the worst passions of the human heart: it was carried out by a mixture of fraud and most cruel violence, and without conferring any real benefit on any part of the nation, it produced ruin and misery for the poor. They, above all other classes of society, have reason to lament the day that saw

“That violent commotion, which o’erthrew,  
In town and city, and sequester’d glen,  
Altar and cross, and church of solemn roof,  
And old religious house, pile after pile;  
And shook the tenants out into the fields,  
Like wild beasts without a home!”

WORDSWORTH.

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#### KYLOE PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

KYLOE parochial chapelry comprises the townships of Beal with Lowlin, Berrington, Buckton, Fenwick, and Kyloe, whose united area is 8,285 statute acres. The population in 1801, was 968; in 1811, 958; in 1821, 990; in 1831, 927; in 1841, 1,023; and in 1851, 1,005 souls. Coal and lime are found in this district.

BEAL WITH LOWLIN township is the property of Hugh Taylor, Esq., The acreage, &c., are included in the returns of the chapelry. This township was formerly possessed by a family which bore the local name, from whom it was transferred to the Bullocks, and from them to the Twizells, becoming ultimately the property of the present proprietor. THE HAMLET of Beal is situated near the sea, six and a half miles N.N.W. of Belford. Here is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and trains stop here three times daily, Thomas Stewart, agent.

DIRECTORY. — Adam Carter, cornmiller, Lowlin Mill; Henry Knight Gregson, Esq., Lowlin House; Thomas Scott, farmer; Thomas Stewart, stationmaster; and John Tait, horsebreaker, *The Lamb*, Lowlin.

BERRINGTON is a township and hamlet in the above chapelry, with which the acreage, population, &c. are returned. THE HAMLET of Berrington is situated on the Wooler road, eight miles south of Berwick. BERRINGTON HOUSE is the seat of Mrs. Eleanor Grey. The principal residents are Mrs. Eleanor Grey, Berrington House; Mr. Adam Thompson; and the farmers are John C. McDonald, South Berrington; Robert Mathison, (hind) Berrington Lough; and George Turnbull, Berrington Law.

BUCKTON, a township in this chapelry, situated at the southern extremity of Islandshire, is in the occupancy of James Hogg, farmer, and at East Kyloe.

FENWICK is a township and hamlet, situated four and a half miles N.N.W.

of Belford. The principal residents are Robert Ayre, blacksmith; John Brigham, joiner; Robert Brigham, joiner; George Chisholm, farmer and brick and tile manufacturer, Fenwick Granary and Mount Hooley; Mark Chisholm, farmer, Fenwick Stead; William Jeffreys, schoolmaster; John Mills, tailor; Robert Newton, shopkeeper; Thomas Paxton, grocer and draper; and William Simmons, butcher.

KYLOE is a township and village giving name to the chapelry in which it is situated, and with which the acreage, population, &c. are returned. THE VILLAGE of Kyloe is five miles N.N.W. of Belford. THE CHAPEL is a modern edifice, erected in 1792, on the south side of the old one, which was in existence previous to 1145, for we find it was confirmed in that year to the mother church of Holy Island. The living, a perpetual curacy in the arch-deaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, is returned at £96; gross income £138. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham; incumbent, the Rev. John Edmonds. The register of this chapelry commences in 1674.

DIRECTORY.—Rev. John Edmonds, incumbent, East Kyloe; Eleanor Wilson, vict. *Plough Inn*, Half-way House; and the farmers are Andrew Craig, (and miller) Berryburn Mill; John Forster, Smeafield; Matthew Forster, Kent Stone; George Hogg, West Kyloe, and Hunting Hall; *John Purvis, Carrier to Berwick, on Saturdays.*

#### TWEEDMOUTH PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY.

TWEEDMOUTH, a parochial chapelry, situated at the northern extremity of Islandshire, comprises the townships of Ord, Spittal, and Tweedmouth, whose united area is 5,140 acres. Population in 1801, 3,458; in 1811, 3,917; in 1821, 4,673; in 1831, 4,971; in 1841, 5,202; and in 1851, 5,714 souls.

ORD is a township and village, the principal landowners of which are John Grey, Esq.; Mrs. Isabella Grey; James Grieve, Esq.; P. J. Selby, Esq.; and several others. The area of the township is 256 acres. The population previous to 1841, was returned with the chapelry; in that year it was 997, and in 1851, 914 souls. THE VILLAGE of Ord, or East Ord, is situated one mile south-west of Tweedmouth, and was for many generations the property of a family which assumed the local name, from whom it passed to the Darlington, and Langtons. Many remains of antiquity have been discovered at various times in this neighbourhood. ORD HOUSE, the residence of James Grieve, Esq., is situated east of the village. ORD (MIDDLE) is a farm one mile and a half south-west of Tweedmouth. ORD (WEST) is a hamlet and two farms, on the south bank of Tweed, two and a half miles west by south of Tweedmouth.

Balmer William, vict. *Salmon Inn*, East Ord  
 Borrell Mr. Geo. Unthank Cottage  
 Carr & Co. bone dust and patent flooring  
 manufacturers, East Ord  
 Dodds Emanuel, blacksmith, Murton  
 Edmeson Mr. Robert, East Ord

Grieve James, Esq., Ord House  
 Grey Mrs. Isabella, Middle Ord House  
 Home Alexander, schoolmaster, East Ord  
 Logan Thomas cartwright, East Ord  
 Lilly James, shopkeeper, East Ord  
 Lindsay Mr. Henry, Ord Cottage

Linsay James, M.D., East Ord  
 Rule Thomas, blacksmith, East Ord  
 Stevenson Mr. William, East Ord  
 Tait Thomas, steward, South Ord Farm  
 Wilkie Wm. gardener, Ord Field  
 Watson Mr. Ralph, Unthank  
 Wood John, vict. *White House*, Murton

#### Farmers

Balmer William, East Ord  
 Barclay John, East Ord

Bell Adam, East Ord  
 Burn John, Middle Ord  
 Johnson Mrs. P., South Ord and Billy Law  
 Laing John, Unthank; ho. Cornhill  
 Makins Richard, Murton  
 Murray John, sen. West Ord  
 Nesbit Thos. East Ord and Spring Hill  
 Robinson George, Ord Mains; ho. Berwick  
 Smith John, Hive Acres  
 Smith William, Prior House

SPITTAL is a township and village, the property of William Dickson, Esq.; Mrs. Fair, Berwick; Mr. Robert Yellowly; and several smaller proprietors. The township contains 244 acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1841, was 1,631; and in 1851, 1,736 souls. THE VILLAGE of Spittal is situated about three quarters of a mile south-east of Berwick, close to the sea shore, and forms an irregular cluster of houses of all sizes and shapes; the better sort having sprung lately into existence, in consequence of its rising importance as a bathing place. The name of this village is evidently derived from the word hospital, and it is probable, that the hospital for lepers, founded here by Edward I., was the origin of the present Spittal. The site of this institution is now entirely forgotten. The inhabitants are, with a few exceptions, fishermen and pitmen. Herring-houses abound here, and we may form some idea of the importance of this branch of industry from the large number of herring boats which are drawn upon the beach. At the south end of the village, there is a fine mineral spring, called the Spa, which only requires to be better known, in order that its virtues may be appreciated. Spittal, like Tweedmouth, has its salmon feast, which is held here in September. The Mayor and Burgesses of Berwick are lords of the manor of Tweedmouth and Spittal, having purchased the royalties of the Earl of Suffolk, in 1657, for the sum of £570. Here is a UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, a neat and commodious structure, capable of accommodating about 650 persons. Rev. William Porteous, minister. There is also a SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL, supported, as its name denotes, principally by subscriptions, and attended by about 100 pupils. James Kirton, teacher. The baths here are much frequented by parties visiting Spittal during the summer months, and being situated near the sea, fresh water is pumped up every tide. (*For Directory see Berwick.*)

TWEEDMOUTH, a township and village in the chapelry of the same name, is the property of William Dickson, Esq.; Mrs. Sarah Mary Forster; James Grieve, Esq.; the Corporation of Berwick; John Laing, Esq.; Messrs. Ramsey; Mrs. Margaret Robertson; Robert Smith, Esq.; the Tweedmouth Brewery Company; and others. The township contains an area of 2,328 acres; its population in 1841, was 2,574; and in 1851, 3,054 souls. THE VILLAGE of Tweedmouth, the southern suburb of Berwick, is situated at the south end of Berwick Bridge. With regard to its origin we possess no positive information; but we find that in 1203, King John attempted to erect and fortify a castle here, but he met with many obstructions from William the Lion, King of Scotland, who twice interrupted the work, and finally demolished

it. In the year 1277, the English and Scotch commissioners assembled at Tweedmouth, in order to settle a dispute respecting the boundaries of the two kingdoms. It was here that the English monarchs and their armies encamped on the several occasions that they attacked Berwick.

About a century ago Tweedmouth consisted of a long and irregular street of houses, and all the high ground between the village and the south and west was a common. In the course of years this common was divided and planted, and is now excellent land, well drained and fenced; every freeholder and copyholder have shares to the value of three or four years' rent, advancing their property to twice its former value. In the neighbourhood of the Railway, the quarries and coal-pits have considerably advanced, and from the increased value of the land within these few years, the farms in the vicinity of the village rank in value and product with any in the neighbourhood. There are a couple of foundries in Tweedmouth, two or three ship-yards, and a few engineering establishments. A number of herring-houses on a large scale have been erected here. From having been a small fishing village, Tweedmouth has recently sprung up into an important railway station, on the line between York, Newcastle, and Scotland. The inhabitants of the village are mostly fishermen and labourers. At the east end of Tweedmouth is St. Cuthbert's well, a fine spring of water, in which it is said, the patron of the north, baptised several of our pagan ancestors. The Tweedmouth fisheries below the bridge are far more valuable than those of Berwick, though lately they have much decreased in value. There is an annual feast held here on the second Monday of July (old style), when the inhabitants entertain their friends with baked salmon and other delicacies, after partaking of which the day is spent in mirth and jollity. Boat races, quoiting, and dancing, are much indulged in on these occasions.

THE CHURCH, or CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a modest and unpretending little structure, situated in the neighbourhood of the river; the date of its erection is unknown, but it underwent a thorough renovation in 1780. It was also enlarged in 1841, by which means 168 additional sittings were obtained, the whole of which are free and unappropriated. In its small burial ground repose John Mackay Wilson, Berwick's only poet, and James Stuart, who lived to the patriarchal age of 115 years. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, and deanery of Norham, certified at £15; returned at £76; gross income £150; the patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and the Rev. John Leach is incumbent. Here is a Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, erected in 1783, Edward B. Roger, minister. There is also an English Presbyterian Chapel, a good stone building, erected in 1846, at a cost of about £1,000, which was raised by subscription. It will accommodate 400 persons: Rev. Andrew Cant, minister. The Church School is a large establishment supported by subscriptions, and attended by 100 children. Thomas Bonner, teacher. The Presbyterians (English) have a commodious school, which is attended by about 100 pupils, Alexander Dewar, teacher. (*For Directory see Berwick.*)

THE FARNE ISLANDS are two groups of islets and rocks, which do not belong

to any hundred or division of the county, as they lie from three to ten miles out at sea. Pennant tells us that in his time, they were rented for £16 per annum, the produce being kelp, sea fowls, sea fowl eggs, feathers, &c. "Some of them," he adds, "yield a little grass, and serve to feed a cow or two, which the people are desperate enough to transport over in their little boats. The last isle I visited was the House Island, the sequestered spot where St. Cuthbert passed the last two years of his life. Here was afterwards established a priory of Benedictines for six or eight monks, subordinate to the priory of Durham. A square tower, the remains of a church, and some other buildings, are to be seen there still, and the stone coffin of St. Cuthbert. At the north end of the isle is a deep chasm from top to bottom of the rock, communicating with the sea, through which, in tempestuous weather, the water is forced with vast violence and noise, and forms a fine *jet d'eau* of sixty feet high. It is called by the inhabitants of the opposite coast, the Churn." There are now three lighthouses on these islands. The passage between House Island and Staple Island, is open for vessels of any burden; but is dangerous from a cluster of rocks, called the Oxscar rocks, that lie in the middle of it, on which account the passage is called Scar-road. There is generally from five to eight fathoms of water in this road, and in Budle Bay, from three to seven fathoms on a bed of fine sand. The Pinnacles, an island in the farthest group, is so called from the vast columnar rocks at its southern extremity, over which the fowlers pass by means of narrow boards laid across their tops. Amongst the variety of birds which breed on these islands, we find cormorants, eider-ducks, puffins, hawks, guillemots, shags, gulls of every description, kittiwates, great terns, sea pies, rock larks, rock pigeons, and jack-daws.

On the 5th September, 1838, the "Forfarshire" steamer from Hull to Dundee, with fifty-six persons on board, was wrecked, in attempting to pass, in a disabled condition, and during a heavy gale, between the Farne Islands: thirty-eight persons perished: eighteen were saved;—nine of them by the courageous conduct of William Darling, and his daughter, Grace Horsley Darling, who occupied the Outer Farne Light House. The father and daughter ventured forth in a coble, in a tremendous sea, at the imminent risk of their lives. "By a daring effort, the former was landed on the rock on which the vessel was wrecked, and the frail coble, to preserve it from being dashed to pieces, was rapidly rowed back among the wild abyss of waters, by the skill and dexterity of this young woman alone, and there kept afloat, preparatory to the rescue of those in peril." The whole of the survivors were taken from the wreck and conveyed to the light house, where they were taken care of by those who had saved them from a watery grave. The heroic conduct of Grace Darling and her father, excited universal admiration. All ranks—up even to her majesty Queen Victoria—united in doing this simple maiden honour; gifts of value were conferred upon her, and presentations of monies and medals flowed from all quarters. The Long Stone Island with its light house and occupants, have remained a favourite resort for the sight-seer, and the memory of the heroic act will long remain. Grace Darling expired from the effects of consumption, on October 20th, 1842, aged twenty-six years. A monument to

her memory, by Davis, of Newcastle, has been erected in the chapel of St. Cuthbert, on the Farne Island. These islands are extra-parochial, and in 1851, contained a population of twenty souls.

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## NORHAMSHIRE.

NORHAM, OR NORHAMSHIRE, is a parish co-extensive with the hundred of the same name, and forming, until the passing of the 7 and 8 Vict. c. 61, a detached part of the county of Durham. It is bounded on the north and west by the river Tweed, on the south by Glendale Ward, and on the east by Islandshire. It comprises the chapelry of Cornhill, and the townships of Duddo, Felkington, Grindon, Horncliffe, Loan-end, Longridge, Norham, Norham Mains, Shoreswood, Thornton, and Twizell, whose united area is 19,849 statute acres. The population of Norhamshire, in 1801, was 3,384; in 1811, 3,524; in 1821, 3,906; in 1831, 3,744; in 1841, 3,757; and in 1851, 4,289 souls. There are many freeholders in the parish, but in ancient times the greater part of the lands here were held by the Greys and the Nevilles. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the Tweed salmon fisheries.

CORNHILL is a chapelry, township, and village, the property of Sir F. Blake, Bart., and others. The township contains an area of 4,746 acres, and its population in 1801, was 668; in 1811, 725; in 1821, 863; in 1831, 765; in 1841, 823; and in 1851, 973 souls. History is almost silent with regard to the former possessors of this manor. The Greys were the proprietors at the commencement of the reign of Edward I., and we also find that the Swinhowes and Herons held lands here. THE VILLAGE of Cornhill is pleasantly situated ten miles north-west of Wooler, and one mile and a half east by south of Coldstream. THE CHURCH, OR CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Helen, is a neat edifice, and enjoys all the privileges of a parish church. It underwent a thorough renovation in 1840, by which means 111 additional sittings were obtained; and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement of churches and chapels, 100 of that number are declared free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 135 sittings formerly provided, forty-five of which were free. The living is a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, in the patronage of the Vicar of Brauxton, and incumbency of the Rev. Samuel A. Fyler. Here is a National School, erected in 1832, at a cost of £130. It is supported by subscriptions, and will accommodate ninety-six scholars; average attendance fifty; James Laurie, teacher. Near the bridge are the ruins of an old castle; and in a wood, in the neighbourhood of the church, is St. Helen's well, a medicinal spring, said to be very efficacious for the cure of gravel and scorbutic diseases. About two miles east by north of Cornhill, are the ruins of the old fortress of the Greys, Hetton Castle. It was besieged by the Scottish army previous to the Battle of Flodden Field, and from its position could not be

easily taken, but it has now almost disappeared. There is a fair held at Cornhill annually.

TILLMOUTH, a hamlet in this chapelry, is situated ten miles south-west of Berwick, at the confluence of the rivers Till and Tweed. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and in its vicinity is Tillmouth House, an elegant mansion, the seat of Sir Francis Blake, Bart. HALY CHESTERS, an ancient entrenchment, is about one mile west of Tillmouth.

Arries John, shoemaker, NewHarperRidge  
 Blake Sir Francis, Bart., Tillmouth Park  
 Brownless Alexander, joiner  
 Campbell Charlotte, grocer  
 Carmichael John, steward of Sir Francis Blake, Park, Tillmouth  
 Carr Jones, vict. and farmer, *Board*  
 Collingwood John, Esq.  
 Darling Miss Elizabeth, Melkington  
 Davidson John, tailor, Donaldson's Lodge  
 Elliott Nicholas, baker and grocer  
 Fyler Rev. Samuel A., M.A. incumbent, Parsonage  
 Gibson Mary, shopkeeper, Donaldson's Lodge  
 Johnson John, cooper  
 Laurie James, schoolmaster  
 Leith James, grocer and cartwright  
 Marshall James, blacksmith  
 Marshall Nicholas, tailor  
 Phillips David, cornmiller  
 Pratt Mr. G. W., Melkington  
 Redpath James, tailor  
 Reid William, tailor  
 Smith Robert, blacksmith, Old Hetton  
 Swan Nicholas, shopkeeper and weaver

Richardson Thos. vict. *Collingwood Arms*, Family Hotel and Posting House. Cornhill  
 Thompson Adam, stationmaster  
 Thompson John, tailor, New Harper Ridge  
 Trotter Robert, shoemaker  
 Watson Robert, gamekeeper  
 Winter John, cornmiller  
 Young Jacob, vict. *Plough Inn*, New Harper Ridge

#### Farmers

Avery William, Oxendean Burn  
 Black James, West Hetton  
 Carr James, Cornhill  
 Grey George, Old Hetton  
 Laing John, Cornhill  
 Nevins John, Marldown and Crammond Hill Farms, Cornhill  
 Phillips David, Cornhill  
 Richardson Thomas, Cornhill  
 Ramsey William, Melkington  
 Sutherland Alexander & Sons, Melkington  
 Tate John, Harper Ridge  
 Young Jacob, New Harper Ridge

DUDDO, a township situated ten and a half miles north-west of Wooler, the poperty of Thomas Friar, Esq., comprises an area of 1,651 acres; its rateable value is £1,554; and the tithes amount to £305. It consists of two farms, a chapel of ease, a public-house, and a few cottages. The manor of Duddo was anciently held by the Stryvelings, from whom it passed to the Claverings, and subsequently to the Greys. Population in 1801, 231; in 1811, 201; in 1821, 235; in 1831, 356; in 1841, 276; and in 1851, 286 souls. THE CHAPEL OF EASE is a neat stone building; the Rev. — Walters, B.A. curate. There is also a school which is well attended, Samuel Boak, teacher. On an eminence here called Grindon Rigg, are the remains of Duddo Tower, near to which are six stones, placed there in commemoration of a victory gained by the English over the Scots, in 1558.

DIRECTORY.—George Carr, Esq., Greenlaw Walls; Samuel Boak, schoolmaster; Isabella Hogg, vict. *Swan Inn*; the Trustees of Alexander Laing, farmers; Oliver Walter, draper and grocer; Robert Robertson, blacksmith; and James and Robert Tully, joiners.

FELKINGTON, a township, the property of — Vansittart, Esq., is situated six miles S.S.W. of Berwick, and contains two farms and a few scattered houses. The area of the township is 1,431 acres, and its population in 1801, was 194; in 1811, 218; in 1821, 186; in 1831, 141; in 1841, 141; and in 1851, 186 souls. The principal residents are Robert Atchison, innkeeper; and Robert Carr, farmer.

GRINDON township is situated seven miles south-west of Berwick, and consists of one farm and a few cottages. Its area is 1,475 acres, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 190; in 1811, 166; in 1821, 173; in 1831, 162; in 1841, 143; and in 1851, 132 souls. The interest of £60 was bequeathed to the poor of this township by some person unknown, and in 1787 it was invested, and now produces £3 per annum.

DIRECTORY.—James Allan, blacksmith; Ebenezer Black, farmer; John Clark, joiner; John Davison, tailor; and William Davidson, gardener.

HORNCLIFFE is a township and village, the property of William Mather, Esq., Sir Charles Crompton, and several smaller proprietors. The township comprises an area of 606 acres, and its population in 1801, was 342; in 1811, 343; in 1821, 351; in 1831, 369; in 1841, 322; and in 1851, 358 souls. Lady Stanley, of Haggerston, is lady of the manor. THE VILLAGE of Horncliffe is situated on the Tweed-side, four and a half miles W.S.W. of Berwick. Here is a neat Presbyterian Chapel, erected in 1853, at a cost of £600. It is in the Norman Gothic style of architecture, and will accommodate 400 persons. Rev. John Hunter, minister. The village school is supported by subscription, and is well attended; Thomas Wilson, teacher. HORNCLIFFE HALL is a fine edifice, situated on an eminence, from which many beautiful views of the Tweed and the surrounding country may be obtained. Near to this place is the celebrated Union Chain Bridge, across the river Tweed, designed and executed by Captain S. Brown, R.A., and forming an interesting object in the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood. This elegant structure was completed in July, 1820. It is 368 feet long by 18 wide, and the distance between the points of suspension is 432 feet. The weight of the whole bridge between the same points is estimated at 800 tons. It may not be generally known that this was the first suspension bridge erected in Great Britain calculated for the passage of loaded carriages. It was executed at an expense of about £5,000, and the trustees of the bridge presented the gentleman above-mentioned with a thousand guineas above the stipulated price.

POST OFFICE, HORNCLIFFE.—John Weatherston, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 1 p.m., and are despatched at 7 p.m.

Bell Nicholas, seedsman	}	Lowrey David, joiner
Brown John, farmer		Paxton James, superintendent of salmon fisheries
Brown William, vict. <i>Fishers' Arms</i>		Thompson Mark, gardener
Carr William, shoemaker		Turner James, slater
Cooper Daniel, blacksmith		Turner Robert, molecatcher
Elliott James, tailor		Weatherston John, grocer
Gibson Thomas, stonemason		Wilson Thomas, schoolmaster
Hogg John, stonemason		

LOAN END is a township and village, the property of George Murray, Esq.,

George Smith, Esq., Alexander Smith, Esq., George K. Nicholson, Esq., John Grey, Esq., Mr. Archibald Noble, and Mr. John Dunbar. The area of the township comprises 833 acres, and its population in 1801, was 134; in 1811, 153; in 1821, 143; in 1831, 147; in 1841, 155; and in 1851, 177 souls. It contains four farms and several good houses. THE VILLAGE of Loan End is situated four and a quarter miles W.S.W. of Berwick.

Dunbar John, farmer, Bank Head  
Hunter Rev. John, (Presbyterian)  
Mitchell Alex. superintendent of the Tweed  
fisheries  
Murray George, farmer, Mount Pleasant,  
and Velvet Hall Farms

Noble Archibald, farmer, Bank Head  
Nicholson George Kerr, Esq.  
Rogerson Jas. beer retailer, Chain Bridge  
Smith George, farmer, and at Town Farm,  
Ancroft  
Younger Mr. Thomas

LONGRIDGE, a small township situated three and a half miles south-west of Berwick, contains two farms and a few houses, with the mansion-house of William Mather, Esq., who is the proprietor of the whole township. Lady Stanley, of Haggerston, is lady of the manor. The township contains 558 acres, and the number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 66; in 1811, 70; in 1821, 81; in 1831, 105; in 1841, 68; and in 1851, 74 souls. The rateable value is £960. Here is a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, where several trains stop daily.

DIRECTORY —William Mather, Esq., Longridge House; James Drysdale, vict. Velvet Hall; Peter Luke, gardener; William Moor, farmer, Longridge Farm; Charles Sidwell, station master; and George Murray, farmer, Velvet Hall and Mount Pleasant.

NORHAM is a township and village giving name to the parish in which it is situated. The area of the township is 2,117 acres, and its rateable value £4,835. Population in 1801, 728; in 1811, 781; in 1821, 901; in 1831, 819; in 1841, 902; and in 1851, 1,033 souls. Landowners, Sir F. Blake, Bart.; George Rea, Esq., of Middleton; Thomas Friar, Esq.; Thomas Hodgson, Esq.; T. Y. Jamieson, Esq.; T. S. Ord, Esq.; Miss Fenwick; Rev. L. S. Ord, and several smaller proprietors. Lady Stanley, of Haggerston, is lady of the manor. THE VILLAGE of Norham is pleasantly situated on the Tweed, seven miles south-west of Berwick. It presents little to interest the visitor, save its proximity to the castle, whose ruins and historical importance attest its magnificence and strength, rendering every circumstance respecting it worth recording. Its ancient name was Ubbansford, or Upperford, and its origin is ascribed to Egbert, the twelfth Bishop of Lindisfarne, who is said to have built it about the year 830. It was afterwards greatly improved and strengthened by Bishop Flambard, and Hugh Pudsey granted the inhabitants a charter of privileges, "of equal tenure with other burgesses north of the Tyne, and similar to those of Newcastle." Fairs for cattle and pedlery are held on the third Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in October. Norham, from its local situation between England and Scotland, was frequently the place of rendezvous between the nobility and principal individuals concerned in the border feuds. NORHAM CASTLE has been beautifully described in Scott's Marmion :—

" Day set on Norham's castled steep,  
 And Tweed's fair river broad and deep,  
     And Cheviot's mountains lone :  
 The battled towers, the Donjon Keep,  
 The loop-hole grates where captives weep,  
 The flanking walls that round it sweep  
     In yellow lustre shone.  
 The warriors on the turrets high,  
 Moving athwart the evening sky,  
     Seem'd forms of giant height,  
 Their armour, as it caught the rays,  
 Flash'd back again the western blaze  
     In lines of dazzling light.

The whole first canto of that poem is taken up with the description of Lord Marmion's train, and his reception and entertainment in this castle, in the year 1513. The castle is situated a little to the east of the village, on a steep bank, overhanging the Tweed, from which it is inaccessible, and previous to the introduction of gunpowder, appears to have been almost impregnable. Camden tells us that "it was fortified with a trench, the outer wall guarded with many turrets of vast compass, the wall towards the river was much stronger, encompassing the keep or dungeon, of prodigious height." In the year 1121, the warlike and enterprising Flambard, Bishop of Durham, fully appreciating the importance of the situation, resolved to erect a fortress upon it to keep the restless borderers in awe, and this great work he lived to accomplish, in defiance of the many difficulties with which he had to contend. Upon the demise of this prelate, Norham Castle was besieged by David I., of Scotland, who, after a gallant defence by the garrison, obtained possession of both town and castle, which he ordered to be destroyed. They were, however, shortly afterwards restored by Bishop Pudsey. Norham then became a place of great importance and vast strength as a border fortress, and numerous conferences were held here between King John and William the Lion, chiefly respecting the claim of the latter to the northern counties of England. In 1215, the castle was invested by John, in resentment for the homage paid by the barons of the North to Alexander II., of Scotland. On the death of Alexander III., without issue, the ambitious Edward I. met the Scottish nobles in the church of Norham, in May 1290, and two years afterwards he received the homage of Baliol for the crown of Scotland in the castle here. In the following reign, Norham was besieged by the Scots, but the brave garrison, under the command of the Governor, Sir Thomas Grey, and the Lords Percy and Neville, defended the place so bravely that the enemy was forced to raise the siege. In the thirteenth year of the reign of Henry VII., this war-worn castle was again attacked by the Scots, led by James IV. in person; and previous to the battle of Flodden Field it was captured by the Scottish army, who demolished a considerable portion of the old structure. Norham Castle was attacked for the last time by Cromwell, who almost totally destroyed it. It was afterwards unroofed, its stones carted away to fill up dykes and drains, and a general havoc made of its remains, until its present possessor in some measure preserved it, and it now stands looming grimly down on the waters of the Tweed, a relic "of days that are o'er."

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient structure, the time of whose erection is unknown, but we find it mentioned as early as the year 840. It formerly possessed the privilege of sanctuary for thirty-seven days, and contained three chantries. It suffered severely in the many sieges which the village and castle at different periods sustained, but in 1846 it was repaired, beautified, and the south aisle restored, and in 1852 the north aisle was also renovated, so that the old edifice will, probably, exist for ages yet to come. The parish register commences in 1653. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, is valued in the Liber Regis at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £597. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Rev. William Stephen Gilly, D.D., vicar; Rev. William Scott Moncrieff, curate. Here is an English Presbyterian Chapel, erected in 1845, at an expense of £600. It will accommodate 500 persons. Rev. James Stewart, minister. There is also a Scotch Presbyterian Chapel here, Rev. James Anderson, minister.

NORHAM ENDOWED SCHOOL will accommodate about 100 pupils, it is well attended, and all the children of freeholders are taught free. Richard Forsyth, teacher. There is also a school attached to the English Presbyterian Chapel.

CHARITY.—In the parish register, under the date of 1790, is entered a memorandum that Thomas Kidd, porter to the Earl of Guildford, left to the poor of Norham parish £100, which was then in the hands of Alexander Robertson, at four and a half per cent. interest. This sum of £100 at the time of the Charity Commissioners' report, was in the hands of the vicar, the Rev. Nicholas Darnell, who received it from the widow of his predecessor. He paid interest at four and a half per cent. on the 2nd of February, yearly, which has hitherto been given away by the overseers and churchwardens amongst the poor of the parish.

POST OFFICE, NORHAM.—Thomas Kennedy, *postmaster*. Letters arrive at 1 20 p.m., and are despatched at 1 20 p.m.

Ainslie Mrs. Sarah  
 Anderson Rev. James. (Presbyterian)  
 Armstrong Mr. Robert  
 Aynsley George, stonemason  
 Bolton Elizabeth, grocer and fish dealer  
 Blechynden Edward, preventive officer  
 Bone William, baker  
 Boggs Margaret, grocer  
 Briggs Alexander, stonemason  
 Briggs John, stonemason  
 Cowe Robert, baker  
 Davidson Alexander, vict. *Victoria Inn*, and  
 assistant overseer  
 Davidson James, vict. *Masons' Arms*  
 Davidson John, vict. *Black Bull*  
 Dodds Leonard, butcher  
 Donalson William, surgeon  
 Duncan Hugh, schoolmaster  
 Forsyth Richard, schoolmaster  
 Friar Thomas, Esq. *Grindon Rigg*  
 Gibson Andrew, baker

Gilchrist Elizb. gardener, Norham Castle  
 Gilly Rev. Wm. Stephen, D.D. vicar  
 Hall Robert, tailor  
 Henderson John, draper  
 Hettel John, grocer  
 Moncrieff Rev. William Scott, M.A. curate  
 Kennedy Thomas, grocer  
 Lindsay Miss Hannah  
 Malcolm James, tailor  
 Marshall Thomas, shopkeeper  
 Middleton Mr. Jonathan  
 Nicholson John, tailor  
 Miller Robt. sergeant of the Tweed Police  
 Paxton John, surgeon  
 Pentland Joseph, joiner  
 Probert William C. constable  
 Purvis Thomas, blacksmith  
 Richardson George, shoemaker  
 Richardson John, vict. and fisherman,  
*Salmon Inn*  
 Ross Mr. George

Rule Thomas, slater  
 Rule William, slater  
 Sanderson Robert, vict. and shoemaker,  
*Swan Inn*  
 Scott Joseph, registrar of births, deaths,  
 and relieving officer for Norhamshire  
 Smith Alexander, Esq. Gallowgate House  
 Smith Mr. George  
 Smith Mr. Robert  
 Stewart Rev. James, (Presbyterian)  
 Strother Joseph F. saddler  
 Swan Nichol, shoemaker  
 Swan Robert, grocer and shoemaker  
 Thompson Thomas, butcher  
 Taylor John, station master  
 Weatherburn John, blacksmith  
 Weatherston Alexander, shoemaker  
 Weatherston James, shoemaker

Weatherston, Robert, shoemaker & grocer  
 Weddell William, preventive officer  
 Winter Alexander, joiner  
 Young Andrew, grocer  
 Young Mark, stonemason and parish clerk

**Farmers**

Easton Og  
 Friar Thomas, Grindon Ridge  
 Holland William  
 Melrose John, East Newbiggin  
 McLeod John, Emerick  
 Robson James and Peter  
 Smith Alexander, Gallowgate  
 Steel William, Whiteburn  
 Storey George, Royalty  
 Weight Mrs. Jesse, West Newbiggin  
 Wood Thomas, Newburn

NORHAM MAINS is a township situated six miles south-west by west of Berwick. Mrs. General Blake and William Mather, Esq., are the land owners. Its area is 1,051 acres, and its rateable value £1,953 10s. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 88 : in 1811, 66 ; in 1821, 122 ; in 1831, 119 ; in 1841, 98 ; and in 1851, 107 souls. This township comprises MORRIS HALL, the seat of Thomas Hodgson, Esq., several farms, and a few cottages.

DIRECTORY.—Thomas Hodgson, Esq., Morris Hall ; and the farmers are James Black, West Mains ; and William Cleghorn, East Mains.

SHORESWOOD is a township and village, the property of Thomas Wood Craster, Esq., of Craster House. The area of the township is 1,201 acres, and the rateable value £1,939. The population in 1801, was 247 ; in 1811, 219 ; in 1821, 261 ; in 1831, 279 ; in 1841, 315 ; and in 1851, 428 souls. THE VILLAGE of Shoreswood is situated five and a half miles south-west of Berwick, and is principally occupied by colliers and labourers. THE NATIONAL SCHOOL is a good stone edifice, erected in 1836, at a cost of £550. The National Society, the Colliery Company, and the Rev. Dr. Gilly of Norham, were the principal contributors. The school will accommodate 120 children ; average attendance seventy. It is conducted by Mr. J. B. E. Taylor, assisted by two pupil teachers. Shoreswood Colliery is worked by Messrs. Carr & Co., and gives employment to a considerable number of persons.

DIRECTORY.—John Arnot, blacksmith ; Messrs. Carr & Co., coal proprietors, Shoreswood Colliery ; Nathaniel and John Dodds, farmers ; Ann Mitchell, vict. and farmer, Salutation Hall ; Jane Shiel, vict. *Plough Inn*, and J. B. E. Taylor, schoolmaster.

THORNTON is a township and hamlet in this parish, the property of Lord Crewe's trustees. The township comprises an area of 1,390 acres, and its population in 1801, was 212 ; in 1811, 277 ; in 1821, 232 ; in 1831, 190 ; in 1841, 178 ; and in 1851, 169 souls. It was anciently the manor and residence of the Heron family, but was frequently wasted during the border

wars. THE HAMLET of Thornton is situated four and three quarter miles south-west of Berwick.

DIRECTORY.—Mr. Robert Manderson, Thornton Cottage; George Davidson, schoolmaster; and the farmers are William Makins, Mains; James Nicholson; and Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson.

TWIZELL, a township situated four and a half miles north-east of Coldstream, contains 2,190 acres, the property of Lord Fitzclarence, Sir F. Blake, Bart., and William Fenwick, Esq. The rateable value is £3,389, and the number of inhabitants in 1801, was 284; in 1811, 305; in 1821, 308; in 1831, 292; in 1841, 336; and in 1851, 366 souls. The manor of Twizell was the property of the Riddell family in the reign of Edward III., it afterwards passed to the Selbys, and from them to the Blakes, with whom it still remains, Sir Francis Blake, Bart., being the lord of the manor. The family of Blake is very ancient, and is said to be of British descent. At Twizell the river Till is crossed by a fine stone bridge. TWIZELL CASTLE, the seat of Sir Francis Blake, Bart., is a beautiful mansion, situated on a rocky eminence on the eastern bank of the Till. It is constructed of white freestone, and is surrounded by beautiful and romantic scenery.

Briggs William, stonemason, Twizell Castle  
 Jeffrey Alexander, joiner  
 Marshall Edward, butcher  
 Moffett Robert, gardener  
 Tate John, blacksmith  
 Temple George, blacksmith, Tindle House

**Farmers**

Elliott William, Riffington  
 Makins Richard, Shellacres & at Newton  
 Mitchell James, Tindle House  
 Scott James, Boat House  
 Turnbull James, senior, Tiptoe  
 Turnbull James, junior, and corn miller,  
 Twizell Mill

## BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a county, parish, seaport, and borough, is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Tweed, within half a mile of its confluence with the ocean, 337 miles north by west of London, fifty four south-east of Edinburgh, and sixty-four north by west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From its position on the confines of England and Scotland, it is not considered to belong to either country, but to be a neutral town in the kingdom of Great Britain. Its name is supposed by Leland to have been originally Aberwick, from the Celtic *Aber*, the mouth of a river, and *wic*, a town. Camden and some others derive it from *Barwica*, a "manor village." Dr. Boswell, says it meant the town of the *Berniciaus* (*Berniciorum Vicus*), while others give various etymologies, none of which are more satisfactory than those just presented to the reader.

The county or liberty of Berwick, forms nearly an equilateral triangle, whose sides are each about two miles in length, extending northward from the harbour's entrance to Lamberton grounds, and thence in a south-westerly direction to the Tweed, which forms the southern limit, whilst the sea and

Berwickshire in Scotland, constitute respectively the northern and western boundaries. Within the liberties, which form one parish, are a number of private estates; a part is let out upon leases, and the remainder, measuring about 4,500 acres, is parcelled out into separate allotments called "Burgess Meadows," or stints, which are occupied by the oldest burgesses or their widows, and are worth from £5 to £15 each per annum. The parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, comprises an area of 6,195 statute acres; its population in 1801, was 7,187; in 1811, 7,746; in 1821, 8,723; in 1831, 8,920; in 1841, 8,484; and in 1851, 10,294 souls. At the last mentioned period there were 1,384 inhabited houses, fifty-four uninhabited houses, and thirteen in process of erection.

THE TOWN of Berwick is equally celebrated in the annals of England and Scotland. Seated on a gentle declivity, forming the northern bank of the river, it enjoys a favourable southern aspect, and includes within its walls an area of little less than two miles in circumference. The town is fortified, but the works are chiefly modern, and of the ancient fortifications few traces now remain. The following is Fuller's description of the fortifications. "Meg's Mount demi-Bastion, with a double flank on the right (south-west corner of the wall, looking on the Tweed). Cumberland Bastion, with upper and retired works to scour the ditch. Brass Mount Bastion, under the cavalier, are two casemented powder-magazines, covered by the retired flanks on right and left (north-east corner). Windmill Mount, with double flanks, a powder-magazine between the Windmill Mount and King's Bastion. King's Demi-Bastion without a cavalier, has a flagstaff and retired flank on the left. Fisher's Fort, or Six-gun Battery, near the the Governor's house. Bramham's, or Four-gun Battery. The two last batteries commanded the bar and entrance to the harbour. Coxon's Tower, near it on the right, for holding powder, ammunition &c. Saluting Battery, on which are mounted twenty-two four pounders, near the Governor's House. The master Gunner's Magazine is in Palace Green, formerly a reservoir of water. The walls and batteries mount fifty-four pieces of ordnance." The walls and batteries are just the same in the present day. The cannon, &c., were taken from the walls after the general peace, and are now in Edinburgh Castle. The ramparts constitute the principal walk in or near Berwick, and are much frequented by the inhabitants during the summer months. The suburb called Castlegate, is situated without the walls, near the north-west part of the town, and a long range of houses called the Greens, stretches from Castlegate eastwards. The southern suburb, Tweedmouth, on the opposite side of the river, will be found described at page 928. Various improvements have been made from time to time in the old borough—the houses in Bridge-street, immediately facing the English Gate, and on either side one after another have been removed—the clumsy shambles have been swept away, their site forming a good Corn Market, and instead of the oil lamps "dimly burning," we have now bright jets of gas, whose light enables us to tread our way with safety through the streets of this ancient town.

We possess no authentic information respecting the circumstances to which

Berwick owes its origin, but from the remains of Roman fortifications in the neighbourhood, it is supposed to have been a Roman station, indeed the spot upon which the castle stood is said to have been originally a Roman camp. The consolidation of the Saxon power in this country, was the commencement of a new era for Berwick. Penda, the pagan monarch of Mercia, having overthrown Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria, laid siege to Bambrough, but being obliged to relinquish his project, he invested Berwick, took it by assault, and in sheer wantonness levelled it to the ground. The town was, however, soon rebuilt, and when the river Tweed became the boundary between the newly settled Saxon states, and the Scots and Picts of the north, Berwick became a frontier town of some importance. Then arose its fortifications and towers, fashioned in the rude masonry of the period, yet sufficiently strong to repel the attacks of the Scots. It is about this time that Berwick is first mentioned in history, for according to Boethius, Donald, King of Scotland, brother and successor to Kenneth II., the conqueror of the Picts, after a sanguinary battle on the banks of the Jed, in which he defeated Osbert, king of Northumbria, marched his victorious army down the Tweed's banks, till he arrived at Berwick. The inhabitants hearing of their king's defeat, and being terrified by the number of the advancing marauders, abandoned the town at their appearance and fled into the country. On the entrance of the Scots into the deserted Saxon town, they commenced to plunder and revel; but in the night the Saxons returned, and falling upon the sleeping and drunken foe, wreaked a fearful vengeance. Few escaped, the king and a few survivors being retained as prisoners.

When Egbert, the victorious king of Wessex, had obliged the different Saxon states to acknowledge his authority, peace, and the numerous blessings which follow in its train, were experienced by the inhabitants of the town, which at this time began to increase in prosperity and population, and on the surrender of East Lothian to Scotland, by Edgar, in 840, Berwick became subject to the Scottish crown. Not long, however, could the Scots claim Berwick as their own. For the Danes came from the east, and as the ancient settlers had yielded to the Saxon invaders, so they in their turn, were compelled to "kiss the dust," and submit to the conqueror's yoke, from which they were not released till the time of the great Alfred. Cotemporary with the minstrel king, was Gregory of Scotland, who, having subdued the southern parts of Caledonia, and extirpated the Danish invaders, pushed on till he arrived at Berwick, the last refuge of the Ostmen in the north, which he endeavoured to carry by assault. Nerved by despair, in addition to their native courage, the Danes baffled every effort made against them, and the Scottish monarch was about to withdraw his forces, when an unlooked for event placed the town in his possession. The Saxon inhabitants of Berwick, had long groaned beneath the oppression of their conquerors, and longed for an opportunity of revenge. Taking advantage of the attack, they rose in the night, and opened their gates to the Scots, who, rushing into the town, after a severe and determined conflict, became its possessors. Following up this success, Gregory advanced into Northumbria, where he defeated an immense

army of Danes, and returning in triumph to Berwick, passed the winter there with his army. He granted many privileges to the town, which became again united to Scotland.

We find the Norman conqueror here in 1072, when he compelled Malcolm of Scotland to render him homage. The Scottish king could brook this indignity only for a very short period, for he shortly afterwards captured Berwick, and returned home laden with the booty which he had acquired. On the death of Malcolm, his son Edgar assumed the Scottish crown, and gave Berwick to the see of Durham, in honour of its patron, St. Cuthbert, under whose banner he had gained an important victory. But Flambard, the successor of Carileph, to whom Edgar had made the grant, disregarding the gift of the Scottish monarch, made an irruption into his territories, on which Edgar, provoked at his ingratitude, reassumed possession of the town and its valuable appendages.

In the reign of Alexander I., Berwick began to assume the appearance of a port of some consequence, and was the capital of the East Lothians. In the reign of his successor the castle was built, or at least considerably strengthened. It was now almost the chief seaport of Scotland, and ships from different nations began to throng its waters. According to Torfaens, the merchants of this town were men of great wealth and magnificence, and one of them from his vast riches, acquired the name of the "Opulent." He embellished the town with various buildings, monasteries, churches, and religious houses. Tradition still preserves an adventure of this merchant. One of his vessels being at sea with his wife aboard, was taken by Erland, Earl of Orkney, who took her to the Farne Islands. The merchant hearing of the disaster, manned fourteen vessels with a competent number of men, and went in chase of the pirates, whom he found, gave battle to, and utterly destroyed. David of Scotland appears to have taken great interest in this town, for he made several improvements in it, and in 1141, erected a convent of Cistercian nuns in its neighbourhood.

William the Lion, King of Scotland, having in 1174, joined the three sons of Henry II., and others of the English nobility, in a rebellion against their sovereign, marched an army into England, but being opposed by Bohun, the constable of that kingdom, he was obliged to retire into his own territory. In revenge for this inroad into England, Bohun crossed the Tweed, burnt Berwick, and laid waste the adjacent country. William of Scotland was subsequently taken prisoner at the siege of Alnwick Castle, and the only condition upon which he could obtain his liberty was, that he would make an express acknowledgment that he held the crown of Scotland as a fief of the crown of England. By the advice of his nobles William rendered homage, and swore fealty to Henry as his liege lord. It was moreover stipulated that the Scottish clergy and nobility should also render the same homage, that Berwick and four other castles should be entrusted to English garrisons, and that William's brothers and twenty of his barons should remain as hostages in the hands of the English monarch.

When Berwick came into Henry's possession, he pulled down the old castle

and commenced to rebuild it. For this purpose he sent officers, having his warrant, into the country on the border, who compelled all merchants, barons, priests, &c., to furnish so many men for the work. Slowly but surely the ponderous structure rose, and the Norman castle with its battlements and towers, donjon and keep, portcullis and drawbridge, in all the majesty of feudal grandeur, frowned gloomily over the sparkling waters of the Tweed. Of the strong and durable nature of the work, abundant evidence was furnished in 1846, when, during the excavations for the railway, the vaults and foundations of several of the castle towers were exposed, and so strongly united were the stones of which these foundations, &c. were composed, that the pick of the "navie" could not separate them, and it was only by the application of gunpowder that the masses of stone could be detached.

Berwick continued in the possession of the English till 1189, when Richard Cœur de Lion, previous to his departure for the Holy Land, renounced for the sum of 10,000 marks, the feudal rights which Henry II. had extorted from William the Lion. Ten years after this, a dreadful inundation took place in England; on the borders its ravages were most destructive, houses, trees, &c., were swept away, and among the rest the bridge of Berwick, but it was soon afterwards rebuilt. On the demise of William I., the Scottish crown devolved upon Alexander II., who revived the claim of his predecessors to the northern counties of England, being encouraged in the prosecution of this demand by the discontented barons of the north; but John, who had succeeded to the English throne, not only refused to accede to the demand of Alexander, but made preparations for invading Scotland. In anticipation of this Alexander had made an inroad into Northumberland, whence he was soon driven by John, who, after laying Alnwick, Morpeth, and several other towns in ashes, took possession of Berwick, when the most barbarous cruelties were practised upon the defenceless inhabitants. The greatest atrocities were perpetrated in order to extract from the inhabitants the knowledge where their money was concealed; and, to obtain this knowledge, they hung up both men and women by the joints of their thumbs, and inflicted on them various tortures.

Berwick was again rebuilt and fortified, but only to suffer still more from the English and Scots, who were continually striving for its possession. In May 1217, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Durham, came to Berwick, where they absolved Alexander II., of Scotland, who was present in person, from the excommunication which he had incurred by invading England in concert with Louis of France. Nineteen years after, the old town was the scene of a far different ceremony, Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, having espoused Marion, sister of the Scottish King, came to Berwick to receive his bride. The nuptials were graced by the presence of Alexander and his Queen, and in the train of Pembroke were some of the bravest soldiers in Europe.

But it was under the fostering care of Alexander III., that Berwick attained the summit of its prosperity, and its commercial and trading advantages were fully developed. He invited over a colony of Flemish merchants, who established themselves in Berwick, where, in a street, still

called the Wool Market, he built for them a mart, or building, which, from the colour of the stone employed in its erection, was called the Red Hall. The Flemings held it by the tenure of defending it at all times against the English. But a new era was approaching, when Berwick became the place selected for the decision of a controversy, which for a long period disturbed the harmony of England and Scotland.

In the course of four years, Alexander of Scotland had seen his daughter and two sons consigned to the grave. Shortly after, he himself was killed by falling over a precipice, and the crown devolved to Margaret, his granddaughter, surnamed the "Maid of Norway." The delicate health of this princess awakened the expectations of her distant relatives, and Robert Bruce, the Earl of Carrick, formed a party among both the Scotch and English nobles, for securing to himself the sovereign authority. Baliol, whose family like that of Bruce, was of Anglo-Norman descent, though now allied to the blood-royal of Scotland, observed, and exerted himself to thwart the projects of the Earl of Carrick. From jealous watchfulness and petty quarrels the animosity of the two parties soon broke out into open civil war. Alarmed at the danger which threatened the country, the states of Scotland, and Eric of Norway invited Edward to assume once more the character of a peace-maker. He did not, however, forget that of a politician, for he proposed a marriage between the princess and his own son. The proposal was agreed to, but the "Maid of Norway," overcome with the fatigues of a rough passage from her native country, had expired in the Orkneys.

Thirteen competitors for the crown now at once started forth. The three whose claims were best grounded on hereditary right, were Baliol, Bruce, and Hastings. Baliol was undoubtedly of the elder branch, but the laws of succession were not so well defined as at the present day. Bruce put in his claim as being the grandson, while Baliol was only the great grandson of David. Unable to decide, or dreading a continuation of civil war, the Scots determined to refer these various claims to the wisdom of Edward. The latter accepted the office, not, however, as an honour, but as a right, as a consequence of his being the superior lord of Scotland.

On the 2nd August, 1291, the town of Berwick presented an animated appearance, for within its walls the prelacy and chivalry of England and Scotland had assembled to determine the rights of the various claimants to the throne of the latter country. The King of England having arrived, required, as a preliminary, that his feudal superiority should be acknowledged by the various claimants. They asked time to consult, and the First of June was fixed upon for the statement of their objections. None were brought. Edward then informed them that in virtue of his suzerainty, he would proceed to adjudicate. The competitors having signed a formal instrument in acknowledgment of the right of the English crown, Edward appointed a council of forty Scots, chosen by Baliol, forty others selected by Bruce, and twenty-four Englishmen appointed by himself, to examine the allegations of the different claimants. After an enquiry of eighteen months, sentence was pronounced in favour of Baliol, who having done homage for the kingdom,

Edward delivered to him the fortresses which he himself had received from the Scots, and by letters patent clearly stated that he claimed no right of wardship, marriage, or siezin of the kingdom. Baliol was crowned King of Scotland at Scone, the 30th November, 1292.

Several appeals to his superior lord, particularly that of Macduff, son of the Earl of Fife, had given umbrage to Baliol, and he at length decided, in conformity with the expressed desire of his subjects, to assert his independence. He gave the management of the coming struggle to a council of four prelates, four earls, and four barons, and concluded a treaty both offensive and defensive with Philip of France.

Edward suspecting his intentions, summoned Baliol, as his vassal, to accompany him to Guienne; then he demanded the castles of Roxburgh, Jedburgh, and Berwick, as securities in his absence, and lastly summoned him to his court at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Baliol refused compliance with these demands; Edward accordingly entered the north with a powerful army, and after several skirmishes invested Berwick-upon-Tweed in the spring of 1296. A strong garrison composed of the men of Fife, now defended the town, besides a smaller force that held the castle. The English monarch commenced the attack at once by sea and land; of his ships, three were burnt, and the rest compelled to retire. Edward beheld the defeat of his fleet, and maddened with rage led on his men to the attack. The frail defences of the town gave way before the impetuous onset of the soldiery, who entering the place slaughtered the unfortunate inhabitants and soldiers without mercy. Amid the shrieks and groans of the dying, the cries for mercy, and the infuriated shouts of revenge, that rose from the captured town, the Flemings bravely defended the street, which they held in fief from the king of Scotland, on condition they should defend it against his enemies, and well and gallantly did this little band of heroes perform their tenure. Foot by foot did they retreat up the Wool Market, presenting an unbroken front to the overwhelming numbers of Edward's army. They gained their tower, barricaded its gates, and defied the whole strength of the English. Long and desperately did they maintain their post against their assailants, who, maddened with the death of one of their favourite leaders, that had fallen pierced by a Flemish spear, and despairing of carrying the place by storm, heaped together a quantity of straw and wood, mixed with broken furniture, at the gate of the tower; a torch was applied, and the stifling smoke began to eddy around the brave Flemings, but they scorned to yield, and it was not till the roof, walls, and battlements had fallen in, and the brave defenders of the tower were buried in its ruins that the English could say the Red Hall was their own. The castle surrendered, and its garrison was allowed to depart weaponless, on condition of not bearing arms against England. Many writers state the slaughter of the inhabitants by Edward as enormous. Boethius tells us 7,000 were butchered, others assert the number to be much greater. We have no account of the loss of the English. Immediately after this, Edward despatched the Earl of Warene against the strong castle of Dunbar, in the neighbourhood of which the Scots were

defeated with great slaughter. This battle was followed by the submission of all Scotland; Edinburgh and Perth, the rival capitals, and all the fortresses as far as Moray Frith, opened their gates. At Berwick, meantime, Edward received the homage of all the prelates, barons, tenants of the crown, and representatives of the towns.

While the great mass of the Scottish population quietly submitted, others did not yet despair of their country's independence, and not a few were lurking in arms amid the woods and morasses of the mountains. The fame of one, who like themselves, was an outlaw, attracted their attention; his exploits were in every mouth, and hope was heightened to enthusiasm by tidings of a bold encounter, in which he slew the sheriff of Lanarkshire, and still more when joined by Sir William Douglas, he entered Scone, put the justiciary to flight, and seized the treasures. The outlaw's name was William Wallace. Animated by his example, chieftains arose in almost every county, and their followers were soon afterwards united into one numerous army. Headed by Wallace, the Scots defeated the English forces at Stirling Bridge; pushed on towards Berwick, and immediately laid siege to the castle. The fortress being well garrisoned and victualled, held out bravely, and in spite of the courage of Wallace, who led his Scots to repeated assaults, the governor defied him. The Scottish leader was obliged to raise the siege on the advance of the English regent, who, in the king's absence, marched to the relief of Berwick with an army of upwards of 13,000 men.

After the defeat of the Scots at Falkirk, the cause of independence languished, and Wallace became a wanderer. Betrayed by one whose brother he had killed, he was crowned with laurel in mockery, and sentenced to death for treason. Wallace underwent the awful punishment; his head was placed upon the Tower of London, and one of his arms hung from the point of a spear on Berwick Bridge. Tradition tells us that some charitable hand removed this relic of the Scottish hero from its ignominious position, and gave it sepulture in the spot now known by the designation of "Wallace's Green." In the following year, Berwick witnessed the execution of some more Scottish patriots. Niel Bruce, brother of Robert Bruce, the deliverer of Scotland, and some other knights were taken prisoners in an attack upon Kildrummy Castle, brought to Berwick, where they were tried, and afterwards hung, drawn, and quartered on a small hill to the left of the Edinburgh Road, still called the Gallows Knowe.

The Countess of Buchan having dared to place the crown of Scotland upon the head of Robert Bruce, in 1306, and soon afterwards falling into the hands of Edward, was by him doomed to experience a severe fate. In one of the outer turrets of the castle of Berwick was constructed a cage, latticed and crossed barred with wood, and secured with iron, in which this unfortunate lady was immured. No person was permitted to speak with her except the women who brought her food, and it was carefully stipulated that these should be of English extraction. Confined in this rigorous manner, she remained for four years shut up in her cage, at the end of which period, she was transferred to a less rigorous confinement in the Carmelite convent in the town.

Edward died in 1307, and on his death-bed commanded his son to prosecute the war with the Scots, and to carry his bones before the army to the very extremity of Scotland. On the king's death these commands were disregarded. His successor hastened from the capital to the borders; received the homage of the English barons at Carlisle, and that of the Scotch at Dumfries; and at the head of a gallant army advanced in pursuit of Bruce, whom he followed into Ayrshire, and then returned to England. He made several inroads into Scotland through Berwick, during the years 1310 and 1311, and, in 1314, he assembled there the most numerous army that had ever crossed the border. It consisted of nearly 100,000 men, of whom 40,000 were cavalry, and the rest infantry. Having obtained an additional reinforcement from the northern counties, this powerful army advanced into Scotland in two columns, under the command of leaders of the most distinguished character.

Hearing of Edward's approach, Bruce chose for the coming struggle a place called the New Park. It was partly open, partly covered with trees. The front of the position was secured by a morass, and the east, or right flank, by the precipitous banks of a stream called Bannockburn. The left flank extending almost to Stirling, seemed to lie open to attack, but was, in reality more dangerous than any other quarter, it was one extensive series of concealed pits, bristling with sharpened stakes. The hurdles and sods which covered these pits were sufficiently strong to bear a foot soldier, and certain of yielding under the heavy cavalry of England. At daybreak, on the 24th June, the day of surrender or battle, the Scots gathered round a height, on which an altar had been erected, and there the Abbot of Inchaffray celebrated mass. Having finished, he impressed upon his hearers the duty of fighting for their country, and then led them with a crucifix in his hand to the field of battle, where they knelt and prayed once more, and then calmly awaited the onset of the English. They were nearly all on foot, and were armed with spears and battle axes. Two occurrences gave them more than ordinary courage. One was the victory of Bruce in single combat with Henry de Bohun, one of the bravest of the English knights. The other was the defeat of a strong body of English cavalry, while attempting to push on for Stirling. This defeat was the more glorious as it was won by infantry, who forming in something like the ancient phalanx, repelled every assault, and drove the English at last into complete disorder.

While the Scots were still glowing with this triumph, they were attacked by the English infantry, and soon began to fall in great numbers beneath the incessant shower of arrows. To maintain the unequal conquest, Bruce summoned his reserve, and finally ordered his small party of men-at-arms to charge the English bowmen in flank. This movement decided the fate of the English infantry. They fled in confusion, and the knights with the Earl of Gloucester at their head, rushed forward to renew the conflict. But their horses were entangled in the pits, the riders were thrown, and the timely appearance of the Scottish camp followers, who had been stationed in the valley, scattered dismay through the English ranks. Edward, who was not deficient in personal courage, spurred on his charger to partake in the battle,

but the Earl of Pembroke wisely interposed, and led him to a distance. With a few gallant exceptions, the whole body of the English was now in full flight; baggage, treasure, engines of war, all were left to the victors. Edward, after a hot pursuit, must have thought himself happy when he entered the gates of Dunbar.

On the third day after the battle, Edward arrived at Berwick, and while there published a proclamation, to advise his subjects of the loss of his great seal, which was lost with his treasures at Bannockburn, and warning them not to regard any orders that might appear with its impression, unless such orders were otherwise confirmed. Bruce subsequently restored the seal to Edward. We find Berwick described at this period as a strong and well walled town, from which it is apparent, that Edward during his Scottish wars, had not neglected to strengthen and build defences for its safe keeping. The king issued a summons a year after for his barons to meet him at Berwick, in order to ward off a threatened attack of the Scots, but when the king marched into Scotland, a famine threatened his army, and obliged him to return. During the absence of the monarch, Berwick did not enjoy the blessings of peace, for Douglas hovering about the neighbourhood, defeated and killed, on two several occasions, a Gascon gentleman, governor of Berwick, and Robert de Neville, both of whom were interred in the church of the Grey Friars.

Several attempts were subsequently made by the Scots to capture Berwick, but without success. At length, in 1318, it surrendered to Bruce, who appeared in person before its walls. The Scottish king found the castle well garrisoned with provisions and military stores, and instead of demolishing the fortress, which he had hitherto done with all he had taken from the English, he strengthened the fortifications and defences of the town, and gave the keeping of it to his son-in-law, Walter Stewart, who vowed to defend the perilous post to the utmost.

Edward being resolved to regain this important fortress, a parliament was held at York, and the barons who attended it, accompanied the king as far as Berwick, anxious to wipe out the stain which the defeat at Bannockburn had inflicted upon the chivalry of the nation. Edward entrenched his camp at Tweedmouth, and then began to invest the walls of Berwick, with all that eagerness which recent defeat and hope of revenge could lend. With a cordon of armed men, he slowly but surely surrounded the devoted town, and then began the assault. The English attempted to take the place by escalade but the ladders laden with soldiers were thrown back from the walls, and the dead and bruised assailants were cast into the trenches. Again and again did the English rush to the attack, and every time were they driven back. Bruce hastened to raise the siege, but despairing of success, despatched fifteen thousand men under Randolph and Douglas to surprise the English Queen at York, and to ravage the country. They failed in their first object, but their devastations were so extensive, that the archbishop, at the head of the posse of the country, ventured to oppose them at Borough-bridge. He was defeated, and three hundred clergymen, and ten times that number of laymen,

fell by the sword, or perished in the river. The disastrous intelligence soon reached the camp before Berwick, and Edward determined to raise the siege.

The English monarch departed from Berwick never more to visit it. Bruce shortly afterwards arrived there, and being sensible of the hazard to which it was exposed from its position, and of its importance as a frontier town, the Scottish king heightened the walls ten feet, added many towers, and put the fortifications in a more complete state of repair. After a truce of two years the war was renewed, and Edward again entered Berwickshire with a formidable army. From the scarcity of provisions, he was obliged to retreat, and in the year 1323, a treaty of peace for thirteen years was confirmed at Berwick.

On the death of Bruce, in 1329, Edward III. revived the claims of the monarchs who had preceded him, and war was recommenced. Pretences are seldom wanting at the call of aggrandisement, and, in 1332, Edward Baliol, the pretender to the Scottish throne, appeared at Roxburgh, where he surrendered the independence of Scotland to Edward III., as his liege lord, and engaged to put him in possession of Berwick with its territory, and other lands on the Marches. The repeated incursions of the Scots, furnished Edward with the pretext that they had violated the treaty of peace, and induced the English parliament to give its approbation to a renewal of the war. The campaign was opened by Baliol, with the siege of Berwick, which was gallantly defended by the Earl of March, the commander of the castle, and Sir Alexander Seaton, the governor of the town. Two months elapsed before the king of England arrived when the operations of the siege were immediately pushed on with new vigour, and in a general assault the town was set on fire. The inhabitants, intimidated by the danger, stipulated to open the gates, unless they were relieved before a certain day, and Sir Archibald Douglas, the new regent of Scotland, anxious to save so important a fortress, passed the Tweed with a numerous army, and offered battle to the besiegers. Edward kept within his entrenchments, and the regent, having thrown a few knights and some provisions into the place, departed the next morning, ravaged Northumberland, and laid siege to the castle of Bambrough, in which Queen Philippa resided. The king now demanded the surrender of the place; the Scots replied that it had been relieved, and the English in revenge hanged one of the hostages, the son of the governor. This act of severity alarmed the relations of the hostages that survived, and new agreements were made by the Earl of March and Sir William Keith, who had assumed the command of the town, to admit the English within the walls at the end of five days, unless the Scottish army should previously raise the siege, or introduce a body of 300 men-at-arms into the place between sunrise and sunset of the same day. A messenger was instantly despatched to the regent, and on the afternoon of the fourth day the Scottish army was seen advancing in four bodies to attack the besiegers. Edward drew up his army on Halidon Hill, from which the archers annoyed the enemy, as they struggled through the marshy ground at the foot, and climbed up the declivity of the mountain. The Scots were fatigued

and disordered before they could reach their opponents, and the obstinacy with which they fought served only to increase their loss. The regent, six earls, and many barons fell on the field of battle; the fugitives were pursued by Edward and a party of the horse on one side, and by Lord Darcy and his Irish auxiliaries on the other, and the slaughter is said to have exceeded that of any former defeat. The town and castle were immediately surrendered, and the young King of Scotland, with his wife, the sister of Edward, was conveyed for greater security, from Dumbarton into France, where he resided for several years.

We find Edward at Berwick in 1335, and again in 1340. At this latter period he was accompanied by an army of 46,000 men. In 1341 he celebrated his Easter here, and held a tournament, in which twelve Scottish knights entered the lists with twelve of the king's train. This spectacle was exhibited with great pomp and magnificence; but from the animosity which existed between the people of the two nations, the exhibition was attended with so much ire and invetracy, and such bitter rivalry, that two Scottish knights, and Sir John Twiford, an English knight, were slain.

David Bruce, King of Scotland, having been captured at the battle of Neville's Cross, in 1346, commissioners met at Berwick, in 1354, to treat of his ransom, and on the 3rd October, 1375, all the conditions of ransom having been agreed upon, the king was released, and the "great truce" for five and twenty years was concluded.

During the absence of Edward III., on an expedition to France, in 1355, the Scots formed a scheme for the recovery of Berwick. Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus, in concert with the Earl of March, having collected a great number of ships from different ports of Scotland, filled them with brave warriors, and in a dark night disembarked them on the northern side of the mouth of the Tweed, whence they moved unobserved to the foot of the town walls, and at day-break took the town by escalade. The English that were on guard were quickly overpowered; the captain of the town, Sir Alexander Ogle, and two other English knights, being slain. But the town did not remain long in possession of the Scots. We may judge of the great importance of Berwick in those days, from the anxiety of the English king to recover it; for, having received intelligence, while yet in France, of the success of his enemies, he returned into England with all possible expedition, and though his parliament was then sitting, he staid only three days in his capital. Pursuing his march northwards, he arrived at Durham on the 23rd December, whence he issued his summons to all the fighting men of the several counties of his kingdom, to attend him at Newcastle, on the 1st January. Having kept his Christmas at the last named town, he marched from it at the head of his army, and came before Berwick on the 14th January. His navy having also arrived at the river's mouth, he laid siege to the town both by sea and land. The castle still holding out for him, he went into it in person, accompanied by his guards, designing to let down the draw-bridge, and to attack the town on that side, while his army assaulted other parts of the walls. Sir Walter Manney, also, one of Edward's most celebrated captains, was employed in

advancing a mine below the wall, by the help of certain miners, who had been brought from the forest of Dean. The Scottish garrison, judging it impossible to hold out the place, against the combination of force and art employed to reduce it, soon offered to capitulate, and were allowed to march out with safety of life and limb. King Edward, after this, made considerable additions to the fortifications. Berwick was again the property of the Scots in 1384, but it was very soon regained for the English by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Berwick enjoyed a short period of repose on the accession of Bolingbroke to the throne of England, and it was not till the rebellion of the Percies, that the town was in danger of being once more in the possession of the Scots. In 1404, the Earl of Northumberland engaged to deliver up the castle and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed to the King of Scotland, Robert III. resigning also his revenue of 500 marks per annum, out of the customs of the town of Berwick. Northumberland was arraigned for this, but escaped punishment. After the defeat of the Percies at Shrewsbury, the king seized upon all the lands and fortresses belonging to the Earl of Northumberland, and marched northward with a numerous and well appointed army, having with him artillery and other engines of war. The Earl of Northumberland had fled into Scotland, carrying with him the son of Harry Hotspur, and left the defence of Berwick to Sir William Greystock, who, in conjunction with many friends and noblemen of Northumberland's party, determined to resist the king to the last extremity. Henry's summons to surrender the place was treated with scorn: the garrison, confident in the strength of the castle, and the many sieges it had sustained, laughed at the king's threat of compelling them to yield. Little did they dream of the new power which gunpowder had placed in Henry's hands. Bolingbroke directed his engineers to fire upon the citadel. The first shot which reached it was one from a cannon of large bore, and as the report shook the foundations of the old walls, and infused terror into the souls of the enemy, a large portion of the tower, struck by the shot, fell in ruins. Defence was useless against this formidable assailant, and the garrison, relying on the mercy of the king, surrendered. Several of the most anxious of the nobles, made their escape by sea. Sir William Greystock and a few others were taken to the Gallows Knowe, where, having made their confessions and received absolution, they were beheaded: the remainder were sent to prison.

After the sanguinary battle of Towton, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, which was fought on Palm Sunday, 1461, and in which the Yorkists were victorious, a party of the Lancastrians, viz. King Henry, the Prince of Wales, the Queen, the Duke of Somerset, and several others, being then at York, and hearing of the success of the White Rose, made a precipitous retreat to Newcastle, and thence to Berwick, which they delivered to the Scots. The Earl of Warwick, the "King Maker," having reduced Bambrough, hastened to Berwick, which he speedily mastered and wasted the borders in revenge.

The town appears to have shortly afterwards fallen again into the hands of the Scots, for we find that during the winter of 1480, the English laid siege

to Berwick, both by sea and land. The works being new they flattered themselves they should with little difficulty be able to beat down the walls, but though several breaches were made, the resistance was so obstinate, that after spending most part of the winter in carrying on the siege, the English were forced to raise it, and retreat from before the town. In two years afterwards, Edward IV. invested Berwick with an army of twenty-two thousand men; the garrison made no resistance, and the town was immediately seized. Lord Hales, who had the command of the castle, refused to surrender it, and prepared to defend it to the last. Four thousand men were left to continue the siege, and the main body advanced towards Edinburgh. Lord Hales having done everything in his power to ward off the enemy, was forced to yield, and Berwick, for the last time, was delivered up to England, the Scots never again attempting its recovery. "And thus," say a local writer, "after a lapse of 600 years, with the halo of centuries surrounding it, and the memories of the Saxons, Danes, and Scots upon it, did this old and war-worn pile fall into the hands of the redoubted English."

In the reigns of Richard III. of England, and James III. of Scotland, commissioners were appointed by the two crowns to determine the limits of Berwick, on which occasion it was agreed that the disputed territory should remain uncultivated and uninhabited. In the year 1502, a treaty was concluded between Henry VII. and James IV. of Scotland, by which the Scottish monarch should marry the princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry, and by this union cement the friendship of the two nations. We are informed by Hollingshed that by this agreement, the young queen's jointure was to be £2,000 sterling, and the writings giving and conveying them were to be delivered at Berwick to her father, or to such as were empowered by him to receive them. Her dowry amounted to about £10,000 sterling, to be paid in three equal portions; the first payment at her marriage, the other two in the second and third years. The King of Scotland also stipulated, that the town and castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, with the ancient bounds and inhabitants thereof, should for ever remain and be included in the present perpetual peace. Among the great days of Berwick was that on which, in 1503, the Princess Margaret passed through the town on her way to Scotland, where she was to become the bride of James IV. According to the circumstantial details given by Leland, Margaret and her splendid retinue were met "At the entrynge of the bryge by the cappitayne of Barrwyk well appointed, and in hys company hys gentylemen and men of armes who received the said gwene into the said place. At the tother end of the bryge toward the gatt, was the maister marshall companyd of his company, ichon bearing a staffe in his haund. After hym was the college revested with the crosse, the whiche was gyffen hyr for to kisse by th' archbyschop as before. At the gatt of the said towne was the maister porter, with the gard and soyars of the said place, in a row well appoynted. Ichon of those had an hallebarde or other staffe in his haund as the other. And upon the said gatt war the mynstraylls of the said capittayne, playnge of their instruments. In the midds of the said towne was the maister chamberlayn, and the mayre, accompanyd of the bourges and

habitaunts of the said place, in fayr ordre, and well appoynted. In such fayr ordre and company sche was conveyed and brought to the castell, wher sche was receyved by the Lady D'Arcy honnestly accompanyd." The queen remained at Berwick for two days, where she had "great chere of the said capittayne of Barrwyk, and hyr company in likewys. The first day of August the qwene departed fro Barrwyk for to go to Lamberton Kerke in varey fayr company, and well apoynted."

A treaty was concluded at Berwick, in October 1525, between the commissioners of Henry VIII. and James V. for a three year's truce, and in 1528, this truce was renewed for five years more. Another peace was signed at Berwick, in December 1533, to be broken on either side, as the different interests and ambition of the nations prompted, which happened very soon after; for, in 1541, the Duke of Norfolk, at the head of an English force, marched into Berwick, and thence advanced up the Tweed against James V. He burnt Kelso and several villages, and after having vainly endeavoured to bring the Scottish monarch to battle, the rigour of the season, and the scarcity of provisions, obliged him to re-enter Berwick, eight days after he had left it. Many additions and repairs were made to the fortifications of the town, in 1550, the great expense of which, with those of Calais, are stated in the king's journals as the cause for debasing the coin, and two years afterwards no less than £6,000 was expended for the reparation of this fortress, as appears from the minutes of secretary Cecil. Not a vestige of these works is now left, they were swept away by the new fortifications which were commenced in the reign of Elizabeth.

In November, 1566, the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, after superintending the proceedings of the circuit courts at Jedburgh, a common practice, at regular seasons, with the Scottish sovereigns, and being desirous of seeing Berwick, came into the neighbourhood accompanied by a retinue of 300 horse. Sir John Forster, deputy governor, came with other officers out of Berwick, and tendered her the respect of the good people of the town. The Queen expressed her desire to see Halidon Hill. The captain escorted her there, and pointed out to her the different situations of the battle, Douglas Dyke, &c., he then conducted her to a spot on the west side of the town, whence a good view of the old borough might be obtained. She was saluted by a general discharge of ordnance from the town, and was afterwards attended by Sir John Forster and his company as far as Eyemouth, on her way to Coldingham. From this time till the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1603, Berwick endured almost all the evils that can afflict a people from the guilty passions of rival sovereigns, and the turbulent manners of men whose forefathers and themselves had been involved in hostile broils for three centuries, during which period this town had changed masters no fewer than thirteen times. The union of the two crowns in the person of James VI. of Scotland, closed a long and almost uninterrupted scene of rapine and bloodshed.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland, was proclaimed at Berwick, March 26th, 1603, King of England, France, and Ireland, by

the name of King James I., and on the 5th April, his majesty began his journey from Edinburgh, the royal retinue consisting of about five hundred mounted noblemen and gentlemen. On his arrival at the boundaries of Berwick, he was received with every demonstration of loyalty and affection, by Sir John Carey, the marshall, accompanied by all the officers of the town and garrison. As the king entered the gate, the keys of the town were delivered to him by William Selby, gentleman porter, on whom the king conferred the honour of knighthood, and returned to him the keys. At the market place the mayor delivered to his majesty the charters of the town, and a purse of gold; his majesty graciously returned the former, and as graciously retained the latter. In return the king confirmed all their charters, adding many privileges, which still remain peculiar to the town. In royal state James proceeded to the church, to render thanks to God for granting him so peaceful an entrance into his new dominions, and the Bishop of Durham preached on the occasion. On the following day the king visited the fortifications, port, and magazines, and at the head of the garrison under arms, displayed his skill in gunnery by discharging a piece of ordnance, a feat which was answered by a loud cheer from the assembled multitude. Influenced by the most humane and praiseworthy intentions, James endeavoured as much as possible to remove all recollections of past hostilities between England and Scotland, and in furtherance of this object his majesty ordered that portion of the country which had hitherto been called the borders, to be designated the middle shires. From this time the importance of Berwick as a frontier town declined. A long and peaceful reign followed, and though the borderers, for a century after, continued to rob and plunder their neighbours, yet the ancient feeling between the Scotch and English had changed to a more Christian and enlightened spirit.

On the demise of James I. his son Charles ascended the throne of England, and after a brief struggle with his parliament, concerning the prerogative of the crown on one side, and the liberty of the people on the other, a civil war ensued. On the 3rd June, 1633, Charles I. arrived at Berwick, on his way to Edinburgh to be crowned. He was met at the foot of the bridge by the local authorities, and conducted with every mark of respect to the Market-place, where the recorder of the borough delivered a long and tedious speech in his presence, after which his majesty proceeded on his way. We find him here again, in 1639, when he was marching with his army to suppress the Covenanters. A short time after this latter visit, Charles granted to the people of Berwick, a brief in order to collect money to build a church, instead of the old one which had been taken down in the reign of Mary, and the materials employed in the reparation of the walls and fortifications.

During the Parliamentary wars, Berwick was surprised by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, Sir Charles Lucas, and other English; and Clarendon tells us that "Sir Marmaduke was no sooner master of Berwick, than several gentlemen and noblemen of the adjacent parts came flocking to see him, as did officers and soldiers thereabouts, who had formerly served the king, well armed and appointed for war; so that they had not only a sufficient garrison to keep

that place, but troops enough of horse to free the adjacent counties from those forces and committees, and other persons, who were either publicly engaged in, or well known privately to wish well to the Parliament."

After the execution of the king, and the defeat of Langdale and Hamilton at Preston, Cromwell resolved to march into Scotland, where Charles II. had been crowned and acknowledged as king. Advancing by easy marches, Cromwell entered Berwick, where he quartered his army, and shortly afterwards marched into Scotland, the Scots retreating before him, and wasting the country.

On the death of Cromwell, his son Richard was chosen to succeed him; but he possessed few of the talents, and fortunately none of the ambition of the relentless Oliver. General Monk, who had been left in Scotland by Cromwell to subdue that kingdom, finding out how matters stood in England, cautiously removed from his forces those men whom he distrusted, secured the castles of Edinburgh and Leith, and established his head quarters at Berwick. He shortly afterwards proceeded to London, where, by his means was wrought the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of his ancestors.

The annals of Berwick record nothing of importance during the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, Anne, or George I.; but the year 1745 brought with it the attempt of Charles Stuart, son of the Pretender of 1715, to regain the crown of his ancestors. Prince Charles, whose courage was not deterred by his father's failure, determined to make one bold attempt for the throne, and in June, he landed in Inverness-shire, with a few followers. No sooner did the news of his landing reach London than a reward of thirty thousand pounds was offered for his head, and the prince not wishing to be out-done in liberality, offered the same sum for that of George II. Everything was neglected for the coming strife, men's thoughts were entirely occupied with war. Berwick was put into the best posture of defence, and made a *dépôt* for arms and ammunition. The inhabitants formed themselves into companies, chose their own officers, and did the duty of the garrison. On the occupation of Edinburgh by the prince's army, most of the gentry resident between that city and Berwick, hastened with their families to the latter place for protection. General Cope after his defeat at Preston Pans, retired to Berwick, where he arrived with several officers, and a body of dragoons, on the 21st August. On the same day, the "Glasgow," man-of-war, arrived there with 700 Dutch troops, who introduced an infectious fever into the town, which swept off great numbers of both sexes. The army of the Prince invaded England by the western border, to the great joy of the good people of Berwick. After having advanced as far as Derby, the Prince and his army returned to Scotland, and at the battle of Falkirk, the too confident Hawley, was as completely beaten as Sir John Cope at Preston Pans.

When the news of Hawley's defeat arrived at London, every face was clouded with apprehension, and the Duke of Cumberland was appointed to the command of the army. So expeditiously did the Duke travel, that though he left London on the 26th January, he passed through Berwick on his way to Scotland, on the 30th. At the approach of Cumberland, the Highlanders withdrew,

and prepared for battle on the heath of Culloden. It was unfortunate that they had not chosen the mountain passes behind them. Their number was now little more than four thousand; that of the enemy about eight thousand. The English had orders to attack, not the Highlander in his front, who could turn aside the thrust with his target, but the one on the right whose side would be unprotected. The plan succeeded; the Highlanders burst through the first line, but were thrown into confusion by the second, and in half an hour were driven from the field, leaving upon the heather twelve hundred of their comrades. Orders had been issued to give no quarter, but the activity of the clansmen eluded pursuit, and the fury of the victors fell upon the wounded, who were barbarously despatched. Some disabled Highlanders had crawled to a neighbouring farm-house, but house and men were given to the flames and consumed together.

The following is Monsieur Jorvin's description of Berwick in 1762. It is interesting as showing the state of the town and castle at that period. "Berwick is the first town by which I re-entered England, and being a frontier to England, has been fortified in different manners. There is in it at present a large garrison, as in a place of importance to this kingdom. It is bounded by the river Tweed, which empties itself into the sea, and has a great reflux, capable of bringing up large vessels, was it not prevented by sands, at the entrance of the port. I arrived here about ten of the clock on a Sunday; the gates were then shut during church time, but were opened at eleven, as is the case in all fortified places. Here is an upper and a lower town, which are both on the side of a hill, that slopes towards the river. On its top, there is a ruined and abandoned castle, although its situation makes it appear impregnable. It is environed on one side by the ditch of the town, on the other side by one of the same breadth, flanked by many round towers and thick walls, which enclose a large palace, in the middle of which rises a lofty keep or donjon, capable of a long resistance, and commanding all the environs of the town. The high town encloses within its walls and ditches those of the lower, from which it is only separated by a ditch filled with water. In the upper town the streets are straight and handsome, but there are not many rich inhabitants, they rather preferring the lower town, in which there are many great palaces similar to that which has been built near the great church, and in all the open areas are great fountains. And in one of the areas, the guard house and public market before the Town Hall or Session House. So that by walking over Berwick, I discovered it to be one of the greatest and most beautiful towns in England.

"The greater part of the streets in the lower town are either up or down hill, but they are filled with many rich merchants, on account of the convenience and vicinity of its ports, bordered by a large quay, along which the ships are ranged. There is not a stone bridge in all England longer and better built than that of Berwick, which has fourteen long and wonderful wrought arches, and is considered as one of the most remarkable curiosities in the kingdom. I passed over it on leaving the place. Adjoining it is a

large suburb, Tweedmouth, from whence the country is covered with heath and briars to Ashton, where there is a castle."

The "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" had long departed from Berwick, when the wars of England with Napoleon caused the inhabitants of the old town to resume their martial propensities, and on the threat of invasion by the French Emperor, there was no lack of volunteers, ready "to do or die" in the cause of fatherland. "In the memorable year 1804," says Mr. Sheldon, "the sentinel who watched on the lonely height of Halidon Hill, fancied he saw a blush far brighter than that of morning tinge the western sky; he looked again, and lo! the watch-fire of Dunse Law, the beacon in case of alarm, was throwing up into the dark morning sky its volume of fire, startling the fox and prowling wild cat on the mosses of Lammermuir. It was no mistake; for Cheviot, alarmed at the portentous signal, was also growing into a round of fire, and travelling northward with lightning speed. North Berwick Law took up the tale of fear, and struck terror into the heart of the Lothians and Merse. The sentinel on Halidon, convinced the French had landed, no longer hesitated; but thrusting his torch into the prepared fire-wood, the flames instantly leaped into the air like a giant released from imprisonment,—and far over the dark and shadowy waters of Berwick bay, he saw the castle of Bambrough give the fiery alarm coastward. The garrison of Berwick saw the portentous blaze; and turning out on the parade, the drums beat the well known hurried call to arms. The inhabitants awakened by the throat of war, rushed hurriedly to the streets. The Berwick Volunteers were mustering under arms; for the report had spread that the French had landed on the west-coast.

"Hall's Volunteers came mustering on the parade, mixed with the veteran soldiers of the last century, the Loyal Masonic Volunteers, enrolled from the different masonic lodges of the town, came "fastly forming in the ranks of war," the Sea Fencibles came pouring in from along the coast, to the number of a hundred, loaded with ball cartridge, and armed with boarding pikes and caps. The artillerymen were busily employed in running out and loading the guns of the ramparts, and now came thundering down the streets the tread of many horses, as the Yeomanry Cavalry of Berwickshire came pouring in under the command of Colonel Buchan, of Kelso,—all gentleman riders with high bread horses under them;—riding at a sharp trot over the Bridge, their accoutrements ringing and clashing with their speed, came the Haggerston troop, commanded by its colonel, Sir Carnaby Haggerston. The Eyemouth Militia dashed hurriedly along at double quick time, whispering the dreaded news. Still more come trotting smartly up as the day dawned; the Chirnside Volunteers, the Hutton Trainbands, the soldiers of Ladykirk, and the tenantry of Ford and Tillmouth Castle, headed by their respective landlords, on they come, pouring, thrusting and marching, every man ready for action, and animated with the feelings of a Spartan hero. The day declined, and the hardy volunteers bivouacked as best they might in the town, waiting for the appearance of the French, 'while some, like sacrifices by their fires of watch, sit, and inly ruminate tomorrow's danger.' But with the morning arrived

a mounted messenger, explaining to the jolly volunteers the mistake occasioned by the false alarm. Then was every face radiant with joy, the Fencibles started up with an oath, to testify their pleasure, some few indulged in an extra flourish with their broad swords, as if they were sorry so much good valour should be lost. The inhabitants, overjoyed to be released from the horrors of a battle and a seige, threw open their doors and their pockets, and the brave fellows who so quickly came forward to protect their country at the first summons, were honourably entertained with the burgesses' best. Now that war smoothed his wrinkled front, and peace and jollity went laughing round, the volunteers entertained the good people of Berwick with a mimic representation of war, after which the yeomanry departed to their several homes; the Fencibles withdrew along the coast to their houses, the Militiamen marched out in good order, and thus finished the mustering of the Berwickshire Fencibles on the occasion of the 'False Alarm.'" Since then the cannons have been removed from the walls, the soldiers from the barracks, and from being so lately a garrison town, Berwick has become a quiet provincial town, with little remaining to indicate its former greatness.

EXTINCT MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS. — Berwick in former times possessed many religious and charitable establishments, which were entirely swept away at the period of the Reformation. No fewer than ten institutions of piety and charity bore witness to the zeal and religious feeling of the inhabitants of the town. Of these ten establishments, four were convents for men, two for women, and four were hospitals. A Dominican Convent was founded here in the year 1230, by Alexander III., King of Scotland, who also endowed it with a revenue of forty marks per annum, to which Robert Bruce added an annual rent out of a mill at Berwick. The Carmelites, or White Friars' Convent, was founded in 1270, by Sir John Grey, who appears to have been the castle chaplain. Of the Convent of Trinitarians which existed here, we have no authentic information, but its foundation is ascribed to William the Lion, King of Scotland. The Franciscan Convent in this town was highly favoured by the English monarchs, who took the institution under their special protection. The Convent of Cistercian nuns was founded by David, King of Scotland, in 1141, and was afterwards richly endowed by the liberality of several individuals. There was another Cistercian Convent, dedicated to St. Leonard, at Halystan, within the liberties of Berwick. It was greatly enriched by numerous donations from Edward III., after the battle of Halidon Hill. The name of Maudlingfield still commemorates the site of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen; a house dedicated to the Holy Trinity stood at the end of the bridge; there was also the Hospital of the Blessed Virgin, and in addition there was the *Domus Dei*, or Hotel Dieu, which was established at a very early period, and like all the other ancient religious foundations of Berwick, has long been discontinued.

#### CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH was erected in 1648, under the direction of Colonel George Fenwick, of Brinkburn. The materials employed in its

construction were the stones composing the outside walls of the old castle of Berwick, and it occupies the site of the ancient church, which was pulled down during the reign of Queen Mary. The present edifice is of no particular order of architecture, the second storey being supported on pillars, joined together by arches, and not springing from the walls of the first storey. It has the appearance of one church standing on the roof of another, and as it possesses neither tower nor bells, the congregation is summoned by the bells of the Town Hall. The interior is very handsome, having several beautiful monuments, an excellent organ, and a very fine altar piece. The parish register commences in 1572. The living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne and deanery of Norham, is rated in the *Liber Regis* at £20; annual value, £289. The patronage is vested in the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Rev. George Hans Hamilton, M.A., vicar; Rev. Thomas Proctor, B.A., curate.

OUR BLESSED LADY AND ST. CUTHBERT'S CATHOLIC CHURCH is situated at Ravensdowne, and is a very neat stone edifice, capable of accommodating about 300 persons. Rev. Anthony Mc. Dermott, priest.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, Castlegate, is a large commodious stone building, erected in 1848, at a cost of £1,200, and will accommodate about 700 hearers. Rev. George C. Morrison, A.M., minister. THE SCOTCH CHURCH, or High Presbyterian Meeting House, High-street, was erected in 1724, and possesses sufficient accommodation for 1,500 persons. Rev. James A. Miller, minister. THE LOW PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE is situated on the east side of Hide Hill. It was erected by subscription in 1719, and will seat about 700 persons. Rev. William Gray, minister. In 1729, Joseph Watson, Esq., bequeathed £5 per annum to the ministers of each of the two last-mentioned places of worship, and also £10 to be distributed yearly to ten of the most deserving poor widows of both congregations. THE SECESSION CHURCH, Golden-square, was built by the Scotch Burghers, in 1770, and enlarged in 1796. It will now accommodate about 1,200 hearers. Rev. John Cairns, minister. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Church-street, was erected by the Anti-Burghers, in 1812, and will seat about 500 persons. Rev. Robert Peden, minister. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Chapel-street, was built in 1756, and will accommodate 900 worshippers. Rev. William Ritchie, minister. THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, Walkergate-lane. Rev. Robert Totherick, minister. THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, College-place, was erected by subscription, in 1829, at a cost of £664. It is a neat stone edifice, and will accommodate about 500 persons. Rev. William Fulton, minister. THE BAPTIST MEETING ROOM is in Walkergate-lane, and will seat about 300 persons. Revs. Alexander Kirkwood and Charles Robson, ministers. THE ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, Bank-hill, is a neat stone building, erected in 1835, at a cost of £1,100, and possesses about 600 sittings. Rev. Alexander Murdock, minister.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL is situated in High-street. In this establishment the sons of the burghesses receive a first-rate classical education gratuitously. The institution is endowed with the three following bequests, viz. :—one-sixth

of the tithes of Cheswick, in the chapelry of Ancroft, in Northumberland, bequeathed by Robert Jackson, Esq., in 1647, and now worth £56 per annum; a school and dwelling-house for the master, left by Sir William Selby, in 1648, and one-fourth part of the estate called Cold Martin's Farm, in the parish of Chatton, in Northumberland, bequeathed by Christopher Hopper, Esq., and now producing £65 per annum. The annual income arising from lands and tithes, is about £650. The surplus remaining after paying the schoolmaster's salary, is appropriated towards the liquidation of a debt incurred in rebuilding the school and repairing the master's dwelling-house. The trustees are twelve gentlemen appointed by the Court of Chancery. Master, the Rev. T. M. Dickenson, M.A., who has a dwelling-house free of rent and taxes, and the privilege of teaching an unlimited number of non-freemen's sons, who pay a certain quarterly salary. Near to the above institution, are the CORPORATION SCHOOLS which occupy a fine and spacious edifice, on the Bank Hill. This structure was erected in 1798, and at present (1854), there are about 420 scholars receiving a gratuitous education in this establishment, to which the children of the burgesses have free access. Rev. David Brown, Alexander Slight, John Binning, and John Wright, teachers.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL, Ravensdowne, owes its origin to the humane and benevolent exertions of the late Captain Bolton, of Berwick, who, in 1725, endowed it with £800. It has since received additions to its revenues from the following sources, viz.:—£50 from Percival Clennell, Esq.; £100 from Mr. John Brown; £20 from John Bell; £5 from Mr. John Reid; £91 2s. 3d. from Robert Edmuntson, Esq.; £100 from an unknown benefactor; £1,000 in the three per cents. from Mr. Cole, a Memel merchant, but a native of Berwick; £500 from Dr. Ralph Patterson; and £100 from William Grieve, Esq. The establishment is at present attended by about 190 boys, 40 of whom are clothed and educated gratuitously, and is conducted by Mr. Michael Lister, who receives £60 per annum besides the weekly payments of the scholars. He is assisted by four pupil teachers. This school occupies a good stone building, which was considerably enlarged in 1843, at an expense of £455. It will now accommodate 200 pupils. Thomas Hubback, Esq., treasurer.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, Palace Green, was established in 1819, under the patronage of the ladies of Berwick, by whose annual donations it is liberally supported, for the education of poor girls, of whom there are now 100 in the school. Jane Patterson, mistress. Besides the above there are also schools attached to the different places of worship in the town, as also several private establishments for education.

BANKS.—NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM DISTRICT BANK, Bridge-street. Business hours, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. except Fridays, when the bank closes at 1 p.m. This establishment draws upon Glyn, Mills, & Co., Lombard-street, London, W. H. Logan, agent. THE UNION BANK is situated on Hide Hill. Hours of business as above. This bank draws upon the Union Bank, Prince's-street, London, and the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; Andrew Mallock, agent. THE SAVINGS' BANK, Quay Walls, is a provident institution which

affords a safe and profitable investment for the savings of the humbler classes. It was first established here in February, 1816, and it is open on Mondays, from 6-30 to 8 p.m., William Paulin, secretary.

THE BARRACKS are situated on the east side of the town, near to the walls, and almost facing the church. They were erected in 1719. The buildings are very strong and two storeys high, composing a square of 217 feet by 121, and are calculated to accommodate upwards of 500 men. After being for many years unoccupied, the Russian war has caused them to be again brought into use, and the sound of the bugle may once more be heard summoning to their various duties, the brave defenders of our hearts and homes.

THE COUNTY COURT for the recovery of debts under £50, is held on the third Tuesday in each month, in the Town Hall, James Losh, Esq., judge; Henry Ingledeu, clerk; George W. Dalton, deputy clerk; and John Currie, bailiff. Clerk's office, Silver-street.

CUSTOM HOUSE, QUAY WALLS, John Adley, Esq., collector; James H. Blair, Esq., comptroller; Jordan Evans, searcher, landing waiter, gauger, and tide surveyor; Robert Meikle, clerk; and John Brown, locker.

DISPENSARY.—This, the most important benevolent institution in Berwick, was established in 1814, for the purpose of affording medical and surgical aid to the lame and sick poor. From its foundation at the above mentioned period, it has rendered invaluable services to the people of this town and neighbourhood, by whom its benefits are highly appreciated. It stood formerly in a yard, in Church-street, but a proper building having been erected on the Quay Walls, the offices, &c. were removed there. Hot and cold baths can also be obtained at a trifling cost. Expenditure for the past year, £150, James Marshall, secretary.

GAS COMPANIES.—Berwick possesses two gas companies; the "Berwick-upon-Tweed Gas Light Company," and the "Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Company." The former was founded in 1821, and the company's works situated at Fulford, were executed the same year, at an expense of £3,700, and the town was first lighted with gas on the first of January, 1822. The gasometers of this company are capable of holding 10,000 cubic feet of gas. The company supply the public at eight shillings per 1,000 cubic feet. Mr. James Paterson, secretary and manager. The works of the Berwick and Tweedmouth Gas Company are situated at Spittal. They were erected in 1844, and contain a gasometer capable of holding 20,000 cubic feet of gas, which is supplied to the public at the same rate, as by the above company; William Taylor, manager; John Wright, secretary.

MARKETS, FAIRS, &c.—The Corporation of Berwick, according to their charter, have the right of holding two weekly markets on Saturday and Wednesday, but only the latter day is at present observed. The Corn Market is held on the site of the old shambles, Hide Hill, where great quantities of corn are sold by sample. The Fish Market is held in the centre of High-street, and is generally well supplied. The Fruit and Vegetable Market is also held in the same street. The Butter, Egg, and Poultry Market, is held under the Town Hall. Three high markets are established in the year for the

hiring of servants, sale of black cattle, horses, &c. An annual fair is also held on the last Friday in May.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AND NEWS ROOM.**—This useful institution, situated in High-street, was established in 1850, and is open daily from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted, when it is open from 6 to 9 p.m., William Fleming, librarian.

**THE NEW JAIL**, Wallace's Green, is a very handsome building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, erected in 1848-49, at a cost of £8,500. There is a court held here every Thursday for the borough, and one for the county on the first Wednesday in each month. Mr. William Whinna, governor. The Police Office is at the Town Hall, High-street, John Anderson, superintendent.

**BERWICK SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY**, situated in Bridge-street, was established in 1811, and contains about 6,000 volumes. It is supported by 100 subscribers, who contribute one guinea each per annum, and is open daily (Sundays excepted), from 12 noon to 4 p.m. W. H. Logan, Esq., honorary secretary; Patrick Clay, Esq., treasurer; Captain Smith, R.N., chairman of committee; and Mr. Richard Woolley, librarian. There is also a Subscription Reading and Billiard Room and Bowling Green, at the Palace Green. Robert B. Weatherhead, honorary secretary; and Andrew Mallon, honorary treasurer.

**THE TOWN HALL** is a very handsome modern structure of freestone, situated in the area at the foot of High-street, and consists of three stories, with a neat portico of the Tuscan order, whose pediment is surmounted by a graceful tower and spire, in which may be seen the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders of architecture. This tower was commenced in 1754, and finished in 1761; it contains a clock and some excellent bells. The ground floor serves as a market for poultry, eggs, and butter. The edifice contains the usual municipal offices, and is in every way adapted for the purposes for which it was erected.

**THE BERWICK-UPON-TWEED POOR LAW UNION** comprehends 19 parishes and townships embracing an area of 57,975 acres, and a population, in 1851, of 24,093 souls. The townships and parishes are Ancroft, Berwick, Cornhill, Duddo, Felkington, Grindon, Holy Island, Horncliffe, Kyloe, Loan End, Longridge, Norham, Norham Mains, Ord, Shoreswood, Spittal, Thornton, Tweedmouth, and Twizell.

**THE BERWICK-UPON-TWEED UNION WORKHOUSE** occupies a healthy situation in Castlegate, and was formerly used as a sacking manufactory, but it has been altered and enlarged by the Poor Law Commissioners, at an expense of £1,000. There is a School attached to the Workhouse for the education of the pauper children. James B. Atkinson, governor; John Moor, assistant governor; Jane Purdie, matron; Alexander Kirkwood, surgeon; William and Isabella Nesbit, teachers.

**YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY STATION**, Tweedmouth, John Paterson, agent. **NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY STATION**, head of Castlegate, Peter McMillan, agent.

SANSON SEAL HOUSE is a good stone mansion, situated about two and a half miles north-west of Berwick, upon an eminence, which commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and is the residence of Mrs. Mary Forster. CASTLE VALE COTTAGE is a very handsome stone edifice, on the banks of the Tweed, and is occupied by Alexander R. Lowrey, Esq.; these last two or three years some first-rate houses have been built in and near Berwick.

BRIDGES.—BERWICK BRIDGE is a spacious and elegant structure of fine hewn stone, 1,164 feet in length, and 17 in breadth. It has fifteen arches, and was considered, for a long time, to be one of the finest bridges in the kingdom. It was commenced in the sixth year of the reign of James I., and finished on the 23rd of October, 1634, having occupied in building upwards of twenty-four years. Parliament granted the sum of £14,960 ls. 6d. towards the cost of its erection. The sixth pillar separates Berwick from the county of Northumberland. A century ago, the battlements at the outlets to the pillars were always covered with sods, as a guide to constables and others in the execution of warrants for the apprehension of delinquents. Speaking of this structure, Sir T. Dick Lauder says “and what an interesting old relic it is, with its inconveniences in regard to modern traffic, well designed for defence in the days when they were constructed! We can never walk along, nor hang over its parapet, without peopling it with the steel clad horsemen and buff-jerkined pikemen, who were the figures who crowded it during its youth. How whimsical it is to think of the astonishment of these men, if they could be brought to life!—aye, or perhaps more wonderful if we could bring to life men who died fifteen or twenty years ago, in order that they might have a peep at the new Railway Bridge, which architects are now hanging in the air, half-way between the Tweed and the clouds! But let us suppose the more ancient groups to be congregated on the old bridge, looking upward at the new one, and that a locomotive came suddenly along, to all appearance belching forth fire and smoke, snorting and hissing as it rolls along like a peal of thunder, with a train of some twenty carriages at its back, and we are disposed to think that they would be inclined to imagine that heaven and hell had changed positions.”

THE RAILWAY VIADUCT, OR ROYAL BORDER BRIDGE, was opened on the 29th of August, 1850. This structure, which was inaugurated under the patronage of royalty, is the property of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company, and is used exclusively for railway traffic. It is one of the 110 bridges, in that company's line, extending from this town to Newcastle, was erected under contract by Messrs. McKay and Blackstock, for the sum of £184,143, under the personal superintendence of Mr. G. B. Bruce, C.E., whose wife laid the foundation stone on the 15th May, 1847, and keyed the last arch in March, 1850. The first train passed along it in the following August. The viaduct consists of twenty-eight semi-circular arches, each of 61 feet 6 inches span, springing from lofty piers, 8 feet 6 inches broad at the narrowest part. One half of the arches span the river, here a broad and beautiful stream, and the remainder are built on the neighbouring land south

of the Tweed. The total length of the bridge is 2,160 feet; its greatest height from the bed of the river 126 feet 6 inches, including the parapet; and its breadth between the parapets 24 feet, allowing a double line of railway to be laid. The viaduct is built entirely of stone, with the exception of the inner part of the arches. There are about one million and a quarter cubic feet of masonry in the structure, and two millions and a half of bricks have been placed in the arches. The greatest depth of the water at high tide is 23 feet. The design of the bridge is elegant, and the parapets are adorned on the outside by miniature corbelled arches. One half of the viaduct, that which spans the river, is a straight line, the other half curves to the east, with a radius of half a mile towards to the south-side. The piers of the bridge, which are protected by handsome cutwaters, are carried up perpendicularly, and are narrowed near the spring of the arch by means of off-sets. The parapets and springs of the arches are of polished stone, but the rest of the masonry is only rough hewn. The appearance of the arches is extremely graceful. The stone for the viaduct was, for the most part, conveyed from the different quarries along the line in the county of Northumberland, at a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles from Berwick, and one reason why the bridge was not finished earlier was, that as the neighbourhood does not supply stone in sufficient quantities, or of the requisite quality, the erection of the bridge could not be commenced until the completion of the main line, so as to enable the stone to be brought from the south. The Tweed viaduct is perhaps the largest stone viaduct in the kingdom. Some similar structures may be longer, but less in height, and others may be higher, but they are not of such length. The bridge is secured at each end by substantial abutments. The foundations of the permanent viaduct were of a very expensive and difficult character. In the execution of the coffer-dams, Nasmyth's patent steam piling engine was used with great success. Two of these were at work night and day, as well as an engine of fifty-horse power, for pumping the water out of the dams. Piles have been extensively used for securing a stable foundation, the ground being principally loose sand or gravel, but it is satisfactory to state, that there has not been the slightest shrinking at any point. No less than two years were spent in driving piles and laying the under masonry. The large embankment at the south end of the bridge is five-eighths of a mile in length, and in some places sixty feet high. It connects the Tweedmouth with the Berwick Station, making a total distance of one mile, and contains upwards of 700,000 cubic yards of earth-work. The contractor, at one time, employed upwards of 2,000 men in the various departments of the undertaking. The construction of this immense work formed a busy and a striking scene, full of interest and animation. Large groups of masons and labourers were always engaged in different operations, with innumerable carts, wheelbarrows, and other varieties of mechanical appliances. The huge forests of scaffolding raised to an immense height, were impressive from their variety and construction. But notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking, and the difficulties of the erection, the accidents, we are happy to say, were fewer than might have been anticipated. The engineers-in-chief of this great

work were Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., and T. E. Harrison, Esq.; Mr Bruce as resident engineer, superintended the construction of the works from the commencement. The contractors were Messrs. McKay and Blackstock, of Cumberland.

The following are the number of workmen and their wages employed on the old and new bridges. The contrast is striking, and may not be deemed uninteresting.

	Old Bridge.	New Bridge.
Workmen . . . . .	300	2,000
Master Masons (per day) . .	1s. 3d.	5s.
Masons . . . . .	1s. 4d.	4s. to 5s.
Master Carpenters . . . . .	1s. 8d.	4s. 6d. to 5s.
Smiths . . . . .	8d. to 1s.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Labourers . . . . .	4d. to 7d.	3s. to 4s.
Ditto, per tide . . . . .	2d.	3s. to 4s.
Shipwrights, Sawyers & Boatwrights	8d. to 2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.—Berwick was distinguished for its shipping at a very early period, and under the fostering care of the Scottish monarchs, it possessed, in 1156, more commerce than any other port of Scotland; indeed the foreign trade of that kingdom was entirely in the hands of the merchants of Berwick, and in 1210, king John of England, having erected a fort at Tweedmouth, which proved very annoying to the shipping in the river, it was destroyed by William of Scotland. In Berwick, a factory was erected by some Flemish merchants, whose bravery in defence of their hall has been already noticed. During the reign of Alexander III., the trade of this town seems to have attained its greatest prosperity, and it was said to be, by the chroniclers of the time, a second Alexandria. In 1333, Edward III., having become master of Berwick, was anxious to repair the damage which it had sustained, and for this purpose, invited merchants to make it their place of residence, but its trade was shortly afterwards interfered with by the English parliament, and suffered a considerable diminution. It revived again in 1399, when it was allowed to monopolise the exportation of all wool produced north of the river Coquet. After this nothing of importance is recorded with regard to the trade of Berwick. That it still continued a port of some consequence during the last war, the number of smacks that were employed in the coasting trade sufficiently testify. The swift sailing qualities of these vessels, and their strong build, were admirably calculated to voyage through the heavy seas between Berwick and London.

Fuller, who wrote at the end of the last century, informs us that “the coasting trade of this port has been increasing for the last twenty years, and is now of considerable extent, the principal part of which results from its famous salmon fisheries of the river Tweed, and the surplus produce of the neighbouring country, since the great improvement and increase of cultivation. — There is a very extensive and regular coasting trade now carried on between this port and London.” This is indeed a thing that was. Scarcely any shipping comes now to Berwick, and the quiet, almost listless aspect of

the old town, and its inhabitants, to one who has just been observing the feverish and almost preternatural activity of Newcastle, is quite remarkable. There are no docks here, and with the single exception of an iron foundry, there is not a manufacturing establishment that deserves the name within many miles of Berwick. But it cannot be expected to remain much longer as it is, now that it is the centre of considerable railway traffic, and few towns possess more local advantages for manufactures. Since June, 1848, Berwick has been an English port, whose limits commence at St. Abb's Head, being the southern extremity of the port of Leith, and continue along the coast of the counties of Berwickshire, and Northumberland, to the south of the Aln water, being the northern extremity of the port of Shields in the latter county, and includes the Fern Island, as also three of the lesser islands. There is a stone pier, half a mile in length, and terminated by a lighthouse, on the projecting rocks, at the north entrance to the Tweed.

The Tweed salmon fisheries constitute the most important source of the trade of Berwick, and give employment to great numbers of the inhabitants. Salmon are caught in great numbers in the Tweed, and sent packed in ice to London. They were formerly sent by sea, but with the facilities now offered by railway communication, a few hours will suffice to convey the fish to the metropolis. There is a considerable fishery of white fish and lobsters off the coast. Since the introduction of ice in preserving salmon, the price has considerably increased, and should the future fishing seasons decline as much as they have done for some time past, it is to be feared, that the salmon will become all but extinct in the river and bay of Berwick. For a description of the river Tweed, see History of Northumberland, page 140.

CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT, &c.—Berwick is a borough of great antiquity, and in the enjoyment of peculiar privileges. The corporation which had previously existed by prescription, was, when the town became the confirmed property of the English crown, established by royal charter, and in the reign of Henry VIII., the borough was summoned to send two members to parliament. The charter granted to the corporation, by James I., soon after his accession to the English throne, confirms to them all their ancient prescriptive franchises and privileges. Under this charter the burgesses claim various immunities, and exemptions, as well as very large territorial domains, over which they exercise the manorial rights. The total annual value of the corporation property is £10,000 per annum, independent of which the corporation is in possession of several charity properties. Of this sum, £600 is annually divided among the resident burgesses and burgesses' widows, whether poor or rich, and of whatever rank of life, according to their seniority; very few, even of the youngest, being excluded. Fuller tells us that "since its conquest by the English, Berwick has been governed by its own laws, except in one or two instances, such as the mode of passing a fine of lands within the borough and liberties thereof, which is peculiar to itself. It has a mayor, and four bailiffs and sheriffs, with a court of aldermen. The judges of the borough are the mayor, bailiffs, and a jury of twelve men. The mayor, recorder, and justices have, by their charter, power to hold general and

quarter sessions of the peace for the trial of petty felonies, misdemeanours, &c. They have the power of holding a general gaol delivery for the trial of capital felonies. The sessions or court delivery, cannot be held without the mayor and recorder, who, when elected into office, continue justices of the peace for life within the borough. Gentlemen who have served the office of mayor, are also denominated aldermen. The Guild is composed of the mayor, justices, and aldermen for the year, four bailiffs, and the rest of the Guild brethren. Every question in Guild with regard to the interests of the borough is decided by the majority of the burgesses." For many years no private guilds have been held, committees now are appointed to carry the orders of the guild into effect. The mayor has power to call a guild, and must do so upon the requisition of twelve burgesses. By the passing of the Municipal Act of 1835, the office of sheriff was transferred from the mayor and bailiffs, to a suitable person, to be appointed sheriff by the council, and from that period may be dated the abolition of bailiffs of Berwick-upon-Tweed. By King James's charter, the mayor, &c., had power "to try all offences committed in the borough and liberties, and to pass into execution sentence of death and other punishments." By the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 38, this power was taken away, and persons guilty of capital offences, punishable by death or transportation for life, must now be tried at the Northumberland assizes. A commission of the peace, and a court of quarter sessions have been granted. Petty sessions for the borough are held in the New Jail, Wallace's Green. Berwick has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Philip and Mary, and has always been what is called an open borough. The right of election was vested in all the burgesses, whether resident or not, in number about 1,000. Under the Reform Act, the parish of Berwick, and the townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, form one parliamentary borough, whose population in 1851, was 15,094 souls. For municipal purposes, Berwick has been divided into three wards, to each of which six councillors are appointed.

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## BOROUGH OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

D. C. MAJORIBANKS, Esq., and JOHN FORSTER, Esq.

### CORPORATION IN 1854-5.

ROBERT RAMSEY, Mayor.

THOMAS BOGUE, Sheriff  
ROBERT INGRAM, Recorder  
ALEXANDER R. LOWREY, Treasurer

JAMES CALL WEDDELL, Under Sheriff  
ROBERT HOME, Town Clerk  
ROBERT H. WEATHERHEAD, Coroner

## ALDERMEN.

Thomas Bogue  
Alexander Christison  
Patrick Clay

John Cunningham  
Samuel Forsyth Edgar  
William Smith

## COUNCILLORS.

Thomas Douglas  
John Duncan  
Joseph Fleming  
William Gibson  
Charles Lambert Gilchrist  
James Grey

George Henderson  
John Morton  
William Pattison  
William Paxton  
Ninian Sanderson  
Colville Smith

Andrew Thompson  
John Wilson  
Joseph Wilson  
George Winlaw  
John Young

Superintendent of Police, John Anderson; Sergeants at Mace, G. Pearson Luggat, and James Craik; Jailer, William Whinna.

## MAGISTRATES.

Marked \* are for Islandshire.

Robert Ramsey, Esq. Mayor  
Thomas Bogue, Esq.  
\* Thomas Hodgson, Esq.  
\* George Kerr Nicholson, Esq.  
\* Henry Knight Gregson, Esq.

William Smith, Esq.  
John Pratt, Esq.  
George Gilchrist, Esq.  
George Johnson, M.D.

Messrs. William and Edward Willoughby, clerks.

## BERWICK, TWEEDMOUTH, AND SPITAL DIRECTORY.

POST OFFICE, HIDE HILL, BERWICK, William Gibson, *postmaster*.

1st north delivery, 7-30 a.m.; 1st north despatch, 9-20 a.m.  
2nd ditto, 3 30 p.m.; 2nd ditto, 7-30 p.m.  
1st south delivery, 7-30 a.m.; 1st south despatch, 2-30 p.m.  
2nd ditto, 11-0 a.m.; 2nd ditto, 7-35 p.m.  
Money orders granted and paid from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

### Miscellany.

Adley John, Esq. collector of H.M. Customs,  
Quay Walls  
Addison Ralph, mrkt gardenr, Tweedmouth  
Ainslie Miss Christiana, Bridge-street  
Alder Thomas, agent, College-place  
Allan Mrs. Agnes, Castle-hill  
Allan John and Co. sack manufacturers,  
Wallace's Green  
Allan Thomas, timber and slate merchant  
(Allan Brothers); ho. Bridge-end  
Allison Thomas, parish clerk, The Walls  
Anderson John, superintendent of police  
and inspector of nuisances, Town Hall  
Anderson Mr. John, Castlegate

Anderson Mrs. Mary, Avenue  
Askew the Misses, Castle-hills  
Atkinson Emma, music teacher, music and  
musical instrument seller, High-street  
Atkinson James B., registrar of births,  
deaths, and marriages, and relieving  
officer, Scott's row  
Atkinson Thomas, cooper, Tweed-street  
Atkinson Thos. flour dealer, Western-lane  
Aitchison Miss Margaret, Wellclose-square  
Back Geo. mason, High-st; ho. Church-st  
Back John, mason, Western-lane  
Balmer Mrs. Jane, Palace-street  
Barker Thomas, agent, Church-street  
Best William, fruiterer, High street

- Binning John, schoolmaster, Tweed street  
Blain Jas. H. Esq. comptroller of H. M. Customs, Meadow House  
Bollam Elizabeth, lodgings, Palace-street  
Bonner Mrs. Jane, Tweedmouth  
Britain Captain George S., royal navy, Ravensdowne  
Brodie Miss Elizabeth, Wool Market  
Brown Mrs. Elizabeth, Palace-street  
Brown John, locker in H. M. Customs, Ravensdowne  
Brown Arthur, marine store dealer, Tweedmouth  
Brown Rev. David, reading master, Corporation School, Tweed-street  
Brown Geo. tax collector and house agent, Palace Green  
Brown Joseph, architect & builder, Ravensdowne  
Bryson John, builder, Spittal  
Buglass Thomas, cooper, Tweedmouth  
Buchanan Thomas, carver and gilder and printseller, Hide Hill  
Butement Miss Sarah, Parade  
Cahill David, F.S., surgeon, Parade  
Carr & Co. shipowners, timber, guano and general merchants, firebrick and draining tile manufacturers, Palace Green  
Cairns Mr. David, Coxon's-lane  
Cairns Rev. John (Presbyterian), Wellington-terrace  
Calder Mr. Henry, College-place  
Chape Mrs. Catherine, Castlegate  
Chapman Thos. nailmaker, Church-street  
Crisp Hugh, letter carrier (and post office receiving box), Tweedmouth  
Clarke Elizabeth, lodgings, Wellclose-sq  
Clarke Mr. H. G. C., Bank Hill  
Clay Patrick, Esq. Newwater Haugh  
Clay John, merchant (John Clay & Son); ho. Newwater Haugh  
Clay Miss Sarah, Castle-terrace  
Clunie Miss Wilhelmina, Ravensdowne  
Cockburn Thomas, wine and spirit merchant (T. Cockburn & Son); ho. Ravensdowne  
Cockburn William, clerk, Eastern-lane  
Cowe William, grocer and tea dealer, &c. High-street  
Cowe Robert, market gardener, Bull Close  
Craik Nicholas, stonemason, Tweedmouth  
Crow Mary Ann, lodgings, Spittal  
Cunningham Mr. John, Ravensdowne  
Currie John, bailiff to the county court, Hide Hill  
Cuthbertson Margaret, joiner, &c. (Cuthbertson & Co.); ho. Tweedmouth  
Dalton George W., solicitor, &c. Silver-st.; ho. Palace  
Dalziel Robert, coach and harness maker, Palace-street  
Darling Adam, merchant, Quay Walls  
Darling Mrs., Ravensdowne  
Davison Mrs. Helen, Ravensdowne  
Davison Thomas, chemist and druggist, (Davidson and Gibb); ho. High-street  
Denoven Mrs. Elizabeth, Wellhouse, Spittal  
Dewar Mrs. Agnes, Bridge-street  
Dewar Alex. school-master, Tweedmouth  
Dewar Mrs. Isabella, Wool Market  
Dickson Miss Charlotte, Ravensdowne  
Dickson Mrs. Dorothy, Ravensdowne  
Dickson Mrs. Elizabeth, Wellington terrace  
Dixon Elizabeth, lodgings, Spittal  
Dodds Catherine, commercial boarding house, High-street  
Dodds Ralph, tea and coffee merchant, High-st.; ho. St. Mary's Villa  
Dods George, cabinet maker and upholsterer, Foul Ford; ho. Upper Ravensdowne  
Douglas Thomas, managing partner, (Border Brewery Company) Tweedmouth  
Douglass Richard, fisherman, Spittal  
Easton Isabella, lodgings, Palace-street  
Edminson Joseph C. fish curer, (Jackson and Edminson) ho. Spittal  
Edmondson Mrs. Ravensdowne  
Elliott John, chemist and druggist, oil and colourman, and manufacturer of soda water, lemonade, and ginger beer, Hide-hill  
Elliott Mrs. Elizabeth, Ravensdowne  
Elliott Edward, coal and quarry owner, &c. (Scott and Elliott); ho. Ravensdowne  
Elliott Miss Jane, Castlegate  
Elliott Wm. Major, Ravensdowne  
Elliott William, stone-mason, Tweedmouth  
Ellison Mr. William, Wellclose-square  
Emery James, marine store, earthenware and coal dealer, Chapel-street  
ETAL MILLS FLOUR STORE, Church-street;  
James Small, manager  
Evans John D. painter and paper hanger, Wool Market  
Evans James, Cooper Quay; ho. Ness-st  
Evans Jordan, H.M. Customs, Ness-street  
Ewart Mr. John, Palace-street  
Fairbairn Hector, mason, Eastern-lane  
Fenton Wm. clerk, Tweedmouth  
Fenton Miss Elizabeth, Palace-green  
Fife Mr. James, Castlegate  
Fish Mr. Samuel, Ravensdowne  
Ford Alexander, flour store, Tweedmouth  
Ford Jane, fruiterer, Western-lane

- Forster Mrs. Mary, Palace street  
 Forster Mrs. Sarah Mary, Sanson Seal House  
 Fryar George, stone-mason, Tweedmouth  
 Gelder Robert, lodgings, Spittal  
 Gibb Thomas, chemist and druggist, (Davison and Gibb); ho. High-street  
 Gilchrist George, Esq. Ravensdowne  
 Gilchrist George, painter and paper hanger, Bridge-street  
 Gilchrist Miss Isabella, Ravensdowne  
 Gilchrist Mrs. Margaret, Church-street  
 Gladstone Robert, tidewater, Ravensdowne  
 Good Robert C. E. photographer, Charterhouse-court, Church-street  
 Good Mr. Thomas S. Quay Walls  
 Gowan Arthur B. & Son, shipbuilders, Quay  
 Gowan Arthur B. ship builder, &c. (A. B. Gowan & Son); ho. Palace-street  
 Gowan The Misses, Palace-street  
 Gray Mrs. Jane, Scot's-row  
 Grey James, managing partner, Border Brewery, Silver-street  
 Grey Mrs. Jane, Tweedmouth  
 Gregg John, letter carrier, Coxon's-lane  
 Guthrie Mr. Alexander, Ravensdowne  
 Hall Miss Jane, Castlegate  
 Hall Miss Mary Ann, Ravensdowne  
 Hamilton Rev. George Hans, M.A. vicar, Wellington-terrace  
 Henderson George, merchant, &c. (G. Henderson & Son); ho. Bridge-end  
 Henderson John, merchant, &c. (G. Henderson & Son); ho. Bridge-end  
 Heron Mrs. Jane, Tweedmouth  
 Hogarth Miss Catherine, Quay-walls  
 Holder Thomas, clerk, College-place  
 Hood George, surveyor, Tweedmouth  
 Horncastle Jno. R. revenue officer, Quay-walls  
 Hubback Thomas, guano importer, ship-owner, and merchant (Thomas & Joseph Hubback); ho. Sandgate and Sunlaw-hill, Roxburghshire  
 Hume Walter, letter carrier, High-street  
 Humble The Misses, Ravensdowne  
 Innes James H. merchant (Nicholson and Innes); ho. Bridge-end  
 Jackson William, fish curer (Jackson and Edminson); ho. Spittal  
 Jefferys George, captain, Hide-hill  
 Jeffery Miss Jane, Hide-hill  
 Johnson Robert & Co. colliery owners and lime burners, Palace-green  
 Johnston Miss Helen, Palace-green  
 Kellack Mrs. Sarah, Church-street  
 Kirkwood Alexander, surgeon, Sandgate  
 Kirton James, schoolmaster, Spittal  
 Kirkwood Rev. Alex. (Baptist) Walker-gate-lane  
 Knowles Miss Jane, Castlegate  
 Knox Mr. Archibald, Church-street  
 Laing Mrs. Alice, Tweedmouth  
 Laing Mrs. Mary, Quay-walls  
 Lamb William, whiting manufacturer, Hatter's-lane  
 Lambert Mr. Peter, Hide hill  
 Lambert Mr. Vincent, Moor-side, Tweedmth.  
 Landles Mr. John, Scot's row  
 Laye Captain Frank, barrack master, Ravensdowne  
 Leach Rev. John, perpetual curate of Tweedmouth  
 Lilly Thomas, fisherman, Tweedmouth  
 Lister Michael, schoolmaster, Church-street  
 Lockwell Mary Ann, lodgings, Palace-green  
 Logan William H. manager of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank and Insurance Agent, Bridge-street  
 Lough Francis, carpenter, joiner, &c. College-place  
 Macaskie James, reporter, 4, Scott's row  
 Lowrey Alexander Robinson, treasurer to the corporation, and land agent, Church-street; ho. Castle Vale Cottage  
 Mace Benj. rope and twine manufacturer, Bowling Green Ropery, Ravensdowne  
 Macbeth David, merchant & agent to Truman, Hanbury & Co. London, Sally Port, Bridge-street  
 Macbeth Mrs. Helen, Quay-walls  
 McGall Mr. William, Castlegate  
 Maclagan Philip, physician, Wool Market  
 Mallack Andrew, manager of the Union Bank, and insurance agent, Hide-hill  
 Mathison Robert, cooper, High street  
 Marshall George, solicitor (Marshall and Sanderson); ho. Sandgate  
 McDermott Rev. Anthony, (Catholic) Ravensdowne  
 McMiller Alex. general dealer, Walker-gate-lane  
 Millar Rev. J. A. (Presbyterian) Tweedmouth  
 Middlemiss James, gardener, High street  
 Meggison John M. accountant and insurance agent, Ravensdowne  
 Meikle Robert, clerk in H.M. Customs, Hide-hill  
 Menzies Hannah, lodgings, Quay-walls  
 Menzies Henry, vict. *Travellers' Rest*, Tweedmouth  
 Miller and Wilkey, sack manufacturers, High-street  
 Melrose Mr. Alexander, Quay-walls  
 Moor William, skinner, Tweedmouth

- Moore Mrs. Cary, Tweed-street  
Mordock Rev. Alexander, (Presbyterian)  
Hide-hill  
Morrison Rev. Geo.C., M.A.(Independent)  
Castlegate  
Morrison Mr. John, College-place  
Mossman John & Robert, carpet manufac-  
turers and dyers, Castlegate  
Nelson Elizb. stay maker, Golden-square  
Newcombe John, inspector of weights and  
measures, Ravensdowne  
Nicholson George K. (Nicholson and  
Innes); ho. Loan-end  
Oswald Robt. corn merchant, Eastern-lane  
Ovens Colonel Charles, Tweedmouth  
Paterson James, manager and secretary to  
the Gas Company; ho. Hide-hill  
Paterson John, agent, Railway Station,  
Tweedmouth  
Patterson Mrs. Ann, Wool Market  
Patterson Miss Isabella, Wool Market  
Patterson Manners, rope and sail maker  
(Patterson & Co.); ho. Quay-walls  
Patterson Prudence, lodgings, Spittal  
Patterson William, slater and plasterer,  
Castlegate  
Paxton Edward, draper, &c. (C. and W.  
Paxton); ho. Palace Avenue  
Paxton Mr. John, Scot's-row  
Paxton Mrs. Margaret, Wellclose-square  
Paxton William, draper, &c. (E. and W.  
Paxton); ho. Castle-terrace  
Paulin William, agent to the Berwick  
Shipping Company, Quay-walls  
Pearson Mrs. Esther, High-street  
Peden Rev. John, (Presbyterian) Church-st  
Pilmour Mr. James, Castlegate  
Pratt John, Esq. Avenue  
Pratt John F. solicitor, &c. Bowling-green  
Palace; ho. Ravensdowne  
Paulin Miss Margaret, Scot's-row  
Procter Rev. Thomas, B.A. curate of Ber-  
wick, Ravensdowne  
Purves Mrs. Ann, Castlegate  
Purvis Thomas, shopkeeper, Tweedmouth  
Radcliff Mrs. Mary, Wool Market  
Ramsey Robert, sen. iron founder, &c,  
(R. Ramsey & Son); ho. Tweedmouth  
Ramsey Robert, jun. iron founder, &c.  
(R. Ramsey & Son); ho. Tweedmouth  
Renton John, joiner, &c. (Cuthbertson  
& Co.); ho. Tweedmouth  
Renwick Mr. Robert, Coxon's-lane  
Richardson Mrs. Eleanor, Wellclose-square  
Redpath Mrs. Jane, lodgings, Wool Market  
Richardson Nichol, wood turner, Castlegate  
Rennison William, tide waiter, Western-In  
Riddle Andrew, millwright, &c. (S. Riddle  
and Sons); ho. Tweedmouth  
Riddle Peter, millwright, &c. (S. Riddle  
and Sons); ho. Tweedmouth  
Ritchie Rev. William, (Presbyterian)  
Ravensdowne  
Robertson Alexander, ironfounder and  
shipowner (J. & A. Robertson & Co.);  
ho. Tweedmouth  
Robertson Mrs. Margaret, Tweedmouth  
Robson Mr. Charles, Castlegate  
Rodgers Rev. Edward B. (Presbyterian,)  
Tweedmouth  
Roland Mr. Walter, Tweed-street  
Ruddock Joseph W. cattle dealer, Tweed  
Cottage  
Russell James, mason, Ravensdowne  
Rutherford John, inspector of North  
British Railway, Tweed-street  
Rutherford Miss Margaret, Ravensdowne  
Sampson Mrs. Grace, College-place  
Sanderson Mrs. Isabella, Sandgate  
Sanderson Stephen, solicitor (Marshall &  
Sanderson); ho. Castle-hills  
Sansmarez Captain Philip D., R.N. inspector  
of the Coast-guard, Palace  
Scott Miss Nancy, lodgings, Scott's-row  
Scott James, mill and engineerwright,  
Tweedmouth  
Shanks Mrs. Elizabeth, Parade  
Simpson Mr. George N. Ravensdowne  
Simpson Miss Jane, Ravensdowne  
Sinclair James, ship, insurance, & general  
commission agent, Bridge-street  
Skelly Miss Isabella, Cottage hill  
Slight Alexander, schoolmaster, Green-  
side-place  
Smart H. clog and lastmaker, Tweedmouth  
Smith James, fisherman, Meadow Haven  
Smith Mr. Richard, Tweed-street  
Smith William, Captain, R.N. Ava Lodge  
Spours Mrs. Sarah, Ravensdowne  
Stead William H. engineering surveyor,  
Church-street  
Steel A. & N. tea merchants, Wool Market  
Steven Somerville, wire worker, Western-In  
Storar David, mason, Spittal  
Storar John, mason and stone merchant,  
Spittal  
Tait Mr. George, Palace-green  
Tait Jesse, lodgings, Palace-green  
Tait John, flour dealer, Western-lane  
Taylor Wm. manager of gas works, Spittal  
Tennant Wm. pipe manufactr. Tweedmouth  
Thompson Mrs. Catherine, Church-street  
Thompson John, collector of poor rates,  
Castlegate

- Thompson Miss Grace, Ravensdowne  
 Thompson Robert, draper, &c. (T. and R. Thompson); ho. Ravensdowne  
 Thompson Thomas, collector of harbour dues, Bank-hill  
 Todd Robt. professor of dancing, Church-st  
 Trainer Simon, fruiterer and seedsman, High-street  
 Turnbull Mrs. Alice, Quay-walls  
 Turnbull Miss Frances, Palace-street  
 Turnbull Miss Isabella, Palace-street  
 Totherick Rev. Robert, (Wesleyan) Walker-gate-lane  
 Turner Miss Catherine, Palace-street  
 Turner Miss Jane, Castlegate  
 Wait Mrs. Jane, Bank hill  
 Walker The Misses, Palace-street  
 Walker Myers, superintendent of excise, St. Mary's-place  
 Wallace Samuel, gunmaker, Wool Market  
 Watson Ralph, lodgings, Spittal  
 Weatherston William, slater and plasterer (Thomas Weatherston and Son); ho. Wool Market  
 Westle George, vict. and plaster and slater, *Crown and Thistle Inn*, Walkergate-lane  
 Whillis, Richard, town crier, Parade  
 Whinna William, governor of the New Jail, Wallace's-green  
 Whitehouse Rev. William, Spittal  
 Weight John, writing master, Corporation School, Palace  
 Willis Robert, tallow chandler, High-street  
 Willoughby Edwd. solicitor, &c. (W. and E. Willoughby); ho. Ravensdowne  
 Wilson Mr. John, Tweed House  
 Willoughby Wm. solicitor, &c. (W. and E. Willoughby); ho. Ravensdowne  
 Wilson James, artist, Peer House  
 Wilson James, Spring-hill, Tweedmouth  
 Wilson John, inspector of corn returns and stamp office, Hide-hill  
 Wilson John, iron merchant, &c. (W. Wilson & Son); ho. Bay-view  
 Wilson Joseph, ironfounder and shipowner (J. and A. Robertson and Co.); ho. Tweedmouth  
 Wilson William, sculptor and ornamental stone worker, Tweedmouth  
 Wood Mrs. Jemima, Castlegate  
 Woolley Richard, librarian to the Berwick Subscription Library, Spittal  
 Young John, grocer and tea dealer, and tallow chandler, High-street  
 Young Robert, organist of parish church, professor of music, music seller, dealer in piano fortes, and piano forte tuner, Eastern-lane  
 Young William, malster, Ravensdowne

## BERWICK, TWEEDMOUTH, AND SPITTAL CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Academies and Schools</b><br/>           Burn Mrs. Agnes, day and boarding, Palace Green<br/>           CHARITY SCHOOL, Ravensdowne, Michael Lister, master<br/>           CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Church-st. James Kelly, master<br/>           CHURCH SCHOOL, Tweedmouth, Thomas Bonner, master<br/>           CORPORATION SCHOOLS, Bank Hill<br/>           Forrest Ann &amp; Margaret, Church-street<br/>           Gardener Misses Mary and Jane, High-street<br/>           GRAMMAR SCHOOL, High-st<br/>           Hope Thomas, Castlegate</p> | <p>Horne James, Church-street<br/>           Husband John, Parade<br/>           INFANT SCHOOL, College-pl.<br/>           Anne Sunton, mistress<br/>           Sampson Misses Octavia &amp; Grace, College-place<br/>           SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, Palace Green, Jane Patterson, mistress<br/>           Thompson Robt. Church-st.; ho. High-street<br/>           Totherick Emma, Walker-gate-lane<br/>           Wood Thomas, Tweedmouth</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agents (Commission)</b></p> <p>Paulin William, Quay<br/>           Young William, Quay</p> | <p><b>Auctioneers and Appraisers</b><br/>           Beveridge John, Sandgate<br/>           Fisackerly Samuel, Castlegate<br/>           Gibson Jas. Eastern-ln.; ho. Walkergate-lane<br/>           Purves James D. Hide-hill<br/>           Robertson John, Silver-st</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bakers &amp; Flour Dealers</b></p> <p>Brown Agnes, Sandgate<br/>           Brown Andrew, Tweedmouth<br/>           Brown James, Church-street<br/>           Bell William, High-street<br/>           Bruce Alexander, Spittal<br/>           Carr William, Castlegate<br/>           Cleghorn James, Castlegate<br/>           Crosby John, Church-street</p> |
|---|---|--|

Crosby William, Church-st  
 Davidson George, Greens  
 Darling Alexander, High-st  
 Derry Robert, Castlegate  
 Gibson George, Tweedmouth  
 Gibson John, Chapel-street  
 Graham Elizab. Tweedmouth  
 Grahame Thomas, Western-lane  
 Hattle Elizabeth, Castlegate  
 Leslie John, Tweedmouth  
 Lockwell Thomas, Bridge-st  
 Miller Adam, Wool Market  
 Moor Arthur, High-street  
 Morton Andrew, Spittal  
 Scott George, Spittal  
 Smith Thos. Wallace's green  
 Thompson James, High-st  
 Winter John, Eastern-lane

#### Bankers

UNION BANK, Newcastle  
 Branch Hide Hill, Andw.  
 Mallock, manager  
 NORTHUMBERLAND & DUR-  
 HAM DISTRICT BANKING  
 COMPANY, Bridge-street,  
 Wm. H. Logan, manager  
 SAVINGS' BANK, Quay Walls,  
 open on Mondays from  
 6-30 p.m. till 8 p.m. Wm.  
 Paulin, secretary

#### Basket Makers

Archbald Geo. Tweedmouth  
 Brand George, Church-st  
 Burnett Thomas, High-st  
 Ramsay Jas. Wool Market

#### Boat Builders

Lee George, Tweedmouth  
 Wood George, Tweedmouth;  
 ho. Church-street

#### Bookbinders

Henderson John, Sandgate  
 Lauder George, Golden-sq

#### Booksellers & Stationers

Marked \* are also Printers.

Henderson Alexander, West-  
 ern-lane  
 \* Macaskie George, 57, High-  
 street  
 \* Melrose Thomas, High-st  
 \* Rennison John, Bridge-st  
 Rennison Margaret, High-st

Wilson John, Hide-hill

#### Boot and Shoemakers

Carr William, Bridge-st  
 Downes Robert, Wallace's-  
 green  
 Duncan John, Tweedmouth  
 Fish John & Saml. High-st  
 Hamilton Hugh, Western-lane  
 Handyside George, wholesale,  
 Wool Market; ho. Quay  
 Walls  
 Meikle Alexander, Hide-hill  
 Rankin Robert, Hide-hill  
 Richardson John, Bridge-st  
 Tait Alexander, Hide-hill  
 Watson Wm. Tweedmouth  
 Wilson Peter, High-street  
 Winlaw George, High street

#### Brewers

BORDER BREWERY COMPANY,  
 Silver-st. & at Tweedmouth  
 TWEED BREWERY COMPANY,  
 Palace-green

#### Brick & Tile Manufacturers

Carr & Co. Palace-green  
 Laundreth Wm. Under Cook  
 Law  
 Scott & Elliott, Tweedmouth  
 Tile Works

#### Butchers

Beveridge Geo. Tweedmouth  
 Boswell Alex. Western-lane  
 Bruce George, Spittal  
 Darling Thos. Wool Market  
 Mather William, Spittal  
 Dodds George, Castlegate  
 Edminson Robert, Spittal  
 Humble Henry, High-street;  
 ho. Church-street  
 Lockwell William, Walker-  
 gate-lane  
 Mather Mark, Bridge-street  
 Morton John, High-street  
 Pringle Vincent, High-street  
 Ross James, Spittal  
 Ross William, Hide-hill  
 Rutherford Thos. near the  
 Red Lion, High-street  
 Rutherford Thos. High-st.;  
 ho. Church-street  
 Shanks John, Tweedmouth  
 Simpson Thos. Wool Market  
 Skelly George, Western-lane  
 Skelly George, Tweedmouth

Skelly John, High-street  
 Smith Alexander, High-st  
 Smith James, High-street  
 Wilson William, Castlegate  
 Wood Robert, High-street  
 Towerson Robt. Tweedmouth

#### Cabinet Makers

Allison Wm. Tweedmouth  
 Bowhill John, High-street  
 Clark James, & upholsterer,  
 Sandgate  
 Dickinson Joseph, Castlegate  
 Dods George, & upholsterer,  
 Foul Ford; ho. Upper  
 Ravensdowne  
 Fair William, Hide-hill  
 Fraser James, Parade  
 Hume Joseph, Western-lane  
 Lough Francis, Tweedmouth  
 Manners Wm. Hide-hill; ho.  
 Wool Market  
 Purves Jas. & upholsterer,  
 Hide-hill  
 Wood Robert, & turner, 18,  
 Western-lane

#### Carpenters, Joiners, and Undertakers

Brown George, Tweedmouth  
 Burn John, Spittal  
 Cuthbertson & Co. Tweed-  
 mouth  
 Fisackerly Saml. Castlegate  
 Fraser James, Parade  
 Gibson Jas. Eastern-lane;  
 ho. Walkergate-lane  
 Henderson Wm. Church-st  
 Huntley James, Church-road,  
 Tweedmouth  
 Johnston Thos. Castlegate  
 Logan George, High-street,  
 Tweedmouth  
 Lough Francis, College-place  
 Pearson Wm. Tweedmouth  
 Renton Alexander, Union  
 Hall  
 Robertson John, Eastern-  
 lane  
 Robison George, Palace-st  
 Strother Thomas, Bridge-st  
 Thompson Ralph, Castlegate

#### Cartwrights

Huntley James, Church-road,  
 Tweedmouth

Logan George, High-street,  
Tweedmouth

Renton Alexander, Union  
Hail

Thompson Ralph, Castlegate  
Yale James, Tweed-street

#### Chemists and Druggists

Carr William G. High-street  
Davison & Gibb, High-street

Davidson John, High-street  
Elliott John, & drysalter &  
colourman, Hide-hill

Totherick Robert, Western-  
lane

Wilson Robert, Bridge-st

#### China, Glass, &c. Dealers

Drysdale Alex. Tweedmouth  
Emery James, Chapel-street

Ferguson John, Eastern-In  
Redfean Joseph, Walker-  
gate-lane

Renwick John, High-street  
Thompson Andrew, High-st

Wight Hannah, & general  
dealer, Church-street

Wilson Wm. & Son. Bridge-st

#### Coal Owners

Johnson Robert, & Co. Palace-  
green

#### Confectioners

Cook Stephen, Hide-hill  
Dodds Catherine, High st

Lockwell Thomas, Bridge-st  
Lyle John, High-street

Rutherford Wm. Church-st  
Weatherhead Geo. Bridge-st

#### Curriers & Leather Merchants

Berrell John, Western-lane  
Fleming Joseph, High-st;

ho. Castlegate  
Mathison Wm., cutter only,  
High-street

#### Drapers, Linen & Woollen

Bouge Thomas, High-street  
Dunlop Jas. High-street; ho.

Quay Walls  
Forsyth Chas. Western-lane

Gray John, High-street  
Keenan James, linen only,  
Bridge-street

Paxton E. & W. High-street  
Rutherford Robt. Bridge End

Smail James, High-street

Smith & Co. 1, High-street  
& 1, Hide-hill

Thompson Thos. & Robert,  
High-street

Young George & John, West-  
ern-lane

Wilson Wm. & Co. High-st

#### Dyers

Fraser William, Western-In  
Gibson James, Hide-hill

Mossman Robert and John,  
Castlegate

Whitehead Mary, Church-st

#### Farmers

Allan David, Whitadder  
Bridge

Atkinson Geo 9 & 10, Out-  
fields

Atkinson Thomas, Letham  
Mill

Barclay George, Tweedmouth  
Blakey William, Greens

Brown David, Baldersbury  
Brown James, 25th lot Out-  
fields

Brown John, Low Haugh  
Brown Robert, Sanson Seal

Brodie Robert, 2nd Horse  
Close

Bruce John, Greens  
Cairns John, 29th Lot, Out-  
fields

Cockburn David, New West  
Farm

Crosby Thos. & Sons, White  
Dam Head

Davidson Edw. Bogue End  
Dickson Robert, Tweedmouth

Dudgeon John, Greens  
Fender John, Greens

Fender Margaret, Gainslaw  
Fender Thomas, West Low  
Haugh

Gibson Robt. Scuddy Law  
Gilchrist George, Cumber-  
land Bower

Gillie Alexander J. New East  
Farm

Gilroy John, Sunnyside  
Hownam Thos. Upper Cock  
Law

Johnston Wm. Bromielaw  
Landreth John James, and  
Thos. Baldersbury-hill

Landreth Wm. Under Cock  
Law

Lowrey Alexander R. Hope  
& Castle-hill Farms

Lumsden John, Greens  
Marshall John, Baits Cross  
and Strand

Marshall Thomas, DryThrop-  
ple

Marshall William, Stoney  
Moor Riggs

Middlemiss Jas. Camp Hill  
Mitchell Andrew, Letham  
Shanks

Nesbit John, 3rd Horse Close  
Patterson Robert, Greens

Purves William, Marshall  
Meadows

Renton James, Greens  
Robinson John & Henry,  
17th Lot, Outfields

Robson Andrew, Fairney Flat  
Ross James, Spittal Hall

Ross John, 2 & 3, Outfields  
Sanderson Ninian, Conun-  
drum

Sanderson Mather, Grieve  
House

Scott Ralph, 4th Horse Close  
Shiell James, 1, Outfields

Smith Alexander, Letham  
Speedy Robert, West Balders-  
bury

Young John, 2, Outer Cow  
Close, Black Stead

Weatherburne Robt. Castle-  
gate  
Young George, Bridge-st

#### Game Dealers

Holmes Ralph, Bridge-street  
Milburne Joseph, Bridge-st  
Weatherston John, High-st  
Young George, Bridge-st

#### Ginger Beer, Lemonade and Soda Water Manufacturers

Elliott John, Hide-hill  
Davison & Gibb, High-st  
Holmes Ralph, Bridge-street  
Wilson Robert, Bridge-street

#### Grocers & Tea Dealers

Alexander Thomas, Sand-  
gate  
Bogue William, High-street  
Christison Alex. Bridge-st  
Cleghorn Ralph, High-street  
Cook Stephen M. Hide-hill  
Cowe William, High-street  
Davidson John, High-street  
Davidson William, Western-  
lane  
Dixon Edward, Bridge-st  
Dodds Ralph, tea & coffee,  
High-street  
Ewen W. M. Hide-hill  
Fairbairn Hector, Eastern-  
lane  
Gilroy John, High-street  
Gilchrist Chas. L. High-st  
Gilchrist Robert, Western-  
lane  
Lawrence George, High-st  
Marshall Jas. Bridge End  
Mackenzie Jas. P. High-st  
Milburne Joseph, Bridge-st  
Mitchelson Edw. Bridge-st  
Pentland Peter, Western-In  
Paxton Adam, Bridge-street  
Pratt John Forster, Tweed-  
mouth  
Robson Andrew, 17, High-st  
Sanderson Jas. Church-st.;  
ho. Wool Market  
Weatherhead Geo. Bridge-st  
Weatherston John, High-st  
Young George, Bridge-st  
Young John, High-street

#### Grocers & Provision Dealers

Anderson Margt. Castlegate  
Back John, Western-lane  
Baldwin Mary Ann, Tweed-  
mouth  
Barlow Andrew, Church-st  
Bruce Isab. Tweedmouth  
Chisholm John, High-st  
Clark Nicholas, Castlegate  
Clark William, High-street  
Craik Nicholas, Tweedmouth  
Cowe Peter, Church-street  
Cowe William, High-street  
Crosby Thomas, Western-  
lane  
Cunningham Matth. Spittal  
Darlington Ann, Wool Mar-  
ket  
Davidson Matthew, Spittal  
Davidson Martha, Walkergate-  
lane  
Dawson George, Spittal  
Dixon Thomas, Walkergate-  
lane  
Dick George, Tweedmouth  
Dodds Agnes, Tweedmouth  
Ewart Thomas, Tweed-st  
Fish Jane, Foul Ford  
Fish Elizabeth, Church-st  
Ford Dorothy, Church-st  
Forrest David, Church st  
Frazer Margaret, Wallace's-  
green  
Gibson Jane, Wool Market  
Gladston Margt. Church-st  
Gilchrist Nicholas, Castle-  
gate  
Glass John, Tweedmouth  
Gray Isabella, Tweedmouth  
Gregg James, Walkergate-In  
Hattle Elizabeth, Castlegate  
Jackson Catherine, Spittal  
Jameson Margaret, Wool  
Market  
Kerr Adam, Spittal  
Lambert Robert, Tweed-  
mouth  
Lambert Vincent, Church-st  
Leslie John, Tweedmouth  
Marshall John, Castlegate  
Marshall Margt. Church-st  
Middlemiss Mary, Walker-  
gate-lane  
Muir Elizabeth, Chapel-st  
Patterson Alex. Church-st  
Park Ellen, Castlegate  
Patterson Robt. Wool Market

Paulin Gerard, Walkergate-  
lane  
Paxton Mary, Tweedmouth  
Pratt John Forster, Tweed-  
mouth  
Purves Eleanor, Castlegate  
Purves Thomas, Spittal  
Purves Wm. Chapel-street  
Rankin Robert, Walkergate-  
lane  
Rutherford Wm. Church-st  
Sampson John, Wallace's-  
green  
Shillinglaw Thomas, Tweed-  
mouth  
Sidney Alexander, Spittal  
Slater Ann, Castlegate  
Smith Bridget, Tweedmouth  
Sneath Thos. Church street  
Spowart Grace, Western-In  
Tennant Mary, Tweedmouth  
Thompson Margaret, Tweed-  
mouth  
Tindal Margaret, Castlegate  
Towerson Robert, Tweed-  
mouth  
Trotter John, Spittal  
Watson Joseph, Chapel-st  
Webster Esther, Castlegate

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Black Robt. Tweedmouth  
Burns George, Spittal  
Cooper Thos. High-street  
Fair Robert, High-street  
Gregson Edward, Hide-hill  
Trainer James, High-street  
Weston William, Sandgate

#### Hatters

Bogue Thomas, High-street  
Dunlop James, High-street  
Gray John, High-street  
Morton & Co. High-street  
Paxton E. & W. High-street  
Smail James, High-street  
Thompson T. & R. High-st  
Turner John, Hide-hill  
Waite Alexander, High-st  
Young G. & J. Western-lane

#### Hosiery

Cairns Robert & Son, High-  
street  
Currie Wm. Western-lane  
Rutherford Margt. Church-st  
Jackson William, Western-  
lane

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*Albion*, James Lyall, Castlegate  
*Angel*, James Knowles, Tweedmouth  
*Anglers*, William Anderson, Castlegate  
*Bakers' Arms*, Alison Brown, Castlegate  
*Bell*, George Dawson, Spittal  
*Berwick Arms*, George Lamb, High-street  
*Berwick Arms*, William Bell, High-street  
*Black Bull*, William Henderson, High-st  
*Black Bull*, Mary Johnson, Silver-street  
*Black Swan*, Robert Herriott, Castlegate  
*Blenheim*, John Purves, Spittal  
*Border*, John Drysdale, Sunnyside  
*Brewers' Arms*, Thomas Huntley, High-st  
*Bridge*, David Mc. Donald, Western-lane  
*Brown Bear*, Francis Dawson, Hide-hill  
*Butchers' Arms*, John Brown, High-street  
*Cannon*, William Purves, Church-street  
*Castle*, Alexander Falconer, Castlegate  
*Coach & Horses*, Margaret Mc. Farlane,  
 High-street  
*Coble*, Johnston Borthwick, Greens  
*Cock & Lion*, Catherine Young, Bridge-st  
*Commercial*, David Storar, Spittal  
*Coopers' Arms*, George Carr, Spittal  
*Corporation Arms*, David Allan, Whitadder  
 Bridge  
*Cross Keys*, George Back, High-street  
*Crown & Thistle*, George Westle, Walkergate-lane  
*Crown & Anchor*, George Strother, Church-street  
*Exchange*, Isabella Gibbison, High-street  
*Fishers' Arms*, Christopher Dumble, Sandgate  
*Fishers' Arms*, Alexander Pattison, Greens  
*Foundry*, William Allison, Tweedmouth  
*Free Trade*, R. Weatherburn, Castlegate  
*George*, Catharine Daniels, Church-street  
*Golden Fleece*, George Smith, Spittal  
*Golden Swan*, John Purves, Sandgate  
*Harrow*, John Thompson, Tweedmouth  
*Hen & Chickens*, Mary Chisolm, Bridge-st  
*Hen & Chickens, Old*, Thomas Strothers,  
 Bridge-street  
*Hen & Chickens*, & Posting House, Ralph  
 Atchinson, Sandgate  
*King's Arms*, & Posting House, George  
 Montgomery, Hide-hill  
*King's Arms*, Thomas Steel, Spittal  
*King's Head*, Alexander Patterson, Spittal  
*King's Head*, Edward Dawson, Chapel-st  
*Leith and Berwick Arms*, James Clark, Sandgate  
*London and Berwick*, Margaret Douglas,  
 Sandgate  
*Masons' Arms*, John Anderson, Chapel-st

*Meadow House*, James Falconer  
*Miners' Arms*, Reuben Mason, Sunnyside  
*Miners' Arms*, Elizab. Thew, Tweedmouth  
*Nag's Head*, Agnes Brown, Sandgate  
*Nag's Head*, Grace Gilchrist, Sandgate  
*Old Angel*, William Mathison, High-street  
*Pack Horse*, William Gray, Church-street  
*Peacock*, Margaret Ord, Hide-hill  
*Pier*, James Hand, Silver-street  
*Pilot*, Alexander Murphy, Greens  
*Plough*, James Borthwick, High-street  
*Queen's Head*, James Stamford, Tweedmouth  
*Railway*, William Forster, Tweedmouth  
*Railway Hotel*, Matthew Bell, Tweedmouth  
 Railway Station  
*Red Lion*, & Posting House, George Wilson, High-street  
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*Rising Sun*, George Dick, Tweedmouth  
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*Salmon*, William Carr, Spittal  
*Salmon*, Thomas Hogg, High-street  
*Ship*, Robert Inglis, Sandgate  
*Ship*, Robert Mc. Dougle, Spittal  
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*Three Tuns*, William Dumble, High-street  
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*Tweed*, James Giles, Western-lane  
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*White Swan*, Jane Stuart, Wool Market  
*Woolpack*, Timothy Wood, Wool Market

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 Sanderson, Sandgate

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CROWN, LIFE, James Sinclair, Bridge-st  
COLONIAL, LIFE, Wm. H. Logan, Bridge-st  
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High-street  
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Hide-hill  
PALLADIUM, LIFE, John M. Meggison,  
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LIFE, John F. Pratt, Bowling Green-pl  
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Hubback, Sandgate  
STANDARD, LIFE, Robert Home, Quaywalls  
SUN, FIRE AND LIFE, Andrew Mallock,  
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Cowe, High-street  
UNION, FIRE AND LIFE, George Macaskie  
57, High-street  
UNITED KINGDOM, LIFE, William Logan,  
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mouth  
Robertson J. & A. & Co.,  
Tweed Iron Works

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men**

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Muir James, High-street  
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Thompson Andrew, High-st  
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PANY, Tweedmouth Mill  
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Purves George, Castlegate  
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Dewar John, representatives  
of, Bridge-street  
Dunlop John, Tweed-street  
Carr & Co. Palace Green  
Clay John & Son, Eastern-lh  
Henderson George and Son,  
Sandgate  
Hubback Thomas & Joseph,  
Sandgate  
Logan David, Hide-hill  
Macbeth David, Bridge-st  
Nicholson & Innes Bridge-end  
Swanston James, Marshall  
Meadows  
Thompson John, Bridge-st.;  
ho. Avenue

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bella, Church-street  
Burn Misses, High-street  
Cameron Misses, Hide-hill  
Davidson Margaret, Tweed-  
mouth  
Fender Misses, Quay-walls  
Flintoff Jane, Spittal  
Gibson D. & L. Bridge-st  
McDonald Mary Ann, Church-  
street

Wilson Catherine, Ravens-  
downe

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lished every Friday, by  
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ern Lane  
WARDER (BERWICK & KELSO),  
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Bridge-street  
Evans John D. Wool Market  
Gilchrist George, Bridge-  
street  
Gladston Mark, Spittal  
Pattison Thomas, Church-st

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Rowland Elizabeth, High-st  
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Davidson Robert, Castlegate  
Dryden Hugh, Tweedmouth  
Dryden James, Tweedmouth  
Dryden Wm. Tweedmouth  
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Mace Benjamin, Bowling  
Green Ropery, Ravens-  
downe

Middlemiss Matthew, High-st  
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Hide-hill  
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agent  
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Gowan A. B. & Son, Quay  
Hubbuck Thomas & Joseph,  
Sandgate

HULL SHIPPING COMPANY,  
Quay, Agent, Wm. Young

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Patterson William, Castlegate  
Thompson James, Wellclose-  
square  
Weatherston Jos. Western-lane  
Weatherston Thomas & Son,  
Wool Market  
Westle George, Walkergate-lane

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Bell Thomas & Son, High-st  
Black John, Tweedmouth  
Cooper John, Foul Ford  
Drummond John, Hide-hill  
Drummond John and Son,  
Western-lane

Forster Wm. Tweedmouth  
Gardner Wm. Eastern-lane;  
ho. Wool Market

Hogg George, Hide-hill  
Jeffrey Alexander, Castlegate  
Jeffrey James, Union Hall  
Liddle John, Tweed-street  
Taylor John, Bridge-street  
Taylor Robert, Tweedmouth  
Wilson W. & Son, Bridge-st  
Weatherhead Adam, and  
boiler maker, Tweedmouth

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Silver-street; ho. Palace  
Green

Douglas Robert, Silver-street;  
ho. Ravensdowne

Home Rbt. notary, town clerk,  
& Superintndnt. Registrar,  
Quay-walls; ho. Ravens-  
downe

Marshall and Sanderson,  
Sandgate

Pratt John, F. & clerk to the  
visiting justices of the  
Borough Jail, and Com-  
missioner for taking affida-  
vits in the superior courts,  
Bowling Green, Palace  
Rowland Jonathan, Eastern-lane  
Smith Wm. T. High-street;  
ho. Ava Lodge

Weatherhead Robert, and  
coroner, notary and  
steward of the manors of  
Tweedmouth and Spittal,  
Castlegate

Weddle James C. notary and  
clerk to the Local Board of  
Health, Palace-street

White Thomas, Church-st  
Willoughby Wm. and Edward,  
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dians, & to magistrates of  
Berwick, Norham, & Island-  
shire, Ravensdowne

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Belford Margt. Wool Market  
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Steel Margaret, Western-lane  
Taylor Isabella, Western-lane

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View Iron Works, Spittal

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Edgar Saml. F. Bridge-end  
Fluker Robert, Bridge-street  
Morrison Andrew, Tweed-  
mouth

Wilson James, Sandgate

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Marked \* are also drapers, † are  
clothiers.

+Blackie John, Hide-hill

Brotherton John, Wallace's  
Green

Chrisp Robert, Tweedmouth

Cockburn James, Church-st

+Dickson Jon. Walkergate-lane

Dickson Alexander, Wool  
Market

Euen William, Church-st

\*+Gray John, High street

+Gun Alexander, High-street

+Lyal James, Eastern-lane

McDonald James D. Wool

Market

Pringle James, Silver-street

Richardson Geo. Church-st

+Smith Colville, Hide-hill

+Strother Geo. Church-st

\*Thompson T. & R. High-st

Turnbull Jas. Wool Market

Wilson Walter, Tweedmouth

Wilson Wm. Walkergate-lane

+Waite Alexander, High-st

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Kerr Robert, Hide-hill  
Young George, Bridge-st  
Young John, High-street  
Willis Robert, High-street

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Carr & Co. Palace Green  
Allan Brothers, and slate,  
Tweed Saw Mills, Tweed-  
mouth  
Nicholson & Innes Bridge-end

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governor  
COUNTY COURT OFFICE, Silver-st., George  
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CUSTOM HOUSE, Quay Walls, John, Adley,  
Esq., collector  
DISPENSARY, Quay Walls, James Marshall,  
secretary  
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manager. BERWICK AND TWEEDMOUTH  
Gas Company, W. Taylor, manager,  
John Wright, secretary  
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High-street, William Fleming, librarian  
POLICE OFFICE, Town Hall, John Ander-  
son, superintendent  
SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY, Bridge-st. Richard  
Woolley, Librarian  
SUBSCRIPTION READING ROOM, BILLIARD  
ROOM, and BOWLING GREEN, Palace  
Green, Robert B. Weatherhead, Esq.,  
hon. secretary  
TOWN HALL, High-street  
UNION WORKHOUSE, James B. Atkinson,  
governor

**Carriers to the following places**

*Belford*.—George Dixon, from the Salmon  
Hide Hill, on Saturday  
*Bowdson*.—William Fish, from the Black  
Bull, on Saturday  
*Coldingham*.—Robert Purvis, from the  
Nag's Head, on Saturday  
*Coldstream*.—Andrew Mack, from the  
Fishers' Arms, on Tuesdays and Satur-  
days

**Tin and Iron Plate Workers  
and Braziers**

Gregg Robert, Bridge-street  
Robison Adam, Western-in  
Rowland Elizabeth, High-st  
Wilson Thomas, Bridge-st  
Wilson William, Church-st

**Veterinary Surgeon**

Hogarth George, High-st

**Watch and Clock Makers**

Archbold George, Hide-hill  
Gibson Thomas, Hide-hill

Nicholson John and William,  
Bridge-street  
Pearson William, Western-la  
Schnell Matthew, High-st

**Wine and Spirit Merchants**

Balmer James, Tweedmouth  
Cockburn Thomas and Son,  
Hide-hill  
Henderson Geo. Bridge-end  
Kay James, Bridge-street  
Lawrence George, High-st  
Lagan David, Hide-hill  
Macbeth, David, Sally Port,  
Bridge street

*Doddington*.—Francis Purvis, from the  
Wool Pack, on Saturday  
*Eyemouth*.—Geo. Nesbit, from the Salmon,  
High-street, on Saturday  
*Fenwick and Belford*.—George Purvis, from  
the Brown Bear, on Saturday  
*Ford*.—John Lock, from the Salmon, Hide-hil  
on Saturday  
*Holy Island*.—John Patterson, from the  
Peacock, on Saturday  
*Holy Island*.—Robert Yetts Lilburn, from  
the Nag's Head, on Saturday  
*Howtell*.—James Wallace, from the Black  
Bull, once a month  
*Hutton*.—Mrs. White, from the Globe, on  
Saturday  
*Kelso*.—Andrew Mack, from the Fishers'  
Arms, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and  
Saturdays  
*Lowick*.—James Pattie, from the Fishers  
Arms, on Wednesdays and Saturdays  
*Lowick*.—William Smith, from the Black  
Bull, on Wednesdays and Saturdays  
*Millfield*.—William Robson, from the Black  
Bull, on Wednesdays and Saturdays  
*Norham*.—John Hattle, from the Plough,  
on Wednesdays and Saturdays  
*Swinton*.—Geo. McKay, from the Salmon,  
High-street, on Saturdays  
*Whitsome*.—John Keenlyside, from the  
Wheat Sheaf, on Saturdays  
*Winterburn*.—John Howie, from the Black  
Bull, on Saturday  
*Wooler*.—James Henderson, from the  
Salmon, Hide Hill, on Wednesdays and  
Saturdays  
*Wooler*.—There is a coach, from the Salmon,  
Hide Hill, every Saturday, at four p.m.

# GEOLOGY OF THE LAKE DISTRICT,

BY JOHN ROOKE, ESQ.,

OF AKEHEAD, WIGTON, CUMBERLAND.

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THE progress of exact science has gradually brought Geology nearer to pure physics and distinct facts. No sound geologist now oversteps the boundaries here assigned him; unless by the help of hypotheses duly applied, additional facts are gathered by observation and attention, for their better classification.

I do not propose to describe all that might be said on the Geology of the Lake District, my object being that of enabling the future student, while carrying on local enquiries, to comprehend the general character of such Geology, and what involves the several approaches thereto—everywhere showing an all-ruling order and harmony of structure, agreeable to infinite wisdom and a Creator's designs.

In order to detect those forms of drift, which laws of physical forces have determined, I have year after year traversed many miles of hill and dale, amidst the wildest recesses of the district, for the collection of facts in detail, without any other guide than those channels of tidal agency which the ocean still continues to flow upon. I acknowledge, in passing, however, the aid I have derived from Mr. Flintoff's model of these regions, which shows at a glance those general laws of a depository system that lead to the minute forms of mountain outlines, and even their sequence of deposition.

**GEOLOGY AS AN ACCEPTED SCIENCE.**—In the progress of exact observation, Geology has afforded ample materials for assigning it a place as a science among the several formulæ of mental induction. It now classes all rocks as oldest, intermediate, and newest, or, in other words, lowest, transition, and uppermost, in the order of superposition. This is determined by their respective types also, as azoic or non-fossiliferous and unstratified, azoic and yet stratified, and azoic and fossiliferous strata.

Both generally, and in detail as well, this form of classification places an intermediate group between two extremes of lowest in position and uppermost. The entire frame of our globe, therefore, is classed as lowest and unstratified, commonly crystalline in structure also—transition, which includes intermediate

sedimentary rocks, azoic or non-fossiliferous, in types and characters, and such upper stratifications as compose rocks within the records of azoic or fossiliferous appearances. Dividing these general orders specially and in a similar way, as given below, decides those relative dates when the material of all rocks passed from a state of drift to that of rest in admitted sequence of time.

OZOIC ORDER	SPECIAL GROUPS.
TERTIARY OR NEWEST.	{ The Newest or Pliocene { Earlier or Miocene { Earliest of the Group or Eocene.
SECONDARY OR INTERMEDIATE.	{ Chalk, the uppermost; re-divided into uppermost, lower, and lowest. { Oolite, lower,   do.   do.   do. { Lias, lowest,    do.   do.   do.
PALEOZOIC OR OLDEST.	{ New red sandstone, uppermost; re-divided into magnesian limestone, intermediate, and the lowest. { Carboniferous group; coal measures, upper millstone grit, intermediate, limestone, and gritstone lowest. { Old red sandstone uppermost; Palæozoic schist earlier; and oldest Palæozoic limestone earliest.
TRANSITION AND AZOIC ORDER.	
STRATIFIED AND AZOIC.	{ Schist, argillaceous mud, indurated by electro-chemical agency. { Mica schist,   do.   do.   do. { Green stone and gneiss, earliest,   do.
UNSTRATIFIED AND AZOIC ORDER.	
CRYSTALLINE IN STRUCTURE.	{ Porphyry, crystallized by electro-chemical agency. { Sienite, earlier, do.   do.   do. { Granite, earliest do.   do.   do.

Such a triplicate form of classification, applied to the general divisions of Geology, and ever including triplications within these outlines, is both easy in comprehension, and affords a ready reference to each class. Geology, as a science so treated, offers a lucid reading of the structure of our globe, places it amongst the exact sciences, and gives facilities for an examination of its records, as applied to the Lake District, which any tyro may readily understand, and trace through their several ramifications to minute incidents and contingencies.

UNACCEPTED GEOLOGY. — Every calm geologist admits, that the main portion of the materials which compose the frame of our globe have been primarily drifted to the position they now hold, driven onwards by the forces of a vast rolling ocean, on terms of physical centricity and eccentricity.

These conditions applied to materials in a state of drift, the composition of which differed in their specific gravity, or mud and water commingled together, necessarily separated such a compound into two parts, and thus brought the more heavy and sluggish portion of those materials to a state of rest. Hence the primarily fluent mud was divided from the waters by those laws of eccentric gravitation, which resisted and exhausted the forces of the great deeps, either by mud driven before them, and placed in the form of bars, or in lines of continuous ridges, which exhausted the forces of the waters, and so divided them from the mud with which they had been primarily commingled.

On these laws of specific gravitation, then, the Neptunian theory of Geology takes its firm stand, and traces out the undulated surface of the globe in correspondence mainly with the depository laws of mud and water commingled, and, as physically constituted, when in a state of rolling activity, the water by its subtle motion drives mud either upon natural barriers, or into lines of mud, placed where the drifting forces of the water have been exhausted.

In opposition to these plain views of the structure of the globe, as referred to its undulated surface, the Vulcanic theory of Geology would seem to entertain one of two opinions—either that some power, which is begged, has lifted up parts of the earth in dome-shaped forms, or that an assumed outer crust thereof has been broken into waves of translation, like some vast field of ice, or rather the undulations of fluent materials taking the wave-like forms of a vast rolling ocean.

Facts, however, are continually at variance with either theory, and even both of them combined. For the advocates of such schemes, to reconcile the slippery hypothesis dealt in, beg the admission of an infinite series of “faults,” so called, in their geological nomenclature, but which the Neptunian system has no need of.

Nor do any two writers of the former class agree in opinion. Some go back to the time and notions of Strabo—others would have the earth swelled outwards like a blown bladder—while they all neglect or overlook those laws of oceanic forces, which have separated land from water on rigidly physical conditions, flowing from concentric motion into eccentric depositions, that constantly trace outlines leading to the primary impetus from whence those lines, whether vertically or horizontally taken, are geometrically drawn. Like the wren, their *habitat* is far apart from those regions of light in which the eagle of truth dwells,—they are prone to flutter as critics nevertheless, or sneer in harmless breathings.

Mud and water compose the primary materials of our globe. “The vapours which arise from the sun, the fixed stars, and the tails of comets,” as expressed in Newton’s *Principia*, “may fall by their gravity into the atmosphere of the planets, where they may be condensed and converted into water and humid gases, and afterwards by a slow heat” (generated electro-chemically) “graduate into salts, and sulphurs, and tinctures, and mire, and mud, and clay, and sand, and stones, and corals, and other earthy substances.” These materials, then, have been drifted on laws of physical force and centricity, into the eccentric structure of an embodied globe, as we now find the figure and

surface of the earth in form and aspect. These are the rigid terms on which Neptunian Geology takes its stand, and from whence all its conclusions are drawn, in strict conformity to facts and phenomena.

"We find fire and water," says Dr. Buckland, "those two universal and antagonizing forces which have materially influenced the condition of the globe." Again, "the state of the ingredients of crystalline rocks has, in a great degree, been influenced by chemical and electro-magnetic forces, whilst that of stratified sedimentary deposits has resulted chiefly from the mechanical action of moving water, and has occasionally been modified by large admixtures of animal and vegetable remains. The action of all these forces will be rendered most intelligible by examples of their effects, "found in the hypothesis of the original fluidity of the entire materials of the earth."

Professor Sedgwick has also said, that "all the slate beds were at first in the condition of a very fine mud or silt, deposited, layer above layer, by the sea:" further observing, that "beds of mud and sand were deposited in an ancient sea. Plutonic rocks were then, for many ages, poured out among the aqueous sediments—beds were broken up and re-cemented—plutonic silt and other materials in the finest comminution were deposited along with the igneous rocks—the effects were again and again repeated, till a deep sea was filled up with a formation many thousand feet in thickness."

Nor does the acute Professor account for crystallization and induration in a manner different from that of Professor Buckland. He asks—"What are crystalline rocks, and the cleavage plane of slates, and all the perplexing phenomena of metallic veins, but the results of chemical action carried on upon a gigantic scale—of experiments made of old in nature's laboratory—which we can sometimes feebly imitate? The laws of electro-chemical action are among the greatest discoveries of modern times."

No writer has been more anxious to avoid or to correct error than the high intellect here quoted; nor more sensible how readily small errors may creep in, at variance with that chain of being we often attempt to interpret in vain. He observes by the way—"I will escape from the slippery ground of hypothesis."

When my distinguished friend, Andrew Crosse, Esq., at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Bristol, in 1836, showed that by a slow galvanic process carried on in darkness, and applied to given ingredients, either in a state of mud, or held in a state of solution by water, they were convertible into every class of rocks from granite to the newest tertiary beds, he made that great discovery, which opened out a fresh path for the scientific investigators "of modern times." To use his own words: "For a long series of years I have considered the electric influence to be, metaphorically speaking, the right hand of the Almighty, used after the creation of elementary atoms, calling or collecting together the simple or compound bodies in which we find them, and resolving them into their original elements on the approach of an opposite electrical action; just as oxygen and hydrogen, in their relative proportions, are condensed into water, which again in its turn, by the application of a more powerful electrical

current, is restored to its original elementary state. I have, in the whole course of my experiments, endeavoured to follow nature as far as was in my humble power, being perfectly convinced that, if one condition under which nature works be omitted, a greater or less failure will be the inevitable result. In conformity with this, I have observed that darkness most favours universal crystallization, and in many instances is quite indispensable. In short, we must be blind indeed not to feel convinced of the predominance of design. Throughout the whole earth, in every ramification, a blind imitation of nature will be more successful than an opened-eyed following of art."

Such are the words of the instructor and guide I very humbly follow. True to an avowal which is all his own, he said—"I must state, for the sake of truth and the science which I follow, that I am neither an atheist, nor a materialist, nor a self-imagined creator, but a humble and lowly reverencer of that great Being, whose laws my accusers seem wholly to have lost sight of."

Unaccepted Geology, then, in reference to the primary state of those materials which compose the earth's frame, and in reference also to electro-chemical agency, viewed as conditions concerned in the crystallization, induration, and cementation of rocks—this portion of the subject in hand may be taken as settled; and also that geological conclusions have advanced in correspondence with chemical and electrical science. What is accepted in the latter, may now be fairly taken as accepted in application to the former, and as sanctioned by the most celebrated names of past and present days. These considerations obviously bring us to those laws of drifting forces, which have determined the surface appearances of the globe.

To the question, "What is electro-chemical agency?" the true answer would seem to be, electricity. Viewed in itself as a special agent, it is purely immaterial, and has no place in any specific element or material body. All material bodies and elements are in an inconceivably active state. The earth, for instance, moves in its orbit some 68,000 miles per hour, and 1,000 miles per hour on its axis, and nevertheless preserves a motive balance. Electricity would, therefore, seem to be the equilibrium of inconceivably active forces. Hence it is merely the amazingly active law of being, as seen telegraphically, and ever resolving itself into an equilibrium of relative forces. For, although the earth moves at a speed so enormous, yet the exactness of its elemental balance is such that its equilibrium is constantly preserved, notwithstanding the vast movements of a material frame; and this brings us to those exactnesses in physical force which are universally diffused. In other words, gravitation is exact in its final results, proving thereby the wondrous uniformity of physical force, as regulated by the relative state of being; and what we know of electricity and learn about it, is but a trivial disturbance of some local equilibrium temporarily in physical forces.

In the vast agitations of universal force, nothing can therefore be in a state of absolute rest. The mud of which the globe is admitted to be composed primarily, would therefore necessarily take a form determined by mechanical centricity, losing its balance in part, and flying into eccentric forms. Hence

the form of the globe is an oblate spheroid eccentrically constructed, nor could its surface be primarily a level plane. Eccentric results would necessarily, in the separation of mud and water, trace out deep furrows in the depositions of the former, and these furrows in detail would resolve them into eccentric delineations, even though the first impetus were concentric; and such furrows constantly deepening would lower the water from the hills, while there would be a constant tendency to that which did not absolutely happen.

In Wyld's Popular Atlas, Mr. Hyde Clark says—"The paths or orbits of the planets are in irregular-shaped ellipses, because, according to physical laws, they cannot be circular. For, in nature, a circle, or right line is never formed nor is the same shape ever gone over again, which would be the case if the orbits were circular. In nature, there is always a contest between centricity and eccentricity." Such, then, are the terms to which physical philosophy has been brought, and that now sanction its appliance to Geology as a branch in science flowing therefrom; and in these respects Geology must be taken as a department of pure science referable to facts, physics, and classification.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND WATER OVER THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—The earth may be said to be mechanically balanced in equipoise upon its axis, moving some 68,000 miles per hour in its orbit, and 1,000 miles per hour on its poles. On these terms a motive impetus is given, which naturally involves centripetal and centrifugal forces, which contribute to counterbalance and fix the limitations of each other in equilibrio. As, then, the primary materials to which the globe owed its structure, were mud and water blended together, and constantly rolling at a high speed amidst elemental fluids, so was a physical force generated, by which its material body has been drifted into an irregularly-shaped oblate spheroid.

Determined in figure by the physical conditions of a globe in motion—though laws of rest naturally caused mud and water to descend upon the poles; yet the rate of its rolling impetus had a still higher tendency to lift them towards the equator, and so flattened the form of the polar regions—conditions to which the waters of the earth still conform, as relatively compared to that of the tropics. Hence the prevailing law of physical force was that of water driving away mud, in the direction of the tropics from the polar regions. When viewed eccentrically, we find this tendency vastly stronger from the southern than the northern pole. And this law of the distribution of water upon the surface of the earth is still the same as at the most early date, retaining the ancient lines of direction into which it was primarily and physically driven by the first figures of dry land, or mud separated and deposited apart from the great deeps. Were an eccentric circle drawn around the south pole, we should find a space occupied by water alone equal to about one half the area of the entire globe, while we observe a basin of water mainly occupying the north pole, surrounded by a circuit of land, the rivers of which chiefly bear upon that pole, the Atlantic presenting *an elongated outline*. But we find it, also, a cross link of water which connects the two polar basins, and everywhere resembling a mighty river, rather than the circular basins of the poles.

We experimentally and theoretically find, that a portion of water placed upon a globe in a given motion, necessarily has, in the distribution thereof, its primary impetus from the axis. The physical force, therefore, by which water in motion, upon the surface of the earth, cleared itself from mud primarily, was theoretically that of drifting such mud upon the equator, and so forming a crest of dry land thereon.

Nevertheless, eccentric results obtained; and we find this primary theory experimentally correct in approximation only. Like a bias in a loaded bowl, land is heavier towards the north than the south pole, so that the crest of this drifted mud was deposited in excess on the northern line of the equator. Nor did this eccentric law of physical force stop here; it applies to the axis of the old world only. The mighty flood of waters, deriving its gigantic impetus from the south pole eccentrically, has broken through the tropical crest just shown, and fixed the axis of the new world at right angles nearly to that of the old world, and thus placing the river-like form of the Atlantic ocean with uncommon regularity between them; so that we find the axis of America from Cape Horn, through the rocky mountains into the Arctic Ocean, placed in a continuously flowing line throughout, and directly across the equatorial region, presenting at the same time the two eccentric figures of North and South America, even in outline similar to the coast of Africa.

MOTIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OCEAN.—When mechanical and physical forces had determined to dry the land of the earth, by drifting mud from the poles towards the equator, and deposits had taken their several forms conformably to the laws of gravitation here so distinctly illustrated, the motion of the great deeps took a settled course throughout, coincident with the figures of the dry land previously finished. The earth's motion being eastward, the flowing waters resting on its surface took a relatively westward movement, in combination with that which ejected those waters lineally from the south pole upon the north pole, to be in their turn propelled southward again by the projectile force of the land they fell upon.

As a general theory, then, the Pacific Ocean moves westward and northward, in conformity to the united forces of a double impetus derived from a globe in motion, and partly overspread by waters, which rest upon an unequal surface. Hence the waters of the Pacific are ejected through the Atlantic Ocean into the Arctic Ocean, and from thence projected back again through the Atlantic into the Pacific. Such are the general laws and results which determine and regulate the motions of the great deeps in their order of currents and counter-currents, and from whence the local tides have their origin. Here we discover, by rigid induction, those projectile forces in agreement with which oceanic currents traverse the surface of the earth among fixed barriers of land; and the well-known Gulf-stream of the Atlantic Ocean affords a link in this great system, to which we may readily attach the rest of the continuous chain. While this stream flows along the channels of the Atlantic, we fail in detecting a tidal swell, until its force breaks upon the more shallow and confined shores of Europe. Five hundred miles from their terminus, the tides which run upon the British Isles, have

their origin in the deep channels of the Gulf-stream; and the Lake District is equi-distant from three separate tide waves which anciently fell upon its shores.

First, one from the coast of Norway, which now flows into the strait of Dover, and ends there. A second starts at the Gulf-stream, takes the north Irish channel, runs on St Bee's Head, and divides itself northward in the Solway Frith, and southward to Morecambe Bay. A third wave, similar in origin, rounds the south of Ireland, fills the British channel up to the strait of Dover, the Bristol channel also, and meets the northern wave, as already traced out, in Morecambe Bay.

Anciently, and as shown by distinct lines of depository material, the eternal records of past events, these three tide waves held their several bearings on the centre of the Lake District. On White Stones, or the plateau of Borrowdale, a flat rounded waste immediately to the north of Coddle Pike, at which point a southern wave has left deep scars of its terminal fury; while the rains that fall on the waste of White Stones shed themselves into the descending valleys of Watendlath, Stonethwaite, Langdale, and Easdale, being, in the language of Wordsworth, "like spokes from the nave of a wheel," on which all the main valleys of the Lake District immediately hold their bearings—from Ulleswater to Waste Water, Ennerdale, and Buttermere; so that the flattened waste of White Stones is the true dome around which all the main lakes of the district are severally clustered, as a common centre of drifted materials, and divested of faults, except those eccentric lines described in hill and valley, and necessarily a result of physical forces applied to the drifting of mud by currents of water to places of rest; the whole region being constructed in either direct barriers of collision, like the axis of the old world, or disposed in flowing lines similar to the new world.

UNSTRATIFIED AND CRYSTALLINE ROCKS WITHIN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—Primarily the material of this order of rocks has been deposited in the form of drifted mud, and subsequently crystallized by electro-chemical agency. Its irregular outlines would seem attributable to an outer frame having been imperfectly cemented, and large portions of such material, having been subject to denudation, have gone to the providing of material for future rocks composed of clay or sand. So it may probably be that the red sand of the river Dee, as seen in Braemar Forest, still points to the original site of the millstone grit, which now composes the chief material of the Penine chain of hills. The oldest rocks are commonly the hardest, and the best cemented. Yet such a rule is exceedingly liable to exceptions, and amounts to a proof that electro-chemical agency, by which crystallization has been mainly effected, has at all times been subject to very different degrees of intensity; and, therefore, like the baking of some brick kiln, the original structure of granite and other crystalline rocks, has been subject to vast denudations, which have gone into the structures of newer deposits.

Were the induration of rocks the exponent of heat deeply seated in the earth's frame, that heat might have been expected to evince some constant or continuous proofs of its influence. But it is quite otherwise, and liable to

repeated alternations of hard and soft rocks, as we trace any class of strata through its several beds; proving that these variations in hardness depended on the several plates of material in their separate series and other physical conditions, inducing electro-chemical activity in more or less intense degrees, which was probably no other difference in depositions than that of a calm and a highly agitated sea inducing electro-chemical influence.

In other words, three separate tide waves, exhausting their several forces on the central ground of the Lake District, and by a violent agitation of marine waters inducing a state of intense electro-chemical activity, which converted muddy materials into crystalline rocks. Strict attention to the physical conditions already given, affords ample data for describing an organic sequence of rocks lying within the area of the Lake District.

Granite is found on three points. First, that of Red Pike and Bootle; secondly, the Skiddaw granite; and, thirdly, that of Wasdale Cragg or Shap Fells. It must be here held in view, that at the date when these isolated patches had been completed, all was sea around them, and that a vast rolling tide wave from off the coast of Norway flowed along the line of Ulleswater, directly on the angle of a line of wave coming through the north Irish channel, while a third wave from the south Irish channel, fell perpendicularly upon the meeting ground of the other two waves.

The primeval results of these physical conditions were a disorderly reef of granite and sienite, eighteen miles in length, beginning at Red Pike and ending at Bootle, with a small patch of grey granite, which is seen in Glenderaterra, between Skiddaw and Saddleback, along with the isolated patch of Wasdale Cragg. Here we find granite on three points, and a tide wave taking its course between each of them, as represented by the line of Ulleswater, Derwent Lake, and Windermere.

The most early additions made to these primary bases of depositions, were the porphyry of Wanthwaite Cragg and Naddle, the sienite of Carrock taking a direction in the immediate line of the Skiddaw granite and the green stone of Binsey, which afford an axis also in the line of the Skiddaw granite, and complete an angular figure presenting its apex southward, and open northward.

The relative structure of these first barriers, composed of crystalline rocks built up by electro-chemical agency amidst exhausted tide waves, provided embayed ground for a future depository system to rest upon.

**OLDEST SEDIMENTARY FORMATION.**—The Skiddaw granite, in direct connexion with the sienite of Carrock and the green stone of Binsey, afforded a nucleus for the oldest deposits to rest upon, and apart from the other groups of these hills; but on a limited area only, in the wilds of Skiddaw Forest and Glenderaterra, is the oldest transition class met with, exhibited in compact arenaceous strata giving forth a musical sound.

In tracing out the boundaries of the main nucleus of the Lake District, we find the crystalline system of Red Pike, seven miles apart in a north-east direction, from a similar axis which runs for five miles through Castlerigg, Naddle, St. John's Vale, and Wanthwaite Cragg. Fourteen miles from this

crag in a south-easterly bearing, the porphyretic granite of Wasdale Cragg is met with. In a south-easterly direction from this cragg to Bootle, twenty-eight miles intervene, free from any appearance of unstratified rocks; and if to these spaces we add eighteen miles from Bootle to Red Pike, on summing the whole of them up, we find an outer girdle seventy-three miles in length, forming the true nucleus of the Lake District. But in retracing the limits of the oldest transition series, we find its area swelled out to a circuit of ninety-one miles—namely, from Red Pike, by Honister Cragg, Castlerigg, the porphyry of St. John's, and Wanthwaite Cragg, to Stybarrow Cragg, Place Fell, Swarth Fell, and Wasdale Cragg—the south-eastern buttress of this ground. Thence we observe it tending in a gentle concave form to Black Combe, and passing by Bootle and Muncaster Fell to Red Pike again.

Along the entire course of this circuit, towering craggs, elevated mountains, contorted stratification, deep cleavage plates, and stupendous waterfalls, proclaim a rugged sea beach at an early date, quite distinct from the general features of the rest of the district; and afford a sketch to the eye, which separates the transition schist formation from a newer series of schist, which, at a subsequent date, has been added to the entire circuit of a primary nucleus. Within the area of this primary nucleus, none of the chief lakes are found; and yet they all touch its immediate confines. Windermere, Ulleswater, Derwent, Buttermere, Coniston, and Ennerdale lakes, all go up to its borders, and encircle its boundaries. Wast Water, Thirlmere, Grasmere, and Hawes Water, lie within these physical boundaries. But its area contains within it nearly all the tarns; because these are the abutting termini of tide waves, which, whirling in strong rebounding eddies, left circular pools most beautifully figured out, and overhung by lofty precipices and bold escarpments, evincing the final throes of Atlantic forces in these interesting and strong types of tidal activity.

In this region a great variety of rocks are found, the classification of which is far from being settled. Drifted materials having been rolled into determinate positions by three separate tide waves, and placed upon bases which may have differed in their mineral composition; the electro-chemical conditions under which each locality was placed, being different as concerned the ingredients acted upon, and of the intensity of the galvanic action evolved also, results would differ, and afford that variety of mineral products met with in the nucleus of the system.

It may be inductively admitted that the area of this central nucleus of the Lake District, environed by crystalline rocks as we find it to be, is occupied by a similar structure at no considerable depth beneath its superincumbent formation. When these mountains, primarily composed of argillaceous and arenaceous mud, were deposited upon such a base, an intense galvanic battery was certain to be brought into full activity, and originate a fan-shaped cleavage, which is now admitted to be a leading feature in the Cordilleras, Appallachian, Allegany, and Alpine ranges of mountains. Nor does this law of cleavage, as a general rule, fail in the main nucleus of the Lake District; for

we find the noted pale blue roofing slate, in a vertical form, traversing the centres of these mountains to their very summits, passing through Coniston Old Man into Langdale, and through Honister Cragg into Borrowdale, succeeded latterly by an inclined cleavage. Now, this is precisely what might be expected to follow, were a mountain of mud placed so as to form a powerful galvanic battery; it would cleave the centre of such a mountain, bake it into vertical slates, and lastly give an inclined dip to its sides. Such terms form a leading feature in the nucleus of the Lake District. The cleavage is by no means connected with the beds of stratification, but the result of a mountain of mud, settling by its own superincumbent weight, and finally baked by electro-chemical means. These mountains do not admit the possibility of having been upheaved in undulations by the earth's crust breaking up in normal waves of translation, since they form a complete series of diverging lines, under the depository influence of three separate tide waves, all of which are finally concentrated on White Stones. Neither is that centre conspicuous in elevation, but the reverse, formed into a sort of rugged basin, amidst a circuit of lofty mountains.

In Naddle, thick beds of stratified schist are seen dipping to the south, on not more than some thirty degrees of inclination; and resting on conglomerate as the primary foundation of a future superstructure carried southward, until a true centre has been worked out on White Stones. Though the early deposits are somewhat complex, and drifted by a southern tide wave as far north as Naddle, and St. John's Vale, yet we find the entire structure corresponding with laws of centricity at its close; and, by observation and attention, still capable of distinct analysis and synthesis, as if it were mechanical framework, each part fitted to its purpose and place designed.

PROTOZOIC LIMESTONE.—Having shown that the primary nucleus of the Lake District is composed of mountains and drainage lines flowing from a position already ascertained, like radiations of light diffused from a common centre, our next step is to follow out these several radiations, newer in structure, which have been added thereto at a subsequent date, or drifted into previously vacant places.

Among the most interesting of these radiated additions, is the Coniston limestone. It is Protozoic, and cannot therefore be classed as transition limestone, which ought to be purely non-fossiliferous. Hence its true place is the most early Palæozoic limestone. This limestone is found everywhere resting immediately upon the older transition hills, along their southern escarpment, from the granite of Wasdale Cragg on the east, to the granite of Bootle on the west, along a very narrow space, twenty-eight miles in length, except where at intervals it has been denuded by cross currents, such as Langdale, Grasmere, and Kentmere. In proof how closely it rests upon and against the older transition rocks, and determines their boundaries, it is found at Yew Tree, drifted into the deep cavity of Yewdale, where the older hills are furrowed out a mile in depth, brought back again on the opposite side of the dale—Coniston flagstones occupying the central ground of Yewdale; and, on completing such indentation into this dale, it resumes its place

along the escarpment of the transition series, as if they had been a mould fitted for its reception, and into which it had been drifted by tidal forces.

Indeed, the way in which these rocks follow each other in successive series, shows how closely the unstratified rocks had regulated a future depository system; while it points to the nature of the previous operations, by which a crystalline structure had been fabricated amidst the meeting-ground of three separate tide waves. No eruptive agency, depending upon incidents of chance, were likely to have reared barriers so central, nor of clearing the channels of navigation from sunken rocks composed of granite, and the rest of what are called igneous products. I admit that these are igneous in their composition, but the instrument of decomposition is galvanic, and may have been as comparatively slow and cold meanwhile as the formation of the suspended stalacite.

NEW SERIES OF SCHIST.—On the entire foreground of the most early Palæozoic limestone, in the direction of Morecambe Bay, or southward therefrom, we find beds of a newer schist, in superposition to that limestone. As this schist rests upon fossiliferous beds of limestone, and is in itself fossiliferous, its true place must be Palæozoic schist—a name which nobody can mistake at all acquainted with rocks bearing the slaty cleavage. All the series, slaty in the structure, from the oldest Palæozoic limestone occupying the southern frontier of the older transition formation, up to Morecambe Bay, must therefore be classed as Palæozoic schist. So far these conclusions may be placed in the category of accepted Geology.

Nevertheless, here we arrive on delicate and questionable ground. How shall we settle the boundaries of Palæozoic schist? From the Duddon to Fountains Fell in Yorkshire, a space of forty miles, radiations of schist, in advance of previous deposits, hold their sedimentary lines uniformly southward. Along this section, except where carboniferous limestone has been drifted into vacant spaces previously unoccupied by schist, we find the features of the district, the character of its rocks, and the direction of its hills and valleys, perfectly similar. Insomuch are we justified in extending the field of Palæozoic schist from the Duddon to Fountains Fell, and as far northward as Sedbergh and Wasdale Cragg.

The Howgill, Cautley, and Tebay Fells, composed of schist, here come next under review. How shall we dispose of these? In what category shall we place them? It would seem that no deposits so old as transition schist rest on the south-eastern shoulder of Wasdale Cragg. The samel of that locality—resting on the granite of Wasdale Cragg, very hard in structure, fine grained, blue in colour, complicated in its cleavage joints, and distorted in its beds of stratification—is spread over this shoulder in the form of a thin mantle, resting its border on the granite of Wasdale Cragg, and overlaid by the old red sandstone of Shap Wells. The character of this samel, so called, may be readily accounted for, and sheds much light on Geology as a science. Mineral plates, so dissimilar in composition and structure as granite and samel, placed under the influence of oceanic torrents, would physically form a more intense galvanic battery than plates of Palæozoic schist resting on

each other, and elicit a local excess of electro-chemical intensity correspondingly.

The group of hills, therefore, lying on the south-eastern shoulder of Wasdale Cragg, cannot be placed in a transition period of deposits, but in that of Palæozoic schist—coeval with that of Coniston, which also rests upon the immediate border of transition schist. The Tebay, Cautley, and Howgill Fells, also, belong therefore to the series of Palæozoic schist.

With a body of facts before us, so plainly verified, how shall we class the several clusters of hills that lie on the northern borders of the main nucleus of the Lake District? Does the same rule of classification, which so distinctly applies to the southern region of this nucleus, fail in its application to its immediate northern border? By no means.

The group of hills which shed their waters into the Derwent and Cocker, from Peel Wyke to Gatesgarth, must be classed as Palæozoic schist. These are Harroth Fell, Wythop Fells, Whiteside, Grassmoor, Ladhouse, Whiteless Pike, Gridale Pyke, Causey Pike, Catbells, Goldscope, Highsnab, and Robinson. The Skiddaw cluster of hills also, resting on their central nucleus, as already described, must therefore be similarly classed, as well as the district of Matterdale and Gowbarrow Parks, where extended beyond the boundaries of transition schist.

The several hills also, bearing the slaty cleavage to the westward of the granite of the Red Pike, follow the same order of classification. These are Dent, Coldfell, Bleng, and Ponsonby Fells, part of Copeland Forest, and Blakeley. Had space permitted, much might have been added in this place, in corroboration of the laws of drift, supported by physical facts, by which the materials of these hills have been rolled upon a previously constructed base. Fossil remains, indeed, conclusively show that a progressive subsidence of the ocean had taken place, inasmuch as animal and fossil plants are found deeply embedded in the earth, which have been the inhabitants of previously dry land. All the earth has been primarily covered by the ocean, and a portion of it then must have become dry land before the rest, and that portion is now the most elevated. I should be glad to learn what scheme and order of uplifting agency would agree with these plain facts, without violating mechanical laws, and those proofs which surface lineaments afford.

OLD RED SANDSTONE.—At the close of Palæozoic schist, from Red Pike, in the direction of St. Bee's Head, Dent was the most advanced tidal watershed point; yet old red sandstone is not seen resting thereon, but where a rebounding wave might be expected to place it amidst the exhausted forces of a tidal wave. It would appear to form the axis of Weddiker Rigg; and from thence to Hesket-New-Market, though nowhere detected, it probably underlies a newer group of Palæozoic strata.

To the eastward of Brampton, in the bed of the river Irtling, old red sandstone is met with, and also at Melmerby, dipping under Crossfell; and may be traced along the foot of the Crossfell range of hills to Birks Know, Knock Pike, Dufton Pike, and Murton Pike, where it seems deposited in a disorderly form, amidst exhausted eddies, occasioned by the waters of the

Lune running across the Solway stream, and which accounts for the distorted structure of this line of conical hills, placed apart from each other in the form of isolated cones.

From this data here given, it may be inferred that a reef of old red sandstone, now overlaid partly by a newer system, had been formed at the same date, running from the Cheviots by Melmerby into Yorkshire, as the primary base of the Penine chain. Yet by some geologists it is called the greatest fault in Europe, though a regular deposit on the meeting-ground of two opposing tide waves.

Here we are able to detect the progress of a change which occurred in the courses of the several tide waves, from the close of the Palæozoic schist deposits, up to the completion of old red sandstone.

On the southern range of the Palæozoic schist formation, from Black Combe on the west, to Fountains Fell in Yorkshire on the east, a highly spiculated frontier presents itself, everywhere conforming to the lines of drift determined by a southern tide wave, falling perpendicularly on a barrier lying across its course. Agreeable to these physical conditions, old red sandstone is found to have been drifted into the gorges of the Mint, near Kendal, the Lune, near Kirby Lonsdale, and the Rother, near Sedbergh—sanctioning an inference that the old red sandstone is probably overlaid extensively on the foreground here marked out, as the boundaries of Morecambe Bay at an early date.

**OLDEST MILLSTONE GRIT.**—While treating on the immediate laws of tidal agency which are connected with the Lake District, up to the deposition of the oldest millstone grit, it might scarcely appear requisite to trace the drifting of material from a distance. But as we observe the path of old red sandstone, in the Orkney Isles, to have been drifted out of northern deeps, and from off the Scandinavian chain of mountains, which barred and embayed, at an early date, the wide-spread levels of north-eastern Europe, we may be allowed to trace the connexion between old red sandstone and the oldest millstone grit.

In the distribution of materials by water, a granular millstone grit seems so assimilated with old red sandstone as almost to blend the two in one, ere a still newer system commenced. The sandstone or millstone grit is met with in the tributary streamlets of Eskdale and Liddesdale, holding a position equivalent to old red sandstone—that is, resting on schist or Grauwacke—and hence classed as old red sandstone by some geologists, but owing to the sharpness of its granular structure, it may be regarded as a repetition of drifted sand from the Grampians and Scandinavian mountains, and which is still met with along the river Dee, in the Forest of Braemar, Aberdeenshire. It suggests how denudations of granite, at different periods of time, may have supplied the material of sandstones differing in colour from red to white.

In tracing the origin of sandstone to granite partly, its variety of colour, the abrasion it has undergone, and its distribution as tidal drift, we seem carried back again to the primary groups of rocks. Starting, therefore, from

crystalline rocks *in situ*, we follow tidal channels until we learn that they still remain the same as of old.

The vast masses of conglomerate that overlies the southern escarpment of the Grampians, inform us about the path taken by much of the material which finally swelled out the structure of the Penine chain. We may find differences in the hardness of material drifted on the channels here pointed out, and in their degree of comminution; yet a process of drift along a flowing tideway helps to account for such differences satisfactorily, as well as the progressive changes which calcareous, carbonaceous, bituminous, basaltic, fossiliferous, and interstratified admixtures, have lent to silicious strata electro-chemically.

Tracing out a series of sedimentary dates according to these terms, leads to the true base of the Penine chain—namely, old red sandstone ascending progressively to the close of a lower millstone grit. A flowing tide wave first assorted the materials of drift agreeable to laws of physical force, and finally deposited them on ground where these forces were exhausted. Such is the fault of the Penine chain. Material has been rolled up a low inclined plane from the north-east, while its several beds have been scoured off from the westward. And such are the true waves of translation, again and again repeated, where an eastern wave ran into direct collision with a pair of western waves.

YELLOW SANDSTONE, THE LOWER LIMESTONE, AND LOWER COAL.—Recurring to what has gone before, and to the origin of sandstone, as the debris of a previous crystalline structure, we have next to trace the channels of drift from the arctic circle southwards. Conformably to the laws of centrifugal forces, there is a distribution of material from Polar regions, chiefly along meridional lines, eccentrically decided in the old world and the new world alike.

The state of the earth, at the close of an old red sandstone and lower millstone grit formation, must obviously have been different from what it now is, while a globe composed mainly of mud was undergoing inconceivably rapid changes in the deepening of some channels, the filling up of others, and the lowering of waters into those deepened channels—subduing and smoothing the proud waves of a once mighty ocean. At this date, also, crystallization and induration were but in progress, as electro-chemically carried on in the gigantic laboratory of an excited ocean, acting on huge admixtures of materials. Hence immense denudations of imperfectly cemented crystals, and indurated masses of mud, went into the composition of newer sandstone beds, the first sequence of which has been already treated upon.

Out of this chaos of primeval events, a smoother ocean sunk into deepened channels, and the first dry land arose amidst the great deeps. Such were the Scandinavian mountains, and the Grampians of Scotland. A genial climate then probably pervaded these hills, but little raised above the sea level; and while electro-chemical agency was actively at work beneath, a rapid and rank vegetation sprang into being, and in the shallow waters that washed in their bases. Bituminous and carbonaceous products were the result.

Lime at that date, held chiefly in a state of solution, assimilated with carbonic products, and provided vast stores of nutriment for animated nature to feed upon. Creation burst into life, and left records of its progress—an index for science, and an exponent of the Almighty fiat that had gone forth. Silicious and aluminous materials were henceforth subjected to a chemical process, which frequently discharged a portion of their colouring matter. By such process, old red sandstone passed into yellow sandstone. A section taken across Stratheden, at Strathmiglo, from the Ochil hills on the north, and through the Lomonds on the south, affords a distinct instance thereof, and also of under-lying basalt. At Edinburgh Castle similar phenomena are repeated, and also at Salisbury Craggs, Bambrough Castle, Dunstonbrough Castle, and Ratcheugh in Northumberland, consimilar facts are attested.

Tracing a conformable structure through Northumberland from Ratcheugh, by Bavington to Thirlwall, we so far ascertain the several equivalents of old red sandstone, a lower millstone grit, and yellow sandstone, in an ascending series, until interstratified by a lower limestone and a lower coal, as found in a transverse section of Stratheden, at Strathmiglo; and a section taken from Shap Wells to Dudley Pike, affords a similar instance of transition in sandstones, from the old red to the yellow, interstratified by a lower limestone. From these records of the past we learn, through the chemical influence of vegetation, the several changes which bituminous and carbonaceous ingredients effected on sandstones, from the old red to the new red—precipitating lime at one date, and providing the material of coal at another.

**BASALT.**—The place held by basalt in the carboniferous system, and throughout the Penine chain of hills, a region intimately blended with the Geology of the Lake District, here claims a careful notice. Like the material of other sedimentary rocks, with which it is found interstratified, little need be said about its origin; it is merely a deposit composed of ordinary mud, blended with some twenty or twenty-five per cent. of iron; while iron itself is a primary metal coeval with the earths, and, under given conditions, an electro-chemical firebrand. Taken as a motive force driven onwards by oceanic torrents, and in a finely comminuted state, mechanical laws, within given atomic proportions, have a tendency to separate it from sand and clay, which may be even deposited lineally by its side at the same time. In other words, its laws of aggregation being regulated by affinity and atomic properties, beds of sandstone may be deposited against it, and there find a place of rest, where an exhausted force had occurred amidst an ocean of waters. And here we need not go further into a problem, which the progress of science may probably solve at some future time, if it do not show that vegetation has been concerned in the precipitation of ferruginous bases, and of lime also. We have indeed a complete chain of evidence from old red sandstone to new red sandstone, that vegetation has stamped its records upon this transition in sandstones, in colours, products, and interstratifications, at each period of their deposition, as well as ozoically.

In its course of drift out of northern deeps, basalt is found on the Isle of Skye, and on Canna, Rum, Eig, Muck, Staffa, Mull, and Rathlin; being

then spread over a large area of ground in Antrim, it has rounded the Mull of Cantyre, is met with in the Isle of Arran, has gone into Perthshire and the vale of Glasgow and Edinburgh extensively, by both Cantyre and Peterhead. Having rounded St. Abb's Head, it is met with on Holy Island, at Fenwick, Belford, Bambrough, Beadnell, Dunstonbrough, Ratcheugh, Alnwick, West Harle, the Roman Wall, Greenhead, and Temon in Cumberland, in a continuous chain of depositions.

From this long line of drift and beaches of the sea, at a common date, it has gone to compose the great whinsill of the Alston Moor district, which may be said to include the Crossfell range of mountains underlying the whole of this ground in an unbroken form, and as a base, without any reference to the undulations of hill and dale piled above it.

At Carldon Snout and neighbourhood, however, as well as along the Tees, from thence to the High Force Waterfall, it presents vast detached masses where precipitous scours and denudations are seen produced, ere it had undergone complete induration.

So far it is either met with in strata, as is the case in the Alston district, or in massive ridges, as between North Tyne and Greenhead; or in isolated masses, as at Stirling, Edinburgh, Bambrough, Dunstonbrough, and Ratcheugh; and, in the neighbourhood of Bavington, it forms a number of isolated patches. In every instance its figure and form exhibit a low angle towards an ancient sea, and a precipitous front along its opposite range. These are proofs of the wondrous exactness with which tidal forces have drifted basalt on given localities, and deposited it apart from sandstone and limestone.

We have next to trace it along the great Whindyke, which starts at Petteril Crooks, in Cumberland, and runs in a tolerably direct course through the eastern Moorlands of Yorkshire to Fylingdale Moor, a few miles south-west from Robin Hood's Bay—a space of ground exceeding one hundred miles in length.

The facts of which this dyke afford an example are remarkable. It mostly assumes the form of a perpendicular wall, from eighteen to thirty feet in thickness, is sometimes swelled out in breadth conformably to its rise in elevation, often traverses the centres of elongated ridges, and is frequently cut away entirely where its course crosses deep vales.

Thus it rises suddenly from the bed of the Petteril, undulates in height correspondingly with Little Barwick, Great Barwick, and Castle Hughen. It forms the well-known bay at Armathwaite, and rises rapidly from the bed of the river Eden to the summit of Combe Pike, Napton Common, and Ruckcroft; and yet is not seen to cross the deep vale of Croglin Water at Dale, though it ascends to the top of Cringle Dyke, Whinfell, and Scalerigg. At Renwick, it is seen crossing Raven Beck, and entering Hartside, in the direction of Haresceugh Castle, making its appearance near the seventh milestone from Alston to Penrith; from thence it is not seen for some miles, until it appears at Tynehead Mill, taking the direction of Middleton in Teesdale, and Bolam. It is frequently broken at intervals in approaching the vale of the Tees, but is seen at Yarm. Its form is well developed at

Stanton, in Yorkshire, where it has been quarried to a great extent. Passing by Langbaugh and Liverrock ridges, the southern shoulder of Roseberry Topping and Cooke's Hill, it is found shedding the waters of a vale into Cleveland westward, and Eskdale eastward. After passing through the north-east shoulder of the hill of Castleton, it is missing for some miles along the vale of Castleton and Danby. At Claughton-beck it reappears, and takes the vale of Eskdale to Egton Bridge, near to which it is quarried extensively. Again, ascending by Goadland, it cuts its way through a high range of moorland, to the very summits of the hills, by Maybeck, to its terminus on Fylingdale Moor; but is not seen crossing Fylingdale to the eastward.

A careful examination of the ground which this remarkable structure traverses, would seem to place it among deposits, coeval in date with the rest of the basaltic class already described, and of the deposits also which rest against its two sides. In no other form of physics does its formation appear admissible. Neither a wall of mud, nor of Plutonic silt, could remain self-sustained, unless shored along its sides by contemporaneous deposits, much less overhang its base. Nor is it in any way even probable, that ejected lava should agree with the several conditions here brought under notice.

A look from the parish stone on Hartside, in the direction of Petteril Crooks, brings under view a chain of high and continuous ridges, cut across by Ravenbeck, Croghin Water, and the river Eden. It may be said these are points of denudation. Granted: then the very agent of denudation has deposited this change of ridges as they now stand, bisected by channels of drainage, while the basalt traverses their central heights. An admission of denudation, therefore, dispels at once all the illusions of central domes—Strabo's slippery hypothesis—and waves of translation, placing a wall of iron in the centre of a chain of hills. For such is the fact—a fact that proves all that Neptunian Geology claims—laws of drifts concentrically and eccentrically expressed by physical forces.

The separation of basaltic silt from sandy materials, by a pair of parallel tide waves, as illustrated by this dyke, it may be said, is too refined for credence. Are the motions of the planetary system less so? Every swimming force is finally true to its physical conditions—as true as the earth's motion on its poles; a cause of its polarity may be the distribution of land and water upon its surface, ever steadying its action by their relative figure deciding the movement of the great deeps, as originally determined by physical ascendancy, or the primary separation of mud and water. Coeval with this sedimentary formation, a basaltic line of drift may be traced from Berrier to Sunderland, near Cockermouth. It composes the chief material of Binsey also, and skirts the northern escarpment of Caldbeck Fells.

**CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE INTERSTRATIFIED BY SANDSTONE AND SLATE CLAY.**—The position of basalt among the sandstone group of sedimentary strata, like a cornice in an edifice, shows what was completed before, and what afterwards. From Dunstonbrough to Temon, and from Petteril Crooks to Fylingdale Moor, it marks the exact shores of a deep bay, at a common date, along with all its tidal-movements, whether parallel or counter-currents.

We also observe that, at this period of time, a south-west tide wave had been barred off from a north-east and a north-west wave—from the Old Man Mountain to Fountains Fell—excepting the confined channel of the Lune and its tributary streamlets.

On these new physical conditions, therefore, the several tide waves had begun to flow among barriers previously formed. The north-west wave taking the shore of Dunstonbrough on a southern bearing, suddenly fell into a deep bay on Temon and Petteril Crooks; and rebounding on an angle of incidence, took partly the northern parallel of the basaltic dyke into Robin Hood's Bay, so that the Solway wave, partly divided into two parallel waves by the old red sandstone of Melmerby and Dufton, and barred from the Lune by the old red sandstone of Shap Abbey, Shap Wells, and Raisebeck Common, bore directly upon Harwood-dale in Yorkshire, and along the southern parallel of the great basaltic dyke. Hence a southern wave had begun to run in direct courses into a great bay, barred northward by Palæozoic schist and old red sandstone, and in collision with the north-east and south-east wave, from Fountains Fell by Talk-on-the-hill, to the borders of North Wales.

From this date, then, in treating on the approaches to the Lake District, Geology exhibits a sedimentary progress merely in the filling of three great bays placed apart from one another, east, west, and south, or Northumberland and Durham, the Solway, and Morecambe and Mersey Bays.

On the east, we find a bay shored by basalt for about one hundred and forty miles—that is, from Dunstonbrough by Temon, and the Alston Whinsill to Fylingdale Moor or Robin Hood's Bay. These conditions, at a date distinctly made out, and similar throughout the Hartside, Crossfell, and Alston district, give a deep interest to the question of what had been completed before the deposition of the great Whinsill, and what followed after; and more especially so from its being indirectly connected with what some choose to call a "great fault," though nothing remarkable in itself, being merely a sedimentary result of stratification, occurring almost everywhere throughout the Penine chain of hills.

Admitting that this so called "fault" runs from Talkin on the north, to beyond Settle on the south, a space of more than sixty miles, it is merely a line of tidal collision, east and west, at a specific date. In the Alston and Crossfell district, the stratification has been ascertained or estimated to the extent of 1,524 feet in thickness. As a part of this sum, eleven beds of limestone, 372 feet in thickness, are below the whinsill, and interstratified by 648 feet of sandstone and slate clay; then comes the whinsill, 60 feet in thickness, and which is immediately overlaid by the Tyne-bottom limestone, so called from its being seen in the bed of the river Tyne at Garrigill. Above the whinsill, there are eight beds of limestone 186 feet in thickness, interstratified by 258 feet of sandstone, making together 444 feet.

By dividing these data into three parts—the upper including the whinsill, the middle part, or one half of what lies below the whinsill, and the lowest part, which is the remainder below—we shall find with what remarkable equality this mass of sandstone and slate clay has been proportionally interstratified by beds of limestone.

In recapitulation, we have in descending series :

Parts of the whole.	No. of Limestone Beds.	Feet in Thickness.	Sandstone and Slate Clay in Ft.	Total Thickness in Feet.	Proportion of Limestone.	To the beds of Sandstone and Slate Clay.
Upper.	8	186	318	504	100 to 169	
Middle.	7	189	321	510	100 „ 170	
Lowest.	4	183	327	510	100 „ 178	
Total.	19	558	966	1,524.	AV. 100 „ 172	

These results in the proportional deposition of limestone, as interstratified with sandstone and slate clay, exhibit uncommon regularity in the sedimentary law by which they have been alternately assimilated, in a structure 1,524 feet in thickness. The fact of their being so interstratified, and yet separated by a physical force, would seem to prove a strong atomic tendency to definite proportions, in rolling admixtures deposited by a stream of water unfolding an organic law in balanced forces applicable to the universe, if not equivalent to electro-chemical ascendancy, operating through the agency of highly excited waters on muddy materials in a state of admixture, and placing such mud under organic terms of mechanical forces brought into a state of equilibrium, in which all being has resolved itself into nature's laws, as expressed in the pure language of a Creator's fiat.

We shall here return to the "greatest fault" in Europe, so called by those who have failed to interpret the laws and form of drift. Were the length of such fault taken at sixty miles from north to south, and its breadth some twenty miles, we should have an area of 1,200 square miles, presenting a continuous base, with a superstructure of hill and valley piled thereon, like so much statuary chiselled off by denudation; and yet denudation is not reckoned a fault, because it merely exposes an older base.

For instance, were a section of twenty miles taken north-eastward, from Melmerby and through Crossfell, we should find a descending base of old red sandstone, and an ascending series of limestone slate-clay, and sandstone beds in alternate order, until we got to the whinsill and Tyne-bottom limestone, wherever come at, and forming a regular and unbroken base throughout.

But the superstructure piled upon this base is, notwithstanding, a series of hills and valleys, in which the several strata are cut away by denudation while in a state of softness, so as to bring out regular slopes on the sides of the hills. As an example, Middle Fell in Alston has finely rounded declivities on all sides as if scoured away by a tidal wave, and yet its beds of stratification dip very slightly. Hence the beds which compose the upper structure of that mountain, are none of them extended beyond its sides; but the older beds—the whinsill among the rest—which form its base, are extended beneath the

valleys throughout. It cannot, then, be an uplifted pile, as the base denies a corresponding state of disturbance. Any upheaving would, therefore, seem a physical impossibility, and its form attributable to denudation by a tide wave alone. The constancy of the whinsill, in its true place, is indeed conclusive; and a similar rule applies to a tract of country, as described before, 1,200 square miles in extent.

Graygarth Fell, Whernside in Dent, Ingleborough, Penyghent, and Fountains Fell—each and all are seen resting on a continuous base of Palæozoic schist, while their upper beds are uniformly cut away by a tidal scour; limestone in nearly horizontal strata, in the first place, as well as in their newer beds in ascending series, to the very summits of these mountains—every one of which stands a detached pile of strata, until a continuous base is arrived at, which links them together like twins of a common origin. Besides, in figure and elevation they present a similar aspect, as if cast in a common mould, and bearing directly on a south-west tide wave as it now runs. Scoured and cut away alike to the summit of each, they are but extraordinary piles of deposition and denudation, in correspondence with the undulations of the earth's surface generally.

Obvious and unanswerable facts, therefore, go to show that Neptunian drift, amidst oceanic torrents, had furrowed the primeval surface of our globe; and that very little horizontal stratification had been extensively formed, until broad levels, as those of Russia, had been sheltered by huge barriers cast around them. The true waves of translation are indeed those of Neptune's handy-work, diminishing in power, according as these proud waves sunk into the self-made and mighty channels in which they now spend their fury. In short, every hill and valley of our island, when closely examined in structure, attests the ravages of denudation, from the gorges and passes of Braemar to the levels of Cambridge and Lincolnshire.

**CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE IN THE IMMEDIATE LAKE DISTRICT.**—What has been already said under this head, on an enlarged scale, sheds much light on deposits less complete at a corresponding date. A line drawn from Hensingham to Kirby Stephen, and in continuation to the source of the river Eden, along the frontier of a Palæozoic schist, old red sandstone and basaltic formation, exhibits a chain of carboniferous limestone deposits, along every sinuosity of older formations; yet a constant inequality in the order and thickness of its beds would seem to come nearer to a rule than to an exception.

The Distington limestone may be looked upon as an appendant to Weddiker Rigg, westward therefrom, and that of Hensingham, Cleator, Lamplugh, a deposit in a previously vacant furrow, between Weddiker on the west thereof, and Dent and Blakefell eastward.

It is met with north-eastward from Lamplugh, on the base of an older series, at Pardshaw, Brigham, Bridekirk, Blinderake, and Sunderland, falling back north-westward to Tallentire, turning there to Gilcrux eastward; and thence rounding the declivities of a chain of hills by Parsonby, Threapland, Bothal, Torpenhow, and Ireby, to Ruthwaite. It next lines the opposite side of the river Ellen, by Uldale, Aughertree, Sandal, and Boltengate, to Quarryhill,

where it turns at a point anti-clinally, and goes by Smithy-brow, Catlands, and Cleamire, to Brocklebank, falling back upon Brownrigg, by Paddy-gill, Whelpa, and Caldbeck, to Hesket-New-Market. It is then found at Warnel, Southernby, Berrier, and Penruddock, where it falls back on Greystoke and Johnby; and recommencing its course by Stainton, Pooley, Shap, Orton Moor, Ashby Moor, and Stenkirth-bridge, to Mallerstang, and the source of the river Eden.

This line of outcrop takes a general level of the hills with remarkable continuity, in a sinuous and spiculated outline by no means mantle-shaped, around a previously uplifted dome; but deposited along the shore of an ancient sea with wondrous exactness, falling back as the hills fall back, and again advancing as they do so, like debris cast upon the seashore, and moulded to its creeks and bays in all its winding forms. For example, it does not cross the vale of the river Ellen directly from Torpenhow to Quarry-hill, as laid down on geological maps, but rounds the ancient estuary of the river Ellen along its former shores, from Torpenhow to Quarry-hill. This shows how maps, constructed by a "slippery hypothesis," fail altogether in the describing of facts in detail, however laboriously such facts may have been gathered by the chipping of rocks. The Neptunian Geology corrects such errors at a glance, by merely tracing out the ordinary levels of an ancient sea-shore.

Passing over many other circumstances which might have been dwelt upon in the district from Cleator to Trimby, we may notice the range of hills shedding their waters northward into the river Eden, and southward into that of the Lune, from Wasdale Cragg to Ravenstondale. Here the entire structure of the ground is laid open, even so plainly that a passenger by railway, from Clifton to Tebay, may observe the leading features of its stratification; showing it to be a depository type of Ingleborough and Penyghent, or a denuded pile raised upon a low and regular base of old red sandstone, as if it were a continuation of Crossfell, a repetition of which it really is on a reduced scale.

This base appears undisturbed, laid between the exhausted forces of the Eden and the Lune, and dipping on a low angle north-eastward. Here the law of deposition is obvious. While the waters of the Eden rolled material up a low inclined plane, and those of the Lune down such plane on both sides of the ridges, the ends of the several beds of stratification have been cut away by these respective tidal forces. Here we shall go to the south-west tide wave.

At the close of Palæozoic schist and old red sandstone deposits, this wave necessarily fell perpendicularly on a shore of the sea, previously spiculated and distorted in form by vast torrents from the southward, having been broken thereon, from Black Combe on the west to Fountains Fell on the east; flowing into a bay some sixty miles across, from Furness on the north to North Wales on the south; and now a tract of land which bounds parts of Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales.

Hence the deposition of limestone, within the boundaries of the extensive bay, took its course of drift along the channels of Morecambe Bay, the river Lune, the Ribble, and the Mersey, branching out along their several tributary streams.

Conformable to these conditions at the date of a carboniferous limestone deposit, running nearly on a right angle towards the courses then taken by a north-east and a north-west wave, that material was, by a drifting agent, laid either in longitudinal patches along the older valleys, which are situate between the Duddon and the Lune, or in advance of those valleys, as at Beetham and Farlton, Arnside, and Wharton Cragg. These deposits, perfectly coincident with a line of drift which is still the same, are admitted to be entirely at fault with any central dome, which a dorsal spine, composed of azoic schist, exhibits to the northward of this ground; for all the tidal furrows of this foreground run nearly at right angles upon such spine. Yet these obvious interpretations of a depository law seem a perplexing puzzle to those who neglect facts to which physical forces lend satisfactory proofs, that our earth is by no means like a broken potsherd; but the regularly-devised scheme of an electro-chemical pile, bringing out results through nature's laboratory.

Eastward of the Lune, Greygarth Fell, Whernside, Ingleborough, Penyghent, and Fountains Fell, present limestone as the lowest member of a series of piles raised upon a common base composed of Palæozoic schist; and on the foreground of these respective piles, from Ingleton beyond Settle, a large deposition of limestone has occurred, more especially to the eastward of Austick. In the valley of the Hodder, a talus of limestone is met with at Sykes, Newton, and Stainburn, and expanding on the line of drift to the north-east. At Clithero, also a similar talus is found under-lying Pendle-hill, and broadly extended to the north-east up Malhamdale, and beyond Skipton.

To the southward of Pendle-hill, and between Colne and the Etherow, along the Penine chain, limestone is not met with, until the great field occupied by that rock in Derbyshire is arrived at; and we also find it lining the northern shore of North Wales at this date; determining the advanced boundaries of the great bay just pointed out, at the completion of carboniferous limestone deposits, showing in every respect an exact agreement between the figure and direction of these deposits, and the drifting force to which they are attributable. The want of this material in so large a portion of the Penine chain, between Colne and the Etherow, may be assigned to ordinary laws of denudation.

LIMESTONE SHALE AND THE UPPER MILLSTONE GRIT.—These deposits immediately followed that of carboniferous limestone, and its vast accompanying beds, as seen in the Alston Moor district, affording a few thin seams of coal; and alike finished the main outlines of each basin in connexion with the Lake District, on the north-east, the north, and the south, for the reception of the coal measures.

It may be enough here to say, in general terms, that a shore of millstone grit was at this date formed along the land side of the bay of Northumberland and Durham.

In the bay of the Solway also, a similar shore is met with along its southern border, from Hensingham to Appleby, while an extended outlyer intervenes between the rivers Eden and Petteril, commencing at Great and Little Barrock on the north, and extending to Whinfall Parks in Westmoreland on

the south, and of which the well-known Lazonby flagstone is a good specimen. A remarkable feature of this field of millstone grit is, that its beds are excessively broken into patches, owing to its base having given way in the early stages of its deposition; so that, in quarrying these flagstones, the workmen have to encounter an endless disturbance of its beds.

On the borders of the ancient bay, to the south of the Lake District, the limestone shale and millstone grit formations, there drifted *in situ*, afford an important link in the industrial prospects of our country—determining, as they do, the extent of workable coal within the widely-spread basin of the Mersey.

Along the shores of Morecambe Bay, these formations have been swept away by retreating torrents descending from the hills on the foreground of an Azoic and Palæozoic structure, except to the south-east, where they occupy a vast and conspicuous space of ground that had not been previously silted up by older drift, and composing the hills that enclose the trough of Bowland on the north, the west, and the south, along with foreground brought forwards to Poulton, Lancaster, Garstang, and Preston. The range of Pendle-hill so far only closes up the southern limits of these formations, while the Ingleton coal-field, deposited along a vacant trough among these hills, does the same on the north.

It was then that an eastern shore to this great bay was constructed, extending from Colne on the north to Cheadle on the south; and at the close of this date, an axis composed of the millstone grit formation was deposited also on central bearings, which may be taken from Ormskirk on the west, through Haslingden to the Hamilton-hills eastwards, completing an angulated chain of hills, with deep bays intervening, that now separate the basins of the Ribble and the Mersey.

**COAL MEASURES.**—The structure of hill and dale at the close of an upper millstone grit, the configuration of which had sheltered embayed waters, prepared a frame of ground for the reception of coal and its accompanying beds of drift, liable to depressions, slips, and other disorders in stratification. As a reservation, by the way, thin beds of coal are found between the yellow sandstone and the close of an upper millstone grit. Some of these beds are placed in almost horizontal strata, near the tops of the mountains, of which Penyghent and Winter Fell, near Chorley, are examples.

The Whitehaven coal-field, in the ancient bay of Solway, seems lapped around the terminus of the Hensingham limestone, which ends a lineal course on the bearings of St. Bee's Head, where a north-west tide-wave still sheds its waters northwards and southwards. Conformably with this incident in the tides, the Whitehaven coal-field is not extended to the south of St. Bee's Head.

From Whitehaven, then, northward only, the coal measures form an advanced shore of this ancient bay, by Harrington, Workington, Flimby Moor, Dearham, Gilcrux, Bolton, Rosely, and Sebergham, until cut short to the eastward of Netherscales, by the millstone grit of Scratchmell, Lazonby, and Penrith Beacon.

On reference to what has been said concerning a former north-eastern bay—

now Northumberland and Durham—it is only necessary to observe here, that it has been filled up or underlaid by the coal measures, from Boomer on the north to Hartlepool on the south. But the southern bay has been almost entirely denuded of the coal measures to the northward of this sinuous ridge of millstone grit, the axis of which goes from Ormskirk to Haslingden, with the exception of the Ingleton and Burnley coal-fields, the latter of which is synclinally placed between Pendle-hill on the north, and the Hamilton hills on the south thereof; while the material of coal, in the former instance, has been drifted and stranded on the ancient escarpment of Ingleborough, by no means as a fault, but in a regular sequence of deposition, as determined by previous incidents, according to which denudation had stripped off the entire series from Palæozoic schist to the coal measures, reversing the dip of stratification in a common Neptunian order of events.

On these previous terms, therefore, the ancient bay of the Mersey, and its tributary drainage courses, formed a field of the coal measures apart by itself, the boundaries of which on the north were the central axis of Ormskirk and Haslingden, on which a series of deep bays was anciently formed along the Sankey Valley, and vales of Wigan and Chorley, Bolton and Longworth, Bury and Rawtenstall, Rochdale and Littleborough. Hence, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, and Rochdale, are each of them placed on the borders of a widely extended field of coal southward. Oldham and Ashton-under-Line, also, are situate on the eastern borders of this great field of coal, resting on the declivities of the Penine chain of hills. On the southern boundaries of this bay, also, drained into the valley of the Dee, the coal measures of Flintshire and Denbighshire are seen cropping out from under the red marl and saliferous system of Cheshire.

Viewing, at the same time, the relative positions of the North Staffordshire coal-field, and that of Shrewsbury, in connexion with a channel of drift traced into the bay of the Mersey, it may be fairly inferred, on the premises already given, that an area of ground occupied by a red marl and saliferous formation, is underlaid by the coal measures at a moderate depth. Should this be so, there is a store of coal so vast as to remove all fears of a deficient supply for ages to come.

**NEW RED SANDSTONE, MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE, ALABASTER, OR GYPSUM, AND DILUVIAL BEDS.**—At the commencement of this group of deposits, the ancient bays of the north, north-east, and south, had each of them diminished in area, and changed in outlines of shore, agreeably to the laws of drift.

That of the north, along its southern shore, had become much more even in outline, from Maryport by Aspatria, and Westward Church to Netherscales. Here the outlying deposit of millstone grit, between the Petteril and the Eden, came in the way; and yet the new red sandstone in the valley of the Eden reassumed a contracting space of ground as if neither that formation, nor the chain of basalt from Little Barrock to Renwick, had laid in its direct course.

While a Solway-tide wave, therefore, from Maryport to Netherscales, ran along a convex shore, and had a tendency to that shore on the opposite coast of Scotland, the Solway wave running lineally thereon had furrowed its borders

more deeply, so that the new red sandstone of Dumfriesshire is found in gorges, different in form from those of Cumberland—proving with what exactness geological formations may be traced out almost at a glance, by accepting physical laws of drift as a safe guide to incidental facts.

And here magnesian limestone, and gypsum, on the side of Cumberland, come strangely in the way. The former is met with on a line projected from St. Bee's Head on Little Barrock, and the latter from the same locality beyond Little Barrock, wanting, however, in long spaces of ground between these extreme points.

It is, however, in the diluvial beds of the plain of Wigton and Carlisle, that we witness depository laws of drift in all their exactness of minute details; and, as the true types of older structures, concentrically and eccentrically eliminated in beautiful series of hill and dale, as physically expressed along the northern escarpment of the Lake District.

Southwards from St. Bee's Head, a large area of new red sandstone now forms the shore of the sea, in advance of Azoic and Palæozoic formations, from Dent by Black Combe, to Lindal in Furness.

Here the consideration of the stratified beds at the head of this section, in reference to a north-east and a southern bay, may be closed, as their locality has become somewhat distant from the Lake District.

**TIDAL PHENOMENA.**—Wherever we take our stand within the limits of the Lake District, proofs of tidal influence are brought into notice. The symmetrical grandeur which a view of Ulleswater presents to the eye, as seen from the lake, embodies in the imagination furious torrents furrowing an Alpine region set in all the depths of shadow, and with gracefully rounded brows.

Cast the eye on the gorge of Borrowdale from Friar's Crag, and, in the language of Professor Sedgwick, we detect "the beating of the sea upon the edges of the old contorted slates," ere those slates had been transfused, by electro-chemical agency, out of mud and into rock.

Nor is Buttermere less noted for wild grandeur, as seen on the bare frontal of Honistar Crag, where Neptune's chisellings are deeply struck. Ennerdale and Wastwater, also, afford similar instances of these fearful strokes which the proud waves have left, whilst those deep and magnificent furrowings ranging up Langdale, as seen from the bosom of the Windermere Lake, equally remind us of mighty torrents beating on mountains of azoic schist, originally composed of plastic mud, now modelled into normal carvings and lovely vales.

And nowhere are these beautiful and varied instances of the sublime more broadly mapped out than along the southern escarpment of those hills which lie extended from Black Combe to Gatesgarth, at the head of Long Sleddale. Indeed, these holy vestiges of a former world, composed out of mud, and moulded by the guidance of Infinite Wisdom, would seem to owe their matchless charms in a compressed form to centricity of hill and dale, constructed by a triple collision of tide-waves conformable to channels along which they still flow.

SEA-BEACHES, SCARS, AND CAVERNS IN LIMESTONE, AND INSTANCES OF

**TIDAL SCOURING THEREON, OR SCRIDDLED LIMESTONE.**—Among the proofs of elevated sea-beaches, at an early date, none are more remarkably developed than the parallel roads of Glen Roy. Had these roads been either works of art, or the effects of glaciers gradually descending from the hills, there must have been remains of debris about them in witness of their origin. These are wholly wanting. They are, indeed, beaches of the sea, scoured off the face of the material deposited, ere it had undergone induration. Hence, as seen in descending gorges of intersection, they are ancient beaches of the sea, cut away from what is now a solid rock, and are by no means the only instances of similar records in the Highlands of Scotland.

The azoic schist formation in the Lake District is celebrated also for the grandeur of its scars, as already given in the last section. Those met with, cut out of limestone, are equally so. Such are Whitbarrow Scar and Scout Scar, near Kendal; Giggleswick Scar, Castlebar, Stainforth Scar, and Austic Scar, in the neighbourhood of Settle in Yorkshire; Malham Cove and Goredale in Malhamdale; and Kelso Cragg in Kettlewell. Each and all attest the breaching or abrading force of a south-west tide-wave running upon older barriers, lying directly across the line of its advance, and breaking in torrents on the face of newer deposits, ere the induration of those deposits had been completed.

A limestone formation coeval in date, taking its course along the northern escarpment of the same district, from Hensingham to the river Eamont, holding its sedimentary course along the edge of a previous structure, in a free and smooth line, presents none of those instances attributable to tidal violence, a few instances of large swallow holes excepted.

But no sooner do we reach the northern aspect of the chain of hills, from Shap to Crosby Garret, where a southern wave has obviously spent its force in breaking on these hills in a northern direction, than many thousands of acres are met with, covered over by scoured, or what is locally called scriddled, limestone. Some parts of this ground are indeed so completely and broadly spread over by such limestone, as to impart a notion that a far-extending stony desert is spread around us.

On the southern aspect of this chain of hills, however, the scoured limestone ceases from their summits, and lines of sea-beaches run for many miles in succession along their declivities, while a number of cross scours, at the watershed points of the ridge, again and again show the exact direction which these torrents of water have taken at an ancient date, leaving no doubt about the hand that has written these eternal records of the past in legible characters.

Along the western escarpment of the Hartside and Crossfell range, also, a few traces of sea-beaches are met with, between Castle Carrock on the north, and Dufton on the south. Beyond Dufton, however, the gorge of High Copedale presents a circuit of splendid scars and terrace-formed ground along their upper borders. Again, between Murton and Stainmore, Melfell, Roman Fell, Warcop Fell, and Warcop Scar, standing over against Smardale, from whence a line tide-wave bore upon these frontals; conspicuous lines of sea-beaches are found, and instances of scoured limestone may be traced from thence across the Stainmore pass into Yorkshire.

In further examining a chain of hills which shed their waters into the Eden and the Lune, we find the figure, elevation, and composition of Shap Thorn, Dudley Pike, Bousfield Pike, Orton Scars, Powston Knott, and Ashby Scar, so nearly alike, and conformable to laws of drift, that we may fairly attribute them to a common origin, a composition of tide-waves as they yet flow. Besides, near the summits of these hills, 1,300 feet above the present sea-level, swarms of ozoic products are found, evincing that creatures of a former state of the world had there lived and sported among eddies and shallow waters, where exhausted waves broke and curled in playful circles around them; but it is on the foreground of the carboniferous limestone, deposited by a south-west tide-wave, that we are to look for those multitudinous instances of ancient beaches of the sea, which might be expected to accompany the great scar limestone already referred to. Wharton Cragg, Yealand, Arnside, Storth Cragg, Beetham, and Haverbreak, to the south-west of Milnthorpe, accordingly afford marked examples of these beaches, and Dalton Fell and Farlton Knott of scoured and scriddled limestones. These are respectively seen from the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway.

It is not, however, until we reach Chapel-le-Dale, some miles to the eastward of this locality, that the most complete and beautiful instances of these ancient sea-beaches are met with; and the best view to be taken of them is gained by descending that dale along the Hawes and Orton road on Ingleton, holding Whernside in Dent to the right, and Ingleborough on the left hand. Similar in configuration to the parallel roads of Glen Roy, there are denudations in which the rock is cut away along their terraces, succeeded by a beach, on an angle of about forty-five degrees, composed of disorderly blocks of limestone, resembling lumps of earth, similar to a beach along Burgh Marsh in Cumberland, where the Solway tide-wave is encroaching on the land. The lowest of these beaches has all the appearance of a well-formed creek of the Solway, except that the material is rock in one instance, and lumps of earth in the other, brought down by the breaching agency of the flowing tide.

Like the roads of Glen Roy, also, there is a triple parallelism of these beaches, on the declivities of both Ingleborough and Whernside, coequal in elevations, while the very summit of Ingleborough is encircled by a sea-beach, succeeded by a spacious plateau, sufficient in extent for a race course, and affording proofs that these several incidents have occurred while the material of the mountains was in a state of comparative softness.

Here we find, also, the true manner in which caverns have been formed; the Weathercote Cavern being a large sunken pit in the bed of the stream, occasioned by its descent through beds of limestone, which were scoured away ere induration had been completed, until falling upon a solid structure of Palæozoic schist impervious to water, it is brought out to day again at the point where limestone is first seen resting upon a base of schist; and higher up Chapel-le-Dale, on both the lower declivities of Ingleborough and Penyghent, similar caverns are very frequently met with, doubtless the same in origin.

In this dale there are also extensive areas of ground, so thickly overspread by scoured limestone, as to induce an illusion in sunny weather that there are sheets of water where none are to be found; and it may be here stated,

that the upper beds of limestone shale which underlie the summit of Ingleborough at an elevation exceeding 2,000 feet above the sea level, abound with ozoic remains, the inhabitants of a former sea that has gone down into the deepened furrows of the ocean, scoured out by forces of gravitation, ere Infinite Wisdom had completed the world's works.

In this locality, also, on the brow of Whernside, Yorda's Cave is one of those extraordinary excavations, which torrents of water, descending through open beds of limestone, have effected. Clapham Cave, on the southern slopes of Ingleborough, is another of those wondrous caverns, produced by a streamlet falling through beds of limestone at Gappinghole upon a base of schist, and then scouring away a channel for itself into Clapdale.

Still further eastward, on Malham Moor, and on Broadley Moor, sea-beaches are seen to a considerable extent, as the upper structures of Malham Cove and Goredale. Again, on the southern face of Great Whernside, there are magnificent instances of these beaches in bold relief and horizontal terraces. Up Littondale, also, by the free rebound of a tidal wave from off the brow of Whernside, they are seen well defined on the only northern aspect of ground met with. Beyond Grassington, however, further to the eastward, these sea-beaches are found to cease altogether, when less opposed and more exhausted waves deposited the material of drift in onwards and flowing lines, instead of breaking on the southern face, and along the eastern and western sides of barriers lying immediately on their line of advance. Hence the hills throughout this locality, from Clapham to Malhamdale, are usually precipitous along their southern aspects, and comparatively flattened northwards.

Here we find the central axis of England lying midway between a north-east and a south-west tide-wave; and it is here, also, that Palæozoic schist is found to terminate its eastern flank. No sooner does the ground come within the range of a north-eastern tide-wave, than we observe an entire class of phenomena closing at once, and totally different directions of hills, valleys, and drainage lines, conforming to the instrument of drift to which they owe their construction.

**ELEVATION OF DRIFT BY TIDAL FORCES.**—We are here led to atomic laws that lie within our means of observation. The earths, in a finely comminuted state, readily mix with water; opposite to this, water, either in motion or a comparative state of stillness, has a decided tendency again to precipitate the earths, or drive them away from it. And mud water, therefore, beyond given proportions of atomic gravity, cannot remain in a state of combination, and they naturally separate. That separation must be an established law in physics, identical with atomic laws, with those of gravitation and electro-chemical laws. It is then the law of the universe, and a special law of being in organised forms.

We then seem to come at the law by which mud and water have separated. According to atomic proportions, therefore, the surface of the earth is two-thirds water, and one-third land; while the scouring power of the south pole has given to the Pacific Ocean, in its full extent, one half of the surface of the whole earth, so that the rest of the globe is two-thirds land, with one-third water, in definite proportions.

Laws of drift applied to a rolling ball of mud, floating amidst realms of physical force, would appear to have brought out definite proportions between the two areas of land and sea, agreeable to the terms of an atomic theory; sanctioning an inference that electro-chemical results are identical with laws of physical force, which adjust themselves universally, and bring all atoms into a state of definite proportions, in which a concentric and eccentric balance prevail, as established by the Great Architect of the universe. Such is gravitation—such is physical force—and such are electro-chemical events also. The agitation of an admixture of materials in a fluid state, brings them finally and necessarily into atomic proportions even definitely expressed.

So have physical laws furrowed the surface of the earth symmetrically, repeatedly broken down masses of deposits, and recompounded them, until thoroughly fitted for the reception of animated nature in all her varieties and beautiful eliminations.

**BOWLERS.**—These often shed considerable light on the direction of ancient currents. Like the ark of Noah, built in the valley of the Euphrates, and stranded on Ararat, blocks of Kirkeudbrightshire granite are found stranded on the declivities of Hartside as if floated there on icebergs, and are traceable frequently in heavy masses on the lower levels of Cumberland, where they have been embayed and stranded, in proof of the means by which they have originally been transported.

In ascending the vale of the Eden, in the direction of Ousby, these witnesses of past events become lighter in weight and fewer in number, accompanied by blocks of Wasdale Cragg granite floated over the Shap range of hills. In going still further up this valley, in the direction of Murton and Stainmore, those from Wasdale Cragg increase in size and numbers; and bowlders from Kirkeudbrightshire are seldom if ever met with. In the neighbourhood of Bleatarn and Murton, bowlders from Wasdale Cragg become much more numerous, are readily traced to Brough-hill, on the acclivities of Stainmore, and have been carried over that pass into Yorkshire, as far as Hull, a heavy one being placed in Darlington as a boundary mark; insomuch determining the course of an ancient current having gone along a southern parallel of the great basaltic dyke, from a Solway tide-wave into Yorkshire.

Professor Sedgwick has justly said, "I see no reason for supposing that the movement of the great bowlders necessarily took place before the existence of the human race," since, like man, they rest upon diluvial beds. Then, as bowlders from Wasdale Cragg are found on the summit of Dudley Pike, some 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, so may it be accepted as proved that the sea has risen to that height since land had been undulated in surface as at present, if not within the period of man's creation. The learned Professor admits, therefore, by inference, that the sea may have gone down 1,300 feet since the existence of the human race. As an additional proof of a recent floating of these bowlders, some of them are found resting on scoured limestone along the heights of Shap and Orton Fells.

Though some of those bowlders which compose Carl Lofts, at Shap, may have been partly arranged in druidical days, yet it is obvious that most of these mysterious masses have been stranded along the watershed line on which they still rest, as records of nature's efforts, rather than works of man.

In further proof of the inference which these facts support, not a single instance can be given that they have either gone over Hartside or through High Copedale, and over Scoredale-head into the upper district of the Tees and the Tyne. Hence this comparatively recent flood has been lower than Hartside and the pass of Scoredale-head.

But Wasdale Cragg granite, in bowlders, being met with in Cartmel and at Darlington, affords ample testimony as to the course which this tide-wave took in its advance and retreat, teaching us by the way that Geology, as a science, relies upon physics and facts, rather than upon merely slippery hypothesis.

ON THE SOILS OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.—In the composition of what are called sub and supersoils, the base is commonly the debris of events gone before. It is generally a rule in Geology, that soils are kindred to the materials from whence they have been originally drifted. Those of the Solway basin, for instance, are composed of clay from the debris of a schistose structure, sand from denudations of millstone grit in the Penine chain of hills, and an inappreciable portion of lime from a calcareous formation. Such a compound is commonly suited to thorough-draining, and the growth of turnips by forcing manures, as a step in advance for the production of culmiferous crops, and as a preparation for fruitful pasturage.

What may ever be a proper rule in husbandry thus far, may be quite inadmissible where the composition of the soil has been derived from materials very different in origin. The art of farming, indeed, depends on much experience and exact observation, often difficult to transplant from one district to another, where the ingredients which compose the soil may be differently constituted. So the skilful farmer abstains from hasty conclusions which may lead to his ruin, and carefully considers those physical incidents he has to deal with, guided by what the deposition of a soil may happen to be.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No sooner do we investigate nature, and nature's laws as we find them, than we seem to have got into a labyrinth of miracles. Take merely the multitudinous varieties of granite, each sort in itself would seem to sustain a conformable character in the grey granite of Kircudbrightshire, or the porphyretic granite of Wasdale Cragg. For instance, whether we assume the agent of crystallization to have been electro-chemical or central heat, results are so constant in themselves, even to the blending of colours and similarity in structure, that should it be asked, Why has this been so? we avoid an answer in despair. It is so! He who believes in nothing but what he can understand, must either believe in very little, or in a world depending upon conjectures. Nevertheless, we are able to place reliance on the truths of physical force, and decrees of Providence leading to creative ends.

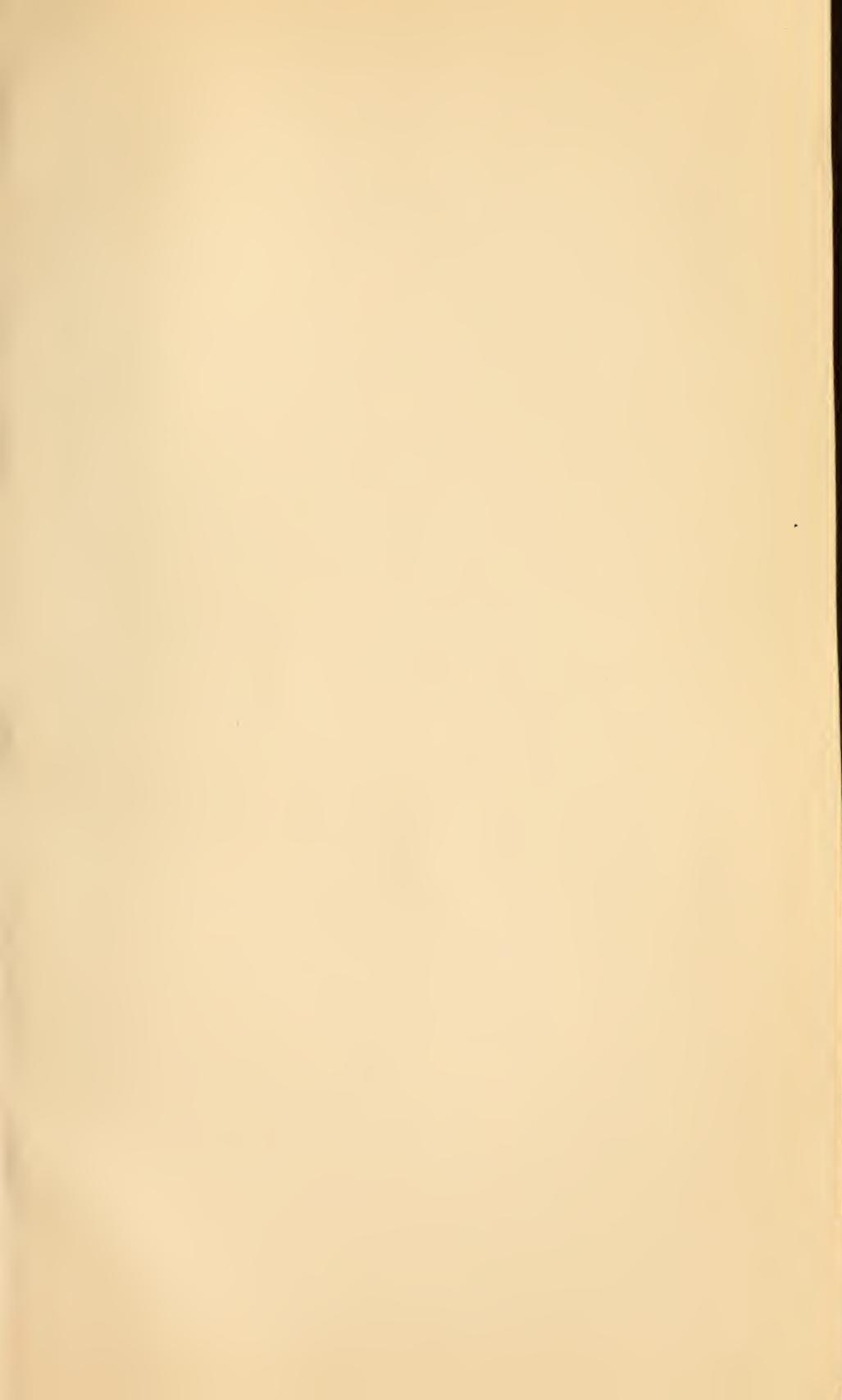
Should it be asked, What is heat? It may be answered. In combustion, carbon is the material consumed. Yet electro-chemical agency is qualified to raise a high degree of heat, divested of the presence of carbon; showing that, whenever we attempt to promote science for the development of knowledge, we ought to scrutinize nature and her laws with great caution, and with strict regard to that great Being who has established the world by his wisdom, and brought all forces to a state of universal equipoise.

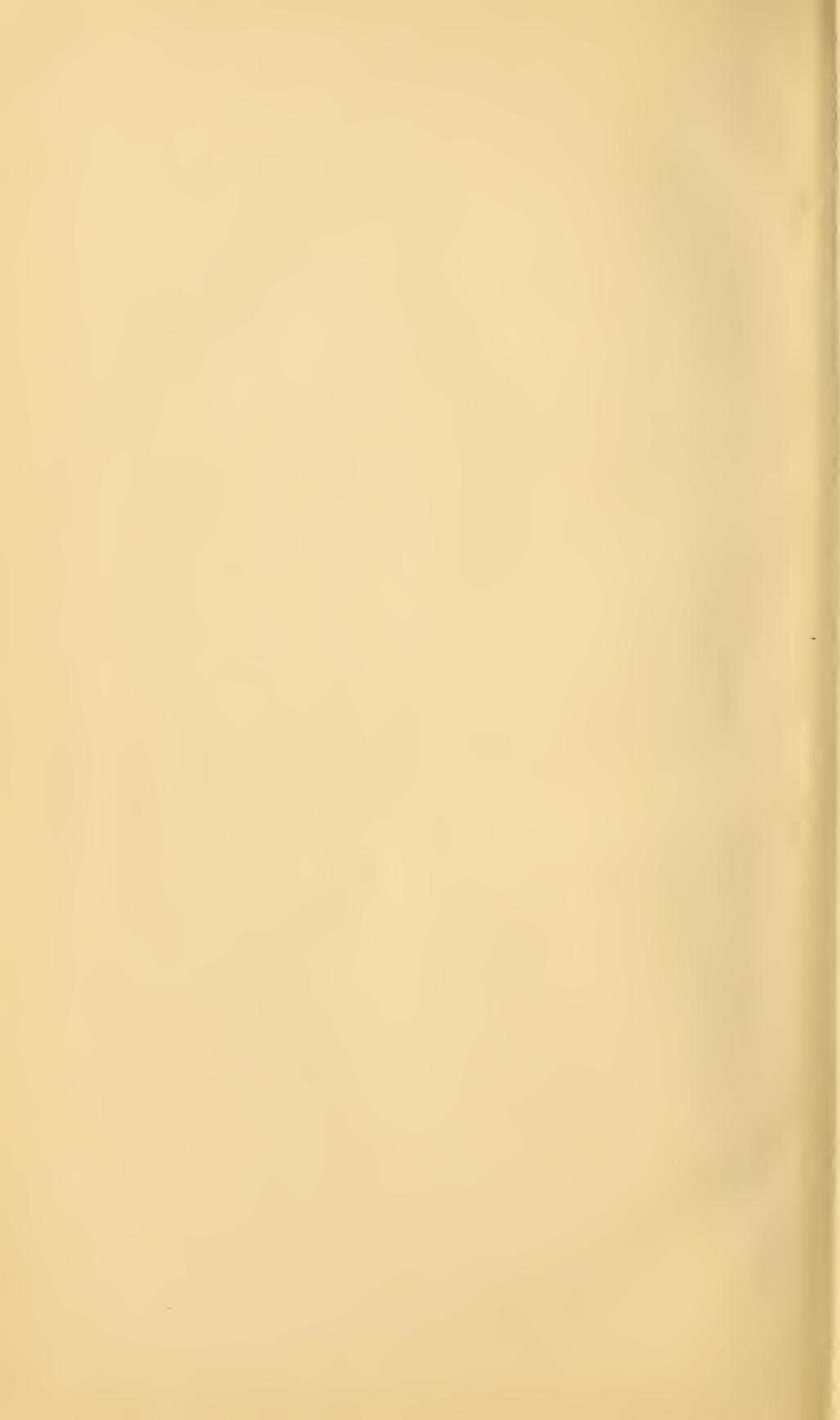
## RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN 1854.

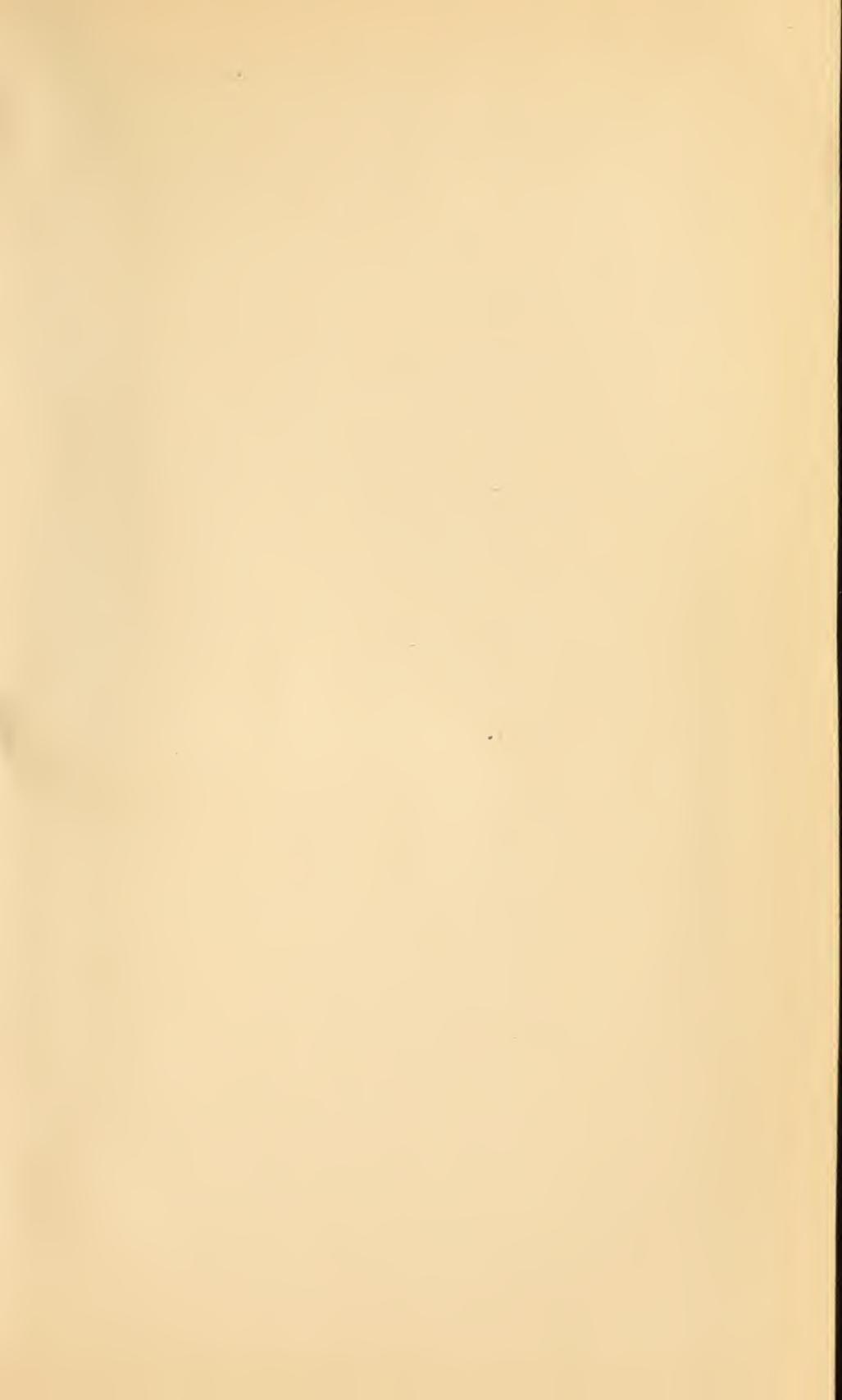
It appears from the published traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1854, that they amounted to £18,541,855, on 7,300 miles of railway, being at the rate of £2,604 per mile. In addition to the published returns, there were receipts upon 792 miles of railway, amounting to about £1,458,670, which, with the above sum of £18,541,855, makes a total of £20,000,525, as the traffic receipts for railways in the United Kingdom in 1854. The length of line open for traffic at the end of the year was about 8,028 miles, the traffic receipts on the whole being at the rate of £2,491. The cost of construction amounted to £273,860,000, being at the rate of £34,020 per mile. The total receipts on 7,700 miles in 1853, amounted to £17,920,530, showing an increase in favour of 1854 of £2,079,995, or above 11 per cent. This is a very satisfactory result, and would have been attended with more beneficial consequences to the shareholders had not the outlay of capital also increased, the increase of capital having been about £10,000,000 during the year. The working expenses, rates, and taxes, amount to about 47 per cent. of the whole, or £9,400,000, leaving £10,600,000 for dividends on preference shares, and loans and dividends on the ordinary capital. The profit on the working would yield a dividend on the outlay of about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., which shows an improvement on the average of former years. The average for 1853, was a trifle more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and in 1852, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The increase of the traffic has been satisfactory and progressive. In 1843 it amounted to £500,874 over the preceding year; in 1844, to £768,337; in 1845, to £1,058,342; in 1846, to £1,020,650; in 1847, to £1,285,797; in 1848, to £1,109,335; in 1849, to £980,808; in 1850, to £1,744,161; in 1851, to £1,809,923; in 1852, to £520,402; in 1853, to £2,040,220; and in 1854, to £2,079,995, over the preceding year. Should the traffic continue to increase, and the expenditure on capital account be restricted to providing the necessary accommodation for the increasing traffic, the position of railway property must gradually improve. The published traffic returns of railways in 1843, amounted to £4,843,000, yielding an average receipt of £3,045 per mile; and in 1854, to £18,541,000, yielding an average receipt of £2,604 per mile. The capital expended on those lines up to July, 1843, amounted to £57,635,100, and in 1854, on the lines in question, £255,610,000, showing an increase in the annual traffic of £13,698,000, and in the capital expended, of £197,974,900. The mileage has increased during that period from 2,000 miles to 8,000, and the average cost per mile remained about the same, varying from £34,000 to £35,000 per mile.



















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