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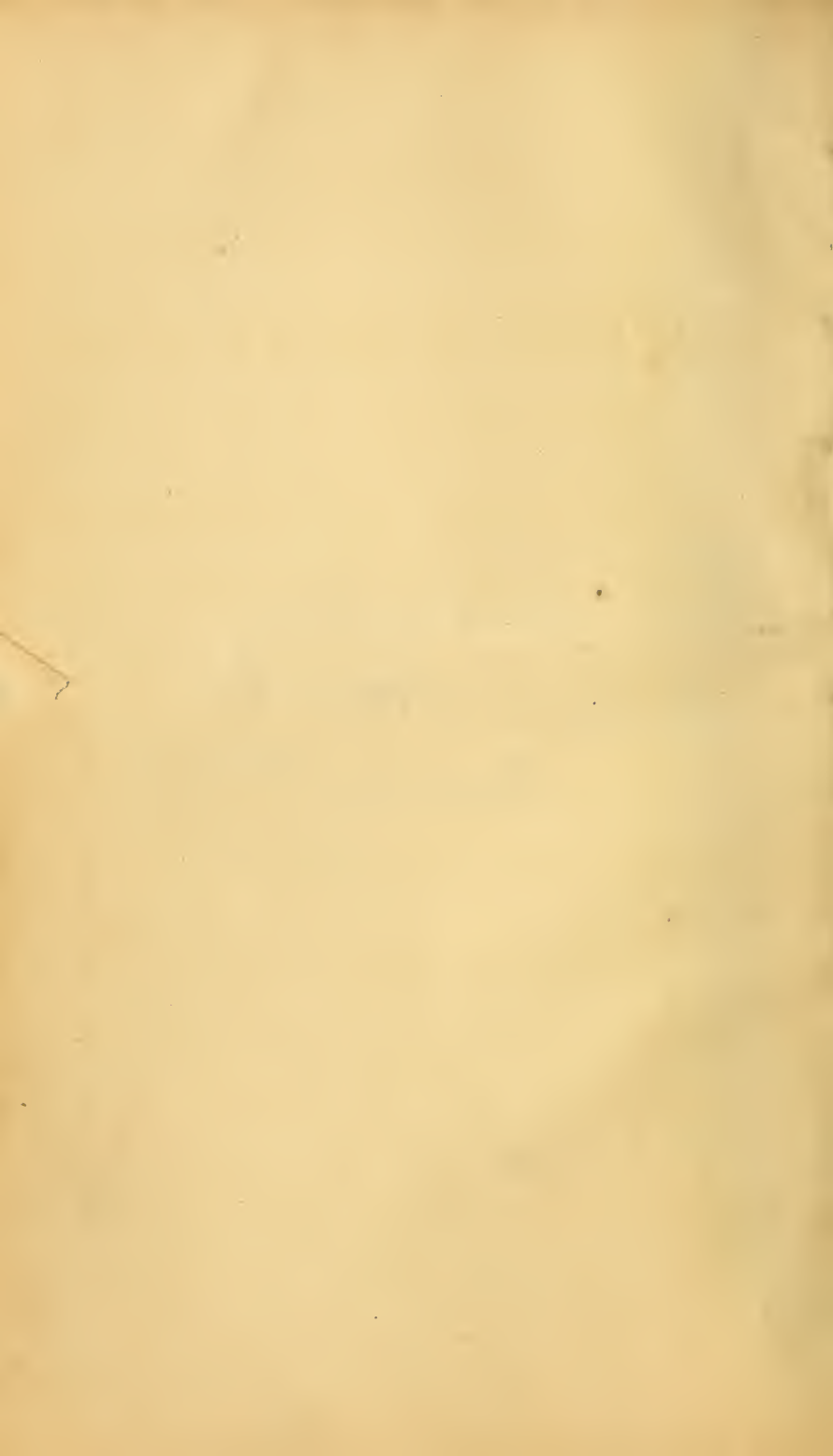


W. A. Carins
24 July 1861

4 Howard Street
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Mrs. Anderson
Dean Street
Newcastle



HISTORY,
TOPOGRAPHY, AND DIRECTORY
OF
NORTHUMBERLAND,

COMPRISING
A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTY,

AND A

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

WITH SEPARATE

HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES

OF

THE BOROUGHS OF
GATESHEAD AND BERWICK-UPON-TWEED,

AND ALL THE

TOWNS, BOROUGHS, PORTS, PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, TOWNSHIPS,
VILLAGES, WARDS, AND MANORS.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

A LIST OF THE SEATS OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

BY WILLIAM WHELLAN & CO.

LONDON :

WHITTAKER AND CO., AVE MARIA LANE.

MANCHESTER :

GALT AND CO., DUCIE STREET, EXCHANGE.

Price to Subscribers, handsomely bound in half calf, and including a large Map of the County, £1; or, with the Map neatly mounted on rollers, 4s. 6d. extra.

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MANCHESTER:

PRINTED BY GALT, KERRUISH, AND GENT,

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MANCHESTER
NEW CANNON STREET

PREFACE.

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.

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- Forest Hall, 4 miles N.E. by N. of Newcastle, F. W. Wilson, Esq. and John Hodgson, Esq.
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- Greenses House, 4 miles S. of Berwick, Edward Sibbit, Esq.
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- ✓ Howick Hall, 6 miles E.N.E. of Alnwick, Earl Grey
- Humshaugh House, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Hexham, George Carr, Esq.
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- ✓ Jesmond, West, House, 1 mile N.N.E. of Newcastle, Richard B. Sanderson
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- ✓ Kenton Lodge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Newcastle, William Brown, Esq.
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- ✓ Knaresdale Rectory, 7 miles S.W. of Haltwhistle, Rev. Henry Bewsher
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- Lemington Hall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Alnwick, The Misses Davidson
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- ✓ Morris Hall, 1 mile N. by E. of Norham, Thomas Hodgson, Esq.

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INTRODUCTORY REVIEW.

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

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

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 mallet 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 Borcovicus 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.	Tunno celum (<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 witena, 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*, *villein* 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 masched 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 Annamboo, 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, Huriana, 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
Woollen 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.

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 $15\frac{1}{2}$ 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 moulderling, 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° Fahr. and at from 135° to 167° 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 *cof* 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 Cæred and Osric. Cæred 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.

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, Blackett, 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 feastings 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, on 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 Carlil 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 encomium 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. P.
 steamers in less than 30 hours on some
 occasions 26 to 27 hours — 6/20/1876

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, skippers, 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 thereinafter 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. Blakett (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. Blakett (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.

- 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, Saville-row; 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), Carlil-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
 Angas, 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 broker, (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, stenciller, Gallowgate
 Archbold W. stenciller, 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, Cannonk, 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^cIntyre & 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*, Carloliol-square
- Atkinson Edward Buchan, oyster dealer,
Shakspere-street
- Atkinson Elizabeth, lodgings, Carloliol-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, Carloliol-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. furnisnr. 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 dlr. 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 Alvin 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-creeent
 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. dlr. 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. mercht. (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. mercht. (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
 Brusby 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, Carloli-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's-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-place
- Crosier Edward, tailor, 44, Prudhoe-street
- Crosier John, grocer, Fenkle-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
- Donalson, 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, solicr. 17, Eldon-sq
 Edgcome Mrs. Jane, 34, Northumberland-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 manuftr. 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 manuftr. 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, Northumberland-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 manufactrs. 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. dir. 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 Asphalt 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 manufact. (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-cres
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 (Hep-pell & 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 (Hep-pell & Co.); ho. St. Mary's-terrace
 Hepper Mrs. Priscilla, 8, Canada-street
 Hepper Wm. upholsterer, 27, Nelson-street
 Hepple Margery E. dressmaker, 62, Grain-ger-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
 Ingledeu & Daggett, solicitors, 55, Dean-st
 Ingledeu Henry, solicitor (Ingledeu and
 Daggett); ho. 21, Lovaine-place
 Ingou 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,
 Stamford-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
- Joicey Geo. engineer (J. & G. Joicey); ho. Charlotte-place, West st. Gateshead
- Joicey J. & G. & Co. engineers, Forth Banks
- Joicey James, engineer (J. & G. Joicey) 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
- Kenedy 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
- Larment 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 bds
- 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 depôt, 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, Carliol-st
 Milbourn W. plumber, 77, Pilgrim-street; ho. 40, Carliol-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, Carliol-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, Shielfield-green
 Noble John, Shielfield-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*, Sandyfords-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, Ellision-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's-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
 Procter 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, Wharcliffe-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-*yd*; 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-
 ardson & 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. 53, 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, mreht, &c. (Stevenson, Vermehren, & 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
- Shipley Anthony, dairyman, Gallow-gate
- Shipley Joseph, managing clerk, 72, Grey-st
- Shipley 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-ct
 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
 Tearse 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, Carloliol-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, Carloliol-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, Rewcastle-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
Wakinsshaw 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

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.

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

Cail R. 42, Northumberld.-st

Day T. Sandyford-lane

Finley J. St. Ann's Red
Barns, and Low Elswick

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
 Scarth 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
 Stabbert 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'-ersct
 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 Winlaton

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

Clelland 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 Elizb. 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
Moon J. 34, Side
McCormack John, Castle-gth
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 *Fruiters 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
Heppel & 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.

Shipleigh 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 T. 4, Blackett-st
 Spence W. H. 1, Sandhill
 Spencer J. & Son, 74, Quay,
 and 15, Grey-street
 Stark W. 9, Dean-street
 Symington 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, Newgate-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, Westgate-st. and Regent-st

Fishing Tackle Manufacturers

Farrage W. & Son, 6, Collingwood-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, Gallowgate
 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. 1½, 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
 Bezely 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 & 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, New-gate-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-eh
 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 Elizab. 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, Fenkle-st
Crystal Palace Hotel, Luke Haslam, Albert-terrace, George street
Cumberland House, John Fairlamb, Peel-st
Cumberland House, B. Mc.Aleenan, Westgate-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, Buckingham-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, Westmoreland-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, Westgate-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, Pru-
 dhoe-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-In
Old Nag's Head, Algernon Akenhead, 20,
 Cloth Market
Old Pack Horse, W. Mossman, 150, Pil-
 grim-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, Wel-
 lington-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, Blen-
 heim-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, Pan-
 don-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, Colling-
 wood-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, Pudding-
 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, Ingledeew 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. Brackett,
 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. Dickinson, 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, Westgate-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. Forthbanks
Holmes J. Fighting Cocks-yd
Joicey J. & G. & Co. Forthbanks
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 Hardwaremen

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, Grainger-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-entury
 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, Welling-
ton-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

Renoldson 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, Carliol-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
 Whinnem 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
 Patterson 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, Darnbrook
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. Wil-
lington, 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

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. Carlol-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

Ship Chandlers

Bolton G. F. 13, Quay

Featherston & Elder, 51, Quay
Potts T. Clarence-street

Snowdon J. 60, Quay

Thompson M. & Co. 57, Quay

Shipowners

Beckwith George W. and
merchnt. Tyne Bridge-end;
ho. Elswick-dean

Caldwell R. 11, Ridley-villas
Carr L. S. 34, Broad-chare

Clarke & Dunn, 76, Quay

Cunningham W. 18, Ridley-vls

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
 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 Lockey, 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, Percy-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, Percy-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—Woollen, 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, 13, 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. Sandyford
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

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, ETC.

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-
 MEOPATHIC 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 mail-bags) 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 "Elswick," 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 Parmley, 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.

Hamsterly.—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.

Hexorth.—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.—Wherrymen: 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.

Waltrick.—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.

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 Wyrle, 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.

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 Crawshay.
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 manu-
facturers, Mount Greenwich

Allhusen Christian, soap and alkali manu-
facturer (C. Allhusen and Co.); ho. Els-
wick-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 (Ander-
son 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
 Blackburn 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. manuftr. (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
 Chicken 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. Crows-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 Crawshay & 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
 Croudaec 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, Ravensworth-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*, Oakwell-gate

- Dixon Chas. draper, Bottle-bank; ho. 13, West-street
 Dixon Charles S. vict. *Rose and Crown Inn*, Winlton
 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, Winlton
 Dodd Mrs. Elizabeth, 6, Bloomfield-terrace
 Dodd Thos. corn merchant, Claremont-pl
 Dodds George, provision dealer, Monkton
 Douglas Edward, provi. dealer, Pollock-st
 Douglas Francis, provision dealer, Blydton
 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, Blydton
 Douglass Mary, innkeeper, Blydton
 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, Blydton
 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, Blydton
 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, Blydton
 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, Pipewell-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, Winlton
 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, Winlton

- 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
- Gaude James, provision dr. Windy Nook
- Gelder 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
 Halliday Thos. 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
 Harris Thos. 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. 180, 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, forgeman, 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. Milfield-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. Nthnl. M.D. Whickham
 Mercer Solomon, baker, Mulgrave-terrace
 Nicholson Peter, prov. dlr. 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. dlr. Windy Nook
 Morley Hannah, provision dlr. 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
- Pattison James, smith, Low Fell
- Pattison 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, chainmks. 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 manufac-
 turers, 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
 Snowden John, grocer, Hood's-villa, Windmill-hills
 Snowden 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
 Spraggon 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
 Trench 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, Whickham
 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, Whickham
 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

Arbison 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, Pipewell-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
Lowis 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. Dinning, Newcastle; ho. Winlaton
YORKSHIRE, FIRE AND LIFE, J. Clephan, 6, Catherine-terrace

Fire Brick Manufacturers

Cail 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
Ravenworth 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. Winlaton
Bagnall J. Winlaton
Bagnall R. S. Son and Co.
Winlaton
Bell G. Winlaton
Bowdon J. 30, Bottle-bank
Boyd H. P. Winlaton
Boyd & Crawford, 30, Bottle-bk
Brighton J. 30, Bottle-bank
Chambers R. Winlaton
Colhoun Hugh, 30, Bottle-bk
Cowen J. and Co. Winlaton
Dougherty Geo. 30, Bottle-bk
Douglas Jehn, Church-walk
Givens J. Winlaton
Hall I. 30, Bottle-bank
Hall R. and Co. Blaydon
Laycock R. J. and R. Winlaton
Leighton T. 30, Bottle-bank
Mather and Reed, 19 and 20,
Bridge-street
McLaurin J. 30, Bottle-bank
Miller James, Winlaton
Miller Thomas, Winlaton
Parker Jane, Winlaton
Renwick J. & Son, Winlaton
Thompson G. C. & A. Win-
laton
Watson William, Winlaton

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. Winlaton
Bagnall R. S. Son. & Co.
Winlaton
Renwick J. & Son, Winlaton
Thompson G. C. & A. Winlaton

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.

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 chapeltries, 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 Riddleys. 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.

Academies and Schools	Johnston Joseph, Crofton	Boot and Shoe Makers
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	Bakers	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	Jaggs William, Ridley-terrace	Forster William, Northumberland-street
Storey Mary, Northumberland-street	Newman John, Market-place	Hand Thomas, Waterloo
Temple Edward, Crofton	Banks	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
Agents	NEWCASTLE, SHIELDS, AND SUNDERLAND UNION JOINT STOCK, Sussex-street; M. Gray, agent	Manners George, Low Quay
Arkless John G. Bridge-st	Block and Mast Makers	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
Auctioneers and Appraisers	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, Northumberld.-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

Solicitor Sidney Marlow William John Blagdon-street	Ward Gilbert, and public vaccinator, &c. Bridge-st	Conveyances by Railway BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY STATION, Cowpen Quay, Geo. Turner, station master
Stationers and Bookbinders Alder Wm. Ridley-terrace Robinson John, and chart seller, &c. Sussex-steet	Tallow Chandler Parsons John, & ship owner, Ballast Hill	Carriers <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
Steam Boat Owners Burn John, Bridge-street Morrison Edward, steamboat master; ho. near the Harbour Redhead Geo. Cowpen Quay Sidney M. W. J. Blagdon-st	Tailors 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	
Surgeons Cockburn Thos. Waterloo Mann Joseph, Bridge-street Murray Thos. Market-place Smith John. Waggon Hill House	Watch and Clock Makers 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, *Wheat Sheaf Inn*
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

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 SLUICE, 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, downright or coalpit sinker, Hartley Colliery Watson Jno. corn miller, Hartley Water Mill
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Boot and Shoe Makers Cuthbertson George, Hartley Davison Wm. Seaton Sluice Fraser William, Seaton Sluice Hasson Patrick, Hartley Johnson William, Hartley Strangham William, Hartley Butchers Dixon Taylor, Seaton Sluice	Gillespie John, and farmer, Seaton Sluice Maddison William, Hartley Farmers 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 Grocery & Provision Dealers 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	Tailors 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
Inns and Taverns	Joiner & Cabinet Maker	
<i>Bee Hive</i> , Thomas Finley; Clark's Houses	Gibson Robert, Landing House, Seaton Sluice	Carriers
<i>Black Bull</i> , Matthew Lynn, Hartley		Edward Bradley, to North Shields, on Thursdays & Saturdays
<i>Delaval Arms</i> , M. Chapman, Hartley	Smiths	Thomas Bradley, to New- castle, on Thursdays and Saturdays
<i>Kings Arms</i> , W. Watson, Seaton Sluice	Brown William, Hartley Winter George, Hartley, Bottle Works	John Smith, to Shields

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

Boot and Shoe Makers	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		
Butchers	Grocers and Flour Dealers	Joiner and Cartwright
Barras Cuthbert, vict. <i>Victoria New Inn</i> , Seaton Terrace	English Edward, Seaton Ter	Pringle Eleanor, Holywell
Carr J. Seaton Terrace	Jeffrey W. Holywell	Smith & Agricultural Imple-
Dixon Thos. Hunter, Holywell	Smith Geo. Seaton Terrace	ment Maker
Marshall R, Holywell	Tait William, Seaton Terrace	Rogers James, Holywell
	Temperley John, Holywell	
	Thompson Jas. West Holywell	Tailors
Farmers	Inns and Taverns	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		Crawford Ralph, Seaton Red	Inns
Bower William, Avenue	Head	House	<i>Ashley Arms</i> , Ann Naisbit
Crawford John, Look Out		Rigg John, Lisdon Farm	<i>Hastings' Arms Inn</i> , Thomas
		Thompson John, Seaton	Bell, near the Railway
		Lodge	Station

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	Inns
	Red House	<i>Duke of York</i> , Elizb. Bolam
Butcher	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, *Astley Arms*, Paul Jamieson, Laverick Hall, North Moor Edge, near Seaton Delaval

Inns

Folly, William Simm

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 Rapier 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 20 p.m.	4 40 p.m.
2nd—London, South generally, Scotland, and Ireland .....			8 20 p.m.	8 40 p.m.
Blyth, Cullercoats, Seaton-sluiice, Hartley, Percy-main, and Chirton ..	8 0 a.m.	8 25 a.m.
Tynemouth	8 30 a.m.	
	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.

- 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
- Frazer 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, Dockway-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, Dockway-sq
- Greenwell Wm. professor of music, Dale's-ter
- Greenwell Wm. cabinet maker, Linskill-st ho. 28, 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
- Ingledeu & Daggett, solicitors, Tyne-street
- Ingledeu 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 Northumberland 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, *Sunderland 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. Linskill-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, Middle-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
 Pilter The Misses, teachers, 26, Howard-st
 Pilter 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
 Pretious 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. *Ordinance 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*, Charlotte-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 Hamburgh & 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
- Wherrion 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

Youngusband 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

Reaveley 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

Cowcher 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
 Nellies 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
 Elsdon 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
Philipson & 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. East Howden

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 S, 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

Hairdressers and Perumers <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	Dearnass 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
	Hosiery and Haberdashers <i>See also Drapers.</i>	Rowntree J. 34, Clive-street
Hatters	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 & 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	Grievies 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
 Younghusband 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
Ingledeu & 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
Colen 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

Panwbrosers

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	Spencer M. H. Clive-street, and at South Shields and Newcastle	Ellis R. 26, Duke-street *Hurst E. Union-street Klingell C. 11, Sidney-street Rennison W. & Son, Tyne- street Snowdon J. 9, Stephenson-st
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	Toymen Eskdale J. Russell-street Guymer W. & Co. Clive-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
Tobacco and Snuff Manufac- turers Briggs T. (tobaccoist), 15, Tyne-street Rennison J. Clive-st. and at Gateshead	Tripe Dressers Ballard F. Duke-street Hall J. & J. Clive-street Hall M. Clive-street Taylor J. 46, Linskill-street Taylor J. Clive-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
	Upholsterers <i>See also Cabinet Makers, and Cabinet Makers & Joiners</i> 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	

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, SOCIETIES, &c.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS , Norfolk-street, Messrs. Carr, Ormston, and Carr, proprietors.	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
ASSEMBLY ROOMS (OLD) , George Tavern, King-street, W. Coxon, proprietor.	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.
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	

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

	Farmers			
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 Tilburn Wm. vict. and butcher, <i>Dun Cow</i> New York
Harbottle William, platelayer on the Bur- radon Branch; ho. New York	Todd Peter, vict. <i>Robin Hood</i>
Mason Luke, grocer, New York	Wakenshaw Mark, vict. <i>Plough Inn</i> Wright Wm. vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i> , New York

Farmers		
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	Forster Edw. grocer and draper
Barker Alfred, cabinet maker	Kennedy David, joiner
Barras Alex. Dock House, Howden	Knott John, butcher
Bell William, grocer,	Minikin William, tailor
Davidson Thos. block manufacturer, and mast maker; ho. Howden Dock	Moffit William, surgeon
Dodds John, butcher	Mordue Jane, grocer
Elliott Robt. grocer and spirit merchant	Morton James, pilot
English Abraham, butcher	Plues Robert, confectioner
Falconer John Brunton, Esq. brewer, malster and spirit merchant, Howden Brewery; ho. Picton House, Newcastle	Reay Luke, agent for the Hope, Life and Guarantee Association
Farley Thos. marine store dealer	Robinson Daniel, schoolmaster; ho. Willing- ton Quay
Forest Andrew, boot and shoemaker	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
Brown Martin	Moore Edward
	Mordue Joseph

Rayne Charles
Reay John
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
 Marshall Geo. blacksmith and agricultural implement maker
 Moor John, land agent
 Richardson Mansfield, vict. *Wheat Sheaf*, Callerton Lane End
 Robinson Thomas, stonemason
 Thompson James, schoolmaster, Black Callerton School

Tweedy George, land drainer for Josiah Parks, Esq. C.E.
 Watson Robt. joiner and cartwright, Lough House **Farmers**
 Anderson Robert, Throckley Marsh
 Cairns Joseph, and overseer of the poor, Broom Hall
 Cairns Jane and John, Black Callerton
 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 Gilhespy, 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
 Browell 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, Skyrn, 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 Ingledew, 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 Strotler (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 Bebba 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

Boot and Shoemakers	Ewing Alexander, senr.	Inns and Taverns
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
Builders		<i>Ship</i> , Isabella Cuthbertson
Wilson William, senr.	Grocers	
Wilson William, junr.	Gibbons Mary	Beer Houses
Fish Curers	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

Boot and Shoemakers

Dixon John Samuel
Gibson James
Gibson Thomas
Groves C. (dealer)
Johnson Thomas
Kennedy Adam
Ternant James

Butchers

Reavely Joseph
Wightman James
Wightman Richard

Cattle Salesmen

Wightman James
Wightman Richard
Wightman Thomas, Belford Moor

Corn Miller

Embleton Robert, Easington Grange Mill

Dressmakers

Groves Catherine
Hope Sarah
Moffat Ann
Ryan Mary

Farmers

Bell Jno. Easington Demesne
Bolton William, Sionside
Bolton Wm. Whinney Hill
Davison Robert, Kettleburn
Forster John, Smayfield
Hall James, Detchant
Hall Jane, Middleton
Nesbit R. P. Elwick
Robertson James, Easington
Rogers Thomas
Wake Philip

Wightman James, and cattle salesman
Wightman Thomas, Belford Moor
Wood William, Craggy Hall
Wright George

Gardeners

Ferguson John
Young Matthew

Grocers & dealers in Sundries

Adamson Mitchell
Bromfield James
Burns Thomas
Davison Ellen
Dunn G.
Gibson David
Gibson James
Gibson Robert
Guthrie Thomas, & merchant tailor
Johnson James
Mather Susan
Macdonald Geo. & druggist
Mills John
Moffat Virtue
Patrick Benjamin
Paxton Robert
Rodgers William
Shields Andrew
Stamford Thomas
Weir Jane

Hotels Inns and Taverns

Blue Bell Hotel, and posting house, W. A. Custance, Market-place
Black Swan Inn, & posting house, John Sinton Market-place

Black Bull, Robert Briggs
Free-masons' Arms, S. Dryden
Nag's Head, James Young
Odd Fellows' Arms, T. Moffat
Salmon, W. Innes

Beer Houses

Dixon George
Dunn Aaron

Joiners

Burn Thomas
Gibson Robert
Johnson Thomas, Middleton
Logan Charles
Richardson Robert
Thompson John

Slaters

Falla Matthew
Falla Selby

Stonemasons

Ferguson John
Mabon John

Surgeons

Davidson Thomas
Hunt Henry
Young William

Tailors

Guthrie Thomas, & draper
Henderson William
Innes William
Mabon David
Patrick Robert

Watch and Clock Makers

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.

DUNSTANBROUGH 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

Blacksmiths

Hutchins William
Scott James

Errington Joseph

Smith Thos. Wood Stead

Boot and Shoemakers

Dickinson John
Dickinson Robert
Mavin Joseph

Farmers

Coxon Richard and Robert,
Glebe Farm
Mavin George, North Farm
Oswald George, Embleton,
East Side
Rogers Thos. South Farm

Grocers

Bowey Thomas
Gibbison Alice
Morten John
Pitt William, and baker
Scott Andrew

Butchers

Cairns Robert

Inns and Taverns

Blinkbody Hotel, A. Mennin, Christon Bank
Blue Bell, Henry Patterson
Grey's Inn, James Elliott

Hare & Hounds Inn (and stabling), Thos. Deveney
Railway Inn, Joseph Mavin
Three Tuns, Thomas Smith

Beerhouses

Embleton Thomas
Mc Dowell William

Slaters and Plasterers

Wood Joseph
Wood Robert

Taylor Richard

Schools

Jessop Edwin
Weatherley Mary

Stonemasons

Stewart Robert

Tailors

Humble Edward
Stephenson Peter
Stephenson Robert

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 Gagg, 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 Coquettale 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, Hawkhill, 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	Farmers	Joiners
Dennis Wm. stationmaster	Binks James, Pepper Moor	Marshall Thomas
Finlay R. schoolmaster	Bolam Christphr. Ratcheugh	Murray Thomas
Robinson John, butcher	Davison Michael, Long Bank	Shopkeepers
Wilson Robert, mason	Farm	Sheel George
	Dunn Josph. Denwick-In. End	Sheel George, and gardener
Blacksmiths	Elder Thomas, Howlet-hill	Tailors
Elder John	Farm	Pigg George
Robinson William	Forster John, Flowers Farm	Purvis John
	Grey Thomas, Harlow-hill	Robinson John J.
Boot and Shoemakers	Grey Thomas, Low Stead	Taverns
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.

ALNWICK 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.

BOROUGH OF ALNWICK DIRECTORY.

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, Bailliffgate

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, Bailliffgate

YOUNG Andrew, Esq., Hotspur-place

CLASSIFICATION

OF

TRADES, PROFESSIONS, ETC.

Academies and Schools

ALNWICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Lisburn-st. Wm. Dodds,
master

BOROUGH SCHOOLS, Dispensary-street, Geo. Meaby,
B.A. head master, Wm. Ferguson, second master,
Jas. Dodds, third master,
Miss F. Merriott, mistress

BRITISH SCHOOL, Bondgate-st.

John Elleathrope, master

Burn Wm. Hotspur-place

Campbell Mary, Lisburn-st

CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Howick-

street, Jas. Cronin, and

Rosetta Palmer, teacher

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S,

SCHOOL, Greenbat, Thos.

Collinson, master

DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBER-

LAND'S SCHOOL, Dairy

Gardens, Mary Wilson,

mistress

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Potter-

gate, Robt. W. Irving, and

Margaret Irving, teachers

Trotter George, 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
 PHENIX, 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 & 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, Duckett'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. Paik-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
- Longhorsley*.—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, Shiedykes, 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, Shiedykes; 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>
Becket Mr. John
Belough Henry B. chemist and druggist
Bowman Fenwick, brewer and malster
Bromfield Thomas, miller, Felton Mill
Cockburn John A. blacksmith and hardwareman
Cockburn Mrs. Jane
Cookson John, vict. <i>Red Lion</i>
Cowen Thomas, grocer & gunpowder agent
Crossley John, gardener
Day Rev. Samuel (Catholic), chaplain to Thomas Riddell, Esq.
Dobson Ann, shopkeeper
Dobson Robert, boot and shoemaker, and constable at lock-up
Dobson William, joiner and cartwright
Fenwick Thomas John, draper and grocer
Fleming Sarah, shopkeeper
Fogg George, vict. and veterinary surgeon, <i>Fox and Hounds</i>
Gallon Thomas, draper and bookseller
Gallon William, joiner and cartwright
Gillespie Mrs. Ann
Gordon Robert, stonemason
Gowens Anthony, boot and shoemaker
Grahamsley John, surgeon
Hedley Arthur, M.D. and surgeon
Howliston Robert, millwright
Hudson John, gentleman
Hudson Thomas, yeoman
Hderton Rev. Thomas, M.A. vicar, Vicarage
Jeffrey Aaron, slater, and secretary to the News Room
Jeffrey Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Kelly John, shopkeeper and lodging house keeper</p> | <p>Leighton Jonathan, vict. <i>Coach and Horses</i>
Leighton Robert, game keeper
Lambert Robert, butcher and farmer
Lee Thomas, boot and shoemaker
Lee John, stonemason
Lee Joseph, shopkeeper
Mack Thomas, saddler
Middlemass Rachel, tinplate worker
Miller Wilson & Rochester, tailors, woollen drapers, &c.
Miller Mr. James
Pitt and Stone, painters, plumbers, and glaziers
Riddell Thomas, Esq. Felton Park
Rochester James, grocer, &c.
Robson John, butcher
Scott Edward, blacksmith
Scott William, boot and shoemaker
Shotton Robert, blacksmith & shopkeeper
Stephenson George, butcher
Stephenson Robert, gentleman
Stephenson Robert, steward
Thornton Robert, butcher
Wardle Joseph, shopkeeper and joiner
Watson James, vict. and surveyor, <i>Widdrington Arms Inn</i>
Willis George, L. joiner and cartwright
Wharrier H. & J. tailors and drapers, and farmers
Wharrier T. T. grocer and builder (J. Wharrier & 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	Farmers
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 Rennyay.

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.

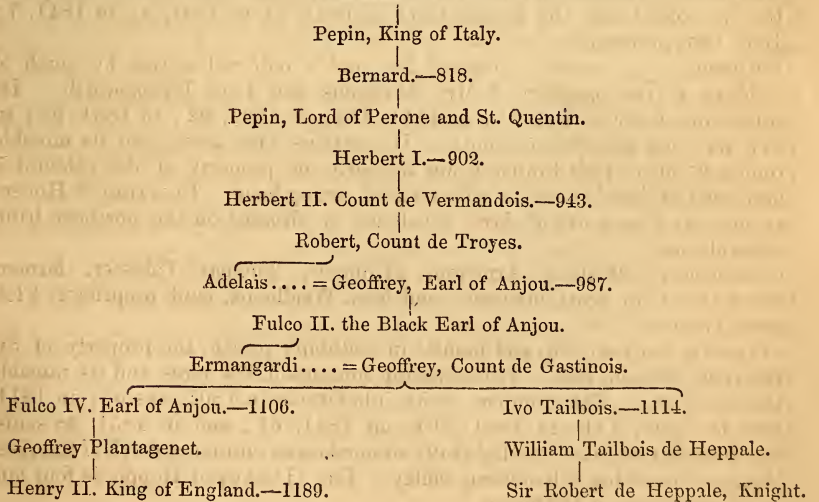
HEPPLE is a township and hamlet in Rothbury parish, the property of Sir Walter B. Riddell, Esq. The township contains 3,874 acres, and its rateable value is £718. The number of its inhabitants in 1801, was 58; in 1811, 102; in 1821, 111; in 1831, 101; in 1841, 61; and in 1851, 28 souls. The West Farm 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.



root of a numerous posterity, his descendants amounting to several thousands, including some hundreds of the most ancient and noble families, having been traced out and found seated in every part of the United Kingdom.

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.

COQUETDALE WARD—NORTH DIVISION.

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. <i>Swinburne Arms</i> , 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	Johnson the Misses, Low Learchild
Dixon Elixabeth, vict. and farmer, <i>Buston Arms</i> .	
Hall and Crighton, draining tile manu- facturers	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, tinctured 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	Chisholm, George, tailor
Baird John, farmer, coalowner, & limeburner, Banna-moor, and Shipley Colliery	Coxe Rev. Richard Charles, M.A. vicar, Vicarage
Brown William, schoolmaster	Grey John, mason
Burn Thos. vict. & joiner, <i>Tankerville Arms</i>	Green James, shoemaker,
Burn William, joiner	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	Farmers 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	Farmers
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 Reeds-wair 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, Whitelees
 *Charleton Peter, North Riding
 *Charleton Richard, Whiskersshield
 *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
 Milbourn 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.

GLENDALE WARD.

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, cornmillers & 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 Stewart, 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. *Red Lion*
 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
 Salisbury Charles, farmer, coal owner, lime-burner, and brick and tile manufacturer, Red House
 Thompson Andrew, joiner, East Cottage

Farmers

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
 Salisbury Charles, Red House
 Turnbull David

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. *Black Bull Inn*
 Foreman William, vict. *Lamb Inn*
 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

Farmers

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

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, 238 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.

Fairmington 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 Rievallie, 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	Marshall James, blacksmith, Pallinsburn
Douglas William, baker, grocer, & butcher	Railston Jas. gamekeeper, Mardon Cottage
Edmonds Rev. William, (Presbyterian)	Robertson William, vict. <i>Red Lion</i>
Frizell Robert, schoolmaster	Smith Thomas, farmer, Mardon
Graham Stephen, shoemaker	Steel Alexander, tailor
Grieve Peter, farmer, Barelees	Steel John, joiner
Harbottle John, joiner and cartwright	Trotter Alexander, gardener
Hardy John, schoolmaster	Tulip Elizb. farmer, East Field, Pallinsburn
Mason Thomas, land agent and farmer, Pallinsburn	Wilson George, shoemaker
Logan Ann, vict. <i>Blue Bell</i> , Pallinsburn	Whitehead Ann, grocer
	Winter Robert, vict. <i>Wheat Sheaf</i>

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)	Farmers
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. Lefe 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, Bleak-moor 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'</i> <i>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.

Fairnington Charles, shopkeeper	Farmers
Sadler Robert, steward	Dunn Robinson
Soulsby William, vict. & tailor, <i>Swan Inn</i>	English Thomas, Moorhouse
Turner John, gamekeeper	Jewett Ann, Lane End
Watson William, Esq. The Hall	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 impropriators. 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, Meldou, 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	Farmers
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, Hepscot, 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 Kirkehill, 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, Hepscott, 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	Lowe Rev. George Austin, O.S.B. (Catholic) Oldgate
Bolton Edwd. post office clerk, Newgate-st	Lyons Wm. foreman tanner, Bridge End
Bowman Thomas, land surveyor	Maskerry Rev. Edward James, B.A. Howard terrace
Brown William, woodman, Grange Cottage	Maughan Mrs. A. E. Union-street
Brumell Francis, attorney (G. & F. Brumell); ho. Bridge-street	Maughan Rev. S. B. Bridge-street
Brumell Geo. solicitor, & superintendent registrar (George & Francis Brumell); ho. New Cottage	Milliard Joseph, clerk, Newgate-street
Brumell Mrs. Dorothy, Bridge-street	Moor John, Esq. land agent to W. Ord, Esq. Morpeth High House
Brumell Mrs. Mary, Wansbeck Place	Morgan Wm. sand grinder, Brown-street
Brunton Mrs. Ann, Bridge-street	Norman Rev. James Charles, B.A. Bridge-street
Burn Mrs. Hannah Maria, Newgate-street	Ord John, joiner, Old Bridge End
Chambers Mrs. Margaret, Oldgate	Patterson Miss Ann, Bridge End
Chrisp Mrs. Ann, Newgate-street	Pattison Miss Ann, Bridge street
Clarke Mr. Michael, Buller's Green	Prindle William, carrier, Bridge-street
Coates Mrs. Margaret, Howard Terrace	Rapier Mrs. Elizabeth, Buller's Green
Cowans Luke, cattle dealer, Bridge End	Ridley Mrs. Alice, Bridge-street
Cove George P. inland revenue officer	Robinson George, mail-gig driver, Newgate-street
Coxon Robert, attorney's clerk, Forrest's Buildings	Robinson John, banker's clerk, Newgate-street
Crake Mrs. Isabella, Bridge-street	Robson Mrs. Jane Minto, Lowndsdean Cottage
Davis Miss Jane, Oldgate-street	Shafto Charles C. Esq. Wansbeck-terrace
Davison Miss Elizabeth, Newgate-st	Short Mrs. Susan, Bennett Walk
Dixon Mrs. Jane, Bridge-street	Smith William, sheriff's bailiff
Duncan George, baker, Newgate-street	Stutt Joseph, attorney's clerk, Union-st
Duncan Thomas, rate collector, Howard-terrace	Surtees Mr. Honeywood
Eyre Rev. W. (Independent) Newgate-st	Temple James & Co. coal merchants, Union-street
Fenwick Miss Mary, Newgate-street	Thompson Mrs. Eliza, Newgate-street
Finch Rev. Thomas, chaplain of jail, Old Bridge End	Thornton Henry, letter carrier, Newgate-st
Fitzowen Charles, yeoman, Copper Chare	Turner Miss Sarah T. Oldgate-street
Gledston Mr. John	Turvey Rev. Jacob (Wesleyan), Howard-terrace
Grey Hon. & Rev. Francis Richard, rector, Rectory, High Church	Walker Robert, rag and bone dealer, Old-gate-street
Harbottle Miss Elizabeth, Howard-terrace	Walter Mr. William, Percy Court
Harbottle Mrs. Elizabeth, Newgate-st	Watson William Robert, Bridge-street
Harbottle Mr. John, Newgate-street	Watson William Richard, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and relieving officer for Morpeth, Newgate-street
Hardy John Robert, gentleman, Spring Garden House	Whinship Wm. land agent, Ord's House
Hedley Mrs. Mary, Oldgate-street	Wilson William, manager of gas works, Wansbeck-street
Hey Alexander, silk dyer, Percy Court	Woodman Benjamin, solicitor, Howard Terrace
Hindmarsh Thos. master mariner, Wansbeck Terrace	Wright Mrs. Mary, Newgate-street
Hunter Edward William, millwright, &c. (R. & E. W. Hunter); ho. Back Riggs	Wright Nicholas, timber merchant
Hunter Robt. millwright, &c. (R. & E. W. Hunter); ho. Back Riggs	Younger Miss Elizabeth, Bridge End
King Robert, builder, &c. Newgate-st	
Laidler Thomas, constable, Dogger Bank	

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 chapeltries, 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 Whiteley—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 Graunge; 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 Crowthall, Esq., and Mrs. Joseph Crowthall. 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 Daghish 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	Tailors and Drapers	Tulip Wm, Heron's Hill
Straw Hat Makers	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. *Ironsides 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, Whitte, 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	Grocers & Dealers in Sundries
Boot and Shoemakers	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
Cartwrights	Scott George	Swinburn Thomas
Buckam John	Swinburn William	Tailor and Draper
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

Boot and Shoemakers	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
Farmers	Grocers	Tailors
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
Boot and Shoemakers	Hunter George
Forster Thomas	Potts Forster, and brewer, Ovington Hall
Harle George	Reed Thomas
Henderson John	Grocers
Lawson William	Bell Elizabeth
Brewers	Dunn William, and provision dealer
Potts, Forster, & Co. Ovington Brewery	Surtees Mary
Farmers	Inns
Emmerson Thomas	<i>Highlander</i> , Walter Smith
Hewison William	
	<i>Ship</i> , Luke Johnson
	Joiners and Cabinet Makers
	Dunn William, and grocer
	Johnson Isaac, and cartwright, &c.
	Proud Robert
	Timber Merchant
	Johnson Isaac, & cartwright and joiner

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	Rowe John, gardener
Bell The Misses Hannah and Mary	Urwin John, cartwright
Humble John Joseph, Esq., Prudhoe House	Wright Thos. joiner and cabinet maker
Reed Robert, schoolmaster	

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

Corn Millers
 Brown Ann & Co., Wylam

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

Grocers and Provision Dealers	Inns and Taverns	<i>Fox & 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	Beer House 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	
Blacksmiths	Carr Milton, yeoman and schoolmaster
Jameson James	Carr William
Jameson Thomas	Corbett Thomas, Trygill
Boot and Shoemakers	Dixon James, Duke's Hall
Bates James	Ellison Cuthbert
Jewitt William	Foster John
Lamb George	Foster Thomas
	Hornsby George
Farmers	Lamb Thomas, yeoman
Bell Giles, White House	Reed Thomas, Pye Hill
Bell Robert, Coal Pits	Robson Matthew, Blackburn
Bell Thos. Slaley Wood Foot	Robson J. & W.
Burdus Thomas, Coal Pits	Robson William
Burdus William, Dukesfield	Rowell Thomas, Slaley Town
Blackburn Joseph, Steel Hall	Foot
	Rutter Joseph, Wooley
	Smith Robert, Spring House
	Taylor William, Marley Coat Walls
	Walker David, Palm Strothers
	Inns
	<i>Fox and Hounds</i> , John Middleton Foster
	<i>Rose and Crown</i> , William Alleroft
	Joiner and Cartwright
	Weatherley Johnson
	Tailors
	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, "Ecclesie 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	woolstapler, Gilchester
Curry Edward, cooper	Handyside Robert, cornmillor,
Handyside Dorothy, shopkeeper	Hepple Mary, schoolmistress
Handyside Edward, brewer, Hawkwell	Jordan Joseph and William, farmers
Brewery	Prudhoe John, joiner and cartwright
Handyside Henry George, farmer and	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

Askell 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
Handyside 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.

NESSBIT 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.

OUSTON 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. —	Rowell Mrs. Rebecca
Clarke John, road surveyor of the Allendale Turnpike Trust	Rowell Mr. Thomas
Clemintson Rev. William, (Primitive Methodist)	Shield Joseph, gardener
Dickinson George, registrar of births and deaths	Steel Thomas, lead agent, Pod Bank
Emerson Rev. Titus, incumbent	Stephenson Mr. Thomas
Harrison Mr. William	Stobbs Ralph, cooper
Johnson Mrs. Margaret	Thompson Thomas, road contractor, Roper House
Mulcaster Mr. James	Walton John, clerk
Nevin Christopher, Esq. Thornley Leazes	Wilsons, Lee, & Co. brewers, malsters, and spirit merchants, Allendale Brewery,—
Roddam Thomas, beerhouse keeper	Jacob Johnson Watson, managing partner

<p>Academies and Schools BRIDESHILL, Joseph Bell, William Johnson, Hannah and Elizab. Close, teachers Dodd Edward</p> <p>Blacksmiths Bulman Robt. Thornley-gate Milburn Thomas</p> <p>Boot and Shoemakers Ritson Joseph Russell John, and clogger Short George Stobart George Wilson William</p> <p>Inns and Public Houses <i>Board</i>, Edward Forrest, & cart proprietor, Thornley Gate <i>Board</i>, Mary Watson <i>Fox & Lamb</i>, Henry Mews <i>Golden Lion</i>, John Dawson</p>	<p>Butcher Clementson John, Feney Hill</p> <p>Cartwrights Lamb William, Thornley- gate Telford Henry</p> <p>Farmers Marked * are yeomen Chatt John, Moor Houses * Clarke John * Harle Jonathan, Wooley- burn * Little John, Broadwood Ridley William, Portgate * Watson John, Broadwood</p>	<p>Grocers and Dealers in Sundries 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><i>Hare & Hounds</i>, William Errington <i>King's Head</i>, William Holmes <i>Pathfoot</i>, Robert Pearson <i>Rose & Crown</i>, Joseph Brown <i>Three Tuns</i>, Johnson Burn</p>
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<p>Ironmongers Pears William Routledge Thomas</p> <p>Joiners and Builders Barrow Thomas Fairlamb Nicholas Harrison Bartholomew Lee Isaac</p>	<p>Potts Joseph Shields Nicholas & Joseph</p> <p>Masons and Builders Langstaff William Maughan John</p> <p>Miller Robson Lancelot, Bridge End Corn Mills</p>	<p>Surgeons Arnison William Campbell and Son Miller John Lindsay</p> <p>Tailors Forster James Pattinson Cuthbert Short George</p>
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Carriers to the following places
 HAYDON BRIDGE—John Shield, on Tues-
 day, Thursday, and Saturday
 HEXHAM—John Shield, on Tuesdays and
 Thursdays; to Allenheads on Wednesday,
 and Weardle on Monday
 NEWCASTLE—William Errington, Edward
 Forrest, and Thomas Martin, on Tues-
 days

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 Alwick, 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 reg-
 istrar 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
Shiplely 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	Farmers
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	Tailors
Heslop, Charles, Garden		Hedley John	Fergusson Matthew
House		Robson Robert, and cabinet	Hutchinson John
		maker	

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	
End	Farmers
Dolman Mr. William	Armstrong John, Hexham Bridge End
Elstob, Donkin, & Co., brewers, Hexham	Crawford John and Thomas
Bridge End	Forster Joseph
Forster John, shoemaker	Green Richard
Forster Thomas, stonemason	Pringle William
Wilson Matthew, beerhouse keeper	Robson John

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	

Boot and Shoemakers	Jameson Robert, Wall Fell	Shopkeepers
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
Farmers	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		Taverns
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 Ingledeu, 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 Sun- dries	Hall Elizabeth	Stephenson John
	Lorne Sarah	Turnbull George
	Richardson A. and painter	Wilson John
Bell Robert	Robson Robert	Young Michael
Hotels and Inns		
<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
Berghouses		Masons and Builders
Ridley James	Bell John and James	Tailors and Drapers
Scott Simeon	Lawson William and James, Haining Ridge	
Joiner and Cabinet Maker	Surgeon	Robson Robert
	Turnbull George, & builder	Elliott John	Waugh John Rutherford Wilson John
		Tile Manufacturers
		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 *Fæston*, 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, Whitcheater.

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.

	Farmers
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, Allerwash
 Snowball Cuthbert, yeoman, West Wharmley
 Temperley Robert, West Allerwash
 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
 Vitche 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

	Farmers
|	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
 Sinn 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, Ellyngshams, 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.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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 cornmiller, *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, Kyloe, 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 abess; 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 abess, or prioress, of every convent, as their superior, and submit to her authority both in spirituals and temporals. The abess 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.

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. <i>Salmon Inn</i> , East Ord	Grieve James, Esq., Ord House
Borrell Mr. Geo. Unthank Cottage	Grey Mrs. Isabella, Middle Ord House
Carr & Co. bone dust and patent flooring manufacturers, East Ord	Home Alexander, schoolmaster, East Ord
Dodds Emanuel, blacksmith, Murton	Logan Thomas cartwright, East Ord
Edmeson Mr. Robert, 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.

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, 285; 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
 Brown John, farmer
 Brown William, vict. *Fishers' Arms*
 Carr William, shoemaker
 Cooper Daniel, blacksmith
 Elliott James, tailor
 Gibson Thomas, stonemason
 Hogg John, stonemason

Lowrey David, joiner
 Paxton James, superintendent of salmon fisheries
 Thompson Mark, gardener
 Turner James, slater
 Turner Robert, molecatcher
 Weatherston John, grocer
 Wilson Thomas, schoolmaster

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 casemated 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 qwene 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 town 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 town 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 Chirside 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.

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, shipowner, 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 enginewright,
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>Academies and Schools
 Burn Mrs. Agnes, day and boarding, Palace Green
 CHARITY SCHOOL, Ravensdowne, Michael Lister, master
 CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Church-st. James Kelly, master
 CHURCH SCHOOL, Tweedmouth, Thomas Bonner, master
 CORPORATION SCHOOLS, Bank Hill
 Forrest Ann & Margaret, Church-street
 Gardener Misses Mary and Jane, High-street
 GRAMMAR SCHOOL, High-st
 Hope Thomas, Castlegate</p> | <p>Horne James, Church-street
 Husband John, Parade
 INFANT SCHOOL, College-pl.
 Anne Sunton, mistress
 Sampson Misses Octavia & Grace, College-place
 SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY, Palace Green, Jane Patterson, mistress
 Thompson Robt. Church-st.; ho. High-street
 Totherick Emma, Walker-gate-lane
 Wood Thomas, Tweedmouth</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agents (Commission)</p> <p>Paulin William, Quay
 Young William, Quay</p> | <p>Auctioneers and Appraisers
 Beveridge John, Sandgate
 Fisackerly Samuel, Castlegate
 Gibson Jas. Eastern-ln.; ho. Walkergate-lane
 Purves James D. Hide-hill
 Robertson John, Silver-st</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bakers & Flour Dealers</p> <p>Brown Agnes, Sandgate
 Brown Andrew, Tweedmouth
 Brown James, Church-street
 Bell William, High-street
 Bruce Alexander, Spittal
 Carr William, Castlegate
 Cleghorn James, Castlegate
 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
 Dutton 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

Fish Curers

Alexander John, Spittal
Alexander Thos. Sandgate

Beveridge John, Sandgate
Boston Robert, Spittal

Cowe Henry, Spittal; ho.
Ravensdowne

Cowe James, Spittal
Cowe Peter, Spittal; ho.
Church-street

Cunningham Mathew, Spittal
Crewther Thomas, Spittal

Gilroy John, High-street
Holmes Ralph, Bridge st

Jackson & Edminson, Spittal
Ormiston Thos. Tweedmouth

Peel George, Spittal
Yeoman Archibald, Spittal

Fishmongers

Holmes Ralph, Bridge-st

Milburne Jos. Bridge-street

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

Hair Dressers

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

Inns Hotels and Taverns

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
Red Lion, Robert Alder, Spittal
Rising Sun, George Dick, Tweedmouth
Salmon, & Posting House, Henry Leckie,
 Hide-hill
Salmon, William Carr, Spittal
Salmon, Thomas Hogg, High-street
Ship, Robert Inglis, Sandgate
Ship, Robert Mc. Dougle, Spittal
Sir Francis Burdett, Ann Patterson, Castle-gate
Stag's Head, Barbara Scott, Western-lane
Steam Boat, John Coe, Sandgate
Sun, John Cuthbertson, Wool Market
Swallow, David Scott, Tweedmouth
Tankerville Arms, Agnes Gray, Eastern-lane
Thatch House, Thomas Heslop, Tweedmouth
Three Tuns, William Dumble, High-street
Tweed, George Haig, Chapel-street
Tweed, Thomas Crewther, Spittal
Tweed, James Giles, Western-lane
Tweedside, George Hope, Tweedmouth
Union, John Morton, Tweedmouth
Victoria & Albert, Elizabeth Tully, Tweedmouth
Wheat Sheaf, Margaret Short, Hide-hill
White Hart, Andrew Mark, High-street
White Horse, Alexander Marshall, Castle-gate
White Horse, James Shiel, Walkergate-lane
White Swan, Samuel Fisackerly, Castlegate
White Swan, Jane Stuart, Wool Market
Woolpack, Timothy Wood, Wool Market

Insurance Offices

ALLIANCE, FIRE, Wm. H. Logan, Bridge-st
 CALEDONIAN, FIRE & LIFE, Marshall and
 Sanderson, Sandgate

BRITANNIA LIFE, Alex. Lowrey, Church-st
CROWN, LIFE, James Sinclair, Bridge-st
COLONIAL, LIFE, Wm. H. Logan, Bridge-st
CLERICAL & MEDICAL, LIFE, George W.
Dalton, Silver-street
CITY OF GLASGOW, LIFE, William G. Carr,
High-street
EDINBURGH, LIFE, J. C. Weddell, Palace-
street
EDINBURGH, LIFE, John F. Pratt, Bowling
Green, Palace
GENERAL, LIFE, Andrew Mallock, Hide
Hill
GUARANTEE, LIFE, W. H. Logan, Bridge-st
IMPERIAL, FIRE AND LIFE, James Sinclair,
Bridge-street
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, David
Logan, Hide-hill
MINERVA, LIFE, George Macaskie, 57,
High-street
NORTH BRITISH, FIRE AND LIFE, John
Wilson, Hide-hill

NORTHERN, FIRE AND LIFE, David Logan,
Hide-hill
PALLADIUM, LIFE, John M. Meggison,
Ravensdowne
NORWICH UNION, LIFE AND FIRE, Andrew
Robson, High-street
PHOENIX, FIRE, James Marshall, Bridge-end
ROCK, LIFE, E. Willoughby, Ravensdowne
ROYAL FARMERS AND GENERAL, FIRE AND
LIFE, John F. Pratt, Bowling Green-pl
ROYAL, LIFE, AND FIRE, Lancelot Fleming,
High-street
SCOTTISH UNION, FIRE AND LIFE, Thomas
Hubback, Sandgate
STANDARD, LIFE, Robert Home, Quaywalls
SUN, FIRE AND LIFE, Andrew Mallock,
UNION (LONDON), FIRE AND LIFE, Wm.
Cowe, High-street
UNION, FIRE AND LIFE, George Macaskie
57, High-street
UNITED KINGDOM, LIFE, William Logan,
Bridge-street

Iron Founders

Ramsey R. and Son, Tweed-
mouth
Robertson J. & A. & Co.,
Tweed Iron Works

Iron Merchants

Thompson Andrew, High-st
Wilson W. & Son, Bridge-st

Ironmongers and Hardware- men

Moor John, Hide-hill
Muir James, High-street
Spaven Thomas, Bridge-end
Thompson Andrew, High-st
Wilson & Son, Bridge-st

Land Surveyor and Agent

Lowrey Alexander R. Church-
street

Millers

TWEEDMOUTH FLOUR COM-
PANY, Tweedmouth Mill
Winter John, Eastern Lane

Millwrights

Fender David, Castle-gate
Purves George, Castlegate
Riddle Samuel and Sons,
Tweedmouth
Scott James, Tweedmouth

Master Mariners

Crow John, Tweedmouth
Polwart Joseph, Tweedmouth

Sample Thomas, Palace-st
Young Charles, Palace-st

Merchants, (General)

Darling Adam, Quay Walls
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

Milliners and Dressmakers

Barlow Elizabeth and Isa-
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

Newspapers

ADVERTISER (BERWICK), pub-
lished every Friday, by
Andrew Robson, 46, West-
ern Lane
WARDER (BERWICK & KELSO),
published every Friday, by
George Macaskie, 57,
High-street

Painters and Paper Hangers

Atkinson Richard, Western-la
Clark James, Wool Market
Crow William and Thomas,
Bridge-street
Evans John D. Wool Market
Gilchrist George, Bridge-
street
Gladston Mark, Spittal
Pattison Thomas, Church-st

Pawnbrokers

Bell James T. Eastern-lane
Oswald George, Chapel-st

Physicians

Cahill David, F.S., Parade
Edgar Saml. F. Bridge-end
Johnston Geo. Wool Market
Maclagan and Son, Wool
Market

Kirkwood Alexander, Sandgt
Wilson James, Sandgate

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Archbold George, Hide-hill
Gregg Robert, Bridge-street
Lamb David, Wool Market
Lamb George, Church-st
Morgan John, Church-street
Nicholson Robert, High-st
Robison Adam, Western-lane
Rowland Elizabeth, High-st
Walter Andrew, Eastern-lane
Wilson Thomas, Bridge-st
Wilson Wm. Church-street
Young & Todd, High-street

Printers

Davidson Wm. Western-lane
Macaskie Geo. 57, High-st
Melrose Thomas, High-st
Rennison John, Bridge-st
Robson Andrew, Western-lane

Rope and Sailmakers

Bogue William, High-street
Patterson M. & Co. Quay-walls

Rope and Twine Manufacturers

Davidson Jas. Tweedmouth
Davidson Robert, Castlegate
Dryden Hugh, Tweedmouth
Dryden James, Tweedmouth
Dryden Wm. Tweedmouth
Gilchrist Charles L. High-st
Mace Benjamin, Bowling
Green Ropery, Ravens-
downe

Middlemiss Matthew, High-st
Simpson Thomas, Hide-hill

Saddlers and Harness Makers

Dodds John, High-street
Fair John, and trunkmaker,
Hide-hill
Paxton David, Hide-hill
Henderson Wm. Castlegate

Ship and Insurance

Brokers

Sinclair James, Bridge-street
Young William, Quay-side

Shipowners

BERWICK SHIPPING COMPANY,
Quay, William Paulin,
agent
Carr & Co. Palace Green

Gowan A. B. & Son, Quay
Hubbuck Thomas & Joseph,
Sandgate

HULL SHIPPING COMPANY,
Quay, Agent, Wm. Young

Slaters and Plasterers

Brown John, Church-street
Patterson William, Castlegate
Thompson James, Wellclose-
square
Weatherston Jos. Western-lane
Weatherston Thomas & Son,
Wool Market
Westle George, Walkergate-lane

Smiths and Bell Hangers

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

Solicitors

Dalton George, W. and deputy
clerk to county court,
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,
clerks to Board of Guar-
dians, & to magistrates of
Berwick, Norham, & Island-
shire, Ravensdowne

Straw Hat Makers

Belford Margt. Wool Market
Lindsay Isabella, Eastern-lane
Steel Margaret, Western-lane
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Black Thomas & Sons, Sea
View Iron Works, Spittal

Surgeons

Edgar Saml. F. Bridge-end
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+Dickson Jon. Walkergate-lane

Dickson Alexander, Wool
Market

Euen William, Church-st

*+Gray John, High street

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+Lyal James, Eastern-lane

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Market

Pringle James, Silver-street

Richardson Geo. Church-st

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+Strother Geo. Church-st

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GEOLOGY OF THE LAKE DISTRICT,

BY JOHN ROOKE, ESQ.,

OF AKEHEAD, WIGTON, CUMBERLAND.

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 those 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 overlie 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.

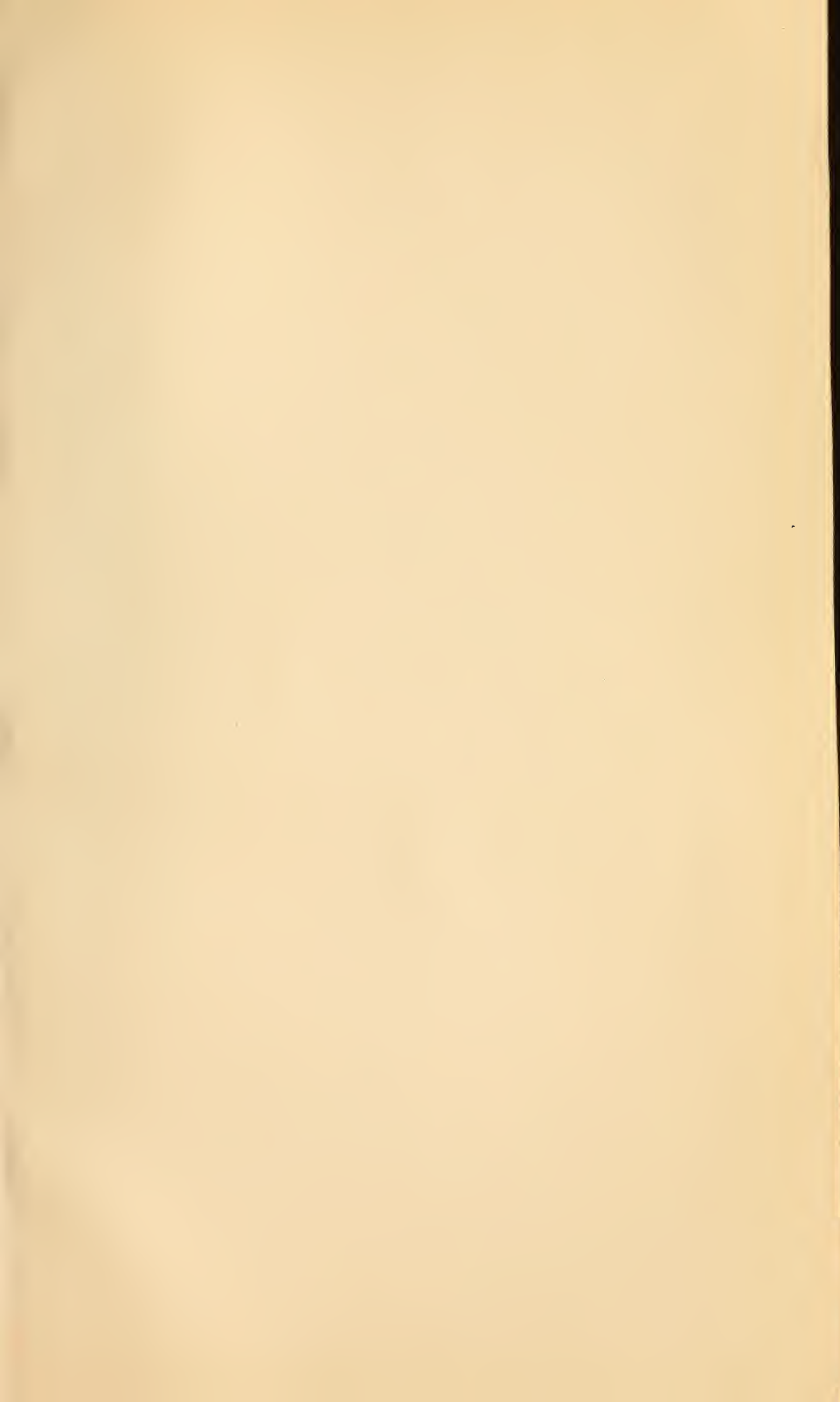
What may ever be a proper rule in husbandry thus far, may be quite inadmissible where the composition of the soil has been derived from materials very different in origin. The art of farming, indeed, depends on much experience and exact observation, often difficult to transplant from one district to 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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