

# THE JOURNAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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# EDITORIAL

With the Winter Journal, we issued a questionnaire seeking the views of members on the form of the magazine. As I write, before Christmas, I have had about 250 replies. These have not yet been fully analysed and those from abroad have not yet begun to arrive, but there is an abundance of constructive criticism and I am most grateful to those of you who have responded. There were some very complimentary remarks, which reflect well on the Editorship of my predecessor, Alan Angus, but there is no room for complacency. In the main, you were content with the general format and content, but many of you said you would like more on the histories of towns or villages, and of particular trades and industries and more articles on lesser known sources of genealogical research. Fine - will someone write some, please? You would like a map now and then, and you want details of what various local libraries and Record Offices hold. I can see that we are going to have to reprint updated versions of the articles which appeared some years ago.

You want fewer of the "This is the Bloggs Family History" type of article. As one member put it- "The interest and enthusiasm which can be generated in one's own family history can be matched in intensity only by the boredom and disinterest in reading someone else's. Articles on a particular family or family name should either have an interesting historical context, a human interest story, some solved problem during the genealogical research or have used some little known source of information." Admirable sentiments, and I hope that, for example, the naval and military articles in this issue meet these criteria. I would like to think that potential contributors might bear these sentiments in mind when framing their articles. It is fair to say, however, that some of you took the opposite view. The Editor can't win, so please keep the articles coming in anyway!

Somewhat to my surprise, you are happy with "lists of names." (Hearth Tax lists etc). Hope springs eternal, I suppose! I have taken up a lot of space in this issue with just such a list of names at the end of the article on children in the mines by *Hermit*. There is also the continuing *Hodgsons Pedigrees*. Clearly, I shall have to take care or we'll end up with nothing but lists.

The "Future Programme" page was criticised, rightly, for not giving details of topics and speakers. The **problem here is the lengthy period between the time material goes to the printer** and the dates of some of the later meetings. This can be as long as six months -- for instance, this Journal was with the printers before Xmas but contains dates of meetings in mid-1991! On this occasion, I have tried to solve the problem by printing the programme on the inside back cover. Although this gives another page for "real" articles, and allows programme organisers more time, it does add to costs. Many of you wanted more meaningful reports of the subjects of meetings. I will do what I can, but there are many meetings of the Society and its branches in a quarter, and there is simply not enough space for full reports of them all, even if I could find someone to write them. So please don't shoot the Editor if reports of meetings vary from the non-existent to the lengthy!

And of course some of your requests are simply irreconcilable. How do you satisfy members who wish to keep the present A4 size whilst at the same time meeting the wishes of those who would like a smaller A5 size Journal? In fact, this issue does not reflect many of your comments -- they arrived too late - but they will all be taken into account -- and, yes, we will include a print on the back cover! Please keep on sending me your material. In that way, more of you will obtain the pleasure derived by one of our regular contributors, who, in response to the question "What type of article do you find of most value or interest?" replied "My own." Enough said!

# NEWS ITEMS

As most of you will know, Durham University's Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic holds a great deal of archival material of interest to us as family historians. In particular, there are the pre-1858 Probate Records for Durham Diocese, covering virtually the whole of Northumberland and Durham, and **the Bishops Transcripts of the parish registers for the same areas**. Administrative changes have been made and the Department has changed its name. It is now known as University Library, Archives and Special Collections. The address is unchanged -- 5 The College, Durham DH1 3EQ (Tel. 091-3743610) - but the Search Room opening hours have been extended slightly and are now 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, extended to 8 p.m. on Tuesday by prior arrangement only. Despite the name change, the staff remain as helpful and friendly as ever!

The 1991 ND FHS Conference will be held from Friday 27th to Sunday 29th September 1991. The venue is again in Durham, but this time at the College of St Hild and St Bede. Further details will be given in the next Journal.

The Association of Northumberland Local History Societies is co-ordinating a project to locate and record the inscriptions on the war memorials in the county, part of a national project being organised by the Imperial War Museum. Mr P. Thirkell, 100 Stuart Court, Kingston Park, Newcastle NE3 2SG has a collection of photographs and inscriptions, including lists of names, from memorials all over the county, which he will search in return for a stamped addressed envelope (2 IRC's from abroad).

Mr Thirkell has also produced, as an experiment, some microfiche indexes to the 1851 Census of South-West Northumberland. They give the name and age of all individuals, and the folio number of the census. The names are in alphabetical order. The areas covered are (1) Ponteland and Stamfordham (2) Bellingham (3) Haltwhistle (4) Bywell (5) Allendale (6) Hexham (7) Chollerton. The fiche are offered at £ 1 each or £5 for the set of seven -- almost 35000 indexed names for this price must be a bargain! Members in Canada, Australia and New Zealand should pay by sterling postal order; those in USA can order the full set only (because of the cost of converting dollar cheques) for \$15 including airmail postage. Mr Thirkell would welcome comments and suggestions for future microfiche publications.

Talking of the 1851 census, the Society has produced two more volumes of census transcripts. Volume 6 covers part of Tynemouth and Volume 7 covers Newcastle St Nicholas. Details are in a separate leaflet enclosed with this Journal. If you have ancestors in those areas, why not buy the books?

News reaches us of another "One-Name" group. The Appleby Research Organisation is dedicated to the research of that surname in all its variations. Details from Mr P. Talbot-Ashy, 32 Palleg Road, Lower Cwmtwrch, Swansea Valley SA9 2QE. (SAE please).

Mr Paul Blake, 18 Rosevine Road, London SW20 8RB, has acquired a collection of funeral cards which, he says, must almost certainly belong to a single family. There were thirty names involved:- Armstrong, Birtley, Bolam, Burdon, Collins, Dawson, Forster, Furner, Gales, Gibbon, Graham, Hartley, Hunter, Irwin, Johnson, Kipling, Laws, Milburn, Minns, Moore, Mustard, Parkinson, Ponting, Storey, Swinhoe, Turner, Thompson, Welsh and Williamson, - from the following County Durham areas: Annfield Plain, Blaydon, Brandon, Brawnsden, Browney, Catchgate, Dipton, Durham, East Castle, Ferryhill, Framwellgate Moor, Gateshead, Gilesgate, Hebburn, Lanchester, Lambton, Kyo, Oxhill, Shildon, South Hetton, South Moor, South Shields, Stanley, Sunnybrow, Wheatley Hill and Willington, with one (William Graham) from Haltwhistle in Northumberland. The cards relate to deaths in the first quarter of this century. Anyone interested should contact Mr Blake, with a stamped addressed envelope.

Mr H. Edwards, 57 Downlands Road, Purley, Surrey CR8 4JJ (Tel 081-6604352) has researched the HANN surname and has copied out all references to the name in the St Catherines House indexes. Many of the family came from the north-east. Mr Edwards will send any section (Births, Marriages or Deaths) in return for cost of photocopying and postage.

Our Programme Organiser, Mr R. Hale, 88 Reading Road, South Shields NE33 4FF would welcome suggestions from members for topics and speakers for the Society's monthly meetings in Newcastle.

An introductory weekend course in Genealogy is being held at the Sun Hotel, Warkworth from Friday, May 10th to Sunday May 12th. Cost is £125. For further details, contact Heather Evans phone 0207-500542.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Northumberland & Durham Family History Society will be held at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday 2 May at British Legion Club, Lonsdale Terrace, West Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## WAS YOUR ANCESTRESS A WITCH?

The following item is extracted from the parish register of St Andrew, Newcastle:

The 21 day of August (1650) Thes partes here under named wer executed in the Town Moor for Wiches.. Isab' Brown, Margret Maddeson, Ann Watson, Ellenor Henderson, Elisabeth Dobson, Mathew Bonner, Mrs Ellsabeth Anderson, Jane Hunter, Jane Koupling, Margret Brown, Margret Moffet, Ellenor Robson for stellin of silver spownes, Katteren Welsh for a Wich, Aylles Hume, Marie Pootes. The same day, prisoners executed on the town moor, belonging to the by kastell for stelling -- John Ridlay, Simend Armstrong, George Armestron, Arch Ellat, William Brown, Mongo Johnson, John Aremestron, Jo Dunwell and Jane Martin, the Millers wife of Chattin, for a Witch.

## CONFERENCE 1990

Once again, the conference seemed to go with a swing. Members came from all parts of England and even from U.S.A., Canada and New Zealand. Many old friendships were renewed and new ones made. As usual, Trevelyan College in Durham did us proud, with excellent food and accommodation.

After welcoming remarks from our Chairman, Geoff Nicholson, the weekend began with an interesting lecture by Mr Shaw, whose ancestor was used by Charles Dickens as a model for the infamous Mr Squeers in *Nicholas Nickleby*. Mr Shaw put forward a good case in defence of his grandfather whose school seemed to be no worse, and was probably better, than many in the area.

Saturday morning's programme was arranged to allow members to research their own interests in the society library, or with the I.G.I. and indexes. There was a great deal of interest in the computer area where George Bell was usually surrounded by people interested in seeing a variety of programmes for Genealogy and Indexing. Two groups went off to the Department of Palaeography in Durham - with some success, I gather. Our book stall was open and there was an exhibition about old South Shields, entitled "Voices from the Fifteen Streets", to browse around. This formed the basis of an enthusiastic talk by Mr Ellison after lunch. His theme was that we should fill out our family trees with as much background information as possible about events which could have affected the lives of our ancestors. He illustrated his lecture with slides of events from all over Europe and with the memories of ordinary folk about them.

Refreshed by tea, we returned to hear Dr Watts' lecture "In the High Court of Justice". This described the Court proceedings concerning the will of John Curry of East Boldon, County Durham who died in 1881. Dr Watts told us of the wealth of information he uncovered by using documents in the records of the High Court in the Public Record Office - Pleadings and Cause Books, Decrees and Orders, Affidavits, Reports and Certificates, Petitions, Depositions and Masters Records. The result was a very detailed family tree. As the case took over 45 years, lawyers must have done well out of it! Dr Watts drew our attention to his article on the subject in the *Genealogists Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 6, June 1981.

The evening ended with entertainment, Northumbrian style, with the toe-tapping music and patter of Johnny Handle - for those who were willing to leave the library and indexes!

Mr Buchanan began our Sunday session. He told us of the origins and complexities of the Scottish clan system, and how kinship and equality changed to a more feudal arrangement. We heard how the rivalries and hatred of some clans for others originated, in the decline of the clans by rebellions, wars and clearances, and a revival due to groups like our Society and the "invention" of the tartans and the kilt.

Following coffee we attempted to find answers to questions sent to us earlier by those attending the conference. We had only limited success. Maybe other members can help? (See page 6).

Dr Barrow's talk on the Greenlanders of South Shields and Sunderland brought the Conference to an end on a high note. Greenlanders were the brave highly skilled men who went every year to hunt whales in the icy waters around Greenland. Using Muster Rolls and Crew Lists of the whaling ships sailing from the North East, Dr Barrow found large numbers of names of local whalers and connections with Hull and Berwick. There were a couple of delighted gasps when he mentioned just a few of these. Newspaper reports of returning vessels were also mentioned as a good source of information.

Sadly, another Conference was over. I want to thank Doreen and Ralph Tait and Richard and Christine Davison for their marvellous work on the library and bookstall and I want to thank all who helped with time, muscles or transport. It was all very much appreciated.

Finally, I want to thank all who came. Without you all, the Conference is nothing. If you have any ideas, or complaints, or if you know of any good speakers, let us know. We need your help to get it right. See you all next year!

(The date for the 1991 Conference is 27-29 September).

## THREE CENTENARIANS

June 16, 1764. Died at Stranton, near Morpeth, Elizabeth Elsdon, aged 106 years. She retained her faculties to the last. Her husband died the January preceding, aged 104 years. In the same place there was living at that time Elizabeth Wheeler, aged 104, in such health and vigour as to be able to walk 20 miles a day.

(From 'Local Records' by John Sykes)

# FROM NORTH SHIELDS TO THE SOMME

*Alan J. Brown*

James Austin Brown was almost 33 years old when he volunteered, in October 1914, to serve with the Tyneside Scottish Brigade then being raised. He was assigned to the 3rd Battalion and given the service number 22/1745. By trade he was a bootmaker and was designated by the army as a saddler but to all intents and purposes he served as an ordinary infantryman.

The Tyneside Scottish was raised in Newcastle in October 1914 as a result of the request by Lord Kitchener that local units be created to build up the size of the British Army serving in France and elsewhere. The Committee set up to carry out this task eventually raised some £500,000 before the Brigade was taken over by the War Office on 15th August 1915. Initially, the aim was to raise one Battalion (approximately 1000 men) but the response was so great that eventually a Brigade of four Battalions was raised, consisting of the 1st to 4th Tyneside Scottish, officially designated the 20th - 23rd Northumberland Fusiliers.

In December 1914 Brigadier General Trevor Ternan CB, CMG, DSO was recalled from retirement to command the new unit. The 3rd Battalion was placed under the command of [Lt. Col. A.P.A. Elphinstone, O.n](#)

George V. Training, at Newcastle and later at Alnwick, continued until August when the whole Brigade was moved south, by rail, to Salisbury Plain, where they were brought to a peak of 'fitness. Rumours were rife -- it looked' as though they were to go to Egypt and were even issued with tropical kit, but it was to France that they went in January 1916. A train journey, followed by marches, found them at Fleurbaix, some 40 kms east of St Omer and here they took over part of the British trench system and began their experience of life on the Western Front. After a few months duty in the trenches and in reserve, and after training for a 'Big Push', the Brigade was ordered south, to an area behind the town of Albert.

Early in May the Brigade took over a portion of the trench line just to the east of the village of La Boisselle, which had valleys on either side nicknamed 'Sausage' and 'Mash'. The village itself was behind the German lines, heavily fortified. The ground in the area is chalk, and both sides made use of this by digging extensive tunnel systems with the aim of exploding mines under the enemy trenches.



The location chosen for the Battle of the Somme was based almost entirely on political considerations. The Somme river formed the boundary between the British and French lines and it had been decided that there would be a joint offensive. The task allotted to the Tyneside Scottish was, in its simplest terms, to capture the village of La Boisselle. Orders issued to the 3rd Battalion show that the 1st Battalion, supported by the 2nd, would attack from the north end of the Brigade's trenches, and the 4th, supported by the 3rd, would attack from the south. Both pairs of Battalions were expected to advance to positions some 1200 to 1500 yards behind the German front lines. The attack was originally to be made on 29th June but due to rearrangement of French Army plans, it was postponed until 1st July 1916 at 7.30 a.m. From 25th June the Artillery kept up a continual bombardment of the German lines, the main effect being to alert the enemy that an attack was imminent and to churn the ground into a state which made it almost impossible to move through. It apparently failed to eliminate several German machine-gun posts of which the British were seemingly unaware.

In addition to the bombardment, two huge mines had been laid, one under Mash valley and one under Sausage. These were to be exploded two minutes before the advance began. At exactly 7.30 **the mines exploded, the one in Mash valley** consisting of 20 tons of ammonal, the one in Sausage 30 tons. The 4th and 1st Battalions immediately began their advance, the 2nd and 3rd waiting two minutes for the debris of the larger explosions to clear. The men advanced as they had been ordered, in four columns consisting of platoons from each company. The men were two paces apart and the next line was supposed to be 150 yards behind.

As soon as the men climbed out of their trenches the unobserved German machine guns opened up with a withering enfilade fire mowing down the advancing soldiers before most had moved more than a few yards. Even so, the advance pushed slowly forward and a few men from each Battalion reached the enemy trenches, mostly to be killed or pushed back. All four battalions lost their Commanding Officers in No-Mans Land.

The farthest advance was made by a small group of men from the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, and Major Acklom gathered these together, a total of 7 officers and 200 men, and managed to hold a section of enemy trench, despite wide open flanks, until, depleted even further, they were relieved by the 58th Brigade and made it back to the British reserve line at 11.20 a.m. on July 3rd.

Private James A. Brown fell wounded somewhere in No-Mans Land as the 3rd Battalion followed behind the 2nd. For several days, he lay unnoticed and was in fact reported "Missing", this being recorded in the Newcastle Daily Journal of 14th August 1916, a reflection of the time taken for news to filter back to Britain. Eventually, after several days, he managed to regain the British lines, whether alone or with help is not known, and subsequently the "Journal" recorded, on 31st August, that J. A. Brown 1745 (North Shields) 'previously reported Missing, now reported Not Missing'. He was taken back to England, spending some months in hospital at Warminster but was unfit to return to active service and so was discharged.

The toll of casualties for the Tyneside Scottish was huge. War Diaries record some 643 officers and men killed, with 1271 wounded, and over 400 'Missing'. Several days later, in a meadow near Millencourt, to the west of Albert, the Brigade was drawn up in an open square, occupying a space smaller than that normally needed for a single Battalion. Of the 80 officers who had gone into action, only 10 paraded. Of the 4000 Tynesiders who advanced, less than 1000 remained unscathed.

The Battalions were eventually brought back up to strength, but not with Tynesiders, men arriving from wherever they could be found. Despite continuing until the end of the War as the 'Tyneside Scottish' it was no longer a unit made up of men with a common bond, and the comradeship and esprit de corps of the unit raised in Newcastle and trained in Alnwick never returned.

James Brown left hospital and returned home late in 1916, where he re-established his business as a boot and shoe maker, working from a shop below his home at 60 North King Street, North Shields, since demolished. The youngest two of his eight children were born after his return. He was diagnosed as suffering from 'Trench Neuritis', a term designed to cover many medical problems, and given six months to live. Having been exposed to gas, probably seeping from the ground as he lay injured, he suffered from asthma, and in winter, when his chest was particularly bad, he spent time in a Royal British Legion hospital in County Durham, in company with many ex-soldiers, some of whom were permanent patients. He had a fear of thunder and lightning, a lasting legacy of the shell shock caused by his experiences. He died on 2nd November 1945, aged 63 -- he had beaten the forecast of 'six months to live' by almost thirty years.

**Editor's Note:** The author, Mr A. J. Brown, is the grandson of Private James Austin Brown. This is a shortened version of his article and anyone interested is invited to contact him at 40 Valette Road, Bournemouth BH9 3JD.

The Society must have many members with ancestors who fought at the Somme or other World War I battles. Those members might wish to undertake research on the matter, but may be uncertain how to go about it and Mr Brown has therefore kindly written a few more paragraphs detailing the steps he took, and the sources he used. I hope members find them helpful.

Although my father and two of his brothers are still alive, I had to start virtually from scratch when researching my grandfather's services with the Tyneside Scottish. My oldest surviving uncle was only seven when my grandfather was at the Somme and my own father was born after the War. He recalls that my grandfather never spoke of his War experiences. My grandfather's medals and discharge papers apparently passed out of the family when my aunt died, so all we really knew was 'Tyneside Scottish' -- at first we were not even sure of the Battalion.

Our first step was to write to the MOD at Hayes, Middlesex but James Brown's records were among the many which no longer exist. Meanwhile we had read Lyn Macdonald's book "*Somme*" which gave a lot of background information and also included a reference to Brigadier General Ternan's book on the Brigade (*The Story of the Tyneside Scottish*, Northumberland Press 1919). This provided most of the information on the Unit's movements between 1914 and 1916.

Since Norman Holding wrote his books (e.g. *World War One Army Ancestry* and *More sources of World War I Army Ancestry*), a major source of information has become available - the Medal Rolls have been released to the Public Records Office at Kew. In theory everyone who served in any capacity should appear on these, as all military personnel received at least the British War Medal and Allied Victory Medal. The slips showing men's names and units are on microfiche, arranged alphabetically. Obviously, a common name appears many times, and if a unit is not known this can seem daunting. However, other clues may help, such as locally raised units or family stories of a particular branch of service, such as Medical Corps. In our case, there were three 'James A. Brown' under Northumberland Fusiliers. We eliminated one because the date of enrolment was wrong. Of the other two, one was in the 3rd and one in the 4th Tyneside Scottish.

The next step was to study the War diaries of the four battalions. PRO Class W095 contains War Diaries for virtually every unit that served in a war zone. (A few, I believe, are kept by Regimental Museums). These were day to day accounts kept in the field and are fascinating to read. In fact, the ordinary soldier, unless he was actually killed, rarely appears by name in existing documents. We actually read the diaries for all four battalions and copied out details relevant to the Somme. In the 3rd Battalion's Diary we found a bonus -- Lt Col Elphinstone's original detailed orders for the attack have survived and this told us exactly how the men were to be lined up for the attacks, their objectives and so on. The War Diaries are the only item the PRO has been unable to photocopy - the diaries were written in indelible pencil which lacks carbon and photocopiers won't respond to it. As well as the Diaries for the Battalions we also looked at the 102nd Brigade Diary which provides figures for killed and wounded after the Battle of the Somme.

**Another area searched was the existing Military Hospital records but these are** very small in number and none proved relevant (Norman Holding's second book gives details of these).

Also at Kew we studied a number of maps of various scales, from Clases WO 153 and WO 297. These showed the general region of the Somme and more detailed plans of the area round La Boisselle. Actual trench maps are not at Kew but I believe some may be at the Imperial War Museum. We also looked at the General Monthly Returns of the Army (PRO Class W073) but this did not tell us much which was not in Trevor Ternan's book. Once the unit went to France, the returns merely say 'Expeditionary Force' and no localities are given.

We spent some time at Northumberland Record Office, where some of the Minute Books of the Tyneside Scottish are held but although interesting they did not really provide anything new. A visit to the Local Studies Section at Newcastle Central Library was of great value, because we read through the Newcastle Daily Journal for July and August 1916 and found the references to J. A. Brown being reported missing. Since this also gave an address and service number, we finally pinned my grandfather down to the 3rd Tyneside Scottish.

Armed with all this information we were able to piece together a fairly complete picture of my grandfather's army service, even though we have never found his name in any official document other than the Medal Rolls. By studying the War Diaries and the maps of the area, we feel that we could pinpoint within a few hundred yards exactly where he fell wounded, and within a few minutes state the exact time.

There are a few details we could possibly fill in. For instance, if we studied the records of men of the Tyneside Scottish who were killed, these also give date of enrolment and so, from the service numbers of these men, it should be possible to be more precise about the date he volunteered.

Finally, does anyone know why the unit was called the "Tyneside Scottish"? There appears to have been no Scottish connection and personnel were certainly not all Scottish, if indeed there were any. Similarly, the Tyneside Irish appears not to have been especially Irish. None of the original Committee or sponsors seem to have had particular Scottish links. My father recalls that my grandfather did once tell him that he joined the unit because he wanted to wear a kilt, but in fact his wish was not granted, as they wore tartan trousers instead, although they were issued with glengarries, and as Trevor Ternan mentions, there were pipe bands attached to the Brigade.

## QUERIES AT THE CONFERENCE

The following are just a few of the queries which were raised by members at the Society Conference in Durham in September last year. If you can help, please let the Editor know.

- Are there any lists of workers in coal mines in the Gateshead area? Two of my ancestors were colliery enginemmen (from Mrs A.T. Simmonds).
- How can I find out more about the 19th century railway career of my grandfather, who is stated to have been Station Master at Elvet Hall Station in Durham? (from Mrs A.T. Simmonds).
  - Was there an epidemic in Newcastle in 1904 or 1905? Grandfather's sister and brothers all died then, in their thirties, within a year (from Mrs P. Spring).
  - What private records, if any, are there for Whitfield Hall in the 1700's? (from Mr R. Pruddah).
  - Are there any records of the Mechanics Institute, Hexham 1800's? (from Mr R. Pruddah).
  - I have a copy of the first "*Hexham Herald*". Edward Pruddah printed it, but did he own it, or is there any information known about it? (from Mr R. Pruddah).
  - What advice can be given on tracing passenger lists, to include miners emigrating from Durham to U.S.A. in the late 1860's? (from Miss M. Oughton).
  - Are there any sources for exploration of coal mining families in County Durham, especially Lumley, in the 16th or 17th centuries, other than the usual church records? Are there any records of miners brought in by coalowners from other parts of country? (from Miss M. Oughton).
  - What records should be searched to find the whereabouts of a butcher, who was a freeman of Durham and who was probably in London 1735-1760? (from Mr D. Burdon).
  - Where can details of Master Mariners be found? (from Mrs D. Tait).

Editors Note: If you have any similar queries about places, events or records which you think someone may be able to answer, please send them to me, for possible publication.



# JOHN HARDING

*Antony Chinneck*

Most of my ancestors came from Devon and Cornwall, though a fair sprinkling of Hampshire blood was injected in the 19th century, but one stream on my mother's side takes me through Lancashire and Yorkshire to Northumberland. This story concerns my Northumbrian great-great-grandfather, John Harding. He was a sailor and much of what I know about him comes from records of his service in the Royal Navy.

Musters of various ships in which he served are consistent in giving his place of birth as Alnmouth (sometimes spelt Alemouth) in Northumberland and his stated ages suggest that his birth was about 1773. Unfortunately the Lesbury parish registers contain no record of his baptism -- in fact the name Harding is not found in them at all between 1690 and 1837. However, there is a record of the baptism of a John, son of William Harding, in the neighbouring parish of Warkworth in 1777 and although this could possibly be my John Harding I have no reason so far to suppose that this is the case. A family tree compiled in 1909 gives his name as John *Merrick* Harding, and while this is the only record of him which includes this middle name the Deptford parish register shows that his only son was baptised William *Marrick* Harding in 1822; it may well be that Merrick or Marrick was the maiden name of John Harding's mother and the IGI contains several Merrick entries in Morpeth during the second half of the 18th century.

The complete record of John Harding's naval service shows that his first ship was the floating battery HMS *Nonsuch* (64 guns) which he joined at Portsmouth in November 1796. Musters of that ship establish that he had been pressed into the Service by the Humber Press Gang and since he was immediately graded Able Bodied Seaman it is presumed that he must already have been an experienced sailor. At that time vessels from Alnmouth were engaged in the shipping of various types of agricultural produce to London and it seems probable that he was employed in this east coast trade when he was picked up by the Humber Press. A further indication of him being an experienced man may be found in his promotion to Yeoman of the Sheets within a year of his first Muster, and by 1810 he had become Acting Boatswain.

The year in which John Harding's naval service began was the year before the mutinies at the Nore and Spithead. He was still at Portsmouth in the *Nonsuch* at the time of the mutinies and so must have been well aware of those events even though his ship was not one which played any part in the Spithead mutiny, which was confined to ships of the Channel Fleet. After a brief period later in 1797 as Yeoman of the Sheets in HMS *Daphne* (24 guns), he joined the 28 gun HMS *Garland* as Able Seaman, although it was not long before he was again made up to Yeoman of the Sheets, and it was in her that he was soon to experience shipwreck. An account of the sinking reads:

"In going to investigate a large French merchantman found at anchor near Fort Dauphin, Madagascar the *Garland* hit a pointed rock some 15 feet below the surface which unshipped her tiller and she sank before she could be run ashore. Happily all the crew were able to get upon a rock and from thence to the mainland, where they used some of her guns, sails and provisions to make an encampment. The French on having seen the approach of the *Garland* ran their ship ashore and when deserted Captain Wood was able to take it and continue his voyage."

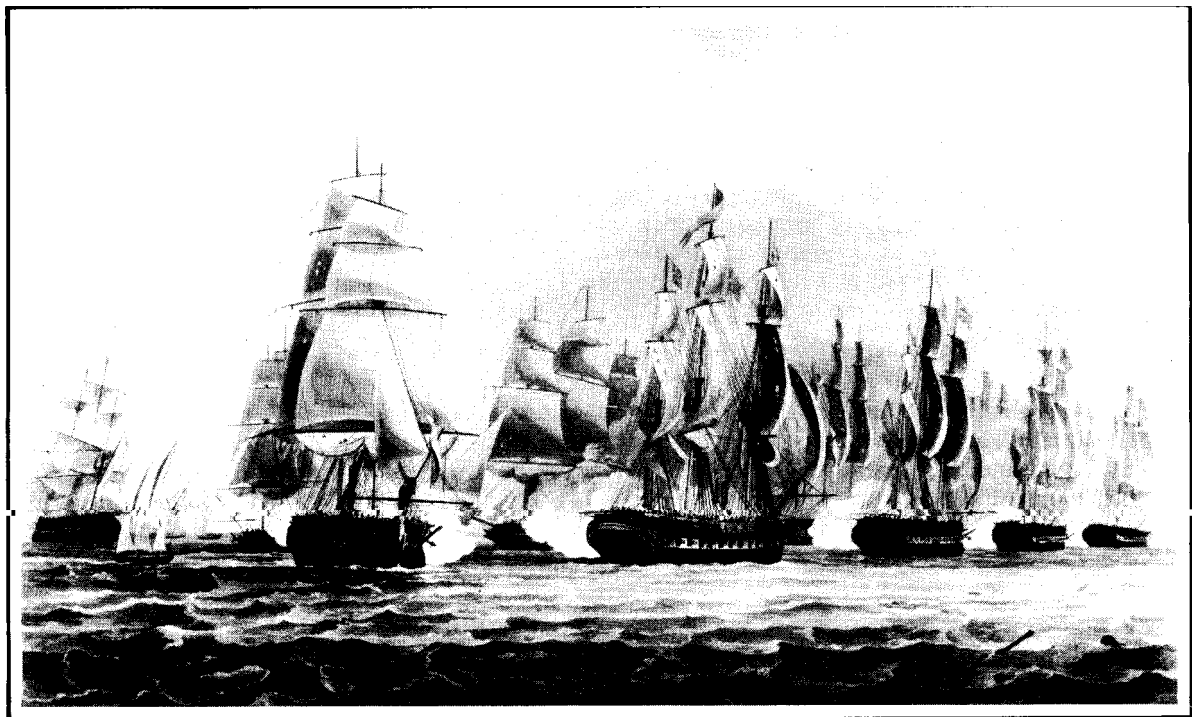
The *Garland* was lost on 26 July 1798, but John Harding's record of service shows him as still being on the strength of that ship as Yeoman of the Sheets until 15 December when he was drafted to HMS *Jupiter* (50 guns) as AB, though he regained his rank of Yeoman at the start of 1799.

It was not long before he was back in the waters of the southern oceans for Musters have been found which show that the *Jupiter* was operating in the Cape of Good Hope region through 1801 and 1802, but early in 1803 she left the Cape bound for England carrying 29 French prisoners and supernumeraries from other ships as well as giving passage to some returning soldiers of the 91st Regiment of Foot. So it must have been a very crowded passage. In June 1802 John Harding, for reasons which remain unknown, reverted to AB, but after the *Jupiter* reached England he joined HMS *Canopus* (80 guns), almost immediately regaining the rank of Yeoman, and he continued to serve in her until March 1810.

In 1805, the *Canopus* was one of Nelson's ships which pursued the French Admiral Villeneuve from Cape St. Vincent to the West Indies and back and in August she was one of 18 ships of the line which were despatched to Ferrol under Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder. By the end of the month she had rejoined the fleet blockading Cadiz, but by early October many of the blockading ships were running short of water and victuals and Nelson decided that they should be sent in rotation to Gibraltar for replenishments, the *Canopus* and five other vessels being among the first to be detached. While at Gibraltar she had to escort a Malta-bound convoy of troop transports through the Straits and she was therefore one of the ships which did not rejoin the main part of the fleet until the day after the Battle of Trafalgar.



The remainder of John Harding's time in *Canopus* appears to have passed without major incident and in March 1810 he was appointed Boatswain's Mate of HMS *Volage* (22 guns). That ship was one of a squadron of four frigates led by HMS *Amphion* (32 guns) which on 11 March 1811 fought a successful action in the Adriatic off the island of Lissa (the modern name is Viss) against a combined French and Venetian fleet of 10 ships which outnumbered them three to one in men and two to one in guns. The action ended with three of the frigates of the enemy fleet captured and one ashore against no British ship loss -- although 45 men were killed and 145 wounded out of a total complement of 886. *Volage's* losses were 13 killed and 33 wounded. At one stage of the battle, the *Volage* was in the van of the British line and was engaged by three larger French frigates; the *Volage's* captain ordered his gunners to increase the charge in their carronades in the hope of reaching the enemy who had guns of longer range but the guns leapt so violently in recoil that they broke their breachings and upset, leaving *Volage* with only one six-pounder to defend herself. Fortunately, the larger frigate HMS *Active* (36 guns) came to the support of the *Volage*. Although I have no direct account of the part played by John Harding in this battle it may be inferred that his conduct brought him to the attention of the squadron commander, Captain William Hoste, for on 28 April he became Acting Boatswain of the Commander's own ship, the *Amphion*, whose boatswain had been killed in the action. Harding became boatswain in August 1811, the Muster for the period showing his appointment as "per Captain Hoste".



The Battle of Lissa, showing HMS *Volage* in the van after the British line had worn.  
*Reproduced by permission of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.*

John Harding was one of twenty members of *Amphion's* crew whom Captain Hoste took with him when he was given command of the new frigate HMS *Bacchante* (38 guns) launched at Deptford in November 1811. He joined the ship as Boatswain in December 1811 and continued to serve in her until August 1814. Captain Hoste's exploits in command of the *Bacchante* during this period, in the Mediterranean and adjoining seas, including successful attacks on the two great fortress cities of Ragusa and Cattaro (now Dubrovnik and Kotor), are believed to have inspired some of the adventures which C.S. Forrester attributed to Captain Homblower. For several of these actions, as well as for the battle off Lissa, medals were granted in 1849 -- but by then Harding had been dead for 14 years!

The *Bacchante* returned to England in 1814 and Captain Hoste, in poor health following wounds he received in the Adriatic, relinquished command of her. John Harding, too, left the ship and joined HMS *La Hogue* (74 guns) as Boatswain and at the end of 1814 he was drafted to HMS *Chesapeake* (38 guns). So far as I have been able to determine he saw no further action before the end of the Napoleonic War and for five years after the cessation of hostilities he served as Boatswain in HMS *Sybille* (44 guns). A short period in the 60 gun HMS *Southampton* was followed by his appointment as Boatswain of the Royal Yacht *Royal George*. He took up this post in January 1882, a few months before the yacht left London for Edinburgh carrying King George IV on his state visit to Scotland, the King's only visit to that part of his realm. John Harding, who may perhaps have owed his appointment to the *Royal George* to the influence of Captain William Hoste (who was by then in command of HMS *Albion*, the guardship at Portsmouth), served in the Royal Yacht for 13 years, leaving it, and the Navy, less than six months before his death in December 1835.

It was during his time in the La *Hogue* that Harding married the widow Ellen Gibson, the sister of Richard Mortimer, who was one of the crew who had served with him in the *Bacchante*; both Ellen and Richard had been born in Whitby, Yorks. The 1909 family tree, referred to earlier, states that Richard had been "pressed" into naval service by a press-gang headed by John Harding who afterwards married his sister Ellen", but Musters of the *Bacchante* show that this was Richard Mortimer's first ship and that he had joined her as an 18 year old volunteer Ordinary Seaman. Although the *Bacchante* was clearly a main link between John Harding, his wife and his brother-in-law, what I do not know is whether John met Ellen through Richard, or whether by 1811 John had already begun to court Ellen, who lived at Deptford where *Bacchante* was being built, and that it was through listening to his tales of adventures under Captain Hoste that Richard decided to join John's new ship. Whichever was the case, however, the story told by the 1909 tree is clearly wrong.

John and Ellen had four children born between 1815 and 1825. The eldest, Charlotte, became the wife of Sergeant Henry Turton of the 84th Regiment of Foot - later the 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment. The second child, Eliza Jane, married twice, her second husband, Dr Charles Knott, being 26 years her junior, having been born in the year of her first marriage. The youngest daughter, Adeline, became an actress, much to the horror of her parents, and, as Mrs John Billington, was quite well known on the Victorian stage. She died in 1917 at the age of 94.

John and Ellen's only son, William Marrick Harding, entered the Royal Navy and was serving in the 18 gun HMS *Scout* on the China station when he was killed off Amoy by pirates. The log of the *Scout* shows that action began on 1st June 1848 at 9.30 in the forenoon watch when she made sail in pursuit of two suspicious looking vessels. *Scout* opened fire on the smaller of the two vessels at 10.30 and a boarding party "found her well armed with a Crew of 33 men, six of whom jumped overboard and were drowned. Four men were found in her hold bound hand and foot." The chase of the larger vessel was then resumed and when she refused to lower her sail, the *Scout* closed on her and opened fire at 12.30 in the afternoon watch with "Grape and Canister, Piratical Vessel returning fire occasionally." The *Scout* ceased firing at 2.15 and sent a boarding party who, at 2.45, opened fire which was "Returned with a Heavy Shower of Firepots thrown into the Boat by which one seaman was mortally wounded, one officer, 4 Seaman & One Marine Seriously and one officer & 3 Seamen slightly wounded." At 2.55 the *Scout* laid herself alongside the pirate ship and boarded, sustaining several more wounded in the process. After the vessel had been successfully captured she was found to be well armed (including four 6 pounder guns). Twenty of her crew were dead on her deck, 14 jumped overboard and were drowned and 36 were captured. The identification of the mortally wounded seaman is contained in a log entry for the following day which reads "A.M. Committed the body of William Harding, Seaman Schoolmaster, to the deep."

Before the Japanese occupied Hong Kong in 1941, there was a tablet on one of the walls in the Cathedral which read:

"Sacred to the Memory of  
William Harding  
Aged 27 years

Captain of the Foretop and Seaman Schoolmaster of HMS Scout  
Who was killed on 1st June 1848 in a gallant attack by the boats of  
that sloop off Chimo Bay on a Large Piratical Vessel subsequently destroyed."

This tablet was among the memorials destroyed by the Japanese during the occupation.

**Editor's Note:** This article has been abstracted by the author from a fuller account of his maternal ancestry which is to be published in the *Hampshire Family Historian*. Mr Chinneck, whose address is 40a Bedhampton Hill, Bedhampton, Havant, Hants, PO9 3JW, has supplied details of the main sources he used in his research, and these may be of interest to members with Royal Navy ancestors.

#### PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

A useful guide to PRO holdings is *Tracing your Ancestors in the Public Records Office*, Jane Cox and Timothy Padfield; London HMSO 1981.

The complete list of ships in which John Harding served was found in the PRO Series ADM 29, Warrant Officers' and Seamen's Services 1802-1877. These give brief details of all men superannuated after 1802 and who therefore began their naval careers well back into the 18th century.

Ships Musters were found in PRO Series ADM 36 (which covers the period 1688-1808) and ADM 37 (which covers 1804-1842). These can show a man's rank, age and place of birth and details of his posting in and out of the ship.

The log of HMS *Scout* was found in PRO Series ADM 51, Captains Logs 1669-1852.

## OTHER SOURCES

*Ships of the Royal Navy: An Historical Index*; J.J. Collinge, David & Charles, Newton Abbot.

*The Royal Navy: A History* (Volume 5); Wm Laird Clowes; Sampson, Low, Marston & Company, London 1900.

*The Lost Ships of the Royal Navy*, W.P. Gosset, 1986.

*The Naval Campaign of 1805, Trafalgar*; Edouard Desbriere (Tr. Constance Eastwick) Oxford 1933.

*Remember Nelson: The Biography of Captain Sir William Hoste*; Tom Pocock, Collins, London 1977.

*The Royal Jaunt*, John Prebble, Penguin, London 1988 (A description of the visit of King George IV to Scotland in 1822).

## KNOW YOUR PARISH - XXVIII

### LAMESLEY

*Geoff Nicholson*

St Andrew's Church, Lamesley, stands almost isolated at the southern end of the Team Valley, a little south-west of Gateshead. It is just visible from the Gateshead western by-pass stretch of the A1 by travellers heading north but any south-bound motorist who cranes his or her head for a look across the dual carriageway and the freight depot will be risking a serious accident.

A chapel stood here in mediaeval times, and when the church at Chester-le-Street became collegiate in 1286, Lamesley was attached to its second Prebend. It remained a chapelry of Chester-le-Street for several centuries after the reformation before becoming a parish in its own right. The oldest parts of the present church, however, date only from 1759.

The surviving registers go back to 1603. They are deposited, up to the 20th century, in Durham County Record Office, County Hall, Durham, where they have been microfilmed. A copy of the microfilm is also available in Tyne and Wear Archives Department, West Blandford Street, Newcastle. The Bishops' Transcripts from 1765 to 1851 are in Durham University Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic. Unfortunately, Lamesley is still not included on the I.G.I. (1988 edition), nor have its monumental inscriptions yet been recorded. It is one of the few parishes in what was northern County Durham not to have had its registers transcribed earlier this century by Herbert Maxwell Wood, and as a result its marriages are not included in Boyd's Marriage Index. It has not escaped the attentions of Bill Rounce, however, and his series of parochial marriage indexes do include a volume for Lamesley. As Lamesley is now a part of Gateshead Metropolitan Borough, the Borough Library has included it in its card-index to the 1851 Census of Gateshead.

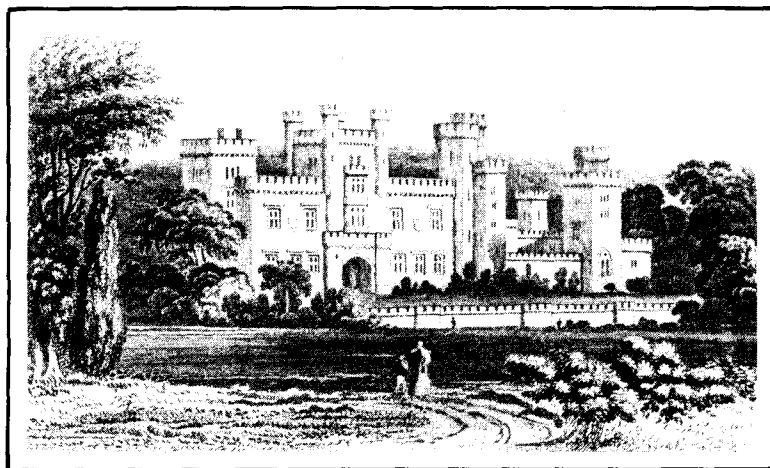
One possible reason why most transcribers have been "put off" from tackling Lamesley registers could be the atrocious way in which they were kept for part of the 18th century. Entries are out of place, in no chronological order, frequently written sideways of upside down and, even when found, in such terrible handwriting as to be all but illegible. There is interesting research yet to be done on the parish clerks of Lamesley - which one was the drunk who made a habit of opening the book at random and scribbling the entries anywhere? Things did improve later, however, and it should be noticed that the very full entries of baptisms, introduced by Bishop Shute Barrington in 1798, continue at Lamesley until 14 June 1818, duplicating the conventional register introduced after Rose's Act in 1813 and thereby providing much otherwise unobtainable evidence about the parents' origins for over five years longer than in other places.

Lamesley parish included four townships, Lamesley itself, Hedley, Kibblesworth and Ravensworth.

The name "Lamesley" could possibly mean "Leam's-ley", ie "the clearing alongside the Roman road". As the Roman road from Chester-le-Street to Newcastle only really skirts Lamesley, the road in question is more likely to have been the often-suggested but never proven westward extension of the Wrekendike from the modern Wrekenton towards either Lanchester or Ebchester, which would have to pass right through Lamesley. Apart from a large modern railway freight depot Lamesley township now consists of little more than the church and a handful of houses, although not far away is the Ravensworth Arms, a public house which was originally Clubdon Hall, belonging to the Clavering family. In the 1950's the church acquired a certain notoriety as the only one in the country being served by a centenarian vicar.

Hedley is, as it always was, still a totally rural area, on a windy hill-top with fine views over the Tyne and Derwent Valleys.

The village of Kibblesworth began as an agricultural settlement (the local pub is still the "Plough Inn") but changed its character completely following the sinking of the Robert Pit by John Bowes & Partners in the 19th century. This pit was on the Bowes Railway, which brought coal from the company's many other pits in North-west Durham down to Jarrow, where what was not needed by the shipyards and iron works of Bowes' partner, Charles Mark Palmer, could be shipped off to London. Once it became a colliery village, Kibblesworth soon acquired two Methodist Chapels. The Primitives were there by 1822 and the Wesleyans, part of the Gateshead Circuit, by 1829, although their ultimate buildings at Kibblesworth were built in 1869 and 1868, respectively. In recent years the site of the pit, closed on the 1970's has been worked as an opencast site, and now that that has been restored, there is very little left to indicate its mining past. Kibblesworth is now entering into its third phase of existence - as a commuter village for Tyneside and the Team Valley.



RAVENSWORTH CASTLE ct79o

century and in 1821 Sir Henry Liddell, the 7th Baronet, became a Peer, with the title of Lord Ravensworth. The mediaeval castle was demolished, apart from two towers, in 1808 and a mansion built from plans by John Nash. Unfortunately this fell victim to the very source of Liddells' coal wealth and mining subsidence made it necessary to demolish the building in the 1930's. The Liddell family have, ever since, been more associated with their own estate at Eslington, Northumberland (see "Know Your Parish XXII - Whittingham, by Ken Brown, JNDFHS Vol. 13, No. 1). Old Ravensworth is a few cottages around a cross-roads on the hillside to the west of Lamesley, and is probably the original Ravensworth village, the castle having first been called "Ravenshelm".

Ravensworth, on the west side of the Team Valley, has largely kept its rural atmosphere - apart, that is from the half of the Team Valley Trading Estate which intrudes into it and is now fringed by the A1 road. This is mainly through its being the site of Ravensworth Castle. Having been owned by the family of Bishop Flambard of Durham and then by the Lumleys, Boyntons and Gascoignes, (no, not Gazza - not yet, anyway!) Ravensworth was bought in 1607 by Thomas Liddell. Thomas' son, another Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1642 for his defence of Newcastle against the Scots. His descendants grew extremely rich through their ownership of large parts of the coal industry on Tyneside in the 18th

Other places which were in Lamesley parish in the nineteenth century were Betty Pit, Shop Pit, Bewick Main, Team Colliery, Low Eighton, Chowdene and Allerdene, all small pit villages in or near the Team Valley. The registers also contain many entries for families living just outside the boundaries of the parish, at Birtley and at Eighton Banks. In the latter district, sometimes spelled "Ayton Banks", the major industry was quarrying the very hard sandstone which, apart from providing the facings of most major buildings in Newcastle, also supplied grindstones for much of the world. If that last statement seems rather extreme, just consider the old conundrum of two or three hundred years ago "What three things can be found all over the world? - a Scot, a rat and a Newcastle grindstone!"

The Team Valley itself is a remarkable feature. It contains the River Team, which is quite small, nothing more than the lower reaches of the Beamish Burn, which itself has its origins near Stanley as the tiny Houghall Burn. "Team" as a river name is, of course, from the origins of "Tame" and "Thames" but the Team is not to be compared to either of those. It obviously was never capable of creating the huge valley which occupies and which is, in fact, the pre-ice age course of the River Wear. When the ice melted the Wear was blocked in its path near Chester-le-Street by glacial deposits and instead of being able to flow north to the Tyne as before, it had to carve out the now-wooded gorge past Washington and the Hyltons, to reach the sea at Sunderland. This left its old valley empty, except for the local drainage which became the River Team. The valley itself in its present form is also glacial, being U-shaped with a flat, silted-up bottom. Coal seams which outcrop on the west side of the valley are matched exactly by those in the east.

An historical account of Lamesley can be found in Volume 2 of Surtees' History of County Durham and a detailed treatment of Ravensworth and the Liddells is in "*Romantic Ravensworth*", by Clarence R. Walton, a small paperback published in 1950. For a brief history of this, and all other County Durham parishes, together with a description of them as they were at the end of the 19th century, one could do a lot worse than to refer to the second (1894) edition of Whellan's Directory of County Durham, available in local reference libraries. This weighty tome is my personal standby for all sorts of purposes and one which I can thoroughly recommend to all members.

# PRESBYTERIAN MIGRATION FROM NORTHUMBERLAND

*D. Mason*

Membership of the Presbyterian Church was of great importance to many people. On transfer from one congregation to another, the member took with him a testimonial which entitled him to transfer his membership. The receipt of these testimonials was often recorded in the list of members, or Communion Rolls, and it is sometimes possible to trace the progress of a member from Church to Church.

The information below relates to people leaving Northumberland and who are specifically stated to have transferred their membership to Churches outside the County. The details were extracted from Communion Rolls, the majority of which were in the possession of the United Reform Church Historical Society and I am indebted to them for their assistance.

## KEY TO SOURCES

1.	Lowick Presbyterian Church	1848-1860	4.	Seaton Delaval Presbyterian Church	1850-1860
2.	Tower Hill, Wooler	1843-1860	5.	Groat Market Chapel, Newcastle	1850-1860
3.	Clavering Place, Newcastle	1804-1855		John Knox Chapel, Newcastle	1850-1860
	Westmorland Road, Newcastle	1855-1860	6.	Bellingham Presbyterian Church	1846-1860

SOURCE	NAME	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION	TRANSFERRED TO
3.	Annandale, Elizabeth	Newcastle		Leeds 1851
6.	Bell, Thomas	Woodburn		America 1853
3.	Bruce, Mary	St Marys Place, Newcastle		Glasgow 1847
1.	Blair, George & wife	Lowick	Blacksmith	America 1855 (wife 1860)
3.	Corbett, John	Mosley St., Newcastle	Hosiers Assistant	Australia 1853
3.	Couthill, Grace	Newcastle		America c. 1843
4.	Crone, Margaret	Brick Row		America pre 1852
1.	Cuthbert, Richard	West Kyloe	Shepherd	America 1849
3.	Darling, George	Newcastle	Warehouseman	Edinburgh c. 1837
5.	Dixon, Ann	Grey St., Newcastle		Ireland 1860
4.	Donaldson, Walter	Old Wood Row, Cramlington	Pitman	America 1849
4.	Donaldson, Catherine (wife of Walter above)			America 1849
4.	Donaldson, William	Old Wood Row, Low Cramlington	Pitman	America 1849
3.	Douglas, William	Newcastle		Kelso 1842
1.	Drybrough, William	Holburn Grange	Farm Servant	Edinburgh 1863
4.	Eslington, William	South Row, Delaval	Pitman	America pre 1852
4.	Forster, John & Elizabeth	Office Row, Delaval		America 1854
3.	Graham, Thomas & Mary	Newcastle	Labourer at Glassworks	Bristol c. 1835
2.	Hindmarsh, Elizabeth	Middleton Hall came from Hartlepool 1856)		America 1857
2.	Hindmarsh, Jane			America 1856
2.	Hindmarsh, Mary			America 1857
3.	Houston, Anna Isabella (widow of Rev. J.C. Houston)			Ireland 1852
5.	Hubback, Jane E.	Leazes Ter., Newcastle		Married & gone to America pre 1855
4.	Hudson, Ann	Wood Row, Cramlington		America pre 1852
3.	Hunter, John & Mary		Warehouseman	America 1848
3.	Irvine, Robert	Benwell	Husbandman	Australia 1850
2.	Kirkup, John	Langleyford		Australia 1857
3.	Knox, John & John	Mosley St., Newcastle	Shopman	Edinburgh 1844
3.	Martin, James & Margaret		Book Agent	Stirling 1851
4.	Mean, James	Seaton Delaval	Miner	Australia c. 1854
4.	Means, Andrew	Foremans Row, Delaval	Pitman	Australia pre 1852
6.	Miller, Walter	Woodburn		Australia 1857
3.	Millingham, Samuel	Gateshead	Blind Man	Ireland 1846
3.	MacCulloch, David & Mary	Newcastle	Travelling Draper	Australia 1852
3.	MacDonald, Donald	Newcastle	Surgeon	died in Scotland
3.	MacGregor, Catherine	Newcastle		America c. 1823
1.	MacIntosh, Hector	Lowick	Clerk	Natal 1849

3.	Neal, Allison	Linty Ford	Servant	Australia c. 1848
3.	Nelson, Catherine & Rachel (d. of Mr Coventry)			Bradford 1850
5.	Newsham, Dorah	North Side, Newcastle		Married and gone to Ceylon c. 1855
1.	Patrick, Mary Ann, d. of George and Sarah Patrick	Baker & Merchant of Lowick		America 1849
3.	Patterson, James	Newcastle		Glasgow c. 1840
4.	Pride, William	Low Cramlington	Pitman	America 1848
3.	Riddell, John	Newcastle	Student of Divinity	Edinburgh 1838
1.	Robson, James	Lowick Moor	Farm Servant	America 1855
1.	Rogers, John	Ford Moss	Miner	America 1852
2.	Rutherford, Helen	Langleyford		Australia 1859
6.	Scott, Adam	High Newton		Canada 1849
6.	Scott, Elizabeth	High Newton		Canada 1849
6.	Scott, Helen	High Newton		Canada 1849
6.	Scott, Michael	Bridgeford		Canada 1849
3.	Scott, Robert Selkirk	Benwell	House Carpenter	Edinburgh c. 1830
3.	Simpson, John (son of Mrs Simpson of Spittal)			London 1850
3.	Tait, John	Newcastle	Maths. Teacher	London c. 1825
3.	Thornton, Margaret	Newcastle		Canada c. 1850
6.	Turnbull, Ann	Craighouse		America c. 1848
4.	Waddell, Robert	Hastings Cottage	Surgeon	N. Zealand 1861
2.	Young, Henry	Milfield	Joiner	Australia 1860
5.	Young, James	Gateshead	Mason	America pre 1855
3.	Young, Peter	Newcastle	Joiner	London pre 1838

## CHILDREN IN THE COAL MINES 1841

*by Hermit*

The year --- 1841. The speaker, Mr Elliot, a colliery viewer. He "knows of boys of 5 years of age in some pits and could give two names and instances of boys of 5 years of age being employed in the pits of the county of Durham. One, Robert Pattison, employed down this pit (Monkwearmouth) is now 6 years of age and has been down four months. His father, who was not well off, earnestly requested that he might be taken."

May 23rd, 1841. John Roby Leifchild, a Government inspector. - "I visited the house of the parents of a little boy whom I saw keeping a door down Flatworth Pit on the 20th of May. It was about 7 o'clock on the Sunday evening and the boy, Thomas Roker, was in bed asleep. His mother said he was aged about 6 years and 7 months and that he had been down the pit about a month or 6 weeks. His father, who is a coal-hewer in Flatworth Pit, took him down the pit one day and the boy cried till his father went to Mr. Oliver and got him sent down as a trapper. Besides, she thought his wages would be useful, as she was bringing up a family. The boy was at school at 3 years old and his father wished to make him a better scholar before he went down, nor did he wish the boy to go down. Always puts him to bed early because he must get up every working morning at 3 o'clock and he often rubs his eyes when he is woke and says he has only just been to sleep. He gets up at 3 a.m. and goes down the pit about 4 o'clock a.m. He comes home about half past 4 p.m. or a quarter to 5 p.m. He gets dinner directly, and then he washes himself, and goes to bed between 6 and 7; so that he will never be up more than 2 hours from the pit, for eating, washing and playing ... It is a dusty pit but he never complains, though he tells many a queer story of the pit ... The pit does not hurt him, but makes him a little whiter and perhaps thinner."

Joshua Stephenson, of Heaton Colliery "Aged about 8 years. Says he has been down the pit 2 years and more ... Went down the pit (the C pit) before he was six years old ... Lives at the thatched houses near Benton. Gets up out of bed at 3 o'clock and goes down the pit at 4 o'clock a.m. Gets up and home about 5 o'clock; then he washes himself and gets his dinner, meat and potatoes. After dinner he goes to bed, almost directly; he never plays about first. Goes down the pit in the cage. Takes bait down with him; mostly bread and cheese, sometimes beef, always as much as he wants. Some of the putter-boys bray him, but not to hurt him. Cannot read at all. Never was at any school in his life, day or Sunday school. Never goes to any church or chapel. His father works shift-work."

James Johnson of Monkwearmouth Colliery. "Sixteen ... Has been lamed, a year ago, by the waggon, when a trapper fell asleep. Off 3 months. The doctor's neglect has made him lame a little now. Sometimes is very bad; cannot eat his baits well. Takes home his baits sometimes, only part of them being eaten; perhaps once in a week. If he takes a drink of water in the morning when first he gets up it makes him bad ... Sometimes, when amongst the salt water, the heat etc brings out boils about the size of a hen's egg upon him, about his legs and thighs, and under his arms sometimes ... Boys, men and all have these boils at times. These boils, perhaps, last a fortnight before they get ripe and then they burst. Sometimes turpentine and linseed poultices are put on to them before they break. A great white thing follows the boil and is called a 'tanner'."

Nichol Hudderson of Monkwearmouth colliery. "Sixteen ... Is lame now and will always be lame. His leg was set wrong at first. One leg is shorter than the other. The pit makes him sick ... About half a year since, a lad, John Huggins, was very sick down the pit and wanted to come up but the keeper would not let him ride (come up) and he died of a fever one week after (the father of this lad and his brother fully corroborate this statement, and the father says the doctor told him if he (the boy) had not been kept in the pit he might have been, perhaps, saved. This boy never had any thing the matter with him before he went down the pit.) ..."

"This -- in Merrie England!" wrote Leifchild, the inspector who had seen the 6 year old Thomas Roker. He was appointed to investigate child employment in the north-east. The Childrens Employment Commission had been set up by the government of the day to examine the terms and conditions under which children were employed. Its report, published in 1842, covered a large number of industries but it was the detail of life and labour in the coal mines which particularly pricked the conscience of the nation, drawing attention to conditions which were unknown except to the workers in the industry. Leifchild's responsibility was to report on child employment in the mines of Northumberland and the north of County Durham; his colleague Dr James Mitchell reported on the collieries between the rivers Wear and Tees. The quotations above are taken from the evidence given to Leifchild or Mitchell, which appears in the voluminous appendices to the Report itself. The Report is a fascinating and disturbing piece of social history; it can also be useful as a genealogical tool, as it gives the detailed evidence of some 500 named colliers. There is detail, not only of working conditions, but also of education (or the lack of it), of religious belief (most colliers were Primitive Methodists or "Ranters"), of leisure activities, of the level of wages, of morals and of life in general in the pit villages. In many instances, too, there are 'family details' -- "Father is dead. Has a brother putting in the Low Pit" or "Father is a shifter. Has 2 brothers down the pit." Occasionally, a full working history might be given -- Joseph Watkin, aged 20, of Tyne Main Colliery, stated that he had worked since he was 6½ years old, at West Moor, Killingworth, Wideopen, Blackboy near Bishop Auckland, Cramlington, Seghill and Coxlodge. Details of this sort can be invaluable in tracing the movement of a mining family, who would tend to move frequently from pit to pit as their one year contract, or "bond", expired.

In the mines, the youngest boys, from five upwards, were employed as 'trappers', sitting in the darkness of a mine for some twelve hours at a stretch. "Traps" were sited throughout the mine to control air flow, and it was the trapper's task to open them to allow the passage of coal tubs, or 'corves', pulled by horses led by a 'driver', usually a slightly older boy, or pushed or pulled along the narrow passages by a still older boy, a 'putter'. At the age of 18 or so, if he was strong enough, the lad became a hewer. There were 'foals', 'marrows' and 'half-marrows', all with differing roles in the task of moving coal from the face to the surface. In the main, it is the evidence of these youngsters which is given, but there are a few remarks from owners, who regarded child labour as vital to the smooth running of their pits, and from much older men, like the 93 year old Thomas Batty, who 'went down a pit when he was about 6 or 7 years of age and was employed in or about pits up to about his 85th year and has always had good health and good fortune.' Of course, life was harder in his youth -- 'Putters know nothing of putting now to what was done then.'

What was the result of the Report? It caused a great furore and Parliament moved swiftly, passing a Mines Act only a month after publication of the Commission's deliberations and which forbade the employment underground of boys under 10 and of all females (who were extensively employed in other mining areas but not in the northeast of England since the 18th century). However, this fell far short of what the reformers wanted, but it was not until 1860 that the minimum age was raised to 12, and not until 1872 that there was any restriction on the length of the working day.

It should be possible to consult the Report and its appendices in most major libraries. Locally, Newcastle Central Library has the 5 volume set, indexed as "Childrens Employment Commission 1842" under reference 331.3, and Sunderland Library has the parts of the report which include the collieries in the Wear area. It is possible that there are other copies locally and as the Report was a national affair I would expect to be able to find it in main libraries all over the country. There is a 48 page paperback published in 1978 which tells the full story -- "The Pit Children" by Eric Forster, Northern History Booklet No. 83 published by Frank Graham, which can still be found in some local bookshops.

For the benefit of members, I list the names of those who gave evidence. They appear under the heading of the colliery at which they were employed and the page numbers in the Appendix to the Report are given. The number before each name refers to the number under which the witness gave evidence. The number after the name is the stated age (c = circa or approximately), but many of the ages given may not be entirely accurate. The letter "F" after the age indicates that there is some mention, however brief, of some other member of the family and the letter "G" indicates that some information about movement or some other geographical detail is given. It should be noted that sometimes several names appear under the same reference e.g. number 11 under Heaton Colliery covers seven witnesses.

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**WILLINGTON COLLIERY** pages 569-571 of Appendix. 2 John Johnson viewer; 3 George Johnson viewer; 4 Thomas Dotchin 6 F; 5 James Strong 7 F; 6 William Ransom c7 F; 7 Thomas Lashley 9 F; 8 John Twiggs 10; 9 Joseph Armstrong c10 F; 11 Edward Dodds 15 F; Joseph Cowell 12; Thomas Ransom 12; John Nicholls 13; Wm Cowell; Robert Armstrong 12; Frank Crosby 12; 12 Edward Holt 15 F; 13 George Chalton 16 F; 14 Elias Crozier 17 F; 15 Thomas Forster 17.



HEATON COLLIERY pages 571-575. 16 Joseph Taylor 9 F G; 18 Thomas Todd 8-9; 19 Henry Scattary c10 F; 21 Thomas Scattary 13; 22 Saunders Blackburn 9; 23 Joseph Mackenzie F; 24 Joseph Beaney 14 F; 25 George Laws 13 F; 26 Michael Jobling 13 F; 27 Matthew Blackburn 15; 28 Robert Harrison 16; 29 Surtis Blackburn 17 G; 30 John Beany 17 G; 31 Robert Crawford 16; Edward Park; 32 Thomas Batty 93 F G; 33 Ralph Hall 77; 34 George Beresford 12 F G; 35 George Foster 15 F; 36 Joseph Peel 14; 37 Edward Wright 19 G; 38 Joshua Stephenson c8 F.

PERCY MAIN COLLIERY pages 576-586.44 William Hall 19; 45 George Simpson 11 F; 46 Alexander Carr 12 F; 47 George Hall 13 and 50 Peter Hall, brothers; 51 Henry Short 14 F G; 52 William Painter 12; 53 Taylor Coats 11; 54 John Percy 10; 55 John Ramsay 13; 56 Wm Hunter 14; 57 Peter Dixon 8 F; 58 John Dixon 14 F; John Cooper overman; John Short; Thomas Angus; 59 James Dagleish 12 F; Bill Chambers; 60 John Wilkinson 12 F G; 61 James Wood 7 F; 62 Mark Wood 9 F; 63 John Corner 11; 64 Robert Dixon 9 F G; 65 John Shotton 12 F; 66 Richard Park 9 F; 67 Robert Park 11 1/2 F G; 68 Richard Baker 8 F; 69 John Short 10 F G; 70 James Allen 10 F; 71 Anthony Cooper 11 F G; 72 George Cooper 13 F G; 73 Ralph Phillips 17; 74 John Fiddis 8 F G; 75 James Pendley 8 F G; 76 Wm Pendley 12 F; 77 Robert Lowes 14 G; 78 John Isbister 12 F; 79 Joseph Rabeck 11 F G; 80 James Laverick 11 F; 82 John Beaney 18 F; 83 Wilson Beaney 13 F; 84 Robert Backworth c14 F; 85 Moses Dormand 12; 86 James Carr 13 F; 87 Michael Wigham c8; 88 Thomas Smith 10; 89 Richard Keers c9; 90 George Anderson 11 F; George Hall; 91 Luke Gray 42 F; 92 Peter Dixon 39 F; 93 James Anderson 49 F; 94 John Skipsey 44 F; 95 Mr Oliver underviewer, Robert Willis, Wm Hall, Thomas Roker 6 F, Johnny Fiddis, Little Pearson c9 F; 96 G.W. Huntly surgeon.

KILLINGWORTH COLLIERY pages 586-591.97 Nicholas Wood, viewer; 98 John Middlemas; 99 Ralph Hall 16; 100 John Laveric; 102 Thomas Finley c 18; 103 Wm Clough 19-20; 104 Joseph Doxford 21 G; 105 George Kendall 17 F; John Clough c 14; 108 William Simpson 16; 109 Robert Thwaites 9; 110 John Thompson c12; 111 Wm Duffell 13-14; 112 Michael Finley c15; 113 Edward Davidson 13 F; 114 Robert Clark 15; 115 George Dodds 16-17; 116 Caleb Hardy 17; 117 James Walker 19; 118 John Nixon c19; 119 Mr Cousens, schoolmaster, George Young F.

GOSFORTH COLLIERY pages 592-597. 120 Mr Liddell viewer; 121 John Menham; 122 Michael Watson, schoolmaster at Gosforth; 123 Thomas Soulsby 16, John Stuart 16, Wm Thorn 15, Wm Hays 15, Geo Newton 16, James Borrow 10, James Puntton 15, Mark Frier 15, John Borrow 14, Thomas Fryer 11, Robert Lumsden 11, Nicholas Ferguson 8, Glendinning Pot 13, Wm Phield 13, John Hays 13, Michael Pott 12, Charles Dodds 11, Thomas Todd 10; 124 James Foster 13 F; 125 Henry Bolam c1 F; 126 Thomas Forster 9; 127 Peter Rutter 15; 128 Wm Alder 14; 129 Robert Walker 15; 130 James Puntton 15; 131 Wm Wilson 14 F G; 132 Michael Pott 12; 133 John Borrow 14; 134 Wm Hays 15; 135 Geo Alder 16 G; 136 Michael Fryer 16 F G; 137 Robert Harle 16 G; 138 Mark Fryer (brother of 136) 14.

COXLIDGE COLLIERY pages 597-600. 139 Mr Stewart under viewer; 140 Thomas Yeates 18; 141 John Maffin 16; 142 Thomas Newton 14; 143 Moses Clark 17; 145 Michael Turner 14 1/2 F; 146 Robert Hutchison 15 F; 148 Edward Simpson 13; 149 Robert Bell 14; 150 **Wm Short** c12; 151 **John Tulip** 14; 152 **Wm Cole** 14; 154 **John Forster** 13, **John Trahan**; 156 **Michael Mikings** 13 G, **James Scott**; 157 Jonathan Brunskill 12.

HEBBURN COLLIERY pages 600-603. 158 James Easton, viewer; 159 Thomas Clarke, under viewer; 160 Thomas Rutherford 58; 161 John Feil 32 G; 162 Wm Rain 17 F; 163 Geo Hall; 164 James Young 16; 165 Thomas Bell 16, Robert Palmer; 167 Andrew Brack 12; 168 Robert Young 16 F; 169 John Charlton 19.

FAWDON COLLIERY pages 603-607. 170 Matthew Pays 17 G; 171 Henry Harrison 15 F G; 172 Samuel Smith 17; 173 John Brown c17; 174 Joseph Stubbs 17 F G; Wm Slater c17, Thomas Wasswell; 175 John Ritson 14 F; 176 Wm Ritson 12 F; 177 John Jobling 15 G; 178 John Stoker 14; 179 John Kinsler 15 F G; 180 Taylor Morison 16 F; 181 John Smith 16 G; 182 Ralph Turpin c18; 183 Samuel Ord; 184 **Wm Martin** 13 G; 185 **Joseph Turpin** 11; 186 **John Tennant** 13; 187 Thomas **Stobbs** 14; 188 **John Clarke** c10 F; 189 **George Jobling** c11; 190 Thomas Robson 18; 191 Geo Short 15 F; 192 and 193 Geo Scott 17 G & Joseph Ritson; 194 Thomas Martin 16 G; 195 Joseph Birbeck 16 F G; 196 Anderson Greener 13 F; 197 Mr Douglas, agent.

EARSDON COLLIERY pages 608-611. 198 Thomas John Taylor, coal owner; 199 Thomas Turner 16, Joseph Dobinson 16, Robert Clough, Robert Holiday, Alex Barrass, Andrew Jake; 200 Wm Dobinson 17, Charles Morgan; 201 Wm Jakes 15 F; 202 Robert Gray 14; 203 Geo Hall 13; Thomas Dunbar 14.

SEGHILL COLLIERY pages 611-613. 204 Joseph Cadwell 15 G; 205 Wm Kirley 19; 206 Thomas Beiles 18 G; 207 John Young 18 G; 208 Wm Reay 17 F G; 209 Geo Charlton 18; 210 James Reid c 18 G; 211 Wm Morton 18 G; 212 John Alexander 15; 213 John Rutledge 15; 214 **Wm Turner** 15; 215 **Wm Wood** 13; 216 Thomas **Hedley** 13; 217 Charles **Carr**, viewer.

CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY pages 613-614. 218 Ralph Laycourt 52, underviewer; 219 Crosby Davidson 20; 220 Charles Johnson 16, **Wm Orswell** 14 1/2, **Wm Dodds** 18, James. **Wrightson** 17; 221 Thomas **Cockburn** 16.

HARTLEY COLLIERY pages 614-615. 221 Ralph Maughan 12 G; 222 Wm Hindmarch 9; 223 James Adamson 16; 224 James Long 16 F, **Wm Bruce**; 225 Geo **Jack** 14; 226 Robert **Smith** 16; 227 George **Jordan** 12 G.

COWPEN COLLIERY pages 615-617. 228 Mr Brown, agent; 229 Cuthbert Todd 19 G; 230 Thomas Dodds 17 G; 231 John Jeffery 18 G; 232 Oswald Gleghorn 17; 233 Wm Ellison 15; 234 John Dobson 17 F; 235 Robert Brown 18; 236 Thomas Raveley 16 F G; 238 Thomas Gladson 14; 239 John Watson 16, Geo Tunny 7, Thomas Tunny 6.

WALBOTTLE COLLIERY pages 617-620. 240 Wm Hunter 28; 241 Thomas Carr 45 F; 242 James Carr c 18; 243 John Scott 16 v2; 244 James Glass 17; 245 Thomas Sheil 15; 246 Thomas Reed 18; 247 Thomas Somersides c13 F; 248 Wm Jefferson c12 F G; 249 Matthew Simpson 15; 250 John Alsop 13; 251 John Liddell 16; 252 Matthew Ledger F; 253 Wm Maffin c60.

BENWELL COLLIERY page 620. 254 Mr Johnson, viewer; 256 Mathew English 14; 257 George Dent 12; 258 Edward Lee 16.

WYLAM page 621. 259 Mr Atkinson 25 surgeon.

BLAYDON MAIN page 621. 260 Ann Mills 35 F, Samuel Mills 8, Matthew Mills 10.

ST LAWRENCE MAIN COLLIERY page 621. 261 Matthias Dunn, viewer; 262 John Mackey, underviewer; 263 Win Cooke 16; 264 James Blackey 14 F; 266 James Richardson; 267 Geo Faction 14; 268 Thomas Wigham F G; 269 -- Wigham c8; 270 Michael Richardson 15 G; 271 Geo Dryden 14 G; 272 James Richardson 17.

WALLSEND COLLIERY pages 624-626. 274 George Soulsby 16; 275 Joseph Rousaby 15; 276 Win Giles 15; 277 Hugh Coamby 14 F; 278 Matthew Robson 15 F; 279 James Whitfield 15 F; 280 Win Arnold 14; 281 Thomas Cockburn 13; 282 John Kennedy 11; 283 Wm Donnelly 13; 284 John Dobson 11; 285 Edward Donnelly 13; 286 Geo Donnelly 12.

WALKER COLLIERY pages 627-629. 289 Mr Hunter overman; 290 Joseph Hobert 41 F; 291 Geo Swindel 48 F; 292 Geo Atkinson 18; 293 Win Barns 14; 294 Henry Oliver 14; 295 Henry Fletcher 10, Joseph Hobert, Writ Atkinson, Win Fletcher, Nicholas Carr, Robert Hobert; 296 Thomas Fletcher 14; 297 Win Atkinson 11; 298 Thomas Fletcher; 299 George Mitford 15; 300 Win Holt 17.

TYNE MAIN COLLIERY pages 629-633. 301 Martin Greener 54 viewer F G; 302 Joseph Watkin 201/2 F G, Ralph Gundry; 303 Andrew Fairs 18 G; 304 Peter Gladstone 17; 305 Win Powell 15 F; 306 Walter Windlow 16 G; 307 Martin Owen 16; 308 Wm Morrow c14; 309 Robert Banister 12; 310 Daniel Trewk c12; 311 Win Hedley c11; 312 Wm Burdis c13; 313 Win Hall 14; 314 John Redhead 15 G; 315 Robert Kendall 13 G; 316 Robert Windlow 15; 317 John Cardwell 13; 318 Michael Walton 14; 319 Win Windlow 12; 320 Thomas Owens 11; 321 John Cranson 18 G; 322 Thomas Henderson 12; 323 John Cardwell 13.

FELLING COLLIERY pages 633-635. 325 Robert Hall 17, John Peel 13; 326 Thomas Speary 16 G; 327 Matthew Gray 11; 328 Wm Hall 11; 329 John Mayhew 13; 330 James Jobs 17 G; 331 Matthew Chapman 14 F; 332 James Brayson 14; 333 John Cloughton 15; 334 Thomas Bailes underviewer.

JARROW COLLIERY pages 635-637. 335 Mr Jobling viewer; 336 Geo Ramshaw 12; 337 David Fairgrave 11; 338 James Macgintie 1 I F; 339 Nicholas Hall 16 F; 340 Thomas Bell 17 F; 341 Win Gray 15 F; 342 Matthew Walker 15 F; 343 Thomas Baird 16; 344 Charles Smith 10; 346 David Fairgrave; 347 Win Robson; 348 Anthony Pig; 349 Win Browne, doctor.

SOUTH SHIELDS COLLIERY pages 637-641. 350 Win Anderson, viewer; 351 Edward Gregory 13, Thomas Bewick; 352 Robert Mackenzie 14, Ralph Hill 14 F; 353 William Johnson 10(?) F G; 354 Joseph Hamilton c14; 355 Win Clark 14; 356 Win Dinnis c10; 357 James Forsyth 7 F, Richard Cooper; 358 Richard Cooper; 359 Roland Brush 15; 360 John Jones c8; 361 Richard Cooper 11 F; 362 Isaac Brown 9 F; 363 Robert Young c11 F; 364 Thomas Fawcett c12 F; 365 Robert Richardson 9.

MONKWEARMOUTH COLLIERY pages 641-645. 366 Mr Elliot 20 underviewer; 367 George Elliot 27 head viewer; 368 Richard Pemberton & Smith owners; 369 Alex Ball 18 G; 370 Win Doneld 16; 371 Geo Allen 14; 372 Richard Bell 14, Robert Robinson, overman; 374 Nichol Hudderson 16, John Huggins; 375 James Johnson 16; 376 Win Mackenzie; 377 John Bell 12 F; 378 John Dickson 14; 379 Geo Nelson 15; 380 Wm Hutterson 10 (?); 381 Robert Rotterbury 10; 382 Robert Patterson 12; 383 Thomas Pringle 14; 384 Colbert Solomon 12; 385 W.J. Dodd, surgeon; 386 Henry Morton Esq, agent.

PENSHER COLLIERY page 646. 387 Geo Hunter, viewer.

NEWBOTTLE COLLIERY page 647. 388 John Harrison, viewer.

HETTON COLLIERY page 648. 399 Mr Robson, viewer; 400 W Bailey underviewer; 401 Joseph Hunter 20, Thomas Hepplewhite 18, Matthew Dowson 18; 402 John Dowsy 14, Peter Lowry 14, Jaspar Pattinson 11; 403 Robert Claffin 14; 404 Geo Arington; 405 Win Robinson 12; 406 Colbert Wilson 12; 407 Robert Halliday; 408 John Peterson; 409 Robert Bell 15; 410 John Lovet 14; 411 Geo Wade 11; 412 John Arrington 12; 413 James Arrington 15; 414 Ralph Spooner 16; 415 Geo Scholey 15; 416 Morgan Frater 15; 417 Robert Anderson 17; 418 Edward Anderson 15; 419 Joseph Stanley 14; 420 Win Carr 13; 421 John Christer 13; 422 Cuthbert Carr 13; 423 Alex Carr 12, Ralph Steel; 424 John Sharp 17 G; 425 Thomas Mason; 426 Thomas Somerson 17; 427 Ralph Steel 18; 428 Robert Arrington 13; 429 James Smeatim 17, Win Fraser 51/2, Michael Wilson; 430 Geo Lowry 12; 431 Robinson Sanderson 12; 432 Win Lee 11; 433 Henry Arrington; 434 Thomas Bell 11; 435 Peter Lowry 14; 436 Geo Taylor 16, Geo Armstrong F; 437 Mrs Lowry F; 438 Benjamin Lowry 17 G; 440 Thomas Smithson 10; 441 Geo Robinson 21 F; 442 Richard Holmes F; 443 Joseph Holmes F; 444 Wm Holmes F; 445 R.P. Edger surgeon; 446 James Anderson, missionary.

NORTH HETTON COLLIERY, The Hazard Pit pages 656-657. 447 David Brown c14; 448 Geo Hunter 13; 449 Thomas Turner 13; 450 Morgan Fraser c13; 451 Win Home c13; 452 Henry Dobson 13; 453 Charles Young c10; 454 James Fraser c10; 455 Win Tulip 10; 456 Win Bates c7; 458 Wm Toplis 18; 459 Robert Gray 18; 460 James Newton 18; 461 John Toplis 14; 462 John Watson 16; 463 Ralph Guy 13; 464 John Henderson 13; 466 John Newton 14, Thomas Bell 14.

SOUTH HETTON COLLIERY pages 658-659. 467 Anthony Brydon, underviewer; 468 Joseph Elrington 15; 469 Joseph Romily 14; 476 Matthew Wild 12.

HASWELL COLLIERY page 660. 491 John Weales underviewer; 492 Thomas Gray 20 F.

DURHAM GAOL 493 Mr Green, governor; pitmen Thomas Macdonald, John Elliot, J. Kerry.

COLLIERY NOT STATED 510 Wm Maddison 16; 511 Win Donnelly 12; 512 Win Arnold 12 G.

Editor's Note: As a service to non-local members who may be unable to examine the Report of 1842, I am willing, for a limited period only, to make a photocopy of the evidence given by any particular individual. The cost, including postage, will be £ 1.50 and cheques payable to NDFHS should be sent to me at the address shown on the inside cover, together with a note of the colliery, name and reference from the list above. Members in Canada, Australia and New Zealand should send a sterling postal order; those in USA should send a cheque for \$6 to cover the expense, including the cost of converting the dollar cheque.

Members should note there may be a delay in responding. I regret I cannot undertake this work for members in Northumberland, Tyne & Wear or Durham, and it will not be possible for me to do it after 30th April, for UK members, or after 30th June for those abroad.

# LOCAL PLACE-NAME DUPLICATION

*by G. Nicholson*

I frequently come across examples of searchers looking for information in entirely the wrong district because they have not realised the extent to which local place-names are duplicated. Those of us fortunate enough to live in Northumberland or County Durham often take for granted a familiarity with local places which the far-flung researcher will not have. This short list includes some more obvious examples which have occurred to me; no doubt other members can add to it. I have included examples both of complete duplication and of cases where either the spelling or the pronunciation is close enough to cause confusion. I hope these notes do not confuse you too much!

1. ALNWICK (pronounced "Annick") is a market town on the River ALN (pronounced as spelt) but ANICK (pronounced "Aynick") is a small hamlet in the Tyne valley between Corbridge and St John Lee (which the IGI insists on calling, wrongly, "Lee St John").
2. AUCKLAND nowadays usually means "BISHOP AUCKLAND", whose inhabitants often shorten it to "Bishop", but in terms of ancient parishes AUCKLAND ST HELEN is close to the separate town of WEST AUCKLAND, whereas AUCKLAND ST ANDREW corresponds to the SOUTH CHURCH district of BISHOP AUCKLAND.
3. AYDON is a tiny hamlet with a large mediaeval castle, north of Corbridge, and is not to be confused with HAYDON BRIDGE, a much larger village, and ancient parish in the South Tyne valley.
4. BILLINGHAM (hard "G"), Co. Durham, is quite different to BELLINGHAM (soft "G"), Northumberland.
5. BYWELL, now a tiny place in the Tyne valley, anciently had two parishes. The churches still both exist, practically side by side - BYWELL ST PETER and BYWELL ST ANDREW.
6. DURHAM could mean either "somewhere in COUNTY DURHAM" or "DURHAM CITY".  
DURHAM CITY has several ancient parishes:  
DURHAM CATHEDRAL, sometimes referred to as "the Abbey Church", and dedicated to St Mary Magdalen.  
ST MARY THE LESS in the South Bailey.  
ST MARY LE BOW in the North Bailey.  
ST MARGARET OF ANTIOCH in Crossgate.  
ST NICHOLAS in the Market Place.  
ST OSWALD, serving [ELVET](#).  
[ST](#) GILES in GILESGATE.
7. EASINGTON, a parish and now a mining town in Co. Durham, it is also the name of a township in Belford Parish, Northumberland. There are at least two EASINGTONs in Yorkshire.
8. EMBLETON, a coastal parish in Northumberland but also an ancient chapelry of SEDGEFIELD parish, Co. Durham.
9. GRINDON, a parish in S.E. Co. Durham but also a district within SUNDERLAND. It is also the name of a farm near NORHAM in north Northumberland.
10. HART, a village near the coast of S.E. Co. Durham, the port for which is HARTLEPOOL. A nineteenth century offshoot of HARTLEPOOL was WEST HARTLEPOOL, which eventually absorbed the original town and has now again dropped the "West". HART remains as a village today.
11. HARTBURN, a village near STOCKTON, into which it has now been absorbed, and also a parish of mid-Northumberland.
12. HAYDON BRIDGE see AYDON.
13. HEBBURN, an industrial town of South Tyneside, not to be confused with HEBBURN chapelry, sometimes written "HEBRON", north of MORPETH.
14. HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING is a large parish in north-eastern Co. Durham, whereas HOUGHTON-LE-SKERNE is a much smaller one in the south east of the same county. LONGHOUGHTON, on the other hand, is on the Northumberland coast.

NEWCASTLE is the major city of our region. Originally it had four parishes, to which many were added in the nineteenth century:

ST NICHOLAS This church, sometimes called the "Parish church of Newcastle" has been a Cathedral since 1882.

ALL SAINTS The mediaeval church was rebuilt in the late eighteenth century. With its chapelry of ST ANN it served a parish extending as far as BYKER.

ST ANDREW to the north of the old city.

ST JOHN, serving the suburb of WESTGATE.

- 16 STELLA This township of RYTON parish gave its name to the parish formed in 1844 to cover the expanding industrial area of BLAYDON. STELLA itself was an important early Roman Catholic centre. There is also a place called STELLA GILL in CHESTER-LE-STREET parish.
- 17 SUNDERLAND is, of course, that large place at the mouth of the Wear. It began as an off-shoot of BISHOPWEARMOUTH and grew to include not only that but MONKWEARMOUTH, on the opposite (north) side of the river also. NORTH SUNDERLAND is a small village in north Northumberland.

## FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS

Robert, daughter of William Thompson, bap 15 Feb 1730, the midwife mistaking the sex, ebrietas dementat (Bishopwearmouth Register).

1695 Ap 24 Wear buried, James Archer and his son Stephen who in the moneth of May 1658 were drowned in a coal pit, in the Gall a flat, by the breaking in of water from an old waste, the bodys wear found intire after they had lyen in the water 36 years and 11 months. (St Andrew, Newcastle Register).

### *Missing Census Returns*

Mr A. Coates, of West Garth, Newton Bewley, BILLINGHAM, Cleveland TS22 5PQ, writes:

"After much searching for the 1861 Census records for the parish of East Hedley Hope, County Durham, I wrote to the Public Record Office. Their reply was that "they were listed as missing." It may be that others will be spared fruitless searching!"

## EXPLOSION AT WALLSEND COLLIERY

The following account appeared in the *Newcastle Journal* on 22 December 1838.

We have this week to record another of those dreadful accidents which so frequently occur in the Coal Mines of this district, and though in fatality less extensive than many which have happened, its destructive consequences are scarcely less appalling. The scene of this catastrophe is the Wallsend G, or Church Pit, the property of Wm. Russell, Esq. and Co., in the well-known "Bensham Seam", in the same shaft and within a few yards of the same spot where, little more than three years ago, the lives of one hundred and four individuals were terminated in a similar manner. The situation of this pit is well known. It lies on the south side of the turnpike road leading from Newcastle to North Shields, and is but a few yards south west of Wallsend Church.

The sufferers in the present instance, eleven in number, are what are technically called "shifters", and as they were all that remained in the pit at the time, the immediate cause of the accident will probably for ever remain undiscovered. The "shifters", it may be proper to state, go to work after the regular pitmen leave off, their duty being to prepare the "workings", by removing stones, securing the roof by putting in wooden "props", and making every thing clear for **the next set of "hewers"**, or actual excavators of the coal. This is a most important part in the economy of a coal mine, for the superincumbent earth having a natural tendency to gravitate or sink, by its pressure on these "props", causes a heaving of the "hill", or floor of the pit, which is sometimes so great as to render it necessary to take up the "tram way", the railway for the conveyance of the coal from the working to the shaft of the pit being so called, and lower it before the work of excavation can proceed. The wooden "props" sometimes snap or break from the same cause, and it is the duty of the "shifters" to replace or repair them. The "shaft" of the pit is the perpendicular opening from the surface to the seam of coal, which sometimes lies at a considerable depth. From the bottom of the "shaft" a pair of "drifts" or "head ways" are carried forward parallel to each other, into the seam of coal, and these are made to communicate with each other by a sort of passages which are formed between them at intervals of about thirty yards. From the sides of these main drifts, opposite the points of junction formed with the "passages" just described, other "drifts" are carried forward into the field of coal, and these "branches"

communicate with each other in like manner. The "drifts" or "workings" of a coal mine thus form a series of intersections, the interstices being filled up by the unexcavated coal. When the whole field (or boundary) of coal is thus traversed, the process of excavation is continued by removing the innermost of these pillars; and as the coal is removed wooden props are put in to support the roof, and when it is completely worked out, these wooden "props" are taken away, and the place is suffered to fall in or close up. It is then called an "old working", and as these "old workings" are generally filled with inflammable air or gas, each subsequent heave or convulsion of the earth, contracts the apertures, and forces the gas through the other workings of the pit, whence explosions not unfrequently happen. This manner of excavating the coal - is called working the "broken". Artificial means are resorted to for the purpose of carrying a current of atmospheric air through all the new workings, and past the old ones in such a manner as to carry out by a separate shaft all the foul air which may come either directly from the coal in the workings, or from the "jutts", or old workings. This current is created by a process of rarefaction, which it is unnecessary here to describe minutely. It is effected by means of a furnace at the bottom of another shaft. The furnace used in the ventilation of the Church Pit, where the explosion took place, is in the A pit, about a mile distant, where there is also another furnace for ventilating the C or Wallsend Pit, and it was here that the accident was first discovered, from the quantity of foul air which entered the furnace.

The "shifters", eleven in number, went to work as usual, on Wednesday evening about half past six o'clock, and shortly after nine o'clock, the person in charge of the furnace, as we have just stated, observing the presence of foul air, immediately gave the alarm, and on proceeding to the Church Pit, it was found that an explosion had taken place. The Explosion, however, had not reached the shaft, and the "brakesman" at "bank" was ignorant of its occurrence. The furnace fire having been extinguished, an attempt was made to enter the pit, and, after several ineffectual efforts, this being at length effected, the body of one of the men, named Rutherford, was found within a short distance of the shaft, the fire having evidently met him as he was proceeding into the workings. The means usually resorted to in such cases for expelling the foul air from the pit were put in operation, and in a few hours the bodies of another three of the men were discovered, shockingly mutilated, and also the body of a horse, which had been employed in conveying the wooden props from the shaft to the working. Rutherford, it is supposed, had been the last in going down the pit, having sent down 162 props, which he had marked down in chalk on a piece of board usually kept at "bank" for such purposes. Our Reporter visited the place on Thursday evening, up to which time no other bodies had been found, and it was not expected, from the fiery state of the pit, that the place where they are supposed to be could be reached before some hours had elapsed. The men who first entered the pit after the explosion suffered much from the after-damp, and were several times driven back. The following are the names of the sufferers:-

Thos. Dinning - has left a wife and five children.

Matthew Towns - single man.

Jos. Roseby - left a wife and several children.

Jacob Maddison - ditto

Thos. Rutherford - ditto

William Smith - ditto

Hugh Row - ditto

William Ellerington - ditto

Thos. Wilkinson - a wife

John Leighton - left a wife and five young children.

Robt. Bones - left a wife and nine children. This case is peculiarly affecting. Bones formerly kept a public house at Throckley, near to Heddon-on-the-Wall, and finding his income insufficient to support his family he gave it up and sought employment here. He had been on but two or three days - the first time he had worked in a pit at all - when he was suddenly cut off, and his helpless family bereaved of a parent and protector. The sufferers are nearly all aged men, such being usually employed as "shifters".

It is proper to state that no blame whatever attaches to any of the overmen, or persons employed in superintending the pit; and, indeed, the men say that when they left the pit on Wednesday evening it was in a "good state" - fully and properly ventilated, so much so, that it is said the men could not work without their clothes on, on account of the cold. Hundreds of persons have visited the pit since the explosion took place, but there does not appear to be much excitement in the neighbourhood of the catastrophe.

#### INQUEST ON THE BODIES

An Inquest was held yesterday, before Stephen Reed, [Esq.](#) at the Coach and Horses Inn, Wallsend, on view of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers. Three of the workmen were examined, but their evidence did not differ materially from the above statement. They were not able to throw light upon the cause of the explosion; and the Jury, therefore, returned a verdict of "*Accidental Death*" in all cases.

# INDEX TO HODGSON'S PEDIGREES

*Douglas W. Smith*

**In the last issue of the Journal, the scope and content of the pedigrees compiled by John Crawford Hodgson was outlined, and the first part of the index prepared by H.M. Wood was published. These pedigrees are held by Newcastle Central Library, where they are on microfilm. We now print the second part of the index.**

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# MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

Items for this and the "Second Time Around" column should be sent to Mr J.A. Readdie, 38 Archery Rise, Durham DH1 4LA.

May we remind members that the pedigree charts used for indexing members' interests for the next Directory are quite separate from the Interests for these columns. If you wish your interests to be published, please send a paragraph outlining your areas of research, problems [etc. to](#) Mr Readdie at the above address for publication in the next available Journal. Please check that you include your membership number when writing, and we suggest that names for publication are PRINTED to avoid errors.

Any inaccuracies in the address shown in these columns should be notified at once to Mr R. Hale at the address shown on the Contents page.

Welcome to all our new members.

- 2958 Mr G. FENWICK, Flat 13, Paddock Ct, 142 Grand Drive, Raynes Park, London SW20 9EA  
Seeks information on Lancelot Fenwick, possibly of Newcastle, whose children were Nicholas and Elizabeth both bap 3 May 1702, Dorothy bap 28 Oct 1705, Ralph bap 29 Aug 1703 and Lancelot, bap 18 January 1707 or 1708, who married Elizabeth Paterson at Heworth 19 February 1739.
- 3186 Mr J.J. BARTLE, 14 Marx Crescent, South Stanley, Co. Durham DH9 6JZ  
Seeks information on Thomas Jefferson, born c.1820 and Sarah Hutchinson born c.1825, parents of Oliver Jefferson born 6 March 1847 at Middleton Stranton. Also interested Mrs Leathard nee Bowman (?) or Bartle (?), head cook at Lumley or Lambton Castle about 1920-30. Would also like information on Joseph Haley, excavator, born c.1825, whose daughter Ann married George Bartle, excavator, at Birtley 21 January 1867. Has copy of a birth certificate for an Ann Haley, born 1842 Dewsbury, father stated as Thomas Haley, spinner -- is there any link?
- 3343 Mrs J. DENNISON, 8 Sheuchan View, Stranraer DG9 7TA  
(Tel: 0776 4328) Researching Graham, Griev(e)son, Punshon, Middleton, Elliott, Johnston all from Bishopwearmouth/Sunderland area. Seeks information on Robert Graham who married Mary Bamfield. Where were they from? Their sons were James Henry, born 1833, (who married Alice Robinson Grievson 1854), Robert Bamfield 1835 and Thomas Bamfield 1837. Also Jane Punshon, married William Elliott, and had daughter Margaret Maria Elliott who married Robert Graham son of James. John Middleton, pilot with River Wear police, married Mary Ann Alexandra Johnston in 1875, daughter of James Johnston, brass finisher. Their daughter Hannah Mary married Robert Punshon Graham in 1902. Also researching Dennison of Kendal, Maulds Meaburn and Crosthwaite, Senior and Creswick of Loftus and Liverton, Cleveland, Barnes, Wickham St Paul, Essex, Kent of Gloucester, Perrett and Forsgate of Bow, London.
- 3487 Mrs MARION D. OLDERSHAW, Box 49, Seabright, Nova Scotia BOJ 3JO, Canada  
Researching Donkin from Ovingham and also family of Samuel Dewis, who went to Nova Scotia from Manchester about 1785, married Nancy Waite in 1788 and had two sons Robert and Samuel. He returned alone to England in 1793 and was not heard from again. Samuel Senior had two sisters Mary and Maria and a brother John. Also seeks information on Donkin House farm, south west of Darras Hall, Northumberland.
- 3603 Mrs GAY RUTLEDGE, 22356 Rutledge Dr., Caldwell, ID 83605, U.S.A.  
Researching children of James Bonner/Bonnar, buried Tweedmouth 20 July 1824, who had three children by Magdalena Johnston in Calcutta, India, three by Anna Desse, Calcutta, and four daughters by Jane Hepburn, last known at Tweedmouth. His oldest son John married Isabella Gray 3 February 1832 at Tweedmouth and settled there. Isabella died Tweedmouth 7 December 1843 -- her parentage sought.
- 3626 Mrs J.M. DAVIDSON, 27 Belgrave Road, Edinburgh EH12 6NG  
(Tel. 031-334 523 1) Seeks descendants of Sheriff family, South Shields or Jarrow. Stephen was a master mariner as was his son Peter (19th century).
- 3655 Mrs T.L. PEATE, Owlet Hall Farm, Moortown, Leeds LS17 7RJ  
Researching Davidson in Co. Durham. Ralph Davidson, born Scotland 1830 married Sarah Gatenby 1854 Stockton and had five children, Robert, Ralph, John, James and Mary, all born West Hartlepool between 1856 and 1873.
- 3742 Mrs R. HATCH, Cherry Tree House, Hillcrest Lane, Peppard Common, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 5JF  
Researching Greensitt family - R.N. captain, later shipwrights on Tyneside. Latterly of Benwell, Scotswood, Heaton, Whitley Bay. Seeks baptism of Thomas Greensitt c.1790. Also seeking baptism of Joseph Ivison c.1827 Carlisle and his marriage to Margaret Ferguson in Edinburgh c 1851. They had 10 children. Would like to contact descendants of John and Isabella Miller (nee Davison), owners of mineral water factory in Market Street, Hexham -- one of their 6 children is the great-grandmother of Mrs Hatch.
- 3744 Miss O.V. HARROD, 23 Chauntsinger Road, Alton, Hants GU34 2DX  
Interested to learn where and when John Palmer and Margaret Bast were married, possibly a "runaway marriage." Their son Richard Palmer was born Wallsend 1863 and married Sarah Jane Gallon, born Cramlington 1864. Richard's daughter Jane, born Dudley 1897 is Miss Harrod's mother.
- 3818 Miss D. WAILES, 108 Millhaven Close, Chadwell Heath, Romford, Essex RM6 4PW  
Interested in the Bedlington family, river pilots of South Shields, and any general information on history of Tyne pilots. William Bedlington, born Robin Hoods Bay, North Yorks, married Susannah Simpson of North Shields before 1808. Also interested in Dixon of Monkwearmouth and Wilkie of North Shields.

- 3820 Mr J.H.V. WALKER**, Thornley Moor Farm, Cassop, Durham City, DH6 4RQ  
Interested in the family of **Valks, Vaux, Vaulks** in and around Sedgefield. The earliest record so far found is the marriage of Henry Vaux who married **Magdalen Harper** at Grindon, Stockton in April 1705, and the first known spelling of Valks was Henry who made a will in 1746. Does anyone know anything earlier than 1705? Also researching Henry Walker who married Ann Hedley 11 April 1849 at Heighington. Henry was son of Matthew Walker of Cockfield and Ann was a twin daughter of a blacksmith, Richard Hedley of Heighington, who possibly came from Northumberland. Ann was brought up by her uncle, James Fewster, machine maker of Heighington.
- 3862 Mrs D.W. JONES**, 27 Middleton Crescent, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen AB22 8HY  
Researching James Donaldson, a potter, born Scotland 1816, son of James, fisherman, came to Sunderland and in 1839 married Hannah Berry of Hylton, daughter of Thomas and Frances Steele. James, son of James and Hannah, was a shipwright, born 1839 married Susannah Gray in Gloucester in 1861. She was daughter of a mariner James Edward Gray. Where was she born in (?) 1841? Also interested in Charles Price and his wife Elizabeth Graham, who came from Scotland and had ten children, one of whom, William (born 1839) married Frances Emma Buskell, then lived in Seaham and Sunderland and had 14 children. Her parents were John Buskell from Lynn, Norfolk and Frances Ferry from Pallion. The Price family were bottle makers and Mrs Jones is especially interested in son Charles born 1860, said to be a sailor at the age of 10, glassblowing at 14, and a miner at 44, dying in Washington.
- 3863 Mrs S. ROWBOTHAM**, 'Boscombe', 222 Gloucester Road, Cheltenham, Glos GL51 8NR  
Interested to hear from anyone connected with Bainbridge, Cohn, Ions, Lilley and Lynn in Tyneside area, especially Byker, Earsdon & Seaton Sluice, in 19th and 20th C. John Bainbridge and Ann Lilley, both born Newcastle 1822, married pre-1858 -- he was a master shipbuilder in 1881, and later a property agent who died in Hesledon, Co. Durham 25 November 1916 aged 94. A family story links them with Sir Charles Lilley who emigrated from Newcastle in mid-1800's and became Governor of Queensland. John/Ann had at least 8 children -- William Walter (b 12 Oct 1859) who married Catherina Rosalia Cohn, Newcastle, 13 December 1887, (2) Edith Henrietta who married T. Drinkald (3) Mary (Polly) who married James Henderson, professor of music and had at least one child, Ethel. (4) James Lilley (blacksmith, later ship and general smith who had at least one child, Lily, and two grandchildren Mary and James Harrison (5) Margaret Ann who married William Porteous, station master; (6) Thomas Bowman who had at least one child, (7) Agnes, married Matthew Coulson and had at least 3 children - Foster, Katherine (m. Ellison) and Ann (8) John Bowman, railway stores keeper.
- 3866 Mrs JOAN MOURITZ**, 12 Drayton Street, Dalby, Queensland 4405, Australia  
Is granddaughter of John & Mary Brodie of Percy Main area who emigrated to Australia in 1911 and whose only surviving son, Leslie, lives in Sydney. Would like to hear from any relatives. Also interested in Laidlaw of Percy Main and Chirton 19th century.
- 3869 Mrs DIANNE HUGHES**, "Tolloora", Kings Court, Teesdale, Victoria 3328, Australia  
Descends from Whitfield family, Allendale area. Edward Whitfield was born at Hartley Cleugh on 4 May 1817, third known child of John Whitfield, a miner, and Hannah Coat(e)s who married 10 June 1809 at Allendale. Is John the son of Thomas who wed Jane Smith at Knarsdale in 1779? Edward Whitfield married Sarah Chester at Ninebanks 8 June 1844 -- she was born in 1819 at Wolf Cleugh North, the fourth child of Joseph Chester, miner, and Sarah Hewart, who married 6 June 1812 at Allendale. Edward and Sarah had five children at Broad Lea -- where is this place? Edward paid his own fare to Australia in 1854 as a cabin passenger on "Great Britain". Sarah and the children followed in 1858. Edward, who was known for his calligraphy and his poetry, was also deeply religious and the family were active Methodists at Creswick, Victoria and later at Bendigo, where Edward mined for gold. He later moved to Creswick, where he was an engineman. Three more children were born at North Creswick, and Edward, with his wife and two of his children, John and Edward, moved to land near Bendigo, where they built a home, Ashton Moss farm. Descendants of the family still live in the Bendigo and Creswick area.
- 3903 Mr M.J. COATS**, 13 Tankerfield Place, Romeland Hill, St Albans, Herts AL3 4HH  
Researching the Coats family in South Shields. Seeks ancestors of Henry Coats born 1725 who married Jane Spoors in 1747. Was his father William Coates born 1683 who married Elinor Langley in 1718? Henry's son, James married Apollina Elliot from Tynemouth in 1776. James was a sea pilot and his son James, also a pilot, married Mary Elliot at Jarrow in 1822. Was Mary related to Apollina? Also seeking information on the Pilots Society, South Shields.
- 3906 Mr W. RUXTON**, 12 Hann Terrace, Washington, Tyne and Wear NE37 3AT  
(Tel. 091 4174061) Seeks marriage of John & Mary Milner about 1853 at Malton, Yorks and baptism of their daughter Emily.
- 3907 Mrs V. RUXTON**, 12 Hann Terrace, Washington, Tyne & Wear NE37 3AT  
(Tel. 091 4174061) Seeks information about Ann Flack of Southminster, Essex about 1847, and James Flack born 1847. Also James Reed, fishmonger of Southminster.
- 4024 Mrs S. BEAN**, 223 College Street, Long Eaton, Nottingham NG10 4GF  
Looking for the marriages of (1) William Hall and Isabella Price, probably about 1850 in the North Shields area. (2) Thomas Sample, born about 1828 in Belford and Martha Bainbridge born about 1830 in Newcastle, whose first child was born 1848 in Belford. Would also welcome information about the family of James Christopher Sample born about 1776, blacksmith of Cullercoats, who married Ann Alexander of Earsdon at the parish church there on 10 November 1804.
- 4025 Mrs J. LLOYD**, 68 St Mary's Walk, Middlesbrough TS5 7SD  
Seeks baptism and parents of Alexander Elder, woodturner, living at Sandyford Place, Newcastle in 1851 age 35 with wife Eleanor Marshall age 32. Had eight children -- Robert baptised St Andrew, Newcastle 23 Oct 1842 also a woodturner living in Crescent Place in 1881 and married to Jane (?surname), Margaret (1841), Thomas (1845), William (1847), Elizabeth (1850), John James (1853-95), George (1856) and Eleanor Mary (1858).

- 4073 Mrs JUNE A. WILLING**, 15 Strathcona Gardens, Glasgow G13 1DN  
Interested in the ancestry of Luke **Pearson** and of Rebecca **Goddart**. They married in Sunderland in 1797 and migrated to Gillingham, Kent around 1803. Luke was probably born in Sunderland in 1777, son of Luke Pearson and Catherine Wilson, who married in Gateshead in 1774. Rebecca was probably born in Sunderland in 1778, the child of Thomas Goddard and Ann **Donkin** who married in Sunderland in 1767.
- 4074 Mrs A. PYE**, 36 Alwyne Drive, Shipton Road, York YO3 6RS  
(Tel. 0904-635659) Is the granddaughter of Joe **Clark** (born Westoe 24 May 1893) and Lizzie **Mann** (born 14 June 1892 -- ?where), who married 18 Oct 1916 South Shields and who had three sons, Joseph, John George and Andrew Batey. They lived in Hebburn and moved to York in the 1930's. Lizzie was the daughter of John George **Mann** (son of Peter Mann), platelayer, and Catherine **Foy** (daughter of Marsden Foy), head teacher at St Bedes, Jarrow 1878-81, who married at Heworth in 1881, aged 22 and 26, and had 7 other children. Joe Clark was son of John Clark (born c.1856 ? where) and Mary Little born Sept 1852 in Walton, Cumberland - they married Nov 1882 in Southwick. John Clark was blastfurnaceman at Leadworks (? where), and lived in Tennant Street, Simonside and had 5 other children. Mary's father was George **Little** born c.1828 Cumberland and her mother was also Cumbrian -- Mary **Irving** who died 12 March 1869 in "the Asylum" (where was this?)
- 4083 Mr H. CAIN**, 51 Slatyford Lane, Denton Burn, Newcastle NE5 2UP  
Seeks parentage and baptism of Isaac **Wardman** about 1789 and of his wife Thomasin **Noble** (of Dunston) who wed at All Saints, Newcastle 12 May 1817. Census 1841 for Elswick shows his occupation as gluemaker and that he was not born in Northumberland. (? came from Yorkshire). Possible link with Thomas Wardman, glue manufacturer of Pipewellgate, Gateshead, stated in 1851 census to have been born Hunslet, Leeds. Also seeks baptism and parents of Susanna **Atkinson** of Wolsingham who married John **Gair** at Newburn 30 June 1792, and of Mark **Noble** and Mary **Dods** who married Whickham in 1760 and had children John (1761), William (1762), Thomas (1768), Mark (1774), George (1776) and Ann (1779).
- 4097 Mr G.J. POTTS**, 6 Beverley Drive, Stakeford, Choppington, Northumberland NE62 5XU  
(Tel. 0670 819341) Does anyone have and knowledge about the **Potts** family, butchers in Morpeth in the 18th century, especially the baptism and parentage of William Potts who married Dorothy **Marr** at Morpeth on 5 March 1753. Their son George, baptised Morpeth 10 November 1767 was also a butcher. Interested in Marr and **Johnson** of Morpeth, 18th century and **Daglish** and **Bowman** of Morpeth, 19th century, and would also like information about Thomas Truman **West**, born Nottingham and married in South Shields in 1869, who lived in Morpeth from about 1880.
- 4099 Miss YVONNE FENWICK**, By The Wye, Aberedw, near Builth Wells, Powys LD2 3UH  
Would welcome information on the **Eadington** family who lived at Newton Underwood, Mitford, Northumberland around 1896. Father Jack died there, as did two of the daughters, Mary Jane aged 17 and Margaret aged 25. Also interested in the **Fenwick** family of Woodhorn and North Seaton.
- 4102 Mrs CAROLINE DRAKE**, 32 Roffeys Close, Cophthorne, West Sussex RH10 3QY  
(Tel 0342-712848) Seeks any information about **Applegarth** family in 1800's and earlier. Peter Applegarth, a butcher of Houghton-le-Spring (Penshaw) who had a son Robert and a daughter Elizabeth Florence who was born in May 1886 at Houghton married at Penshaw in November 1909 to William Richard Newman Cornish **Wingate**, and died on 10 September 1968.
- 4115 Mr J. and Mrs E. HOPE**, 11 Neil Street, Easington Lane, Houghton-le-Spring, DH5 0HW  
& Researching **Hope** (Easington Lane and Auckland St Helen), **Hogg** (Gateshead), **Simpson** (Brenkley or Sunniside),  
**4116 Robson**, (Shiney Row), **Dixon** (Sherburn Hill and Houghton-le-Spring), **Coulthard** (Quarrington, Spaunton & Lastingham, N. Yorks), **Gilhespy** (Woodhorn, Cramlington) and family Christian name Ogle **Gilhespy**, **Lawrence**, **Race**, **Turnbull** and **Thompson** of Moorsley, Hetton Downs and Hetton-le-Hole.
- 4128 Mr I.E. KERR**, "Tigh 'na sruth", 51 Clewer Park, Windsor, Berks SL4 5HD  
(Tel. 0753 861594) Researching Louis Graham **Brown**, born 30 Jan 1876 Edinburgh, carpet buyer etc in Benwell area before and after World War I, in which he was a sergeant in Tyneside Scottish. He married Dora **Carrick**, 23 Feb 1905 in Newcastle and died 1 Jan 1921. Dora was born 29 Jun 1877 in Sunderland, daughter of John Thomas Carrick mariner, possibly Cumbrian, and Mary Ann **Douglas** of Newcastle. Also **Wood/Oliver/Satchwell**, **Davison**, **Reay** families, ancestors of Douglas Reay Wood born 11 Feb 1916 in Gateshead and his first wife Ada **Wolloms** born 25 Oct 1911 in Newcastle, daughter of ? Wolloms and Pamela **King**.
- 4129 Mr A. LUMSDON**, 23 Valley Drive, West Park, Hartlepool, Cleveland TS26 0AT  
Seeks information on Thomas **Lumsdon**, living Kenton, Northumberland in 1830 and whose son Robert moved to Sacriston, Co. Durham. Also **Clamp** and **Widdowfield** families living in Sacriston and Edmondsley from mid-1800's.
- 4130 Mrs G. WALSH**, 42 Richard Street, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 7DL  
(Tel. 0606 47751) Seeks information on Mary Ann **France** who had an illegitimate son named Clarence Major Demarion France at 31 Maria Street, Seaham Harbour on 16 September 1897.
- 4133 Dr A. EMERY**, PO Box 55322, Northlands, South Africa 2116  
Researching family of **Emry/Emery/Imbrie/Imrey** who lived Eccles and Coldstream area early 18th C. and later migrated to Cornhill and (possibly) to Tweedmouth and Berwick. David Imbrie married Isabell **Lamb** at Eccles 24 June 1701 -- they had 6 children baptised Eccles 1702-1714, including Charles Imbrie 10 June 1706. Other children Ann and Adam baptised Coldstream 1717 and 1720 as Imrey and Imray respectively. David's name given as Imbry at baptism of granddaughter Isabel at Coldstream 19 March 1729 when Charles Imbry was a witness. David buried Cornhill 9 Feb. 1741/2 as Emry -- widow Isobel Imry buried 3 June 1742. Dr Emery wishes to prove link between David and/or Charles and his ancestor Charles Emery born c.1762 Tweedmouth and to Charles' possible father, also Charles, of Tweedmouth. Gt-gt-grandfather Charles Emery, shoemaker, died Berwick Poorhouse 4 August 1837 aged 75 -- stated to be native of Tweedmouth but no baptism found. The other Charles Imry was living in Tweedmouth when he was admitted as an elder of the United Presbyterian Church, Spittal 27 February 1763.



- 4137 Mr C.D. HARRISON**, 40 Avon Road, Gedling, Nottingham NG4 4JU  
Researching the **Harrison** and **Donnison** families of Medomsley, Great Lumley, Floaters Mill, Houghton-le-Spring, Easington and Sunderland and intermarriage between the two families.
- 4147 Mr & Mrs E. LAMBERT**, 84 Blendworth Lane, Harefield Estate, Southampton SO2 5HG  
& Searching for information about the **Marshall** family, possibly of Sunderland, especially Eli James born about 1851  
**4148** who married Hannah (surname unknown), born about 1853. They lived in Southampton in 1892, youngest daughter Ethel May was born there in 1894, and they died there in the 1930's. There are 18, possibly 20, children, some of whom emigrated to the United States. Possible Quaker connections on Hannah's side. Also seeks help on family of George Webster, gardener, who married Jane Anne Jones about 1850. Their daughter Elizabeth Jane married Arthur Hucks and had children Rosie, born Newcastle, Bernice born London, and Evelyn Louise, who married in Malta. Another child of George Webster was Charles William Gray, born 8 October 1885, 12 Hartington Street, Monkwearmouth and who married Lilian Winters. Charles William Gray Webster was in France when his mother Jane died during World War I. Mrs Lambert is his daughter.
- 4152 Mrs J. WILLIAMS**, Cherry Tree Cottage, Crabtree Tree Green, Collingham, Wetherby, W. Yorks LS22 5AB  
(Tel. 0937 72091) Researching **Haddock** family, stone masons South Shields 1800's and Ryton late 1700's. Information sought about Haddock Street and Haddock Buildings, Temple Town and Commercial Road areas, South Shields, demolished about 1935. Also interested in **Lazenby** (Jarrow and South Shields 18-20th centuries), **Galley** (Witton Gilbert, Langley Moor area 19th-20th centuries and Penshaw 18-19th centuries), especially marriage of George Galley to Jane Anderson of Ryton about 1824, and **Norwood** (Langley Moor 19-20th centuries and Skipworth, Yorks 1800's).
- 4155 Mrs J.B. SWEET**, 6 Fulfordgate, York YO1 4LY  
Interested in James **Borthwick** who owned Berwick Arms, Berwick, also William **Johnson** from Balla, County Mayo who married Margaret Borthwick and moved to Robertson Street, South Shields. Their son Charles Borthwick Johnson (died 1 July 1916 on the Somme) married Florence Aratta Birbeck (born Heworth 1879) whose mother was Sara Taylor born 18 August 1846, Northumberland. Birbeck family lived at Parkinson Street, Felling in 1881, and Johnson family lived in John (? Frederick) Street, South Shields. Also seeking information on **Foster** and **O'Hagan** who lived in Felling Shore area. The O'Hagan family was Catholic. Interested in Border families of **Reid**, **Goodall**, **Rutherford** and **Shearlaw**.
- 4161 Mrs E. BOLAND**, 21 Cosford Court, Bank Foot Estate, Newcastle NE3 2UU  
Tracing James Nichol **Patterson**, born Langholm 1851-56 who married Jane Jones between 1870 and 1895. May have lived Spital Tongues, Newcastle and then at Colston Street and worked for W.D. Mark & Son, High Friar Street. Also researching Lindsay **Moore** who married Matilda Taylor 1 November 1884 and lived in Back High Friars Lane. Also Benjamin **Nelson** and wife Mary **Snowdon**, living in Newcastle 1886 but may have come from Sunderland. Also seeks information on a bricklayer, John **Stewart**, married to Jane **Johnson**, who lived in Carlisle in 1881 and moved to Newcastle about 1900, living in Byker. They had eight children.
- 4162 Mrs T.P. DAVIS**, 1 Fenton Close, Saltford, Bristol BS18 3AT  
Interested in William **Wilson** born Sunderland 1825/6 shipwright married 9 January 1849 at Monkwearmouth Shore to Mary Ann Kirby born c.1827 Sunderland, daughter of Robert, a shoemaker. They had children William born c.1850, Thomas Kirby born April 1853, and Frances c.1857, all in Sunderland. Had moved to Alverstoke Hants by 1861, where William worked in a shipyard. William was the son of another William Wilson, a mariner.
- 4166 Mrs P.A. RODGERS**, Howeberry, 104 Harmer Green Lane, Digswell, Herts AL6 0ET  
Interests are **Ritson** and **Armstrong**, both pre 1850, and **Rogers** pre 1835, all in Sunderland area, especially Joseph Rogers born Sunderland about 1796.
- 4167 Miss D.H. DINSDALE**, 56 Marchwood Road, Sheffield S6 5LD  
(Tel. 0742 348797) Would like information on Joseph **Whitfield** who married Sarah **Martin** 30 April 1814 at Allendale. Second child, Elizabeth (baptised 9 January 1820 at Ninebanks) married Thomas **Coates** (? leadminer) at Allendale 18 April 1840 and moved to Cumbria about 1850, where their daughter Mary Ann married John **Dinsdale** at Penrith in 1879.
- 4176 Mrs N. SMITH**, 86 Church Street, Croydon, N.S.W. 3132, Australia  
Researching **Fryer** of Wallsend 18th-19th centuries. Mark Fryer married Isabella **Scott** in 1786 at Longbenton and had 14 sons, one of whom Thomas went to Australia and had three sons.
- 4177 Mrs J. STIRK**, Shode House, Ightham, Kent TN15 9HP  
Interested in **Stirk**, West Hartlepool post 1862 and Thirsk area pre 1880, **Ashley**, Bradford area and Leeds pre 1850, **Myers**, Bradford area and **Oldfield**, Bucks and Home Counties. Is especially interested in migration of paper makers.
- 4178 Mrs J. EALES**, 3 Graham Road, Hebburn.  
Seeks descendants of Dr **Ansdell** and Dr **Twyford**, both of St Helens.
- 4200 Mr J.C. HEPPELL**, 17 Ewbank Avenue, Fenham, Newcastle NE4 9NY  
(Tel. 091 2736762) Was Edward **Hepple**, baptised Newburn 16 Sept 1794, the son of the John Hepple and Margaret **Hodgson** who married at Jarrow in May 1791? When did Edward die? - he was a waterman living in William Street, St Peters in 1861 and his wife Ann **Tweedy** died 1859. Also interested in George **Slater**, born Dublin c.1830 and his wife Jane **Wright** - Scottish and Cumbrian connections.
- 4222 Mrs V. PERKINS**, 2 Withnall Drive, Shavington, Crewe, Cheshire CW2 5HG  
Interested in families of **Brown**, **Charl(e)ton**, (Whickham and South Shields), **Cooper** (W. Hartlepool), **Cornforth** (Gateshead), **Drake** (S. Shields), **Forster** (Whickham), **Hanson** and **Hardy** (South Shields), **Nevison** (Auckland, Newcastle, North and South Shields), **Reah/Reay** (Gateshead, South Shields), **Rugless** (N. and S. Shields), **Simpson** (Auckland) all 18th and 19th century.

- 4230 Mr S. BURNIP, Oak Crest, Oakville Road, Hebden Bridge, W. Yorks HX7 6NP  
Researching Burnip and Tully (Spennymoor), Walker and Gibson (Evenwood), Jobson (Stanley), Richardson (West Kyo), Oughton (Penshaw), Robinson (Sunderland), Wright (Hamsterley), Appleby (Lanchester), and (H)etherington (Willington), all 19th century.
- 4251 Mrs K. AGUTTER, 124 Lemsford Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL8 6YP.  
Local interests are in the families of Brown (Netherton, Bedlington), and Ogleby (Durham City), 18-19th century.

We also welcome the following new members who had not sent details of their interests before the printing deadline in December. If they have still not done so, and would like some notes published, please contact Mr Readdie (address at head of article).

\*Yo Ifirs LTt. LAL-IXFA, i'WodiaconibeTtoad, **Blackheath, London SE3 8QJ. 4137 Mr C.D. HARRISON, 40, Ayr**  
Gedling, Nottingham N64 4JU. 4138 Mr K. STREET, 18 Falkner Court, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leics LE11 3TU. **4139 Miss K.M. ROBINSON, 9 Elvet Moor, Durham DH1 3PR. 4140 Miss L. GILDER, 92 Bollard Crescent, Ajax,**  
Ontario L1S 3G9 Canada. 4141 Mrs L.K. ELLIS, 38 Bromley Gardens, South Beach, Blyth, Northumberland NE24 3TR. 4142 Mrs M.J. NICHOLSON, 39 Links Road, Cullercoats, North Shields NE30 3DY. 4143 and 4144 Mr and Mrs J.E. HUNTER, 16 Cambridge Road, RD 11, Irwin, PA 15642 USA. 4145 Mrs T. BEATY, 31 Queens Crescent, Putnoe, Bedford, Bedfordshire MK41 9BN. **4146 Miss K.M. ALLEN, 25 Kimberley, Wilnecote, Tamworth, Staffs B77 5LD. 4149 Mr G.S. BRIGGS, 305N**  
Charlotte, Lombard 1160148 USA. 4151 Mr J.J. THOMPSON, 10 Allendale Terrace, Annfield Plain, Stanley, Co. Durham DH9 8JT. **4153 Miss L. WILLIAMS, Cherry Tree Cottage, Crabtree Green, Collingham, Wetherby, N. Yorks LS22 5AB. 4154**  
Mrs J. WOOD, 56 Holywell Avenue, Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear NE26 3AD. 4156 Ms J. FREEMAN, 76 High Level Road, London W10 6PN. 4157 Mrs M. OLIPHANT, 12 Shepherds Hill, Alnmouth, Northumberland NE66 3NG. 4158 Mrs A. BATEMAN, 17 Queensthorpe Close, Bramley, Leeds LS 13 4JT. 4159 Mr K. NEVENS, 6 East View Avenue, Cramlington, Northumberland NE23 9DY.

## SECOND TIME AROUND

For the benefit of new members, can I explain that this section is intended to give members who have already had their interests printed under 'Members and Their Interests' another opportunity to seek information as their research progresses. The title is misleading -- you can have queries printed as many times as you wish but, in the interests of fairness to your fellow members, please keep your comments reasonably brief and specific. (Not more than 100 words, excluding address).

- 1060 Mr G.A.W. HEPPELL, 10 Riseborough House, Rawcliffe Lane, Clifton, York YO3 6NQ  
Seeking information on Heppell family of Kirkwhelpington, Kirkharle, Wallington area, especially William, a carpenter of Kirkwhelpington who married Isabel White at Whalton in 1756 and whose son John went to York in 1787.
- 1432 Miss M.C. BRAIDFORD, 11 Falcon Way, Esh Winning, Co. Durham DH7 9JW  
Researching Fenwick in Weardale. William Fenwick married Jane Johnson at Stanhope 29 January 1754. Other Stanhope marriages were John Fenwick/Mary Hall (1760), Edward Fenwick/Susanna Leybourne (1760) and Dorothy Fenwick/Thomas Barnfather (1761). Were these Fenwicks connected and whence did they arrive in Stanhope? According to a family tree in "The Bainbridges of Newcastle" by A. & J. Airey, William was son of Valentine Fenwick (1682-1760), Merchant of Weardale. What were Valentine's origins?
- 1511 Mr J.R.S. WATSON, 4 Welton Close, Stocksfield, Northumberland NE43 7EP  
(Tel. 091 842828) Seeks baptism and parents of William Moor(e), Clerk to Newburn Parish Council for 37 years, and schoolmaster -- died December 1850 aged 72. His wife Dorothy died November 1864 aged 86. Lived in a school house owned by Duke of Northumberland. Neither left a will, but they are buried in St Nicholas, Newcastle where there is a headstone.
- 1517 Mr I.C. STABLER, 22 Fernwood Close, Hilton Grange, Brompton, Northallerton, N.Yorks DL6 2UX  
(Tel. 0609 771462) Seeks marriage of Joseph Stabler to Isabella Cockburn at Newcastle c.1795, and marriage of Joseph Stabler to Catherine Atkinson at Earsdon. Joseph thought to be a miner, living in Hebburn.
- 1692 Mr J. BINNS, 22 Denbeigh Place, Benton, Newcastle NE12 8DE  
Interested in William Bell, baptised 1814 Morpeth, living in Long Row, Wallsend in 1851, a widower with daughters Elizabeth Simpson (16) and Isabella Simpson (14), both born Hartley (? stepdaughters). Also living there was William's brother Francis, born Morpeth, who married Anne Dixon in Newcastle 1855, and had 4 sons, John (b Wallsend c.1855), Andrew (b Hebburn c.1858), Thomas (b Chester-le-Street c.1859), Frank (b Walker c.1864) -- none of the births seem to have been registered. William & Francis were miners. Also trying to find link with Francis' grandson, Thomas Hepple age 6, born Ponteland and with family at Battle Hill Walker in 1871.
- 1693 Mrs P. BINNS, 22 Denbeigh Place, Benton, Newcastle NE12 8DE  
Interested in some families who were either mining families or worked in Walker-on-Tyne shipyards. Robert Lowes born c.1813 (who was spouse ?) -- three children, (1) Anne (1833) who married Dennis Ragg and had sons James, William (1856), Joseph (1860), Robert (1862) and Thomas (1865), (2) Thomas born c.1834 married Jane Murray of Byker 1855 -- son Robert (1855), daughter Elizabeth (1857), (3) Edward born c.1838 married Mary Spence 1858 -- children George, Hannah (1861) (married John Bell 1885), John William (1864), Robert (1866) (married Helen Reid 1887). The Spence family, publicans at Ship Inn for many years - George Spence born c.1813? Ireland, married Mary Robson at All Saints, Newcastle 1832 - children George born c.1833 married Esther Grey 1854 Newcastle, Elizabeth 1858 married James Batey of Alnwick, Jane Anne who married a tug boat captain Edward Knox in 1849.

- 2045 Mr J. LUMSDEN, 19 Meadow Road, Pickering, N. Yorks YO18 8NW  
Would like to contact descendants of James, Frances Ellen and Margaret E. Rutherford, who lived with their parents at Yetlington near Whittingham until they moved in 1907 to Netherton Burn Foot. Also seeks information on George Smart and wife Ann (Armstrong) whose son William was born Hencoats, Hexham 1 October 1841--not in 1841 census. William became LNER engine driver and lived in Gateshead. His wife Ann McClure born c.1844 in Ireland died 1872, whereupon he "married" her sister Sarah born c.1845 Carlisle. Children were William George (married Elizabeth Arkless), Annie Jane (married John Pickering, twice Mayor of Gateshead), Henry died aged 4 months Sept 1872, Frederick Thomas, Henry Ernest, Margaret born 29 August 1885 and married William Lumsden, and Hilda.
- 2057 Mr E. YARD, 45 Westfields, Stanley, Co. Durham DH9 7DB  
Seeks (1) death of Robert McKeith 1820/40 probably in South Shields (2) baptism of Anne Wright, North Shields c.1814 (3) Elizabeth Carter born c.1833, daughter of Robert, in South Shields.
- 2385 Mrs M.C. PILKINGTON, 7 Ladysteps, Scotby, Carlisle CA4 8DD  
Researching Thomas Pearson Johnson, wife Janet nee Stewart, and their children Margaret A, Ethel M, Janet M, Captain Thomas Pearson and Ernest Rowland. Living 8 Gilsland Street South, Bishopwearmouth in 1881 and at 35 Elton Street, Wallsend 1890-99. Thomas was a boilermaker who became foreman at North East Marine, Wallsend by late 1890's. Marriage to Janet was in 1875 in Sunderland. Also researching William Dean, born Sunderland c.1806, cabinet maker, wife Ellen born Isle of Wight c.1818, and children including Ellen, Emma Louisa, Mary E, John H, born approx 1842, 1848, 1851 and 1856 respectively -- living 58 South Durham Street, Bishopwearmouth in 1871. Emma Louisa married Robert Stewart, merchant seaman, at Sunderland 22 November 1870 and died 1873 after birth of only child Walter.
- 2964 Mrs D.C. WHITAKER, 2 Chesterton Avenue, Seaford, E. Sussex BN25 3RL  
Interests are (1) Johnston/Fittis families of North Shields. Thomas Johnston, blacksmith, born c.1815 and married Ann Harrison c.1835. Eldest child Walter born Chirton c.1835, daughter of Robert Fittis, pitman possibly from Co. Durham (2) Clark of North Shields. George Cowell Clark born 1864 had a cycle shop in Coach Lane and married Mary Jane Hewitt of Meadow Well Farm in 1886. His brother John, born 1870, went to Australia -- when? where?
- 3180 Mrs J.M.T. EDGE, 25 Blossom Grove, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham B36 8PG  
(Tel. 021-7476824) Seeks information on Alexander Place, attorney's clerk, married Halifax 1817 and had two sons, George (1818) and Alexander Lee (1821) both baptised there. Lived at Skircoat, buried Halifax 1835 aged 57. No trace birth or baptism c.1779.
- 3519 Mrs S. EVANS, 21 Hillie Bunnies, Earls Colne, Colchester, Essex C06 2RU  
(Tel. 0787 222912) Seeking descendants of Ann Smith, died Coxhoe December 1923. Her daughter Esther married Percy Mann in Coggeshall, Essex in 1906 and had two daughters. Mrs Evans says Esther was her grandmother's sister and Percy was her grandfather's brother and she would appreciate help on this muddle!

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 0003 Mr D. MASON, 21 Priestpopple, Hexham, Northumberland NE46 1PF
- 0672 Mrs G. WAREHAM, Janaska, Great Coxwell, Oxfordshire, SN7 7NG
- 0811 Mr J.W. STENHOUSE, Lismore, 18 Inch Park, Kelso, Roxburghshire TD5 7EQ
- 1055 Mr J.K. WATSON, c/o 147 Warren Drive, Anchosholme, Blackpool FY5 3TG
- 1291 & 1443 Mr & Mrs G.E. EASTON, Twizel Steads, Cornhill-on-Tweed, TD12 4UZ
- 1323 Mrs D. BIDDLE, Cotters End, Barrow Point Lane, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 3DP
- 1369 Mr K. ROBSON, 99 Henderson Road, Edinburgh EH3 5BB
- 1441 Mr R.M. HALL, 30 Hartley Road, Wrestlingworth, Bedfordshire SG19 2EH
- 1483 Miss J. LUPTON, 29 Alderley Drive, Ashdown Manor, Killingworth, Newcastle NE12 0FS
- 1772 Mrs W. BOGGEN-GALES, PO Box 1303, Crestview, Florida 32536, U.S.A.
- 2057 Mr N.M. EMERSON, The Top Flat, 17 St Mary's, Bootham, York YO3 7DD
- 2207 & 2208 Mr & Mrs T. CRAMLINGTON, 28 Neale Street, Fulwell, Sunderland SR6 9EZ
- 2520 Mrs M. HURFORD-JONES, 17 Park Road, Park Road, Barry, S. Glamorgan CF6 8NU
- 3600 Mr N. IRVING, The Coign, The Comb Hill, Haltwhistle, Northumberland NE49 9NS
- 3869 Mrs D. HUGHES, Tolloora, Kings Court, Teesdale, Victoria 3328, Australia
- 3885 Mrs C.M.B. MELLER, 30 Gretton Road, Gotherington, near Cheltenham, Glos GL52 4QU
- 3971 Mrs G. GARNER, Villa Landa, La Rue de Froid Vent, St. Savior, Jersey JE2 7LJ
- 4050 Miss C.J. MOTT, 16 Haversham Close, South Gosforth, Newcastle NE7 7LR
- 4073 Miss J. WILLING, 15 Strathcona Gardens, Glasgow G13 1DN
- 4077 Mrs L. FELL, Paradise Cottage, Kettlewell, near Whitby, N. Yorks YO21 3RY

We regret to report the deaths of the following members of the Society: 1408 Mr H.A. LINES of Malvern, Worcestershire, 2458 Mr R.W. DAVISON of Consett and 2703 Mr F.S. PORRITT of Darlington. We extend our deepest sympathy to their respective families and friends.





TYNE BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 1859.