

THE JOURNAL OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Vol. 20, No. 1

Spring 1995

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PLEASE ALWAYS ENCLOSE A STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE FOR YOUR REPLY
(TWO INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS FROM OVERSEAS MEMBERS) AND QUOTE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the first *Journal* of 1995, an issue which demonstrates that there is more to family history than research into 19th century ancestors, although those Victorians do seem to predominate in our researches! This time, at one extreme, an article by Maurice Lincoln demonstrates that there is much of interest to be found in 20th century documents in Record Offices. At the other extreme, an article on 15th century workers in Chester-le-Street shows that there was life before Parish Registers - and documents too, although few genealogists seem to get so far back!

We have the usual handful of new publications, including the first in a new series relating to Irregular Border Marriages, those weddings which were so common among north Northumbrians 150 years ago. There are also two new Parish Register transcripts, thanks to the efforts of the late Dr. K. Mitchell, a new 1851 Census Index, some Durham tombstone inscriptions and an index relating to Northumbrian coal miners. Incidentally, although the 1813-1837 Marriage Indexes for each of our two counties have proved very popular, each set of microfiche is still available from Keith Dalkin.

Miss C. Yellowley, 8 Eskdale Road, South Bents, Whitburn, Sunderland SR6 8AN, has taken over responsibility for the Society's book sales from Christine Davison. We are grateful to Mrs. Davison for her efforts over a number of years. I suppose it is possible that in the changeover some orders may have been delayed, so write to Carol Yellowley if you have any orders outstanding.

There are still places available at the Society's One Day Conference at Cramlington on Saturday 22nd April. The price is £12.50 including lunch. Contact Mrs. M. Furness, 8 Shadfen Park Road, Marden Farm, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 3JD.

Good luck in your ancestor hunting in 1995!

NOTES AND NEWS

General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh is now selling a limited number of day tickets, called APEX passes, which are available at £12.00 (normal day rate £16.00) provided you book at least two weeks in advance. Telephone (031) 334 0380. Meanwhile in England, *Family Tree Magazine* for February reports an increase in the prices of certificates obtained in person from St. Catherine's House from £5.50 to £6.00, while postal applications made to Southport rise to £12.50.

Members in the Midlands may be interested to learn of the formation of Coventry Family History Society. For details, contact Mrs. Jane Cobbett, 8 Handcross Grove, Coventry CV3 6DZ.

The whole of the Big R - British Isles Genealogical Register - is now available on 23 microfiche from F.F.H.S. publications, 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BL0 9BZ, at a cost of £25.00 including postage. Pay by cheque to F.F.H.S. or by sterling money order. This Society has the Durham and Northumberland sections available for £2.50, from Mr. K. Dalkin.

North American members should note the new address of Ruesch International, from whom sterling cheques etc. can be purchased quite cheaply. Now at 700 Eleventh Street, Washington DC 20001-4507 (telephone 1-800-424-2923). Members in the U.K. who wish to obtain cheques in other currencies, avoiding high banking and conversion costs, can contact Ruesch International, 18 Savile Row, London W1X 2AD (freephone 0800-136232). Cost is £3.00 for a cheque in any other currency.

A note book belonging to John Lambert, a Catholic, an 18th century Clerk to Christopher Fawcett, Recorder of Newcastle features in a 26 page article in the January 1995 issue of *Family History* (Journal of Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies). John was the son of John Lambert of Gateshead and his wife Margaret, daughter of William Bradley, who married in 1736. Much family information and details of his life are given in a complete transcription of the notebook. John later moved to Durham, St. Giles parish and died in the early 1800's. The *Journal* can be borrowed from Mrs. K. Willans (address on contents page).

Sunderland Library has moved, although only 150 yards or so. The new address is 28/30 Fawcett Street, Sunderland SR1 1RE. Telephone is unchanged at (0191) 514 1235.

"Yesterday Belongs to You 2" is the name of the second Local and Family History Fair organised by Durham Record Office. It is to be held at County Hall, Durham on Saturday 8th April from 10.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m., and this Society will be among over 30 organisations represented.

PRE-1920 GROUP PHOTOGRAPH

Mr. R. Sinclair, 12 Regent Road, Ryhope, Sunderland SR2 0PP, has sent this photograph of Comsay Colliery football team of about 1891. The players are: back row, left to right - George Lister Sargent, Ned Clark, Sam Wilson, Jim McDermott, Matt Bodines, Henry Hendry and Bob Harrison (Assistant Trainer). Front row - Jack Hardy (Linesman), John William Sargent, Dickie Walker, Marwood Rawe, Tom Kidd, George Simpson Sinclair. Most of the men appear in the 1891 Comsay census. Mr. Sinclair, who is a grandson of George S. Sinclair will be happy to supply a copy of the photo to relatives.



We apologise for the poor reproduction of a print in the last Journal. Unfortunately, more than one of the pictures we have been sent are also too dark, but we would be more than happy to consider any "good" pictures, subject to the conditions in the previous Journals, viz pre-1920, at least eight people, and all named. No "family" photographs - weddings, etc.

FAMILY BIBLE

Mr. Norman J. Bowmaker, 523 Nottingham Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21229-2408, U.S.A., has the Bible of his great grandparents, George Bowmaker and Esther Curry, who married at Lamberton Toll in 1848 and left in 1849 for America. George was born at Doddington in 1827, Esther possibly in Scotland. The birth of their 12 children, born between 1848 and 1869 (Isabel in England, the rest in America) are listed, as are the marriages and deaths of brothers and sisters. George was one of ten children born to James and Elizabeth Bowmaker; Esther had 12 siblings, six of whom went to America in 1849 as did her parents. The Curry family is reputed to have taken the first Cheviot sheep to the U.S.A.

The N.D.F.H.S. Library has a volume written and published by Mr. Bowmaker about the two families and entitled *From Till to Susquehanna; Migration of two Border Families*.

Does anyone know the location of a similar Bible for the John Curry - Catherine Mills family? Mr. Bowmaker would be delighted to hear.

You are invited to send details to the Editor of any Family Bibles you have, for publication in the hope that other members may be helped in their researches. You should be willing to answer any queries which arise from publication.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Here is a list of the latest additions to the N.D.F.H.S. Library available for borrowing by U.K. members, from Mrs. D. Tait, 26 Beechwood Avenue, Low Fell, Gateshead NE9 6PP, from whom a full Catalogue of the Library can be obtained price £1.00.

On borrowing items, members pay the postage both ways, plus a 25p. stamp to help cover costs, so when you return the borrowed item (within three weeks), please enclose the postage cost plus 25p.

- 1.228 Ford at the time of the Waterfords (Northumberland) - *J. Joicey*
- 1.229 West Hartlepool Snapshots and Snippets - *J.A. Laws*
- 1.230 Newcastle Quayside, Sandhill and the Side - *F. Graham*
- 1.231 The Stephenson Pilots of South Shields - *B. Stephenson*
- 1.232 Bygone Ryton - *L. Turnbull*
- 1.233 A Hundred Mickleton Years - *S. Walinets*
- 1.234 Photocopy of Poem "Burradon Pit Explosion" - *G. Cooke* (see Winter 1994 *Journal*, page 122)

- 2.386 Robson Family, Northumbria - *J.W. Robson*
- 2.387 Fitzakerley Family, Sunderland - *R.M. Wilson Fitzakerley*
- 2.388 Heppell Family of Black Heddon - *C.A. Heppell*
- 2.389 Pattison, Armstrong and Reay Families of Haltwhistle
- 2.390 Richardson and Burton Families - *I.L. Richardson*
- 2.391 All in the Family; Turnbull and Associated Families - *A.J. Turnbull*
- 2.392 The Cooke Book: Cooke Family of Kent and Sunderland - *A.J.D. Cooke*
- 2.393 Johnson Pedigree Chart, North Shields - *D. Wilson*

- 3.050 Stray Burials, Volume 3 - *M. Furness*
- 3.260 Index of Burials, Lamesley 1603-1730 - *C. Jewitt*
- 3.261 Marriage Index St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, Chester-le-Street, July 1837-December 1899 - *I. Applegarth*
- 3.262 Marriage Index St. James' Coundon (Durham) 1845-1896 - *I. Bowes*
- 3.263 Baptisms, St. Margaret's Durham City 1813-1833 - *M. Sample and L. Calland*
- 3.264 Marriage Index, Newbottle (Durham) 1851-1898 - *P. Hodgson*
- 3.279 Index of Wilson Deaths in New South Wales, Australia 1856-1869 - *M. Furness*
- 3.280 Index of Marriages, St. Mary, Middleton in Teesdale 1837-1855 - *Durham Record Office*
- 3.282 Index of Marriages, Holy Innocents' Church, Tudhoe, July 1866-June 1889 - *I. Bowes and M. Johnson*
- 3.283 Index of Baptisms St. Bartholomew's Church, Croxdale 1696-1869 - *Durham Record Office*
- 3.285 Durham Cook Book, 1871 Census - *S. and D. Cook* (600g.)

- 5.134 Londoner's Occupations - *Federation of Family History Societies*
- 5.135 Dates and Calendars for the Genealogist - *C. Webb*
- 5.136 Militia Lists and Musters 1757-1876 - *J. Gibson*
- 5.137 Current Publications on Microfiche by Member Societies - *Federation of Family History Societies*
- 5.138 Current Publications (Booklets) by Member Societies - *Federation of Family History Societies*
- 5.139 1851 Census Index Survey - *Federation of Family History Societies*
- 5.140 Unrelated Certificates - *Birmingham and Midland Family History Society*

- 6.164 Computer Programs for the Family Historian - *J. Bloore*
- 6.165 Computer Programs on IBM Compatible PC's - *J. Bloore*
- 6.166 Irregular Border Marriages by "Claverhouse" (Moray Press 1934)
Please note this is a history of these marriages and some tales of them. It is NOT a list or index of the marriages.
- 6.167 Catholics in England - *M.D.R. Leys*
- 6.168 Photocopy from "The Friend" (Quaker Magazine): Visit to the North 1798

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of
Northumberland and Durham Family History Society,
will be held at 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday 2nd May 1995, at Pelaw Social Club, Heworth, Gateshead.

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES AT DURHAM CITY LIBRARY

*The Local Studies Section of Durham City Library, South Street, Durham DH1 4QS,
telephone (0191) 386 4003, fax (0191) 386 0379, is open:*

9.30 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. - Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday

9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. - Wednesday

9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. - Saturday

It has photocopying facilities and microfilm and microfiche readers. Pre-booking for the use of readers is recommended.

The Library has the following resources:

International Genealogical Index (I.G.I.) 1992 edition for the whole of Great Britain - microfiche.

Boyd's Marriage Index, County Durham section - on microfilm.

Durham County 1813-1837, Marriage Index (N.D.F.H.S.) - on microfiche.

Parish Registers Volumes published by Durham and Northumberland Parish Register Society early this century and other early published transcripts viz:

c = Christenings, m = Marriages, b = burials

Alnham (Northumberland), c.1688-1812, m.1705-1812, b.1727-1812
Beadnell (Northumberland), c.1766-1812, m.1767-1781, b.1727-1812
Bishop Middleham (Durham), c.m.b.1559-1812
Bothal (Northumberland), c.1680-1812, m.1678-1812, b.1678-1812
Castle Eden (Durham), c.1661-1812, m.1698-1794, b.1696-1812
Chatton (Northumberland) c.m.b.1712-1812
Coniscliffe (Durham), c.m.1590-1812, b.1591-1812
Corbridge (Northumberland), c.1654-1812, m.b.1657-1812
Dalton-le-Dale (Durham), c.m.b.1653-1812
Durham Cathedral, c.m.b.1609-1896
Durham City, St. Margaret, m.1558-1812
Durham City, St. Mary le Bow, c.b.1571-1812, m.1573-1812
Durham City, St. Mary the Less, c.1560-1812, m.b.1559-1812
Durham City, St. Nicholas, m.1540-1812
Durham City, St. Oswald, c.m.b.1538-1751
Ebbechester (Durham), 1619-1812
Edlingham (Northumberland) c.b.1662-1812, m.1663-1812
Elwick Hall (Durham), Volume I - 1592-1742, Volume II - 1741-1900
Esh (Durham), c.m.b.1567-1812
Gainford (Durham), Index to the first Volume of Gainford Registers,
Part I - c.1560-1784, Part II - m.1569-1761, Part III - b.1569-1784

Halton (Northumberland), c.b.1654-1812, m.1654-1769
Hebron (Northumberland), c.1680-1812, m.b.1678-1812
Ilderton (Northumberland), c.1724-1812, m.b.1727-1812
Ingram (Northumberland), c.1684-1812, b.1682-1812
Lanchester (Durham), c.m.b. 1560-1603
Lesbury (Northumberland), c.b.1690-1812, m.1689-1812
Longhoughton (Northumberland), c.m.b.1646-1812, Banns 1754-1805
Meldon (Northumberland), c.1706-1812, m.1727-1812, b.1716-1812
Middleton St. George (Durham), c.1652-1812, m.b.1616-1812
Muggleswick (Durham), c.m.b.1784-1812
Ryton (Durham), m.1581-1812
Satley (Durham), c.m.b.1560-1812
Seaham (Durham), c.1646-1812, m.1652-1812, b.1653-1812
Sherburn Hospital (Durham), c.1692-1812, m.1695-1812, b.1678-1812
Stanhope (Durham), m.1613-1812
Whalton (Northumberland), c.m.b.1661-1812
Whickham (Durham), m.1759-1812
Winston (Durham), c.1571-1812, m.1574-1812, Banns 1754-1809,
b.1573-1812
Whorlton (Durham), c.1626-1812, m.1713-1813, b.1669-1812
Whitburn (Durham), c.1611-1812, m.b.1579-1812

Monumental Inscriptions - Monumental Inscriptions of the Cathedral, Parish Churches and Cemeteries of the City of Durham (1880) by C.M. Carlton. Includes Durham Cathedral, St. Mary-the-Less, St. Mary-le-Bow, North and South Bailey Cemetery, St. Oswald. Indexed.

Newspapers - Microfilm copies of *Durham Advertiser* from 1814, and of *Durham Chronicle* 1820-1951 (with gaps).

Census Returns - Durham City and the northern part of County Durham 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 on microfilm. The "historic" i.e. pre-1974 County of Durham 1891 on microfiche.

Census Indexes - There is a Street Index to the 1881 Census of the whole of the historic i.e. pre-1974 County of Durham and name Indexes are held for Durham City 1851, North-West Durham 1851, Whorlton, Westwick with Egglestone Abbey 1851, Whorlton, Winston, Westwick and Egglestone Abbey 1881, Houghton-le-Spring 1851 (N.D.F.H.S. Volume 8).

Trade etc., Directories -

1827 *Parson and White* - Durham and Northumberland, Berwick and Newcastle; 1828 *Pigot's Directory of Durham*; 1828-1829 *Pigot's Directory of Durham*; 1829 *Pigot's Directory of Durham*; 1833 *Ihler Directory of Newcastle and Gateshead*; 1834 *Pigot's Directory of Durham*; 1838 *Richardson's Directory of Newcastle and Gateshead*; 1847 *Walker Durham Directory*; 1847 *White* - Newcastle and City of Durham; 1848 *Slater* - Durham; 1848 and 1850/1851 *Walker Durham Directory*; 1851 *Hagar and Company* - County Durham; 1855 *Slater* - Durham; 1855 *Whellan* - County Durham and Newcastle; 1855 *Whellan* - Northumberland; 1856 *Walker* - Durham; 1858 - *Kelly's Post Office Directory of Durham*; 1858 *Kelly* - Westmorland, Cumberland and Northumberland; 1860, 1861, 1863-1867 *Walker* - Durham; 1864 *Slater* - Durham and Northumberland; 1865 *Whellan* - County Durham and Newcastle; 1867, 1868-1872, 1873 *Walker* - Durham; 1873 *Kelly* - County Durham and Northumberland; 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 *Walker* - Durham; 1879 *Kelly* - Durham and Northumberland; 1882, 1883, 1884, 1886, 1887 *Walker* - Durham; 1890 *Kelly* - Durham and Northumberland; 1892, 1893 *Walker* - Durham; 1894 *Whellan* - County Durham; 1896 *Walker* - Durham; 1897 *Kelly* - Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland; 1899 *Walker* - Durham. Collection of 20th century Directories.

The Library has a good collection of histories of individual towns and villages and books on specific subjects such as mining and railways, and a number of general genealogical guides. Family and local history publications e.g. N.D.F.H.S. Journals, Durham County Local History Society etc. Collection of local photographs and prints. Staff are always willing to offer help and advice, but cannot undertake extensive research.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mrs. M. Brown, The Chantry House, North Church Street, Bakewell, Derbyshire DE45 1DB writes:

I was surprised and delighted to find the name of my great great grandfather Peter Barker in the article on Mining Records by Tom Manners in the *Winter Journal*. I wonder if any readers can identify other men on the same list, as many of them were related. It may be interesting to know more about the background of a group of men at one particular time and identify where they came from to work in the pit. For instance Peter Barker had arrived in Bedlington from Blaydon, but had been born in Gateshead. He was 25 years old in 1846 and had a wife and two small boys. His father was a pitman at Shieldfield pit and I suspect that several of the miners on the Bedlington list had come from there.

Also, I would like to see a list of the jobs in a pit and what terms like "On-Setting" and "Putter" mean.

Editor's Note: Following her letter above, Mrs. Brown has supplied a "comparison between the Bedlington A Pit payroll" (i.e. that included in the *Winter Journal*) "and the 1851 Census of Bedlington". Her list is an extract of the usual information from the Census and shows that only 12 of the 124 men paid in 1846 were actually born in Bedlington. Most, but not all, of the rest were born elsewhere in Northumberland. The list can be borrowed from the Society Librarian, Mrs. D. Tait.

Dr. Manners, the writer of the article mentioned, suggests the best description of mining terms appears in C.G. Greenwell's *Glossary of Terms Used in the Coal Trade of Northumberland and Durham*, first published in 1849 and reprinted in 1970 by Bemrose and Sons. This describes "On-Setting" as putting the full tubs in the cage at the shaft bottom and taking the empties out, and "Putters" as 17 to 20 year old men who took the tubs of coals from the work-place to stations where they would be taken by horses to the shaft. He also points out that miners moved about a great deal, because their contracts ran for a year or less and it is not uncommon to find a miner with say six children born in three or four different places.

Mrs. Janet Robinson, 34 Hampden Avenue, Wahroonga 2076, Australia, writing in November says:

Referring to Lloyd's Register Index (page 91, Autumn 1994 *Journal*), I have fielded enquiries for 38 captains from the resources at my disposal, from members in Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. It has been a learning experience for me and, I hope, for some of them.

Editor's Note: Members may recall Mrs. Robinson's generous offer to assist members by looking up a Captain's Index consisting of some 60,000 cards in the library of an Australian Society. Thanks to her. This is what this Society is all about. If you know of any sources or indexes, far from this area of England, but which might help members and where perhaps you can assist, do drop me a line.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM PRISONERS OF THE '45

by Arthur Brack

In November 1745, after a government army had been defeated at Prestonpans in September, the rebel Charles Edward Stewart (or Bonnie Prince Charlie to his supporters) invaded England and captured the weakly defended castle at Carlisle. He marched on southward hoping to be joined by recruits from the sympathetic Catholic population of Lancashire. The number of volunteers there was disappointing, but enough to be formed into a Manchester Regiment. From Manchester he continued the march on London, but at Derby the absence of hope of further recruitment and the fear of being cut off from his Scottish base caused him to decide to retrace his steps and return to Scotland. Not far behind him on the return journey was an army led by the King's son William, Duke of Cumberland. The English contingent of the Jacobite army had joined to march on London and most were unwilling to go to Scotland, preferring to be left behind as part of the garrison of Carlisle Castle, a fatal mistake. On December 30th the Duke of Cumberland recaptured the castle and took the garrison prisoner before following Charles Edward into Scotland and inflicting on him the final disastrous defeat at Culloden in the following April.

In 1928 the Scottish History Society published *Prisoners of the '45* by Sir Bruce Seton Gordon and Jean Gordon Arnot which lists the prisoners of the campaign and gives brief details of them and their fate. The English prisoners were tried for treason and severely punished. Many were hanged or transported. Most of them were from the Manchester Regiment, but there were some who had deserted from the government army after the defeat at Prestonpans.

Although the battles and marches did not touch north east England the list of prisoners includes some names from Northumberland and Durham, including a woman from Carlisle Castle.

ANNE BROMLEY, from Newcastle. Taken at Carlisle 30th December 1745. Imprisoned at Carlisle and Chester Castle. Discharged.

JOHN BURN, Manchester Regiment, aged 22. From Northumberland. Taken at Carlisle 30th December 1745. Imprisoned at Carlisle and York Castle. Transported 21st February 1747.

JOHN BURN, Manchester Regiment, aged 22. From Northumberland. Servant. Imprisoned at Carlisle and Lancaster Castle. Disposal unknown.

EDMUND or EDWARD CLAVERING, Manchester Regiment. From Northumberland. Imprisoned at Carlisle and York Castle. One of the party of rebels that went to plunder Lord Lowther's seat, Lowther Hall. Taken in actual rebellion. Tried 1st October 1746 and pleaded guilty. Sentenced to death and executed at York, 1st November 1746.

LAWRENCE COLLINGWOOD, Manchester Regiment. From Northumberland. Taken at Carlisle 30th December 1745. Disposal unknown.

JOHN ELLIS, Sergeant, Manchester Regiment. From Northumberland. Taken at Carlisle 30th December 1745. Disposal unknown.

JAMES HEWATT or HEWETT, Lord John Drummond's Regiment, aged 24. From Newcastle. Imprisoned at Perth, 10th May 1746, Inverness June 1746, Dolphin and Tilbury Fort. Transported 20th March 1747 in spite of claiming to be a French subject.

JOHN HUNTER, Ensign, Manchester Regiment. From Newcastle. Taken at Carlisle, 30th December 1745. Evidence was given that he had run away 11 miles, but was made to return on pain of death and that he was tied to a horse to prevent his escape. He was consequently acquitted.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Manchester Regiment. From Newcastle. Taken at Carlisle, 30th December 1745. Imprisoned at Carlisle and York Castle. Tried 2nd October 1746, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to death. Executed at York, 8th November 1746.

JAMES HURST, Lord John Drummond's Regiment, aged 24. From Newcastle. Popish schoolmaster in Lancashire. Disposal unknown. Probably died in captivity.

WILLIAM LAWSON, Captain Monk's Company, Scots Fusiliers. From Durham. Deserter. Imprisoned at Clackmannan, 4th May 1746. Stirling Castle and Carlisle. Transported.

JOHN SANDERSON, from Newcastle. Deserter from General Guise's Regiment. Imprisoned at Gartmore, Perth, 29th February 1746, Stirling Castle, 8th August 1746. May have been tried at Carlisle, September 1746 and sentenced to death.

JOHN SAUNDERSON or SANDERSON, Captain, Manchester Regiment. Colliery Overseer from Northumberland. Imprisoned at Carlisle, 30th December 1745. Lancaster Castle, June 1746 and Southwark, August 1746. Tried in London, pleaded guilty and sentenced to death. Reprieved August 1746. Pardoned September 1748 on condition of going abroad and never returning.

UNWANTED CERTIFICATES

Here is a further list of "unwanted" certificates, sent in by members. Anyone interested in obtaining further information about particular certificates should apply to Mrs. K. Willans, 9 The Ridge Way, Kenton, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4LP. Full details will be supplied in return for one 19p. stamp per certificate and a stamped addressed envelope (overseas enquirers please enclose two International Reply Coupons or two 41p. stamps, plus one 19p. stamp per certificate). A complete list of over 300 certificates can be obtained upon receipt of one 19p. stamp plus a self addressed envelope (three International Reply Coupons or three 41p. stamps overseas), from Mrs. Willans. Please send your unwanted certificates (those obtained in error) to Mrs. Willans at the above address.

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 148 | KING, Charles | 2nd February 1840 | New York, North Shields |
| 149 | SCOTT, Margaret | 25th January 1840 | Longbenton, Northumberland |
| 150 | KING, Robert | 25th November 1883 | Westoe, South Shields |
| 151 | KING, Ethel Marion | 4th April 1887 | Chirton, North Shields |
| 152 | DOWSON, William | 6th January 1853 | Bishop Auckland, County Durham |
| 153 | ROBSON, Joseph | 20th September 1857 | Allendale, Northumberland |
| 154 | HINDMARCH, Elizabeth Ann | 5th December 1871 | Wallsend |
| 155 | BELL, John Grey | 18th February 1838 | Westoe, South Shields |
| 156 | BELL, Mary Pringle | 9th October 1865 | Newcastle upon Tyne |

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 100 | TATE, Jacob | PROUD, Mary | 7th March 1838 | Heworth, County Durham |
| 101 | TAIT, James | HEPPELL, Isabella | 9th May? 1857 | Durham |
| 102 | TAIT, James | MITCHELL, Mary | 30th April 1859? | Newcastle upon Tyne |
| 103 | DOWSON, John | BANNER, Martha | 20th December 1851 | Auckland, County Durham |
| 104 | DOWSON, William | HARKS, Edith Francis | September 1884 | Malmesbury, Wiltshire |

DEATH CERTIFICATES

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 90 | TATE, Jacob | 1st December 1837 | Jarrow, County Durham |
| 91 | TATE, Ann | 17th February 1838 | South Shields, County Durham |
| 92 | TATE, Jacob | 30th September 1846 | Jarrow, County Durham |
| 93 | DAVISON, Mary Ann | 26th November 1861 | Bishop Auckland |
| 94 | DOWSON, Ann | 20th September 1876 | Witton le Wear, County Durham |
| 95 | DOWSON, William | 6th August 1861 | Witton, County Durham |
| 96 | BEATTIE, Thomas | 6th April 1890 | Newcastle upon Tyne |
| 97 | BELL, Anna | 9th October 1838 | Newcastle upon Tyne |

ANCESTORS BORN BEFORE 1800

George Wood, born 31st January 1786, was one of a line of freemen of Berwick, his earliest known antecedent being another George Wood, born before 1680. He was a ship carpenter and boat builder. He married Ann, daughter of John and Elizabeth Forster, and they had 11 children. Their son was apprenticed as a ship carpenter to William Paulin, agent to Berwick Shipping Company and George Trotter, wharfinger, subsequently sailing on P & O paddle steamers before settling in Gravesend, Kent. George's great-great grand daughter, Lesley Russell, 52 Bearton Road, Hitchin, Herts SG5 1UF, who sent the portrait, says that only one of George's sons, Blake Wood, remained in Berwick. She feels sure descendants of this family must still be in the area and she would be delighted to hear from them.



A PAEAN OF PRAISE FOR THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

by John Bowes

I imagine my tale is not unusual, certainly for the experienced member of the N.D.F.H.S. However, it may serve to encourage the beginner who perhaps feels lost and rudderless when facing the challenge of "tracing the family".

Some years ago, while cleaning out my father's effects, I came across two old documents on a parchment-like paper. One was a beautifully inscribed marriage record of his father, James, to Agnes Foster, in the Quaker Meeting House in Sunderland. Agnes, my grandmother, came from a long established Foster Quaker family in Sunderland and was the niece of Myles Birkett Foster the eminent Victorian water colour artist. After her marriage she moved with her husband to Bessbrook, Ireland, where James was the company secretary to Richardsons the Quaker firm of linen manufacturers. Sadly, she was to die after only nine years of marriage, but she did leave three sons, one of them my father. The other document was headed "The Bowes Pedigree" and was clearly the work of someone in the family. There were many gaps, tentative suggestions, and, as it proved later, many errors. Nevertheless it fired the imagination but remained untouched for a number of years until retirement approached when it was unearthed and restudied.

The researcher, whoever he was, had correctly established that the family came from Brompton, near Northallerton and with the aid of the Northallerton Record Office and transcriptions obtained of the Parish Registers of Brompton Church it was possible without too much difficulty to edit the original document and to provide a firm record of the family from the 1660's to the present day. Indeed if one of the marriages of the 17th century could be "reasonably assured" then the history went back to Miles Bowes who was buried in Welbury in 1489. It was also established that the family left Brompton in the 1840's and moved to Monkwearmouth from whence it was assumed that they dispersed during the early part of the 20th century, but to what places it was not known.

I decided that there were two avenues to be explored. The first was to try to authenticate the marriage in the 17th century and thus link indisputably the generations together back to Miles Bowes. Despite the expenditure of a lot of time this has not proved possible and it looks as though the essential information is no longer available from the Parish Registers or other sources.

The second avenue of research would be to flesh out the 19th century and discover all the various branches of the family descending from the seven sons and four daughters of Thomas Bowes, the only son of William. He who had left Brompton and who curiously was supposed to have died in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in 1867. In particular I wanted to try to find out why a relatively prosperous farming family which had been in the same location, Brompton, for some 250 years should have decided in the early 19th century to upsticks and move to the bank of the River Wear where I discovered them in the census of 1851 and there set up a flour mill which subsequently went bankrupt.

Research at first hand from Gloucestershire I thought was going to be difficult and expensive but thanks to the Local Family History centre in Cheltenham, work on the Census and Births, Marriages and Deaths was not a problem and was further eased by the discovery of a local researcher in the North who was able to help in the Sunderland area and to whom I owe a great deal. Slowly the lines began to flesh out, the dates and places of births, marriages and deaths became evident and one find led to another. However, the greatest breakthrough came as a result of the discovery of the existence of the Family History Society organisation. Until 1993, shamefully, I had been totally ignorant of its existence and only learnt of it from a book on genealogy in the local library. Application for Membership of the N.D.F.H.S. was made and following an inspection of the catalogue, the fiche of members interests was purchased. There was much astonishment when information came up on the screen that a lady living in Australia was interested in the Bowes of Brompton, near Northallerton. Why on earth was a lady living near Sydney interested in Brompton?

A letter produced by return a rewarding reply and immediately opened up areas of research which had never been anticipated. It appeared that one of those seven sons of Thomas Bowes living and working in Sunderland as a solicitor had fathered a son whose daughter's family had emigrated to Australia after the 2nd World War and there had raised a family. One of that family had become obsessed with its history and it was she who had become a member of the N.D.F.H.S. obtaining a great deal of help from Mr. Mackenzie of the N.D.F.H.S. Generously she handed over to me the results of her research and most fortunately she had obtained the address of the only living grand daughter of the Sunderland branch of the family. Correspondence with that lady produced more addresses and information to the

extent that some 76 members of the family have been traced since 1829 to the present day and the dates and places of their birth, death, and marriages noted.

Amongst the information acquired was a diary which had been kept by a Thomas Bowes, one of the seven sons, who was born in 1835 and from the comments he made it was possible to find out many details about the Bowes of Brompton and the reasons for their removal from Brompton and the subsequent bankruptcy of the Flour Mill. Thomas eventually became the manager of Webster's Ropery in Sunderland.

It looked at this point as though the trail had come to an end and all the gaps had been filled in with one exception, which was that of the seventh son, John George Bowes. He was the only one who could not be accounted for. His wife had died in 1860 giving birth to twins, one of whom survived and they both appeared in the household of William in the 1861 census. It was also known that William who left Brompton and set up the mill in Sunderland had supposedly died in Port Elizabeth in 1860 and that John George on the original document found in my father's papers was described as "of Africa". Letters to various organisations in South Africa had been ignored and it was thought that this piece of information would never be proved. At this point N.D.F.H.S. once again came into the picture.

Out of the latest Magazine packet there fell free fiches, which produced the information that amongst a number of members interested in the Bowes name there was one living in Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

A letter to South Africa soon produced the information that the N.D.F.H.S. member was not linked with the Bowes of Brompton near Northallerton. However, she would make enquiries in Port Elizabeth to see if there was any trace of John George and his father. Rapidly came another letter stating that she had found the family, had talked with the descendants on the phone and they would be in touch with me. Not only had she done all this but, she had copied all the information I had given her and sent it off to the members of the family living in Port Elizabeth and also in the Orange Free State and the Cape. Before long links were established and the history of William, his son John George, and the surviving twin William and his descendants were established and another 33 members of the family had been discovered. John George had indeed done well for himself. He left England a widower with an infant son and his father. By the time he died in 1910 he had established a flourishing butchery selling meat to the ships in Port Elizabeth harbour and with the proceeds of that business bought an enormous estate of well over 2,000 acres which still exists today.

Thanks to the N.D.F.H.S. and its members the task was now complete. Well, actually there is another descendant who was reportedly seen climbing down a rope ladder from a ship in Cape Town harbour carrying emigrants to Australia in 1924 but that is another story!

Editor's Note: Mr. Bowes' address is 123a Old Bath Road, Cheltenham GL53 7DH.

THANKS FROM THE DURHAM RECORD OFFICE

Members of the Society will probably remember that, in the Autumn 1994 Journal, the Durham Record Office indicated that a number of parish register indexes and transcripts were awaiting typing-up before they could be made available.

A number of society members responded to the request for people with time on their hands and a computer or typewriter. After some initial complications arising from "computer-speak" and defective floppy disks, all the outstanding indexes and transcripts have been (or are being) typed and the Record Office is hoping to begin work on a series of Police Order books shortly.

The Record Office would like to thank the following gallant band of slavers over hot keyboards:

*Derek Boys, L. Bulmer, J.R. Emerson, Jane Gregson, M. Johnson, Peter Lockey, R.L. Nicholson,
Alan Oliver, John Smurthwaite, I.M. Thompson and J.W. Todd.*

and also the compilers of the indexes and transcripts who work patiently in the Record Office:

Mrs. I. Bowes, Miss R. Errington, Mrs. P. Hodgson and Mrs. A.E. Perkins.

SOME RIDLEY AND OTHER FAMILIES

by W.P. Ridley

In 1884 a book by G.T. Ridlon called *History of the Ancient Ryedales* was published in Manchester, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Having started with his own lineage, Ridlon decided to find out as much as he could about all families "the orthography of whose names seemed to point to a common derivation". This resulted in him corresponding extensively with people all over North America and Europe, especially in Britain, and he also travelled widely in this country. The product, after 14 years of endeavour, was a remarkable book of more than 750 pages. According to the title page it comprises "the Genealogy and Biography, for about One Thousand Years, of the Families of RIDDELL, RIDDLE, RIDLON, RIDLEY, etc.". There are details of over 130 families. Ridlon's own tree covers more than 160 pages, starting with a Magnus Ridlon who was born in the Shetlands in 1698 and who went to the U.S.A. in 1717. More surprisingly, there are over 350 pages covering families called Riddell or the like. Fortyone of these were based in the U.S.A., 25 were from Scotland, 17 from Ireland and seven from England. Likewise there are 160 pages relating to 33 Ridley families, 11 from the U.S.A. and 22 from England. In most instances the information only covers three or four generations up to not long before 1884, but some are more extensive.

When referring to the origins of these families, Ridlon states "The Sieur of Ridel, whose name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey, the earliest record of the Normans who came with William the Conqueror, was said to be the ancestor of all branches of the Riddell and Riddle family subsequently settled in England and Scotland. The surname appears on the pages of the Domesday Book, and in a variety of forms, such as Ridle, Ridel and Ridell". Ridlon also says "Members of this Norman family settled in Yorkshire and named their landed possessions 'Ryedale'; thence they settled in Scotland and called their lands there by their own surname."

As illustrated by the last extract, quite often Ridlon does not give the source of his information. For the short trees ending a few years before the book was published, this is not too important as it is apparent that the author had got the details from a then living member of the family. It is a pity that he did not make clear how he found out about events which are said to have occurred some centuries ago. However, this is a minor criticism of a man who devoted years of his life and a lot of money to one objective. This was at a time when letters went by land and sea, there were no telephones or such aids as the I.G.I., nor was there ready access to parish registers.

As it is my family name, my main interest in the book is the part about Ridleys. The first chapter of this section is entitled "EARLY ANCESTRY". Although it begins "This family pedigree reaches back to the time of William the Conqueror", the earliest date given is 1157, when Bryon Ridley is said to have been living at Ridley Hall in Cheshire. Earlier generations are said to have been called "de Rideleigh" and "de Rydley". A junior branch of this family is supposed to have moved to Northumberland, where "they were certainly possessed of the castle and estates of Willimoteswick as early as 1280 and probably much before that date". The chapter has information about a number of places in Northumberland connected with Ridleys over the years. These include Willimoteswick Castle, Ridley Hall, Unthank Hall, Hardriding, Walltown, Parkend and Tecket, the last two being near Simonburn.

There are 22 Ridley families covered. Those which, according to the author, originated in Northumberland or Durham are detailed below with the period covered, which is sometimes not precise, the number of generations and any points of special interest. Ridley families from other counties are noted at the end.

Willimoteswick, Northumberland

Not later than 1280-1880. Twentyfour generations. However, generations seven, eight and nine are "presumed" to be connected. Includes Bishop Ridley in the twelfth generation. Musgrave Ridley, the eldest son in the 16th generation, lost possession of Willimoteswick in 1652 because of his adherence to the cause of Charles 1. His eldest son to have children was Nicholas. He moved to Newcastle, where he became an eminent merchant and was twice mayor. The second wife of Matthew of the 19th generation was Elizabeth the daughter and heiress of Sir Matthew White of Blagdon (Blagdon Hall is the home of the present Lord Ridley).

Parkend, Simonburn, Northumberland

1691-1850. Seven generations.

Gateshead

1799-1877. Four generations.

Hexham

Approximately 1800-1861. Three generations. The details of this family seem to have been provided by Joseph Ridley, a member of the second generation, who lived in Grey, Ontario, Canada.

Mickley Farm, Northumberland

1683-1845. Seven generations. The farm seems to have been in the parish of Ovingham. Cuthbert, a member of the fifth generation, went to the U.S.A. in 1832 and lived in Stamford, Connecticut and Harlem, New York.

Walltown, Northumberland

1562 to an unknown date. Four generations.

Shincliffe, Durham

From an unknown date. Four generations.

Others

Ridley Hall, Cheshire (1157-?), Battersea, Yorkshire (1520-1612), Battersea, London (1766-1879), Atkinson, Shropshire (pre-1563-?), Alston Moor, Cumberland (1750-1875), Beckley, Sussex (1784-1884), Bury St. Edmunds (c.1720-1883), Stainton, Liverpool (1812-1878), Newark-on-Trent (?-1878), Winkfield, Windsor (?-1883), Kimbolton, Hunts (c.1760-1877), Newark-on-Trent (1793-1875), Sheehey Magna, Leicestershire (1774-1884), Sussex (1712-1844).

There are also various lists. For example, 58 land-owning Riddleys, taken from *Returns of the Owners of Land*, published 1875, which shows name and address of the owner, the acreage of the land and an estimate of the rental for 1873. Also 12 Ridley authors, 17 Ridley graduates of Oxford between 1704 and 1846 and "Gleanings and Notes" about 83 Riddleys.

There is a copy of the book in Newcastle Central Library (reference 929.2) and it may also be available at other libraries. I have copies of the pages relating to the English Ridley families and I am willing to pass on details of any of them in return for a stamped addressed envelope or two International Reply Coupons. A copy of the pages relating to the Durham and Northumberland families is now in the N.D.F.H.S. Library.

Editor's Note: Mr. Ridley's address is 23 The Riding, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4LQ.

NEW N.D.F.H.S. PUBLICATIONS

As usual, the Society has a number of new publications which may help you in your researches into the lives of those elusive ancestors.

Index to 1851 Census of Northumberland, Volume 17

This covers P.R.O. piece number HO 107/2423 - Rothbury and Elsdon with Alnham, Alwinton, Holystone, Longframlington and parts of Whittingham, Longhorsley, Netherwitton and Hartburn. It gives names, ages, occupations, relationships to heads of households and places of birth. Our thanks to Bill Wallace and Fred and Moira Furness for their efforts on this. Available in book form from Carol Yellowley price £3.50 post free in the U.K. (£4.75 overseas) or in microfiche form from Keith Dalkin £1.50 post free in the U.K., (£1.70 overseas).

Irregular Border Marriages (Lamberton Toll 1833-1849)

This is the first volume in a new series to be published by the Society and is fully described on page 15. It is available in book form only from Carol Yellowley, price £6.50 post free in the U.K. (£8.00 overseas).

Parish Registers of Sleafy

This is a reproduction, on microfiche only, of the transcription and index by the late Dr. K. Mitchell of the Registers of this Northumbrian parish. It includes Baptisms 1703-1851, Marriages 1722-1851 and Burials 1720-1851 and costs £3.00 in the U.K. (£3.50 overseas), from Keith Dalkin.

Parish Registers of Simonburn

This is a microfiche reproduction of another piece of the late Dr. Mitchell's work, a transcript with index of the registers of this large Northumberland parish. Baptisms, Marriages and Burials 1681-1851. Order from Keith Dalkin, price £4.00 in the U.K. (£4.50 overseas). Prospective purchasers should note that Christian names are not shown in the index, and that an unusual, but understandable system of stating only the years for which there is NO entry for the surname has been used for some of the names which are very common in the parish e.g. Charlton, Dodd, Robson.

City of Durham Monumental Inscriptions

This is a microfiche reproduction of a book produced in 1880 by C.M. Carlton. It is claimed to be a complete transcription, with index, of all the tombstone and memorial inscriptions in the City of Durham. Churches covered - Durham Cathedral, St. Mary le Bow, St. Mary the Less and St. Oswald. Obviously, inscriptions later than 1880 are not included. The remaining ancient churches in the city - St. Nicholas, St. Giles and St. Margaret - are also not included. Cost £2.50 post free in the U.K. (£2.80 overseas), from Keith Dalkin.

Northumberland Coal Owners Mutual Protection Association

This index to the Minute Books of this organisation is described on page 15. Order the microfiche from Keith Dalkin, price £3.00 in the U.K. (£3.50 overseas).

Please note that the Society's book sales are now being handled by Miss Carol Yellowley, 8 Eskdale Road, South Bents, Whitburn, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear SR6 8AN. Our thanks to Christine Davison, who is bowing out of this ever-increasing task after a number of years. Microfiche sales are still being handled by Mr. K. Dalkin, 12 St. Aidan's Crescent, Crossgate Moor, Durham DH1 4AP.

Please also note that all the Secretary's microfiche have been renumbered and you will find details on the order form enclosed with this Journal. The previous references are also shown. We hope the changes will not confuse you. Ninety sets of microfiche, of various subjects are now available.

BORDER MARRIAGES BOON FOR "PRIESTS" AND BANE FOR SEARCHERS

I have a chronic problem. An illness, almost. Many genealogists suffer from "Missing Marriage Syndrome", the inability to locate the wedding of an ancestor. The particular variety which affects me is, I suspect, common among members of our Society. It occurs principally among those of us whose ancestors lived in north Northumberland.

It is caused by "Irregular Marriages", that strain of marriage which does not appear in any Parish Register or in Civil Registration - marriages which took place, most famously, at Gretna, but also at Lamberton Toll in Berwickshire, right on the border with England, and at similar spots, yards into Scotland, like Paxton Toll and Coldstream Bridge.

My fellow sufferers, like me, will have jogged merrily back down their ancestral lines until, in the early or mid 19th century, they come to a sudden stop. No marriage record can be located anywhere. Not in St. Catherine's House Indexes. Not in the equivalent Scottish records. Not in or near the Northumbrian parish where one or both of the parties lived. Nothing at all, and it is *very* frustrating.

Make no mistake, great grandfather and his lady *were* married. Perfectly legally. They married in Scotland. Not in a Kirk, not before a Registrar, so you won't find them in Parish Registers, English or Scottish, or in Civil Registration. They married by "declaration", probably before a "priest" who held no official position and had no religious qualifications. Possibly an inn, but more likely a house, especially a toll house, would be the spot.

The "priest" might be a shoemaker, an innkeeper or just an itinerant whose sole or main income would come from the fees earned from "marrying the folk". Some of these men kept no records. Others kept notebooks, or a few loose pieces of paper and their records have in many cases been lost. So the chance of locating a record of such a marriage now, 150 years or more later, is slim. But, do not abandon hope entirely, for as we shall see, some records have survived and you might be lucky.

Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1753 put an end to the previously notorious trade in marriages at places like London's Fleet Prison. From 25th March 1754 until 1837, the only marriages in England and Wales which were valid were those celebrated in a Church of England place of worship, after public calling of banns or by obtaining a licence from the Bishop. The only exceptions were marriages of members of the Royal Family, of Jews and of Quakers. Quite a disparate trio, as you will agree.

But Hardwicke's Act did not apply in Scotland. There, since mediaeval times, a wedding had been regarded as an essentially private matter between the two people involved, one which required simply that the man and the woman should declare, in the presence of each other, that they were man and wife. Nothing else. No clergyman, no church. No certificate of marriage, no previous notice, no residence requirement. No witness.

The Scottish Kirk frowned on these marriages. It had gradually extended its influence so that a wedding in the Kirk became the usual practice. But, the "irregular marriage" remained as a perfectly valid form. It was "irregular" only in the sense that there had been no previous announcement and no clergyman present, but the civil law, the law of the state, accepted such marriages as valid and legally binding.

So a couple from England had only to cross the border to avail themselves of the simple, cheap marriage which was not available to them in their own country. Our Northumbrian ancestors could cross the Tweed, marry without prior notice, and return home tied to each other just as firmly as if the Vicar of Berwick, of Ford, or of Alnwick had performed the ceremony and had recorded it in his register. Cross the border they did, in their thousands.

The Rector of Ford, Hastings Neville, writing in 1909 in his *Corner of the North*, tells how he had "discovered how many of my aged parishioners, and the fathers and mothers of others, were married, not in their parish church, but at a little inn on the Scotch side of the bridge which crosses the Tweed at Coldstream . . . The road which runs through Glendale and passes the foot of the Cheviots and Flodden Hill, must have often been enlivened by the post chaise of a runaway couple, and at an interval by another in hot pursuit containing an angry father or guardian".

So the famous "runaway weddings" did occur. Several, particularly those at Gretna, were well publicised. "But", as Rev. Neville rightly points out, "it must not be supposed that those who crossed the Tweed in this way to get

married were all rich fugitives from the South, hurrying along in coaches and chaises. By far the larger number of these marriages were those of our English Border folk, the working people of our villages and farmsteads. The simplicity and secrecy of these unions appealed to the reserved nature of the people . . . The young people used to leave the village on foot, going out separately in the dusk of the evening, walking the eight miles and meeting at Coldstream Bridge, or at some appointed place along the road".



Coldstream Bridge

Not all of the "Toll Weddings", as they came to be called, were respectable affairs. As Neville points out, "our country fairs were in those days responsible for many of these Border Marriages. Each year several young couples, after spending the day at the fair, would go off to Coldstream in the evening to get married". The clergy "did their utmost to check what was indeed a widespread disregard of the sanctity of marriage; for, apart from the fact that there was no religious ceremony, these marriages were disgraceful affairs, whisky entering largely into the proceedings . . . Sad stories are told of the heart-burning of many of those who returned from these hastily-contracted unions. For there was but little romance about most of them".

Soon after Hardwicke's Act, it had become clear that there was a demand among English couples for a Scottish wedding, and to supply that demand "a number of self-constituted 'parsons', sprang into existence, ready to tie the hymeneal knot for such persons as might find it inconvenient to submit to the dilatory forms of English law and ecclesiastical ritual". Probably many of our ancestors really believed that these men, the "priests", held some official position, that their presence was necessary at a wedding. The priests themselves would do nothing to dispel these thoughts.

Sometimes, at least at Gretna, it seems that the priests were in the habit of reading out parts of the English marriage ceremony to their customers. Often, they provided a certificate which, together with the registers some kept, did at least provide a form of written proof that there had been a marriage, a proof which otherwise would be hard to come by at a later date.

At Gretna, Joseph Paisley was one of the earliest of these entrepreneurial "marriers". A former smuggler, farmer, fisherman, a great drinker, but never a blacksmith - the smith and his anvil are a myth - Paisley soon realised that he could earn a comfortable living from the marriage trade alone. Weighing 25 stone when he died in 1811, Paisley's career spanned a full half-century, beginning soon after Hardwicke's Act came into force.

Paisley was followed by the husband of his grand-daughter. Robert Elliot was a Northumbrian and a man who, in the 1840's wrote a volume of his memoirs and who claimed to have transacted 3,872 marriages between 1811 and 1839. Other men, like three members of the Lang family, and like John Murray and John Linton, were Elliot's contemporaries and his rivals in what became a fiercely competitive business.

The most famous of the marrying places, Gretna has a special interest for genealogists with ancestry in south west Northumberland, since many a couple from Haltwhistle, from Haydon Bridge or from Hexham resorted there to wed.

Moving east, the difficult Border terrain prevented the growth of other Gretna's in the centre of the country, although a few couples seem to have wed on the Scottish side of Carter Bar. Further east still, the road described by Rev. Neville, now the A697, crosses into Scotland at Coldstream Bridge. The still surviving house on the Scottish bank of the Tweed proved a tempting location where men like Patie Mudie and Jock Armstrong were to be found - two illiterate priests unable and unwilling to keep registers, thus giving modern searchers an impossible task. However, a register, of unknown provenance, records some hundreds of marriages at Coldstream between 1793 and 1797 and a transcript can be found at Northumberland Record Office. Later, in the 1840's, former shoemaker William Dickson presided at over 1,400 weddings and doubtless there were other men who would lose no opportunity to supplement their income by "marrying the folk".

Near the east coast, the Toll House at Lamberton stood right on the border. Some reports say that some rooms were in England and others, used for the marriages, were in Scotland. Be that as it may, many thousands of weddings took place there, conducted by men like George Lamb and George Sharpe and by one John Forster, who in 1818 was

banished from Scotland for life for irregularities in his marriage trade. A resident in the English town of Berwick, Forster chose to ignore the ban and continued his activities.

Another Lamberton priest was Joseph Atkinson who, in 1843 "married" William Brown and Catherine Cossar in Berwick, and recorded it as having taken place at Lamberton. The *Berwick Advertiser* of 1st July 1843, well aware of the abuses, railed that Atkinson had "several times witnessed the disastrous consequences resulting from his performing the marriage ceremony in the town or in any place short of Scottish ground. In England, these marriages have no force and he has on more than one occasion been required to give evidence in court respecting such marriages, which evidence has been the means of casting the female party in all claim for support of herself and her offspring on the male seducer. Witnessing these results, the man who persisted in such a system of marriages for the mere sake of saving himself a walk over the border, a distance of little more than three miles, must be callously indifferent to the peace and safety of his fellows, and one with whose punishment for such a crime the public can have no sympathy". At Northumberland Assizes, Mr. Justice Cresswell showed similarly little sympathy by sentencing Atkinson to seven years transportation.

A contemporary of Atkinson, and a man who no doubt profited from his exile, was Henry Collins. He appears in the 1841 census as a bookseller, living with his wife Ann, whom he married in 1827 at Berwick Parish Church. He chose a church wedding for himself, but then married over 2,500 couples between 1833 and 1849. He kept a register which forms a fascinating and valuable record. About one third of his clients were Scottish, although it remains a mystery why they chose to come to Lamberton, as they could have contracted a similar wedding anywhere in Scotland. Almost all of the remaining marriages involved couples from north Northumberland, from virtually every town and village there.

Collins died in January 1849 and the local press noted that his demise seemed to have "broken the spell of monopoly, for instead of a single successor, there are now to our knowledge no fewer than eight persons offering their services to the public, willing to perform the marriage ceremony on the shortest possible notice".

Clearly, business was booming in the late 1840's and early 1850's. In January 1847, at Coldstream, William Dickson "tied the indissoluble knot" in eight cases in one week, whilst in December 1850, the *Advertiser* reported that, on a previous Saturday, "no less than seven couples arrived by the 9.20 train bound for the border on matrimonial errands". The register of Henry Collins confirms this trend, for in 1848 he records 405 weddings and there were perhaps more which he failed to record. Five or six weddings in a day were by no means uncommon.

Opposition was mounting, not least among the local clergy, who held a special meeting on 17th December 1849 to denounce Toll marriages, which they saw as a "serious evil fraught with the most disastrous consequences and requiring special efforts for its suppression".

But it took a few more years for the law to change. The Marriage (Scotland) Act of 1856 required that after 31st December 1856 "no irregular Marriage contracted in Scotland, by Declaration, Acknowledgement or Ceremony shall be valid, unless one of the Parties had at the date thereof his or her usual Place of Residence there, or had lived in Scotland for 21 days next proceeding such Marriage".

The boom was over! At Gretna, John Murray presented his last couple with an eight day clock, a cheese and a bottle of whisky, for "having made his fortune". He then returned to agriculture. Simon Lang returned to his former trade of weaving. Sic transit gloria mundi, proclaimed the *Berwick Advertiser*.

But the trade did not cease entirely. Couples took up residence in Scotland for the required 21 days - or said they had done so! The priests continued to marry them. One set of records, now sadly lost, shows that one priest married 540 couples between August 1883 and March 1889, mainly at Lamberton. Andrew Lyon performed 482 weddings between 1854 and 1885. The great days were over, however, and marriages at Lamberton seem to have ceased around the turn of the 20th century. Harry Smith, an excellent billiards player and cricket umpire was probably the last of the Lamberton priests.

The final act in the saga did not come until 1940, when the Irregular Marriage in Scotland was at last abolished.

By the way, I am still suffering from "Missing Marriage Syndrome"!

THE HENRY COLLINS REGISTER

A NEW N.D.F.H.S. PUBLICATION

Irregular Border Marriages, as described in the previous article, were a very common feature of 18th and 19th century life, especially relevant to people living in north Northumberland.

Registers of these Marriages are scarce. Apart from a volume of Gretna marriages printed in 1949 by the Scottish Record Society, none have been printed. Your Society is attempting to rectify this with a new series. Volume I of the series, entitled *The Registers of Henry Collins; Marriages at Lamberton Toll 1833-1849*, has now been completed and is available for sale, price £6.50, post free in the U.K. (£8.00 post free abroad), from Miss C. Yellowley, 8 Eskdale Road, South Bents, Whitburn, Sunderland SR6 8AN - cheques payable to N.D.F.H.S.

The volume gives details of 2,544 marriages, usually at Lamberton Toll, but sometimes at Mordington, Paxton etc., performed by the "priest" Henry Collins. The details usually given are date of marriage, place, names of parties and their residences, and names of witnesses, usually two, one of them frequently being Collins' wife, Ann.

The original registers are held in Edinburgh and have been transcribed by Arthur Brack. There is a complete index to the brides and grooms, prepared by George Bell an introduction by Arthur Brack, and prints of a Collins certificate and of a page from the register, together with a map.

NORTHUMBERLAND COAL OWNERS MUTUAL PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

A short article about the minute books of Northumberland Coal Owners Mutual Protection Association appeared in the *N.D.F.H.S. Journal*, Winter 1994, page 123. As indicated then, the records cover the period 1st October 1898 to 19th December 1947 and include all claims for compensation following accidents, whether fatal or not, in the Northumberland collieries which had agreements with the Association.

As the article also demonstrated, there is much information of genealogical value to be found here. The example we gave, of the death in 1918 of a woman labourer, gave details of her family, e.g. her own age and weekly earnings, the age and occupation of her father, brothers and sisters, where a brother lived and the fact that father was separated from mother, as well as outlining the circumstances of her own death.

The minute books are held at Morpeth Records Centre (reference NRO 263/N.C.O.M.P.A./1-9) and Northumberland Record Office has compiled an index to the claimants and has very kindly permitted N.D.F.H.S. to prepare microfiche copies of it for sale. The index is divided into three parts covering (a) 1st October 1898 to 14th December 1918; (b) 15th February 1919 to 10th December 1932, and; (c) 14th January 1933 to 15th July 1947. The indexes, in alphabetical order of the person killed or injured, show the date of the claim, the name of the individual involved, his colliery, whether fatal or not, and the volume and page number at which further information can be found.

The N.C.O.M.P.A. minute books are subject to a 75 year closure period, and only the books in (a) above are available for public search. Northumberland Record Office will be willing to send full details of claims etc. in the 1898-1914 period to anyone unable to examine the records in person.

They will also be willing to send similar details of claims in the later periods, i.e. those not available for public search, to anyone who can demonstrate a relationship with the claimant. Photocopies of certificates or other evidence will be required, proving the link.

The charge for a search is £6 (rising to £7.05 on 1st April). Send a cheque payable to Northumberland County Council to Northumberland Record Office, Melton Park, North Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5QX.

The N.D.F.H.S. microfiche of the index, containing approximately 5,400 names, is available from Mr. K. Daltkin, 12 St. Aidan's Crescent, Crossgate Moor, Durham DH1 4AP, price £3.50 (£4.00 overseas).

OTHER SOCIETIES

A lady in Essex who signs herself as "A fully paid-up Member" writes:

On the 17.10 train this evening from London, Liverpool Street to Essex, I sat opposite a somewhat disreputable woman reading a copy of something called *Cockney Ancestor*. By staring long and hard, I managed to establish that this was something to do with the East London Family History Society; it initially caught my eye because it was of the same unusual and rather unpleasant shade of green used by the N.D.F.H.S. There the similarity ended - A5 format and clearly inferior to the product you edit.

To get to the point, it strikes me that these people may be in possession of information which would be of value to my own researches. I hasten to add that I am not suggesting that I am in any way descended from the Cockney hordes - perish the thought. My father has always maintained - and I naturally believe him - that we come from pure Viking stock!

Having established that N.D.F.H.S. is not alone, I wonder could there be other groups of like-minded obsessive individuals throughout the country, North Yorkshire for instance. Perhaps at this very moment some industrious soul is cataloguing the achievements of the Bedlington family of Robin Hood's Bay - an extraordinarily talented family, but also a very modest one, given that their exploits and many achievements were never recorded for posterity.

Perhaps you may like to consider publishing details of these other Societies, unless the information is top secret or prejudicial to the well being of our own dear Society.

Editor's Note: In a few sentences, our Essex woman manages to libel an innocent lady on a commuter train and criticises the colour of this *Journal* whilst commenting favourably on its size and quality. She also manages a request which is proper to our Members Interests section and asks for a list of other Family History Societies. Whilst admiring her perspicacity though not her loquaciousness, I hasten to tell her that the list of other Societies covers every nook and cranny in England and Wales and it is too lengthy to publish here. However, she and other interested readers can obtain a list from Administrator, Federation of Family History Societies, Benson Room, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BS or from our Secretary. A list of Scottish Societies is obtainable from Mr. A.J.L. MacLeod, 51/3 Mortonhall Road, Edinburgh EH9 2HN. Don't forget the stamped addressed envelope.

SOME BORDER WEDDINGS

Linked with a Society project to locate and publish details of Irregular Border Marriages, an article appeared in the *Berwick Advertiser* in 1993. Several people responded with details in their possession. We are grateful to these people, to the *Berwick Advertiser* and to Mrs. Linda Bankier of Berwick Record Office for their assistance and we are pleased to publish some details of marriages, where at least one of the parties had an English address. The name of the "priest" is given in brackets.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 28th July 1825 | Robert Coldwell of Alnwick and Isabella Robson of Denwick, were married at the centre of the Borders of Scotland by Lamberton Inn. | (John Forster) |
| 12th December 1829 | Robert Dickenson of Berwick-upon-Tweed, labourer and Alison Hoswick of Hutton, were married at Lamberton. | (Edward M. Gray) |
| 31st December 1830 | John Thompson of parish of Norham and Jane English of parish of Norham, were married at Coldstream Bridge. | (An. Pringle) |
| 3rd June 1831 | William Atkinson of Horcliff and Ann Purves of Hutton, were married at Lamberton Inn. | (Joseph Atkinson) |
| 20th November 1831 | John Haswell of parish of Ford and Eliza Jeffrey of parish of Swinton, were married at Coldstream Bridge. | (Peter Moadie) |
| 10th August 1833 | Christfor Wetheaburn of Horncliff and Margret Gegie of Hutton, were married at Lamberton. | (Henry Collins) |
| 23rd January 1836 | Thomas Marshall of Napton, in the parish of Hutton and Margret McCloud of Imerick in the parish of Norham, were married at Lamberton. | (Joseph Atkinson) |

IS YOUR NAME QUELCH?

FAMILY NAMES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND

In 1890, H.B. Guppy published *The Homes of Family Names* (Harrison & Sons, London). According to him, there were at that time 30,000 or more surnames amongst a population of 26 million. He says that "Since . . . my object was to ascertain the homes of familiar surnames and to ascertain the characteristic surnames of each county, I selected after mature deliberation those of the most stay-at-home class of the country, namely the farmers, and checked my results by means of the lists of gentry, so that the results may be regarded as usually of general application. A preliminary examination, also, soon assured me that the farmers, who vary in number in each county between 1,000 and 10,000 formed a class sufficiently numerous for my purpose".

Guppy classes a number of surnames under several headings for each county. "General Names", appearing in 30-40 counties include Brown, Green, Hall, Johnson, Martin, Robinson, Smith, Taylor and Wilson whilst "Common Names" (20-29 counties) are Foster, Harrison, Lee, Jackson, Parker, Reed, Richardson, Shepherd, Thompson, Watson, Wood and Young.

There are "Regional Names", (10-19 counties) which in Northumberland are Atkinson, Bell, Dixon, Dunn, Elliot, Gibson, Gray, Harrison, Lamb, Marshall, Nicholson, Oliver, Pearson, Scott, Stephenson, Walton and Wilkinson. The Durham names are Atkinson, Bell, Dawson, Dixon, Dunn, Elliott, Gibson, Hardy, Hart, Holmes, Lamb, Miller, Newton, Nicholson, Oliver, Scott, Simpson, Stephenson, Walton, Wilkinson and Williamson.

The "District Names" (4-9 counties) appear in Northumberland as Anderson, Appleby, Armstrong, Arthur, Carr, Charlton, Coulson, Coxon, Davidson, Dickinson, Dodd, Dodds, Emmerson, English, Graham, Hunter, Hutchinson, Little, Nixon, Pickering, Robson, Rutter, Sanderson, Short, Storey, Swan, Teasdale, Thornton, Todd, Tweddell, Wardell, Whitfield. The Durham equivalents are Anderson, Bainbridge, Coulson, Crow, Davison, Dobson, Dodds, Emmerson, Graham, Hodgson, Hull, Hunter, Hutchinson, Lawson, Parkin, Peacock, Pickering, Robson, Rutter, Sanderson, Snowdon, Sowerby, Storey, Thornton, Todd, Tweddell, Wade and Whitfield.

Under "County Names" (2-3 counties) the Northumbrian list is Angus, Batey, Birkett, Black, Blair, Blenkinsop, Burn, Crawford, Douglas, Dryden, Errington, Fenwick, Ferguson, Hedley, Henderson, Heslop, Hetherington, Jobson, Laurie/Lowry, Laws, Liddell, Lowes, Mather, Maughan, Milburn, Moffatt, Murray, Nichol, Ord, Patterson, Pigg, Potts, Purvis, Rand, Reay, Riddell, Ridley, Robertson, Rowell, Rutherford, Snaith, Stobbs, Stotherd, Tait, Turnbull, Urwin, Wallace and Waugh. In County Durham, we find in this category Adamson, Allinson, Angus, Blackett, Blair, Blenkinsop, Collingwood, Collinson, Curry, Dent, Dowson, Dryden, Errington, Featherstone, Fothergill, Gibbon, Hedley, Henderson, Heslop, Jobson, Laws, Longstaff, Lowes, Lowrey, Maddison, Maughan, Meek, Milburn, Nixon, Pattison, Potts, Raine, Ridley, Ritson, Snowball, Stobbs, Swinburne, Tate, Tindale, Turnbull, Vickers, Wallace, Waugh, Wheatley and Winter.

Perhaps of most interests are the lists of "Peculiar Names" which, according to Guppy, are "confined mostly in England to this county". In Northumberland:- Alder, Allan, Annett, Arkle, Aynsley, Bewick, Bolam, Borthwick, Brewis, Brodie, Bushby, Cairns, Carmichael, Cockburn, Common, Cowan, Craig, Dand, Dinning, Embleton, Fairbairn, Gallon, Gilhespy, Glendinning, Harle, Herdman, Hindmarsh, Hogg, Howey, Jobling, Laidler, Lumsden, Middlemas, Morrison, Nevin, Ormston, Phillipson, Pringle, Renton, Renwick, Roddam, Shanks, Shield, Stewart, Stobart, Straughan, Telfer, Usher, Wanless, Weddell, Younger.

The Durham "Peculiar Names" are Applegarth, Beadle, Bruce, Bullman, Burdon, Callender, Coatsworth, Eggleston, Greenwell, Heppell, Hewitson, Hopps, Jameson, Kirkup, Kirton, MacLaren, Makepeace, Pallister, Pease, Proud, Quelch, Shotton, Surtees, Tarn, Tinkler, Walburn and Wearmouth.

I cannot claim to have noted many people of the name Quelch in County Durham, but I am certain that a very large number of members will recognise many of these names. Thanks to Mr. F.S. Hindmarsh for drawing attention to Guppy's work.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Northumberland and Durham Family Research undertaken by a professional member of many years experience.
Contact Shirley Lenderyou, 3 Westburn Mews, Ryton, Tyne and Wear NE40 4HW, telephone (0191) 413 2809.

Research in Northumberland and Durham by a long established and experienced researcher.
A.G.R.A. Member. G. Nicholson, 57 Manor Park, Concord, Washington, Tyne and Wear NE37 2BU, telephone (0191) 417 9546.

A SHORT HISTORY OF WESLEY HALL, SHOWING ITS RELEVANCE IN TRACING THE HISTORY OF MY FAMILY

by Maurice A. Lincoln

In 1993, I took a Local History Course, part of which was a project covering some of west Newcastle. I chose Wesley Hall, in Elswick. Family history was also involved as Wesley Hall was the Methodist Mission Chapel which my parents attended in their younger days. I hope to demonstrate the value of local history investigations in the pursuit of family history. There was virtue in having a deadline for the work, for we all promise to write a family history, but seldom get round to starting.

THE SPREAD OF METHODISM IN WEST NEWCASTLE

1891 was the centenary of the death of John Wesley and the Wesleyan Methodist Society was responsible for building the chapel that year at Dilston Road on a site previously occupied by Callerton Place Chapel. The proposed name was the "Wesleyan Centenary Chapel". Wesley Hall itself was erected under the same circuit building scheme in Beaumont Street, Elswick.

Originally, both Wesley Hall and Dilston Road were chapels in the Blenheim Street Circuit and when Blenheim Street became a mission in 1893, Dilston Road became head of the circuit. In 1903 a new Wesleyan Circuit was formed, with Elswick Road Church as the main circuit church. By 1908 there were 21 Methodist places of worship around the Elswick Circuit area.

The initial effort towards the building of Wesley Hall was made by a number of staunch members of the Park Road chapel who, in 1878, hired two small rooms in Beaumont Street and began mission services there. From this small beginning, increasing attendance soon meant that the place was inadequate and in 1880 an iron building, known as a "tin chapel", seating about 150 people, was erected at a cost of £134. In four years, an annexe was added to accommodate a further 50 and by 1887 membership had grown to 85.

Larger scale planning was now necessary. A 1,200 square yard site was purchased for £450 and in February 1889 the foundation stones of the Lecture Hall were laid. Generous donations were made to the building fund, the Bainbridge family giving over £1,000 and Sir William Stephenson £150, and there were many other donations large and small at a time when £1.50 was the average weekly wage of the working man. The information above explains the "why" of the building of Wesley Hall and the donations of wealthy businessmen explain the "how". I am tempted to return to the question of "why" and ask why these men and others like them in various parts of England were motivated to give such large sums to such causes. Then as now, one had to be hard headed and ruthless to succeed in business, so perhaps there were ulterior motives - hope of a place in local or national history or a statue in one of the city parks? Perhaps they were doing it "for people's own good" as it cannot be denied that sober, thrifty citizens were better for business generally than men who squandered their pay in the many public houses in the Elswick and Scotswood areas.

In 1890, the Hall, together with several vestries, was opened by the District Chairman and the work of the Church developed quite rapidly. In its early days, there was a prolonged dispute at the Elswick works of Armstrongs and a soup kitchen was opened on the premises. In eight weeks, soup was supplied to 17,561, while 3,384 children had breakfast, 600 women had tea and 200 men were given dinner. Public donations of £228 enabled this to be done.

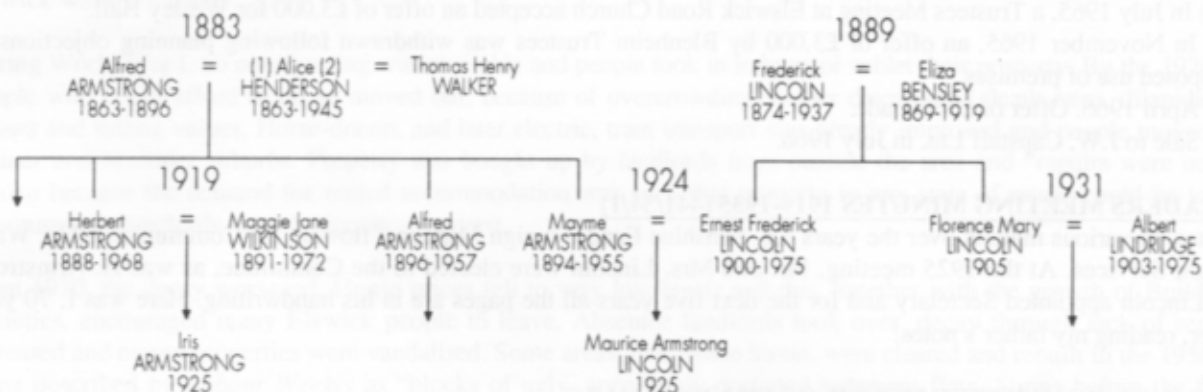
The "war against sin" is never ending and numerous societies were starting to occupy the time and minds of young people. Gospel Hall Temperance Meetings began in August 1889 and "several young men donned the Blue and White Ribbon as a pledge to abstain from the use of alcohol and tobacco". An organ was installed in 1902 at a cost of £400 and, like most Methodist churches, Wesley Hall boasted a good choir which sang at church services. Concerts were a popular feature of life before the days of wireless and television.

CHURCH DOCUMENTS

A number of documents, minute books etc., relating to Wesley Hall have been deposited at Tyne and Wear Archives Department. The following extracts include some items of personal interest and others trace how the changing environs of Elswick affected Wesley Hall.

BAPTISM REGISTERS (441/30)

Two volumes spanning the years 1881 to 1949 are available. Volume II is of personal interest, consecutive entries being my own baptism in September 1925, followed by that of my cousin Iris Armstrong in January 1926. These are the only two family baptisms in the Register, which suggests that the Lincoln family did not initially worship there, but as it was near their home in Isabella Street, the children must have attended the Sunday School, and later have become active members. My father's sister Florence, born 1905, tells me that she was baptised at St. Aidan's Church, next door to Wesley Hall, so the St. Aidan's Register must be investigated for the possibility of finding more details of my parents' families. The Armstrongs must also have started to attend Wesley Hall some time after 1896 when Alfred, the youngest son, was born. They lived in Armstrong Road during the war years of 1914-1918 (Ward's Directory) and my mother's stepfather, T.H. Walker, was a trustee of the Church.



STREETS

Many of the streets were named after the daughters of Richard Grainger who built the area, with Richard Street being named after Grainger himself.

My great grandfather, George Bensley, lived at 57 Isabella Street and when his daughter Eliza married Fred Lincoln they lived with him until Fred went to live at number 54 and later at number 56, upstairs. My father was born there and lived there until he married in 1924. He was a member of the congregation at Wesley Hall, eventually becoming Superintendent of the Sunday School as well as taking an active part in other chapel activities. My grandfather lived at 56 Isabella Street until his death in 1937.

MARRIAGE REGISTERS (887/104-106)

There are three volumes, each formatted in accordance with the 1898 Marriage Act. Entries of interest are the marriages of:- (1) 2nd August 1919, Herbert Armstrong and Maggie Jane Wilkinson; (2) 7th June 1924, Ernest Fred Lincoln and Mayme Armstrong; (3) 21st September 1931, Albert Lindridge and Florence Mary Lincoln.

The last entry in these ledgers is on 18th June 1938 and the register was officially closed by direction of the Registrar General in 1953.

TRUSTEE MINUTES 1930-1966 (441/53)

(a) 1930 list of Trustees includes T.H. Walker of 37 Bishops Road, Benwell, my mother's stepfather, who remained a Trustee until 1940, and H. Armstrong of 3 Lena Avenue, Monkseaton, an older brother of my mother.

(b) June 1932. There was a discussion on selling or letting part of the premises "in view of our financial position". The bank overdraft was £276. One possibility was an approach to the City Education Committee to suggest making the building into a school clinic. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were also mentioned.

(c) November 1932. Four hundred applications were received for the job of caretaker. The income for 1932 was £177, the expenditure £464.

(d) In 1934 there was a decision to stop insuring the boiler, to cut expenses. The caretaker's salary was reduced by 5/- per week. The organist volunteered to have his annual salary reduced by £5.00.

(e) In 1935, income was £141 and expenditure £188. The organist was asked to accept £10.50 per annum. The caretaker's salary was reduced from £26.00 per annum to £20.00.

(f) In 1937, the organist/choirmaster had not been attending services and practices and it was resolved to ask him to be more diligent.

- (g) September 1938. Wesley Hall to be adapted for use as a branch of Newcastle Methodist mission. It was moved that Wesley Hall be closed after service on 16th October 1938. This was carried unanimously. The hymn books and piano were to be transferred to Strickland Street. In January 1939, the annual Trustees meeting was held at Strickland Street. The gymnasium to be used by the Boy Scouts. The organ was deteriorating because of damp.
- (h) In September, the caretaker was asked to pay for his own coal and light.
- (i) In February 1941, an approach was made by furniture removers, who wanted to use the school room as a furniture store. Possible rent of £2.00 per week discussed.
- (j) April 1942. The premises to be taken over as a Clubland Church and the remaining debt to be taken over by its responsible committee.
- (k) The minutes are very sketchy from 1945 and in a different hand. A Wesley Hall Youth Centre is mentioned.
- (l) 1961. There are papers (826/8) relating to closure. A sale of Trust property was sanctioned by the General Chapel Committee.
- (m) In July 1965, a Trustees Meeting at Elswick Road Church accepted an offer of £3,000 for Wesley Hall.
- (n) In November 1965, an offer of £3,000 by Blenheim Trustees was withdrawn following planning objections on proposed use of premises.
- (o) April 1966. Offer of £300 made.
- (p) Sale to J.W. Capstaff Ltd. in July 1966.

LEADERS MEETING MINUTES 1919-1935 (441/54/1)

Notes on various matters over the years e.g. Sunshine Fund, Foreign Missions, flowers for Communion table, Watch Night Services. At the 1925 meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were elected to the Committee, as was H. Armstrong. E. Lincoln appointed Secretary and for the next five years all the pages are in his handwriting. Here was I, 70 years later, reading my father's notes!

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETINGS 1923-1930 (441/56)

Mainly accounts of income and expenditure e.g. collections at Sunday School recorded, average about £3.00 per week. My father was a member of this committee.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TREASURER'S BOOK 1902-1934 (441/56)

The morning collection for the Sunday School Anniversary in 1914 was copper 7/7d., silver 17/-, gold £1 - someone could afford to contribute a sovereign!

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S MINUTES 1911-1923

The list of teachers includes Misses Armstrong and Wilkinson, Messrs A. Armstrong and E. Lincoln.

BAND OF HOPE COMMITTEE AND SUNDAY SCHOOL COUNCIL

Members include Misses Wilkinson and Armstrong, Messrs A. Armstrong, H. Armstrong and E. Lincoln. E.F. Lincoln was also Sunday School Librarian, became Secretary in 1922 and Superintendent in 1924. The minutes from 1922 are again in my father's hand. "Miss Armstrong" became my mother. H. and A. Armstrong were two of her brothers. She was pianist for many of the Chapel societies. Many of my "family events" would take place at Wesley Hall.

The activities of the Chapel include Bible Class, Lantern Show, Sisterhood, Band of Hope, Wesley Guild, Choir practice and Boy's Club. Saturday evenings seem to have been reserved for things like Faith Suppers - no dances or whist drives, of course! There were Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, a football team (my father played left back), annual choir outings, the Sunday School "treat" and so on. The chapel members were kept busy, with little time to be led astray, although some did manage it!

The life of Wesley Hall from its inception to its decline and somewhat ignominious final sale has been traced. Dilston Road Chapel is in decline now, because the area is populated largely by non-Christian people of Asian extraction.

BACKGROUND 1840-1900

Elswick was built at about the same time as Heaton, for similar reasons and by the same developer and yet, by 1924, streets of housing in Elswick were being put forward for demolition. In 1931, Elswick had the highest death rate in Newcastle and by 1960 it had acquired a reputation for the worst housing and social background.

In the early days, the presence of the Armstrong works and many other industries meant that a very large work force was employed in Elswick. The 1900 Report of the Medical Officer of Health indicates an average of 8.2 persons per household. From a population of only 301 in 1801, Elswick had 14,345 people in 1861 and 59,165 in 1901. By the mid-1800's it was accommodating two different groups. First, there were the wealthy merchants and the professional

classes - large families with servants - living in large town houses in the northern part of Elswick, north of Westmorland Road. Second, there were the working classes in rented flats and houses in the southern part, next to the industry. This situation applied also to High Elswick, just north of Westgate Road, where there were a number of stone-built houses as well as the much more numerous terraced pairs of flats, "Tyneside Flats", consisting of three rooms and a scullery downstairs with an additional very small bedroom upstairs and lavatories outside in the back yard.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

With rapidly expanding industry and the need for the work force to be near, to minimise travelling expenses, Elswick had cheap rented houses and flats. "By the turn of the century, the majority of Elswick's population consisted of people who *had* to live there."¹ Living accommodation was being demolished in central Newcastle, but the rents for the new housing on offer, at Cowgate for example, were too high and travelling expenses were also involved, so Elswick was the answer.

During World War I, no new housing was available and people took in lodgers or sublet their property. By the 1920's, people who could afford to do so moved out, because of overcrowding, higher disease and death rates, dilapidated houses and falling values. Horse-drawn, and later electric, tram transport was greatly improved and people moved to cleaner and healthier suburbs. Property was bought up by landlords from outside the area and "repairs were not a burden because the demand for rented accommodation was such that property in any state of repair could be let."² Unscrupulous landlords reaped a lucrative harvest.

From 1930, the decay worsened. House prices fell to very low levels and this, together with the growth of Building Societies, encouraged many Elswick people to leave. Absentee landlords took over, decay through lack of repair increased and empty properties were vandalised. Some areas, like Noble Street, were cleared and rebuilt in the 1950's, being described by *Labour Weekly* as "blocks of ugly, appallingly-designed tenement flats. Slums before the first tenants moved in".³ Then, as part of a 1967 scheme, Noble Street and other areas of Elswick were demolished and replaced with landscaped sites or new housing.

I have maps of the area for 1862, when green fields surrounded St. John's cemetery, for 1897 when it was largely built up with "Tyneside Flats", and for 1994. Much of the area has now been rebuilt in a more spacious manner. Looking at these maps, the only constant feature is the cemetery. A sobering thought.

I should like to acknowledge the help afforded by access to material at Tyne and Wear Archives and at Newcastle Central Library. Thanks also to Mr. A.D. Walton for information, suggestions and comments.

1 Wesley Hall; Souvenir of Jubilee 1878-1928

2 Dissertation for B. Arch degree (*Elswick-Rags to Riches?*) by Andrew Bowden 1982

3 Slums on the Drawing Board. Benwell Community Project 1978

Editor's Note: Mr. Lincoln's address is 8 Reay Gardens, Westerhope, Newcastle upon Tyne NE5 2NB.

THE BUILDERS OF CHESTER-LE-STREET FISHING DAM IN 1471

by Linda Drury

Fishing has been popular in Chester-le-Street for centuries. The Wear was a good river for fish and the Bishop of Durham, who (with the Dean of Chester-le-Street) once owned most of the property in the town and eastwards to the river, used to let the fishing profitably. To ensure an adequate depth of water in a good pond a dam was needed and this required frequent repair or replacement after damage from winter spates which carried heavy damaging flotsam.

The Bishop of Durham, as a major landlord in the County, employed a Clerk of Works to maintain his castles, watermills, windmills, tollbooths, common ovens, etc. In one of the Clerk of Works accounts, the heading of which, with the date, is missing, but which must be about 1470-1471, is an account of the building of a dam at Chester-le-Street. The account concerns the first known building of the dam, or its rebuilding on a new site. It is not an

account of repairs. The exact site of the dam is not specified. Very probably it was where the Wear weir at Chester-le-Street is at present, just above the confluence of Lumley Park Burn and the Wear, on the edge of Lumley Castle grounds, where the Chester fish locks were 150 years ago. Many of the workmen employed bear names still found in the parish of Chester-le-Street today and these may be of interest to family historians.

First wood had to be acquired to make strong piles to drive into the bed of the river to make a secure foundation into which to fix the other material. The Bishop had his own woodlands, but sometimes found it convenient to purchase. Some timber was bought from the Sacrist of Durham Priory, an experienced monk named Richard Blackburn or Blackburn. He is first known as an acolyte in the Priory in September 1423 and had been ordained priest in May 1426. One hundred and twelve waggon loads of wood and brushwood were brought from Sacristonheugh at a cost of 3d. per load which included felling for the wood, total 33s. Sadly Richard Blackburn died before the work was finished. He had been Master of the Priory's Cell at Monkwearmouth in the 1450's and perhaps had grown interested in fishing there. The cost of carting this wood to the dam site was 10d. a load and the carters names were John Blenkinsop, John Person, William Tornour, Peter Johnson, John and William Norman, Thomas Birtfeld, Robert Blackburn, Thomas and Richard Smyth, John Eskryg, John Walker, John Milne, William Marche, Richard Donsforth and William Hall. In all they received 110s. among them.

On the road chosen between the wood and the dam lay the Stanley Burn and a bridge or causeway was needed for the carts. John Dawson spent 13 days cutting stone at Stanley Burn quarry and making the "bridge" at a daily rate of 4d., earning 4s. 3d. More stone was needed for the dam and John Dawson and other Chester-le-Street tenants led 106 cartloads from the Stanley Burn quarry to the dam site at 5d. a load, earning 52s. 6d.

Some larger timber was also required. Three cartloads were brought from Lumley Park (which surrounded Lumley Castle the seat of the Bishop's Master Forester) and carted to the dam for 20d. including felling by William Bille. Another five cartloads apparently already felled, were carried from the more distant Frankland wood near Durham, which belonged to the Bishop, by John Mawer for 15d. the cartload. The carts coming to the dam from Sacristonheugh needed to pass through Rolland Hall's field for which he agreed to take 6s. compensation.

Once all this material had been assembled the actual building of the dam seems to have taken not much more than 13 days. No labourer is mentioned as working on this more than that number. John Bromlay, Thomas Wilson, Walter Bate and briefly John Askryg worked 41 days among themselves in the cold river, doing the hard work of putting in place the stone and the large quantities of wood and brushwood at 8d. per day each. The wood and brushwood cut had to be split into piles and yedders (thin flexible branches for interweaving), by John Wryght, John Person senior and Rouland Dryclough who worked 21 days among them at 5d. per day each. A group of labourers served the three main dam builders by passing them stone, wood, brushwood, piles and yedders as required. They were John Dawson senior and junior, Richard Dawson, William Crosse, Will. Spinke, Thomas White, John Cragg, John Person junior, Geoffray Bayle and John Story. They were paid 4d. each per day for a total of 66 days work. The stone would be used to line the banks above the dam to prevent scouring and provide an embankment from which to fish.

To permit the seasonal passage of fish up and down the river, a fish lock was incorporated in the dam by its builders. For this Thomas and Robert Legh and Alexander White, carpenters, felled and measured timber in Frankland wood working 18 days among them, at 5d. each per day. John Bulloke and his assistant sawyers cut this into boards to fashion the lock and were paid 20d. The type of nails needed were called great spikings and they were made for the purpose by John Smyth for a payment of 4d. using a stone of iron from the Bishop's own store. No nails or mortar were used in the dam itself.

The total cost of the weir, the fish lock and the attendant stonework, amounted to £14 18d. (£14.07½p.) and had involved a workforce of over 40 people, most of whose names we know, under the supervision of Bishop Lawrence Booth's clerk of works, whose name would have appeared on that part of his account which is now missing. This section on Chester fishing dam can be seen at Durham University Library, Archives and Special Collections, 5 The College, Durham City. It appears on M16, CC Bishopric 190103, a long roll of 17 paper sheets which contain detailed accounts of expenditure amounting to some £120.00 on the manor houses, watermills and many other properties which the Bishop owned and maintained in about the year 1470-1471.

THE FAMILY, OCCUPATION AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

by Ken Prandy

This article describes a research project being carried out at the University of Cambridge by the author and a colleague, Dr. Wendy Bottero, and funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. For information on how to participate in the project, please see the end.

One of the fascinations of family history is to discover where our various lines of ancestry lead back to socially. In my own case, one grandfather's family were agricultural labourers for as far back as I have yet been able to trace, while other lines tend to be more associated with skilled manual working trades - engineering, watch case engraving and printing, for example. The link with printing extended over three generations, but in the last of them there was a decline into one of the less skilled branches; elsewhere, there are cases of sons improving their position relative to their fathers.

Equally interesting are the marriages that link one family line to another. Some family historians may have examples of daughters who have "made a good match" and moved up in the social world, or others where a husband recruited from more humble origins has ensured the continuation of a family business. Marriages amongst my ancestors all tended to be within socially similar groups. Equally, none of the men worked their way up to wealth and prosperity throughout their own lifetime, though there are many families where this did occur.

How typical were my ancestors - or yours? What were the chances of moving up, or down, in the world, as compared with staying in much the same position? The variety of sayings concerned with this issue indicate its enduring interest. "A self-made man" or "rags-to-riches" suggest dramatic upward movement; "clogs to clogs in three generations" that moving up in the social world is only temporary as far as the family is concerned. On the other hand, "born with a silver spoon in your mouth" or "following in father's footsteps" suggest that a stable position in the social order may have been relatively common.

According to Lord Palmerston in 1850 (sounding not unlike a more recent politician), "every individual of each class is constantly striving to raise himself in the social scale" - implying also that many were successful in their efforts. Very little is known about the reality, throughout society as a whole, behind such a belief. As I have said, family historians all have their own examples of different patterns. The problem is to know how typical these were. The reason for our lack of knowledge is the difficulty of collecting the information. Modern studies rely on surveys in which people are asked about their own occupations and those of their parents. Carrying out surveys in the past is obviously not possible, but there are ways in which they can be approximated. In particular, family histories provide an extremely rich source of information for looking at these questions.

Social position

On examination, even the question of what constitutes a rise, or fall, in the "social scale" is more complex than it at first appears. The idea of social mobility is generally taken to imply movement up or down through some kind of social ordering, in which certain positions are in some sense superior to others. The nature of that superiority - whether it is simply economic, or a matter of power or prestige - is hotly debated. So, also, is the nature of the ordered structure, whether it is made up of a number of distinct "classes" or is better seen as a continuum with finer distinctions, in which one moves by small steps from one group to another.

The Registrar-General's social class scheme, which has been in use for official statistics throughout much of this century, reflects a widespread popular view (shared, it has to be said, by many academics) of a basic three-fold division, with a top, a bottom and a middle - though it allows also for two intermediate groupings. Many social scientists are critical of the Registrar-General's categories and prefer to use a seven-class scheme developed by John Goldthorpe at Nuffield College, Oxford. There is good evidence that this is a more accurate representation of the present-day social order (though it, too, is often collapsed into a three-class scheme), but the whole question of how many classes there were or still are, and where the dividing lines between them should be drawn, is one that will keep the "experts", and many others, happily arguing for hours.

The approach that colleagues and I have pursued in Cambridge is rather different. We have become increasingly doubtful of the existence of "social classes" as distinct groupings with clear boundaries between them. In looking at such things as voting behaviour and children's admission to grammar schools (when they existed) or higher education,

as well as marriage and social mobility, one does not find sharp jumps in behaviour from one "class" to the next, but rather a smooth transition. To show this, one needs a more continuous ranking of occupations in a social hierarchy. The result would be more like the gradation of people by age - you can talk about the young, the middle-aged and the old, but really there are no simple dividing lines between such groupings.

For the present day we have developed what is known as the Cambridge Scale, which was created by asking a large number of people about their own occupation and those of four friends. Of course much has changed, and we cannot use a modern scale to look at the nineteenth century. Neither can we find out about the friendship patterns of different occupational groups in the past. However, marriage, like friendship, is a form of social interaction that tends to take place between those who are socially "close". If it is the case that marriage is most likely between social equals and decreasingly likely the greater the social distance between the families (and there is overwhelming evidence to indicate that it is), then it is possible, with some quite sophisticated computer analysis, to work back from marriage patterns to establish the nature of the social order at a particular time period.

Family strategies and social mobility

It is very appropriate that marriage should play such a central role in a study using information on family histories. If it was true, as Palmerston claimed, that everyone was trying to raise himself (we would now add, or herself) in the social scale, it was equally true that parents attempted to do the best for their children by helping them move up, or at least not move down. They might do this in a variety of ways, for example by passing on a family skill, a business, land or capital, by providing children with education or training or, in the case of daughters especially, by trying to ensure a good marriage.

The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a time of tremendous social and economic change. Some have argued that these changes meant the breakdown of traditional social rigidities and more equal chances for all; others that those with existing advantages were best placed to exploit the new opportunities. The former group often see a subsequent process of new rigidities setting in as industrialisation proceeded; the latter, by contrast, usually argue for a slow improvement in equality of opportunity. Others again believe that the underlying processes are very resistant to change, despite the dramatic differences on the surface, as it were. Such limited evidence as we have, from both Europe and the United States, suggests that this last group may be nearest the truth, though there has perhaps been a modest tendency towards increasing equality of opportunity.

Information collected by family historians is ideal for studying these issues because it allows the whole working life of one generation to be compared with that of another. Taking a large number of family histories enables one to make the comparison between parent and child at many points in time throughout the period under study. It also allows something that, as far as I know, has never been done before, certainly on any scale, that is to pursue the analysis over several generations.

There is, then, much to be discovered, and we are very excited at the prospect of being the first, for these purposes, to tap the marvellous resource that family histories represent. We also are keen to keep up the two-way process, and we hope this article contributes to it. At a later stage, we shall be happy to let you know something of our results - but that, of course, depends on enough of you supplying us with the raw material in the form of your family history. Our aim is to collect a representative set of experiences, which means that we are as much interested in ordinary families as in cases of a dramatic rise or fall in fortunes. If you would like to help us by providing information for the project, please write (no stamp is necessary) with your name and address to:

Family History Project
FREEPOST CB 957
CAMBRIDGE
CB2 3BR

Or telephone (0223) 334529 - 24 hour; fax (0223) 334550; e-mail kp10@cam.ac.uk

We will send a set of forms for all your direct ancestors back five generations (i.e. great-great grandparents). We don't necessarily expect everyone to have located all of their ancestors back that far, but we would prefer to hear from those who have located the majority of those earlier than their grandparents. Each form asks for any information that you may have collected on an ancestor's occupation, from a variety of sources, as well as some other fairly standard information. A reply-paid label will be included.

A note to overseas members: Unfortunately, we do not at present have sufficient funds to pay overseas postage. However, we are considering a future study of the effects of migration, and would be happy for overseas members to contact us to register their interest - but please use a stamp.

WOOD'S SUNDERLAND PEDIGREES

by Doug Smith

Herbert Maxwell Wood, the "Great Transcriber", is a name viewed with affection by any family historian lucky enough to live within a reasonable distance of Newcastle Library. For here are to be found his seemingly endless transcriptions of the parish registers of Durham and Northumberland. One can only envy his industry, admire his indefatigability and express astonishment at his eyesight.

These volumes were his bequest to Newcastle Library. But, he did not forget his native town and pedigrees dealing with Sunderland families were appropriately deposited in the Local History Room of Sunderland Reference Library where they are still held. They follow on similar lines to Hodgson's Pedigrees viz: sketchy notes, lines of probable connections coupled with newspaper accounts of marriages, obituaries and wills. It must be admitted that some of these are thin on the ground - one Robinson tree consists of two letters only - but others include valuable newspaper accounts, wedding invitations, letters etc. They are also in delicate condition and the pages of the original ledger have been detached and heat-sealed into plastic wallets, making photocopying a problem, and boxed.

A brief guide to these is given. Because of their sketchy nature an attempt to index them sufficiently to make sense is made difficult. However, as a help towards identification, dates of the first quoted entry and place of origin (if not native to Sunderland) have been noted.

Austin 1829; Allison (Mayor) 1844; Adamson (shipbuilder) Whitby 1815; Ayres 1746; Allan (brassfounder) Dundee 1893; Ayre-Smith (Doctor) 1900's; Branfoot (ships) Pickering 1850; Browell 1900; Branfoot (Reverend) 1880's; Blakiston 1762; Burdon 1716; Black 1893; Binns (Quakers?) 1888; Burleigh (coal fitter) 1689; Booth 1816; Bateman 1672; Byers 1912; Barwick 1853; Briggs 1803; Bramwell (Hurworth) 1758; Bulmer 1900; Byers 1844; Bell (South Shields) 1771; Bartram (ships) 1801; Barclay (Surrey) 1785; Barclay (M.P.) 1818; Crown (ships) 1834; Culliford (Briston) 1802; Corder (Whitfield Hall, Essex) 1844; Collin 1781; Craggs 1746; Cropton 1872; Craven (B. Ropes, York) 1895; Common (J.P.) 1896; Cox (Ryton) 1874; Coke Squance (Exeter) 1790; Candlish (Mayor) Tasset 1815; Doxford (ships) 1882; Dixon 1728/1802/1860; Douglas (Martin) 1889; Dickinson (Hebburn) 1825; Dunn (pawnbroker) 1894; Ettrick (Dorset) 1794; Ellis (registrar) 1835; Forster (Chester-le-Street) 1768; Gordon 1914; Gowland (Chester-le-Street) 1900; Gates (D.L.I.) 1920's; Grinshaw (Hylton) 1884; Hedley (Yarrow) 1818; Hudson (chemist) 1813; Hudson (fitter) 1810; Hutton (Newcastle) 1827; Hill (Tynemouth) 1904; Hartley (M.P.) Dumbarton 1811; Hartley (glass) Harborne; Staffordshire 1833; Halcro (ships) Shetland 1800; Horn 1886; Hopper 1906; Huntley (ships) 1806; Harrison 1838; Haggie 1850; Haddock 1672; Hardcastle 1828; Iliff 1903; Johnson (writer) 1861; Johnson 1782; Johnson (Waterford) 1802; Kidson 1746; Lumsdon (Westoe) 1900's; Longdon 1900's; Lilburn 1913; Laing (Sir J.) Pittenween 1802; Matthew (Chester-le-Street) 1820; Moore (solicitor) 1883; Maude (fitter) 1698; Mitcham 1840; Matthew 1858; Morgan (Clontarf) 1783; Nicholson (ships) 1906; Nicholson 1793; Nicholson (architect D. Cath) 1770; Ogle 1725; Ord (Easington) 1739; Ord 1762; Pollard (flaxdresser, Newcastle) 1772; Parkin (publican) 1893; Potts 1798; Pearson (Wallingford) 1899; Pumphrey (Worcester) 1883; Pile (ships, Wooler) 1766; Richardson (Robin Hoods Bay) 1739; Reed 1799; Redd (Stockton) 1723; Robson 1762/1857/1893; Robson (Darlington) 1736; Robinson (one entry); Roche (Liverpool) 1894; Ritson 1857; Scott (Mayor) 1847; Simey 1799; Scurfield 1810; Short 1883; Steel 1838; Simpson 1840; Service 1906; Spoors (Mayor, one entry); Surtees (brassfounder) 1894; Stobart (Bywell) 1760; Thompson 1900/1797/1651; Thompson (Monkwearmouth) 1860; Tiffin 1855; Thistlewaite 1900's; Tanner (ships, two entries); Taylor 1929; Twizell (Blyth and Newcastle) 1775; Tone (builder) 1874; Vaux (Herrington, colonel) 1894; White (Mayor, Stamfordham) 1764; Wycliffe (Offerton) 1604; Wilson 1724/1777; Wake (Rotherhithe) 1812; Wilkinson 1850; Wright 1767; Welford 1816; Webster (Stockton) 1696; Yeld (postmaster) 1910.

NOTES BASED ON AUNT ETHEL'S JOURNAL

by F.S. Hindmarsh

John Dodds was a draper at Alnwick who later became an army officer. He married four times. His first wife was Elizabeth Strother who died at Alnwick on 28th of February 1814, ten days after giving birth to their first child. The child was then placed in the care of his sister Ann, the wife of Thomas Shelly of "Freelands", Alnwick who was childless.

His second wife was Mary Francis Hindmarsh, whom he married at Alnwick on 5th May 1825. Mary Francis was the sixth daughter of William Hindmarsh, a tanner (1773-1842) and his wife Jane Mathison (1769-1813). Mary Francis was baptised at Alnwick on 11th November 1806. The Dodds had a daughter who was born on 14th June 1835

and named Mary Francis Dodds. After the death of his second wife the children were placed in the care of their Aunt Carr of Alnwick. John Dodds was then posted to the French colony of Senegal in West Africa. There he met his third wife, a French lady. They had a son who was educated at the Military Academy of St. Cyr. This son served as a lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war and by 1899 was a General de Division. General Dodds died in Paris in 1922.

The fourth wife of John Dodds was a Miss Mary Hughes and the marriage took place in London in 1850. Shortly afterwards the couple emigrated to Australia where John died in 1874. His daughter by his second marriage, Mary Francis Hindmarsh Dodds had joined the family in Sydney in 1853 where she married a distant kinsman, William Henry Scott Hindmarsh on 2nd April 1856. She was then 20 years of age. Her husband's family came from Newcastle, Northumberland. His ancestry and family history are as follows:-

John Hindmarsh married Margaret Rowell at Morpeth, 2nd June 1765. In 1769 he was with Hindmarsh and Blaycock, raft merchants at the north end of Pandon, Newcastle. They had issue:- Sarah baptised 16th September 1770 at St. John's, Newcastle and who married William Gibson 14th December 1793 at St. John's, Newcastle. Ralph Hindmarsh, Master Mariner baptised at St. John's, Newcastle, 2nd April 1775. He married Sarah Scott, the daughter of James Scott of Hartburn at Belford, 8th July 1799. As the Captain and owner of a ship in the transport service he transported a number of Napoleon's officers to Elba, where they were to join the Emperor in exile. Napoleon later presented him with a gold snuff box with Napoleon's likeness set in brilliants. On one occasion his transport was fired on and he had his leg broken. His crew wanted to return the fire but, Ralph said "I will never fire on the British flag". It was found later that it was a drunken Captain who had fired, and as a result was dismissed from the service. Ralph and his wife Sarah ended their days living in a small cottage, one of about 50, provided by the government for retired sea captains in the grounds of Trinity House, Mile End, London. The wives received a free brown silk dress every year. They had four sons and one daughter:- John baptised 4th March 1801, at St. John's, Newcastle. On 12th October 1832, he was the chief mate of the brig "*Governor Phillip*" carrying convicts from Sydney to Norfolk Island. He made a deposition following attempts by convicts to poison the crew and take over the ship. After serving in the Royal Navy he was given the position of Harbour-master of Calcutta with a house overlooking the River Ganges. It was there that he married an Indian princess. His wife later witnessed his death from the balcony of their home. John was being conveyed across the river in a small boat to attend a dinner party. The boat overturned and being a strong swimmer he struck out, but before he could reach the bank a huge crocodile pulled him under. A few days later his hand with his ring was found.

James, the second son was baptised 7th March 1802 at St. John's, Newcastle and again on 13th February 1804 at Belford. In 1842 he was the owner of the Ravenswood Station near Mulgoa on the Nepean, New South Wales. He was married and left three sons and one daughter. William, the third son was the Captain of the *Tryphena* trading between England and Australia in 1845. His nephew William Septimus Hindmarsh served under him. After he retired from the sea William senior and his wife Harriet settled in Belford, Northumberland where he became Postmaster.

Ralph, the fourth son was baptised 8th October 1806 at St. John's, Newcastle. In 1828 he went to Australia as an accountant in Sydney. It was there that he met Michael Hindmarsh late of Alnwick, Northumberland and then of Alnbank Station, New South Wales. On 25th April 1836 he was a Commissariat Clerk at the convict settlement on Norfolk Island. When he asked Major Joseph Anderson of the 50th Regiment, Commandant of Norfolk Island for a Court of Inquiry on the state of the maize at Longridge prior to its being sent to the Commissariat he was relieved on 27th August 1836. He was married to Mary Iredale (born 24th July 1815, in Newcastle), the daughter of Lancelot Iredale. Ralph died in Sydney, 8th December 1842, seven days after having been kicked in the head by his horse. He left three daughters and two sons.

James Harvey Hindmarsh, solicitor, born 4th May 1838, at Castlereagh Street, Sydney. He married Mary Ann Spencer (27th May 1853-4th February 1894) on 15th November 1871, and was later the first Mayor of Inverell, New South Wales. He died at Moree 4th March 1894. Their many descendants live in New South Wales and Queensland.

William Henry Scott Hindmarsh, mentioned previously, was born 5th October 1835, on Norfolk Island. After the death of his father in 1842 his grandfather, Mr. Iredale sent him to Chadwick's farm near the Blue Mountains for his health and education. He also engaged a tutor for two years. When he was ten years old he sailed in his uncle William's ship for Liverpool. It was intended that he would enter the Blue Coats School, but was found to be too old for admission. He then joined his grandmother Sarah Scott Hindmarsh and single Aunt Sarah at their Trinity House cottage in London. He visited the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1851 and returned to Sydney in 1852. For a time he was private secretary to Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor General. After his marriage to Mary Francis Hindmarsh Dodds (on 2nd April 1856) the young couple moved to Greymouth, New Zealand in 1867. There he was one of the promoters of the Greymouth Gas Company. In 1881 the family moved to Reefton on the west coast of the

South Island. He became a successful sharebroker and the manager of a major gold mine. He was also one of the promoters of the Reefton Electric Light and Power Company, the first town in New Zealand to be lighted by electricity. He was the author of "*Tales of the Golden West*" by "Waratah" and died in 1919. Their many descendants are related to both the Alnwick and Newcastle branches of the Hindmarsh family, most of whom now live in the South Island of New Zealand.

One of Ralph Hindmarsh's daughters died in Sydney circa 1840. She was drowned when a coach overturned. At the time she was on her way to sing at a concert. The coach driver panicked and went off for assistance instead of rendering assistance himself.

Editor's Note: Mr. Hindmarsh tells me that "Aunt Ethel" (Ethel Hindmarsh, the eighth daughter of W.H.S. Hindmarsh) was born in 1870 in New Zealand and married Richard Floyd Williams there in 1917. She died in 1926 without issue. Her Journal was made about 1917 and, according to one note, the original is held by a Harry H. Atkinson, England, although it may have been returned to New Zealand. A large part of the Journal covers life on Norfolk Island. Mr. Hindmarsh, whose address is 12 Roy Street, Tawa, New Zealand, would welcome news of its whereabouts.

SHOT AT DAWN

Shot at Dawn is the title of a book by Julian Putkowski and Julian Sykes (Leo Cooper, 1989 and reprints, ISBN 085052 295 1), which tells the sad fate of each one of over 300 men executed for military offences during World War I.

The offences leading to the killing of these luckless soldiers ranged from murder, striking a senior officer and sleeping at post to cowardice and desertion. No less than 3,080 men subject to the Army Act were sentenced to death between August 1914 and March 1920, but almost 90% of these sentences were commuted. The balance who suffered the extreme penalty included over 260 for desertion, and it seems clear that many did not obtain justice. Over 10% had no legal representation at the courts martial which doomed them to die. Many were suffering from what would now be recognised as shell shock, or from other psychiatric difficulties.

The men from the local regiments who were shot are given below.

Durham Light Infantry

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Private George Hunter | 4/9170 | 2nd DLI | Desertion | Shot 2nd July 1916 | |
| Private Wilfred Clarke | 11606 | 2nd DLI | Desertion | Shot 9th February 1918 | Age 23 |
| Private William Nelson (of Seaham) | 14387 | 14th DLI | Desertion | Shot 9th February 1918 | Age 24 |
| Private Arthur Hamilton | 39213 | 14th DLI | Desertion | Shot 27th March 1917 | Age 31 |
| L./Corp. Peter Goggins | 10/158 | 19th DLI | Quitting post | Shot 18th January 1917 | Age 21 |
| L./Corp. John McDonald | 19/420 | 19th DLI | Quitting post | Shot 18th January 1917 | Age 28 |
| L./Sergt. Joseph Stones | 19/647 | 19th DLI | Casting away arms | Shot 18th January 1917 | Age 25 |

Northumberland Fusiliers

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Private Herbert Burdon | 3832 | 1st NF | Desertion | Shot 21st July 1915 | Age 17 |
| Private Henry Palmer | 3057 | 1/5 NF | Desertion | Shot 27th October 1916 | |
| Private John Cameron | 5/1791 | 1/5 NF | Desertion | Shot 4th December 1916 | |
| Private Frederick Turner | 266120 | 1/5 NF | Desertion | Shot 23rd October 1917 | Age 31 |
| Private Arthur Robinson | 15469 | 9th NF | Desertion | Shot 10th May 1916 | |
| Private Peter Giles | 10018 | 14th NF | Desertion | Shot 24th August 1916 | |
| Corporal Jesse Robert Short (of Felling) | 26/626 | 24th NF | Mutiny | Shot 4th October 1917 | Age 31 |
| Private John Milburn | 45688 | 24/27 NF | Desertion | Shot 8th November 1917 | |

Kings Own Scottish Borderers

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| Private Thomas Docherty | 11559 | 2nd KOSB | Desertion | Shot 16th July 1915 | Age 20 |
| Private Lawrence Elford | 21654 | 7/8 KOSB | Desertion | Shot 11th October 1918 | Age 28 |

Anyone interested in these unhappy soldiers will find a wealth of information about each individual case in the book.

A VARIATION ON A THEME

by Jill Harbertson

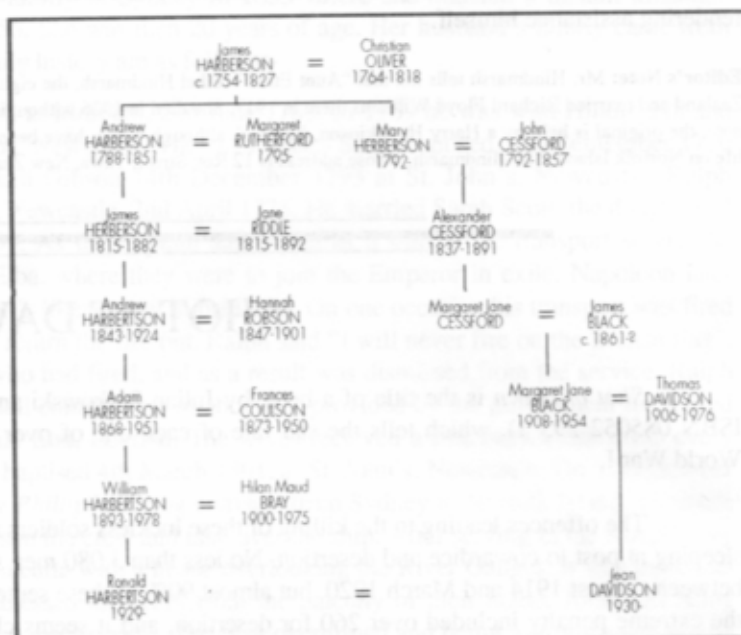
I started Family History in 1980 in response to my father producing a box of family photographs which had belonged to his parents. I was not prepared for the grip that it was to get on my life! I delved avidly into my own ancestry and it was not long before my married name began to entice me towards Northumberland.

After tracing the Harbertson line back to a Kirknewton marriage in 1784, I began to trace my mother-in-law's family too and one of the names, Cessford, showed her great great grandparents, John and Mary Cessford, in Chillingham in 1851. Mary's place of birth was given as Earl c.1792 and I vaguely thought "Oh, she must have known our Harbertson's who were then living at Earhillhead. What a nice thought!" I have been unable to find John and Mary's marriage, around 1813, so I couldn't delve into Mary's lineage and as I was busy with a wider study of Harbertsons anyway, I never thought any more about it.

Back in August 1992, we had a family holiday in north Northumberland and, as our parents were with us, it meant that I could leave my husband and children in their capable hands while I had a long awaited trip to Northumberland Record Office. I had a marvellous day - being able to do one's own research beats having someone else to do it any day! - and right at the end of the day I was flicking through Wooler burials, not really expecting to find anything, when my eyes fastened on "Sessford John, Chillingham Barns, Chillingham parish, son of John Sessford joiner by his wife Mary late Harbertson. Died November 13, buried November 15, age six years, croup".

I jotted it down hurriedly in my notebook and packed my things as the Record Office was closing. I jumped into my car and set off up the A1 to Belford. I was just generally pleased with the whole day and the experience of "hands on" research when suddenly it hit me - "Mary, late Harbertson". So, not only did Mary know the Harbertson's but she *was* a Harbertson! I couldn't wait to get back and pontificate on the implications of my find. My parents-in-law, hitherto a little disinterested in my hobby, were intrigued to find that they are fourth cousins once removed! So now you see why it is a variation on a theme! Not only did my father-in-law find a long lost cousin, Jean Davidson, but he had been married to her for forty years! Now that's a story worth telling!

Editor's Note: Mrs. Harbertson's address is 182 Powder Mill Lane, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 9DT.



UNRULY APPRENTICES

by M. Johnson

A bye-law of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of Newcastle, passed in November 1554, concerns the clothing and habits of apprentices. "*What dyseng, cardeng, and mummyng! What typling, daunseng, and brasenge of harlots! What garded cotes, jagged hose lyned with silke, and cutt shoes! What use of gitternes by night! What wearynge of berds! What daggers ys by them worne crosse overthwarte their backs, that theis there dooings are more cumlye and decent for rageng ruffians than seemlie for honest apprentizes!*"

After this preamble, the bye-law forbids apprentices "*to daunse, dyse, carde, or mum, or use any gytternes; to wear any cutt hose, cut shoes, or pounced jerkens, or any berds; to weare none other hoses than sloppes of course clothe wherof the yarde do not excede 12d.; their shoes and cotes to be of course clothe, and housewives' making; they are to wear no straitte hoose, but playn without cutts, pounsyng, or gards.*"

MEMBERS INTERESTS AND QUERIES

Items for this column should be sent to Phil Thirkell, 100 Stuart Court, Kingston Park, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 2SG. If you wish to have your interests or any queries published in the Spring 1995 Journal, send a paragraph outlining your areas of research, problems etc., to Phil Thirkell at the above address by 31st December. Please include your membership number with any correspondence and print names to avoid errors. Try to be brief, as, the shorter the items, the more we can print.

Any inaccuracies in the address shown in these columns should be notified at once to Jenny Ashburner, Membership Secretary at the address shown on the contents page.

Welcome to all our new members.

- 0079 Mr. F.S. HINDMARSH**, 12 Roy Street, Tawa 6006, New Zealand.
Looking for information regarding: 1) Thomas **Hindmarsh** (1759-1828), lead miner and inn-keeper of Middleton-in-Teesdale. 2) John **Watson** who in 1782 was an inn-keeper at Wolsingham. 3) Ralph **Robinson** of Middleton-in-Teesdale who married Margaret **Raine** at Romaldkirk in 1749.
- 1467 Mr. J. WILLANS**, 9 The Ridge Way, Kenton, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4LP
Researching **Bain(s)** of Edinburgh 1780's; **Nichol** of Lochmaben, Dumfries 1830's; **Coupland** of Dumfries 1830's; **Lain** of Edinburgh early 19th century and **Surtees** of Blaydon, County Durham, 1830's; **Ferguson** of Cumberland, early 19th century.
- 1598 Mrs. NANCY McKINNA**, P.O. Box 336, Cooktown, Far North Queensland 4871, Australia.
Would like to find out about the family of John **Green** and Ann **Ogle** who married at Longhorsley in 1791, particularly as family tradition has it that Ann was disowned by her family when she "married beneath herself". Her mother's maiden name may have been **Bilton**. The marriage register entry describes her as a "native of Woodhorn". Would also like to find out more about grandmother Margaret **Graham**, born 1844, and her siblings - Elizabeth who married Lionel **Brown**, Christopher who was killed in a pit accident, Isaac Sadler, Ann, Rebecca who had a son Christopher and married Archibald **Mitcheson**, and Ann who married a **Hepple**.
- 1593 Mrs. K. WILLANS**, 9 The Ridge Way, Kenton, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4LP.
Researching **Angus** of Sebergham and Hesket, Cumberland; **Bell** of Black Fine and Medomsley, County Durham, both 19th century. Also **Carruthers** of Boldon, County Durham, 18th century. **Harris** of Swansea, Glamorgan, 19th century and **Jackson, Smith** and **Storey**, all of Haltwhistle, Northumberland, 18th century.
- 1814 Mrs. J. BROWN**, 8 Ollerton Gardens, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear NE10 9RT.
Isaac Thompson **Brown**, born 1876, was son of Robert Thompson Brown, miner, according to Isaac's marriage certificate. A birth certificate has been found which gives Isaac Thompson **Peart**, born 1876 Bishop Auckland, son of John Peart and Jane **Golden**. Who was Robert Thompson Brown? Did he marry Jane Peart (nee Golden), although no marriage has been found in the St. Catherine's Index? Are Robert and Jane Ann Brown, parents of twins Ralph and Matthew, born 1894 after Robert died at Sheriff Hill, Isaac's stepfather and mother? Jane Brown remarried Anthony **Turnbull** 1896 at Sheriff Hill. Isaac married in 1897 and named one of his sons Anthony Turnbull Brown. Any help would be gratefully received.
- 2183 Mrs. EDITH WHITEHEAD**, 10 West Meadows Road, Cleadon, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear SR6 7TX.
Seeking the marriage of Bartholomew **Smith**, stone mason of Stockton, to Margaret **Lockey**, daughter of William Lockey, keelman of Eighton Banks, about 1780. Baptism sought for Thomas **Elliott** of Coxhoe c.1837-1841, son of John Elliott, coalminer of Yarm, and possibly Elizabeth Dale of Durham City, married Pitington 1836. Also interested in **Wraith** of Tynemouth and Newcastle; **Bryant** of Darlington and Dunstan; **Briant** of Foscoffe/Foxcott, Buckinghamshire, **Cooke** (Ferryhill), **Parkin** (Ferryhill), **Whitfield** (Brough in Cumbria and Durham), **Lightburn** and **Willan** (Brough) and **Hall** (Chester-le-Street).
- 2953 Mr. DAVID P. RAWCLIFFE**, 157 Tamarck Drive, Thornhill, Ontario L3T 4X3, Canada.
Trying to locate any records which may exist for the lead miners at Killhope around the year 1800. Particularly interested in the names **Vickers** and **Batey**. Understand that the mining company was the Beaumont Company, in the ownership of the Beaumont Blackett family. Any assistance would be gratefully received.
- 3478 JOHN LEE**, Tynedale, 5 Oakwood Close, Hatton, Derby DE65 5QN.
William Hedley built the "Puffing Billy" locomotive at Wylam Colliery in 1813. Is there a link with John Hedley who "was a member of the Victorian Institute of Engineers and practised steam locomotion" and his son, Kenneth, now aged 88 and living in Australia?

- 3489 HARRY BOGGON**, 4 Rosebery Street, Darlington, County Durham DL3 6EU.
Interests include: **Boggon** (anywhere, anytime); **Brooksbank** (Durham and Northumberland up to 1900); **Finn** (1800 to 1900); **Haddon** (County Durham 1850 onwards and Northampton before then); **Roddam** (County Durham and Northumberland prior to 1900); **Eden** (County Durham and North Yorkshire up to 1900); **Toole** (County Durham 1800-1900, Lancashire up to 1800).
- 3500 RUSS SURTEES**, RR#1, Box 94, North Lancaster, Ontario K0C 1Z0, Canada.
Cuthbert **Surtees**, a resident of Sunderland 1780 to 1800+ was a mariner and later a captain who went down with his ship. His son Robert, who eventually emigrated to Canada, was born Monkwearmouth 1787 and became a ship's carpenter. He moved to Portsmouth at an early age, joined the Royal Navy, and was involved in naval ship repair. Would appreciate any further information or suggestions, especially regarding Cuthbert. Are there any records of sailors lost at sea?
- 3526 Mrs. WIN CLEVERLEY**, 27 Polmear Road, Par, Cornwall PL24 2AN.
Seeks: 1) The parents of James **Ford**, born 1802 Lowick, and 2) the parents of Thomas **Wight** who was baptised 1823 in the Chatton area. Both were Presbyterians.
- 3661 Mr. ALLAN OLIVER**, Walton Wood Head, Banks, Brampton, Cumbria CA8 2JL.
Looking for information on the parents and siblings of Mozart **Hill** of Scotswood who married Margaret Ann **Oliver** of Lanercost in 1889 and died in 1915 aged 55 years.
- 4145 THELMA BEATY**, 37 Queens Crescent, Putnoe, Bedford MK41 9BN.
Seeking the parents of William Cathron **Wanless**, shoemaker, born c.1824 Durham, married Ann Smith of Ferryhill at Old Elvet Methodist Chapel, Durham in 1846. Their children: Thomas Cathron (1848), James Cathron (1850), Robert William (1854), Mary Ann and Jane (1858). Robert married Ann **Gilling** 1878, Mary Ann married a **Crombie**, and Jane in 1876 to Thomas **Cooper**, a carpet weaver, at St. Oswald's, Durham.
- 4190 ANN BARNESLEY**, 18 Bolam Avenue, Blyth, Northumberland NE24 5BX.
Researching: William **Cavanagh** and his wife Ann **Monnighan**. Their daughter was born 1872 at Birtley, County Durham and married John Thomas (Rowe) **Williams** 1892 at Chester-le-Street parish church. He was the son of Thomas Williams and Elizabeth Jane **Rowe**, born 1870 at Dearham, Cumberland.
- 4262 Mrs. DOREEN THWAITES**, 6 Kinloch Drive, Heaton, Bolton BL1 4LZ.
Researching the **Stead**, **Stout** and **Million** families of County Durham. Particularly the parents and grandparents of Mary Jane **Stead**, born Toft Hill in 1873.
- 4622 Mrs. M.J. NICHOLSON**, 39 Links Road, Cullercoats, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 3DY.
Researching the family of Mary **Hunt** of Gateshead. She married John **McCabe** of Newcastle and they lived in Ashington where they brought up a family of four sons. They later moved to Murton, Monkseaton and Billy Mill, Chirton.
- 5112 Mrs. MIN JACKMAN**, 7 The Stray, Long Newton, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland TS21 1DN.
Great grandmother Margaret Nattrass was born Stanhope in 1855 and baptised at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. Her mother was married four times and had the names **Nattrass**, **Lowes**, **Curry** and **Hardy**. Is any member researching this family?
- 5115 Mrs. MARY WALLACE**, 16 Tynevale Avenue, Winlaton, Tyne and Wear NE21 5DF.
Help needed to locate the birth/baptism of Edward **Bilcliff** who married Elizabeth **Robson** 1736 at Holy Cross, Ryton. Also George **Lauder** who married Jessie **Thomson** c.1825/1826 at Edinburgh.
- 5120 Mr. M.S. GIBSON**, 6 Rushcroft, Mottram, Cheshire SK14 6TD.
A relative, Thomas **Gibson**, received a Greenwich pension and lived in Trafalgar Square, Sunderland 1881 to 1885. I have his Greenwich pension number and details of his application and contract with Trafalgar Square. Records must be kept for these pensions at the P.R.O. Kew, but can anyone tell me in which series, or any other source of information.
- Editor's Note:** *Tracing your ancestors in the Public Record Office* (ISBN 071-440222-1) gives information about the many classes covering Greenwich Hospital e.g. ADM 73 - Miscellaneous Registers 465 volumes, 1704-1981. Sunderland Library has some Trafalgar Square records and see N.D.F.H.S. Microfiche Publications.
- 5158 Mr. T. JAMIESON**, 69 Merthyr Road, Northampton NN5 7BT.
Researching the following names in the north-east of England: **Adamson**, **Arckless**, **Brown**, **Budyen**, **Cosgrove**, **Dickerson**, **Drought**, **Emerson**, **Featherstone**, **Gest**, **Gibson**, **Henry**, **Herrington**, **Hewison**, **Jamieson**, **Milburn**, **Natteras**, **Noble**, **Oliver**, **Parker/Parkin**, **Pratt**, **Proud**, **Stoute**, **Watson**, **Wheatley**, **Wilkinson**, **Willis**.

- 5169 Mr. G.S. MITCHELL**, 5 Elmfield, Great Brookham, Leatherhead KT23 3LQ.
Daniel **Clarence** married Mary Ann **Middleton** at Mickley Square, Northumberland in 1859. Father is given as David Clarence and an Isabella Clarence was a witness. Daniel was probably born c.1837 at Low Felling according to 1861 Census or Ovingham North (1881 Census). No Clarence appears in the 1851 Census indexes for Bywell, Gateshead or Heworth. Where was Daniel born and where did David and Isabella live? Were they husband and wife?
- 5170 Mrs. DOROTHY MITCHELL**, 5 Elmfield, Great Brookham, Leatherhead KT23 2LQ.
Alexander **Hislop** married Mary **Smith** at Rothbury in 1763. One child was Robert, born 1765, in 1785 married Frances **Boards** (died 1791). Where were they born? Are they the parents of Robert Hislop (1788?-1873, buried in Rothbury churchyard) whose second wife was Alice **Alexander**? Their children were born at Cole, Eglington. Where exactly is/was Cole? Also interested in information on: Joseph **Corbett**, born 1793/1794, blacksmith, Newbrough, Thomas **Armstrong**, born Newburn c.1820, licensee of the Locomotive Inn, Walbottle on 1871 Census. Thomas **Bell** married Jane **Greenwell** 1763 at Hexham.
- 5180 BRYAN ROBERTS**, 8 Kenton Drive, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY2 6TH.
Gabriel **Forster** married Mary **Brass** at Newburn 1797, both described as "of this parish". Three children, Edward, Gabriel and John were baptised at Newburn between 1798 and 1802. The baptismal entries show Gabriel as being of Corsenside and Mary of Dissington in Newburn parish. No further children were baptised at Newburn, nor were burials for Gabriel and Mary recorded. Does anyone know where they went or anything about Mary Brass? No baptism at Newburn.
- 5222 Mrs. P. GIBSON** (nee **PEDWELL**), 8 Brunton Avenue, Fawdon, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 2PT.
Would welcome some help from any members with Cornish connections. Grandparents Edward **Pidwell/Pedwell** and Sarah **Jeffrey** married 1837, Illogan in Cornwall. Can anyone help with information as to who their parents were? Would also like to know more about their place of residence, Tregajorran.
- 5225 RUSSELL WEAR**, 50 Tattershall, Toothill, Swindon, Wiltshire SN5 8BX.
Researching the **Wear** family of Hexham and Haydon. Other interests include **Curry** (Berwick/Australia); **Hope** Eglington/Newcastle); **Nichols** (Yarm); **Green** (Baldon/Newcastle). Has a considerable amount of information about **Gibson** and **White** families of Coldingham and Hexham.
- 5301 Mrs. J.B. HEWSON**, 6 Como Court, Mount Waverley, Victoria 3149, Australia.
Researching the family of Thomas **Thompson**, shoemaker of Alston, and Ann **Edger**, married 1809 at Alston. Their family - John (1817), Joseph (1819), William (1821), Ann (1824), Mary Ann (1825) and Edger (1828) - were all baptised at Redwing Congregational Chapel. Great great grandfather, Thomas, a gardener, married Jane **Robson**, but where and when. Their family was: Edger Robson (1842 Alston), William (c.1844 Alston), Ann (c.1847 Sunderland), Thomas (c.1848 Shincliffe), John (c.1850 Washington), Jane (c.1852 Washington), Frederick Jones (c.1855 Jesmond) and Hannah (c.1858 Durham). Edger was in Wilksburg, Pennsylvania in 1902. Ann married Edward **Taylor**, shoemaker, in 1868 at Durham and raised their subsequent four children at Shakespeare Street, Consett.
- 5361 Mr. R. WALTON**, 11 Ryedale, Hadrian Lodge West, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear NE28 8TT.
Looking for the marriage of Robert **Walton**, mason of Wolsingham in County Durham, and Hannah **Proud**, c.1814; and of their son Robert Walton, pitman, to Elizabeth **Noll**, c.1840. Would also like to hear of any references to the name Noll. Also searching for the birth/baptism of George **Barnes** c.1855/1857, son of William Barnes, probably in the Newcastle/Gateshead area.
- Editor's Note:* Robert Walton and Hannah Proud married 29th May 1814 at Wolsingham - see County Durham Marriage Index 1813-1837, available from Mr. K. Dalkin, price £8.50.
- 5403 Mr. P. MORTON**, 8 Haywain, Stanway, Colchester, Essex CO3 5YG.
Seeking a **Morton** reference in the 1861 Census, probably County Durham, to find the birthplace of the head of the house John Morton, 46; Mary, 27, wife born County Clare, Ireland; James, aged six, born Ashton-under-Lyne; Hannah, four, Mary, two and possibly Jane, aged a few months. The last three were all born at Annfield Plain.
- 5489 Mrs. LORNA YOUNG**, 18 Ashbourne Crescent, Ashington, Northumberland NE63 8AN.
Wants information about the **Rucroft/Rowcroft** family which came to Coundon, Durham around 1850. Also, any information about Blind Lane House and Bounder House, both Coundon, c.1850. Was either a workhouse?
- 5490 Mrs. J. HAFFENDEN**, 3b Stockdale Close, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire HG6 8EA.
Researching the **Lackenby** family of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland. Although evidence points to a connection with Dalton-le-Dale, research stuck at the baptism of William, to William, upholsterer, at Darlington in 1792.

- 5493 **BILL JOHNSON**, 51 Salisbury Road, Blackpool, Lancashire FY1 5QJ.
Researching Joseph **Johnson** who married Isabella **Bailey** 1808 at Earsdon. Known children were: Robert baptised 1823, Joseph baptised 1826 and another Robert in 1826, all at Stannington. The latter Robert married Mary Ann **Hedley** at Auckland, St. Andrew, 1846. They lived at Crindle Dike near Crook with Mary Ann's brother William. The Hedleys were originally from Black Hill Top, Stanhope. Robert Johnson was a coke burner at Crook and had at least five children: Joseph (1847), Ann (1849), John (1851) - born at Crindle Dike - Margaret (married John Rippon **Stokoe** of Consett) and Thomas who married Isabel **Gardner** and lived at Whitley Bay in 1917. John Johnson married 1) Jane **Carr** (born East Castle 1851), and 2) Jane Ann **Bowrie** (born Witton Gilbert 1870) and was a builder at Langley Park. He lived at Fern House and Springwell House, where he died in 1921.
- 5534 **NICKI LIDDIARD**, 166 White Hart Lane, London SW13 0QB.
Researching the **Proudlock** and **Wardhaugh** families in Northumberland and Durham, 18th and 19th centuries, and the **Walkerdines** of Derby in the same period. Edward Wardhaugh was a blacksmith, born c.1807 in Belford, husband of Jane **Dick** and father to James, Ann, William, Edward, Margaret and Elizabeth. Richard Proudlock was a miner in the Shotley Bridge/Benfieldside area when his son William was married in 1863. Jesse Walkerdine was a builder/bricklayer, born c.1805 in Derby, husband of Mary **Rickards/Richards** and father of Jane, Ann, Emma, Jesse, Mary, William, Lydia and Harry.
- 5538 **JOHN C. WILLIAMSON**, 16 Cole Avenue, Bowmanville, Ontario L1C 1K6, Canada.
Interested in locating any of the ancestors of Thompson **Walton** and Mary **Elgie**. Thompson, baptised 1803 at Dalton-le-Dale, was the son of George Walton and Ann Thompson who married at Brancepeth 1801. Mary Elgie, parents unknown, married firstly to James **Cleasby** 1834 at Long Newton. She supposedly married Thompson Walton c. August 1837, but the marriage does not appear to have been registered. They had six children born in Darlington and a further two born in Toronto. The information comes from a family history which deals with the Canadian and American descendants.
- Editor's Note:* Thompson Walton married Mary Cleasby 16th May 1837 - prior to Civil Registration - at Darlington. See County Durham Marriage Index 1813-1837, published by N.D.F.H.S.
- 5576 **Ms FRANCES WATSON**, 26b Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex EN1 1XJ.
Seeking information regarding: 1) John Watts **Harrison**, according to World War I army records, he was born May 1883 in Westgate, Newcastle, but birth certificate not found at St. Catherine's House. He married Christiana **Carver** at Newcastle Registry Office in 1904 and they had three daughters. He was killed in the War in 1916. His marriage certificate records his father as Charles Harrison. 2) **Convery** (South Shields, 1870 onwards). 3) **Dougherty** (Cleator Moor, Cumberland, Usworth and Newcastle, 19th/20th century). 4) **Carver** (Newcastle, 19th century). 5) **Paxton** (Newcastle and Spittal, 19th century).
- 5599 **MARGARET SILK**, 93 Springbank Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL51 0PA.
Researching the **Gibb** family of Craster. Great grandfather William Gibb was baptised at Embleton 1826, fourth of nine children born to William Gibb and Mary nee **Curry**. I am descended from his third marriage to Emiline **Truefitt** at Lofthouse, Yorks in 1870. Would like to hear from any other Gibb researchers.
- 5621 **CAROL YELLOWLEY**, 8 Eskdale Road, South Bents, Whitburn, Sunderland SR6 8AN.
Seeking information on the names Yellowley, Yelloly, Yellow, Yellowlees, with a view to writing a biography of every family member. Has anyone any photographs which could be copied? All queries answered.
- 5622 **Miss REBECCA PHILLIPS**, 5 Celandine Court, Walnut Tree, Milton Keynes MK7 7ES.
Researching the **Downey** family of Sunderland. Also, **Rate** from Wallsend, **Spence** of Bishopwearmouth and **Flanagan**, of Sunderland.
- 5624 **Mrs. HELEN PAGE**, 7 Southcote, Whickham, Newcastle upon Tyne NE16 5SD.
Seeking information on Mark **Craig** and his brother William Ogle Craig originally from Berwick, arrived in Gateshead c.1871. Mark married Mary Jane **Corbett**, 1875 Gateshead, daughter of Edward and Eliza Corbett from Shropshire. A photograph of Edward Corbett and his sons shows them outside Redheugh Hall, Gateshead. They were a champion prize band and the only family in England to have a set of silver instruments made especially for them. Also seeking information about a bell inscribed **Carr/Dixon** family, thought to have been for St. Nicholas, Newcastle, but never hung as it was cracked. Any information would be gratefully received.
- 5625 **RONALD BRANSCOMBE**, 79 Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4HB.
Conducting a one-name study worldwide into the name **Branscombe**. Huge database available for enquiries. Interested in any contributions from anywhere. Seeking details of a ship, launched Sunderland 1850, named **Branscombe** - why? Monkwearmouth ship owner and master mariner Samuel Branscombe married Mary **Doubleday** 1844. Henry Branscombe married Mary **Swan** 1870, possibly Gateshead? John **Brankston** married Isabella **French** in Sunderland 1778. Their name seems to change to Branscombe later, then back to Brankston. Is there any mediaeval connection between the local name Brankston/Brankston and the Devon name Branscombe?

- 5629 Mrs. J. AGAR**, 7 Allerton Park, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS7 0LW.
Researching great grandfather Adam Thompson **Burn**, born Wooler 1832, son of George, a labourer. Further information would be appreciated.
- 5631 Mrs. B. HORBURY**, 113 London Road South, Poynton, Stockport, Cheshire SK12 1LF.
Family interests include: 1) **Dowson** of Lanchester pre-1800, Ovington, North Yorkshire 1800-1831 and Witton-le-Wear 1840's onwards. 2) **Simpson** of Durham pre-1800. 3) **Banner** anywhere in County Durham. 4) **Clay** of Middleton St. George and Marton in Cleveland 1750 to 1850. 5) **Dunn** of Hart 1750 onwards.
- 5632 Mrs. S. MORGAN**, 94 Dereham Avenue, Ipswich, Suffolk IP3 0QG.
Local family names being researched include: **Birtley** of Easington, **Clark** and **Emerson** of Painshaw, **Gutcher** of Sunderland and Hetton-le-Hole, **Judson** of Castle Eden, **Morgan** of Thornley and **Vinsome** of Hetton-le-Hole and Easington.
- 5635 IAN BLENKINSOP**, 73 Whitestiles, Seaton, Cumbria CA14 1LD.
Researching the **Chambers** family and has traced them back to Alnwick in 1789. Also interested in the **Handyside** family of Dunston in the 1890's.
- 5637 Mr. DAVID HAMMOND**, Linhope, 13 Broomy Hill, Aglionby, Carlisle CA4 8AF.
Looking for Thomas **Walden** of Elswick, Newcastle. He appears on the voters lists of 1901 and 1902, but then nothing until 1914, when his wife is described as a widow. He was a Sergeant in the Royal Artillery and served in Natal among other places. Would like to hear from anyone with an interest in the **Hazon** and **Walden** families of Northumberland and Durham. Also researching the **Hammond** family which appears to be an Essex name with connections with the Channel Islands. Would also like any information about the families who operated the Thames sailing barges at the turn of the century.
- 5639 E. WORTHINGTON**, 28a Bryan Street, Spennymoor, County Durham DL16 6DW.
Interests include: **Worthington**, **Park**, **Heaviside/Heavyside**, **Oyston**, **Beesam**, **Calvert** and **Calland**.
- 5643 Mrs. J. RAYMOND**, 37 Palmer Street, South Hetton, County Durham DH6 2SU.
Research interests: **Bones** (19th century, Northumberland), **Bailey** (late 19th century, Pelton), **Corner** (19th century, South Hetton), **Cram** (18th/19th century, Northumberland and Durham), **Dawson** (18th century, Penshaw), **Dowell** (18th/19th century Penshaw), **Grindle** and **Huntley** (19th century, Sunderland), **Kell** (18th/19th century, Bishopwearmouth, West Rainton and South Hetton), **Raymond** (1850 onwards, Murton), **Summerbell** (19th century, South Hetton).
- 5648 CHRISTOPHER BROUGHTON**, 4 Hillside Drive, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 7PG.
Would appreciate help in tracing the descendants of any of the following: 1) James **Broughton** (1837-1904) and Jane nee **Thompson** (1841-1925) of Byker, Newcastle. 2) Christopher **Roper** (1825-1881) and his wife Alice **Trotter** (1826-1900) of Berwick upon Tweed. 3) George **Pearson** and Mary **Brady** of Morpeth and Bedlington who married at St. Andrew's, Newcastle in 1842. 4) Thomas **Teasdale** (1840-c.1920) and Hannah nee **Glasper** (1846-1924) of Byker and St. Anthony's, Newcastle.
- 5650 Mr. K. WILSON**, 103 Avenue Road, Leicester LE5 2DE.
Looking for information about the family of James William **Wilson**, born Sunderland 1907, son of James William Wilson, born c.1884, and Emily Jane nee **Tullock**, born c.1887. Emily's father was a deputy overman at Seaham Harbour Colliery during the First World War. James William Wilson senior was a master joiner. At the time of the Second World War, he lived with a maiden aunt Maud in the Lodge House on an estate at Old Washington. He was still living in the 1940's.
- 5651 Mrs. MARGARET CLUDERAY** (nee **WELLBURN**), 1 Richmondfield Cres., Barwick-in-Elmet, W. Yorks LS15 4EU.
Interests are the families **Wellburn**, **Wandless**, **Laverick** and **McGrath** - at the moment still in the 19th century, districts of Southwick and Monkwearmouth. Great grandfather Robert Wellburn and three times great grandfather John were both hairdressers in Monkwearmouth.
- 5652 Mrs. N. SMITH**, 4 Huxley Close, Locksheath, Southampton SO31 6RR.
Interests include: 1) **Telford** - Thomas James Telford, born 1910 in Jarrow, was a boy emigrant to Australia c.1926, returning c.1933. Any information about this scheme would be welcome. 2) **Marshall** - looking for information about the descendants of Peter, son of William and Mary, last known address Prince Consort Road, Jarrow, c.1937.
- 5658 BARBARA RENTENBACH**, 5010 Lyons View Drive, Knoxville, TN 37919, U.S.A.
Looking for any information regarding Thomas **Young**, born 1856, Philadelphia, Durham, son of William Young and Mary Jane **Smith**. Thomas had at least one brother, William, who stayed in England in the coal business. Thomas emigrated to Pennsylvania, c.1880.

- 5663 COLIN LANGLANDS**, 15 Campion Grove, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG3 2UG.
Researching the name **Langlands** in the Northumberland/Durham area. Help wanted particularly on the family of William Langlands, born Newcastle, married Hannah **Taylor** 1789 at Newcastle, All Saints. Also Langlands in the Portobello, Rainton, West Rainton, Murton, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham and Seaton areas.
- 5664 NORMAN CLARKE TULIP**, 10 Sandy Hill Avenue, Ballyskeagh, Dunmurry, Belfast BT17 9LT.
Would like to share information with anyone interested in the family name **Tulip** in the Tyneside area. The members of his family seem to have mainly had trades connected with the river. Would like to learn more about the boatmen of the Tyne.
- 5666 Mrs. E.M. COOKSON**, 72 Malmesbury Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire SN15 1QD.
Interested in the following family names: **Cookson** (Penrith and Kendal in Cumbria, and Newcastle); **Cook(e)** (c.1780 Warkworth); **Wilkinson** (1700's Newcastle); **Belton/Buston** (1700's anywhere); **Crosthwait(e)** (1640's Cockermouth, Cumbria); **Lutwidge** (Whitehaven, Cumbria); **Curry** (c.1798 North Shields).
- 5668 Mrs. M.G. STEVENS**, 35 Park Lane, Fareham, Hampshire PO16 7LE.
Interests include: **Robson** (South Shields 1800-1850); **Bowmaker** (Shilbottle and Woodhorn 1750-1850); **Gray** (Cramlington c.1800); **Lockey** (Winlaton c.1800); **Thompson** (Belford c.1800) and **Rivers** (Newcastle c.1800).
- 5672 COLIN GILBERT**, 2 Clover Avenue, Winlaton Mill, Blaydon, Tyne and Wear NE21 6RZ.
Seeks any information about Thomas **Gilbert** of Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, carpenter on the Grand Trunk Canal, father of Edward Trubshaw Gilbert, born c.1824, Wolstanton. Edward married Thirza **Levington** 1850 at Shoreditch in London and then moved to Byker, Newcastle. Also any details about John and Elizabeth **Tulip** of Ovingham who baptised son John c.1789 at Horsley near Wylam. John married Elizabeth **White** and they settled with their family on Stepney Bank, Byker. Any help in eliminating the unrelated John and Elizabeth Tulips at Ovingham would be appreciated.
- 5673 Mrs. AVRIL GILBERT**, (nee **WITHERSPOON**), 2 Clover Av., Winlaton Mill, Blaydon, Tyne and Wear NE21 6RZ.
Seeking information about the parents of Robert **Weatherspoon** of Chester-le-Street, who married Isabella Robinson, 1794 at Hamsterley. His baptism entry 1771 at Wolsingham shows "Robert son of (blank) and Hannah Weatherspoon of Wolsingham, labourer". Most Witherspoons and Weatherspoons in the Chester-le-Street area descend from Robert and Isabella.
- 5674 JUNE STAPPLER**, Box 563, Bow Island, Alberta T0K 0GO, Canada.
Researching the **Marshall** family of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Robert Marshall, son of Thomas Marshall and Ann **Small**, born Berwick in 1807, died in Ontario, Canada 1869, married to Margaret **Paxton** of Berwick. Thomas Marshall married Ann Small of Alnwick at Ayton Berwickshire in 1803. Thomas was the son of Robert Marshall, farmer and Margaret **Philips**.
- 5676 RICHARD MERRY**, 15 Sun Valley Drive, Glenalta, South Australia 5052, Australia.
Seeking any information on ancestors and descendants of William Anty **Dodds** of Easington, who married Esther Jane **Habbishaw** (of Hart?), in the Stockton area in 1886 and lived at Easington; also for John **Jackson** of Easington, who married Elizabeth **Dixon** in the Durham area in 1884. Also interested in **Robson** and **Swainston** of Sacriston during the 19th century.
- 5677 Mr. A. DENHOLM**, 214 Churchgate Road, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire EN8 9EL.
Interests: **Hutson/Hudson** of the Ryhope/Sunderland area; **Hall**, **Lee** and **Bainbridge** of Houghton-le-Spring; **Newham** and **Melia/O'Melia** of Bishop Auckland.
- 5678 JILL KERR**, 13 Blacksmiths Lane, Newton Solney, near Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire DE15 0SD.
Research interests: **Davidson** of Heworth DUR and **Storey** of Elswick. Other interests are: **Bazley**, **Glanvill(e)**, **Taylor** and **Woodman** of Devon; **Bidwell**, **Brewer**, **Clark**, **Davey**, **Lancaster**, **Marshall** and **Wood** of Somerset; **Glanvill(e)**, **Joce**, **Storey**, **Taylor**, **Wood**, **Woodman** and **Wright** of Avon; **Smith** and **Wright** of Gloucestershire.
- 5679 DIANNE MITCHELL**, 21 Griffen Park Road, Mount Roskill, Auckland 1004, New Zealand.
Interests: **Allison** (19th century, St. Andrew, Auckland); **Curry** and **Curry-Wood** (19th/20th century, Tanfield, Burnopfield and Hexham area); **Elliot** (19th century, Walker and Tanfield); **Gibson** (18th/19th century, Egglestone); **Hunter** (19th century Edmondbyers); **Milburn** (19th/20th century, Tanfield and 18th century, Whitehaven, Cumbria); **Story/Storey** (19th century, Edmondbyers and Lanchester); **Teasdale** (18th/19th century Staindrop, Cockfield and St. Andrew, Auckland); **Walton** (19th century Hobson/Tanfield area).

- 5680 J.G.K. BELL**, 1 Westwood Gardens, Barnes, London SW13 0LB.
Tracing the family of John **Lowes**, who was born in Middleton-in-Teesdale in 1783. An old family letter indicates that he moved in Swaledale, in North Yorkshire, where he married in 1808.
- 5681 MARGARET THYNNE**, 75 Escallond Drive, Dalton Heights, Seaham, County Durham SR7 8JZ.
Would like to exchange information with anyone connected with Henry "Harry" **Watts**, the diver, born 1826 Hendon, Sunderland. Other interests: the birth of Margaret Annie **Hall** who lived in the Whitehouse Road area when married in 1896 to William Henry Watts; she was then 23 years old. Also, would like to learn anything about the family of David and Elizabeth **Davis** who came from Anglesey and settled "back of the pit" at Monkwearmouth c.1900; and, Alfred **Stead**, born 1890 Morley, Yorkshire, mother Mary Ann Stead, rag sorter. Does anyone know of them?
- 5682 Mr. R. WILSON**, 46 Wimbourne Close, Llantwit Major, South Glamorgan CF61 1QW.
Father, William Herbert **Wilson** was born Jarrow, 1893 and died in Middlesbrough in 1955. He was the son of Margery Ann **Ridley** and William Wilson, a blast furnaceman, possibly at Jarrow Ironworks, and died in Middlesbrough. Great grandfather may have been Herbert Ridley, a shoemaker of Black Street, Jarrow. Any information or advice would be welcome.
- 5713 HARRY L. COXON**, 2 Clarence Terrace, Willington, County Durham D115 0HS.
Looking for information about, and the family of, Thomas **Coxon**, who married Mary **Crawford** at Longhorsley, Northumberland in 1814. They had two sons, Michael and William, who were baptised just two months apart in January and March 1817.
- 5718 Mrs. E. KNAPPER**, 103 Station Road, Easington Colliery, Peterlee, County Durham SR8 3SP.
Interested in **Mellow** and **Welch** (Trimdon), **Blair** and **Welch** (Ushaw Moor and Spennymoor), **Allison**, **Galley**, **Coombes** and **Naylor** (West Hartlepool), **Knapper** (Durham and Staffordshire) **Warrilow/Warlow** (Durham, Bearpark and Staffordshire).
- 5729 Mr. JIM JENNESON**, P.O. Box 59, Echunga, South Australia 5153, Australia.
Local interests include **Bowes** of Durham, **Matsen** of Heighington, **Percival** of Newburn and **Symons** of Washington.

We were sorry to hear of the death of member 4725, Mr. Stanley Johnson of Houghton-le-Spring. On behalf of the Society we would like to offer our condolences to his family and friends.

HELP OFFERED

Mr. JOHN MARLOW, Wayside Cottage, Low Cocklaw, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland TD15 1UY, has recently passed to our Society through the Berwick Record Office, a number of census indexes, produced by the Leicestershire Family History Society. These may be consulted through our library. Mr. Marlow also has in his possession an extensive collection of books on the history of Leicestershire, including five volumes of the Borough Records of Leicester and the eight volume set of John Nichol's *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*. He will check the indexes of these books for surnames for any members interested in the Leicester area.

Another non-member also offers assistance to our members: **Mr. R.B. LAWRENCE**, 44 Cheltenham Road, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 2ND, has in his possession a copy of the book *Co-operation in West Stanley and District 1876-1926* by John W. White and Robert Simpson. It contains many names and photographs of that period and also historical information. A previous owner of the book has made references in the margin to Burnhope. Inside the cover is a name and address - Jack Thompson, 7 New Front Street, Tanfield Lea. Mr. Lawrence is willing to pass the book on for the price of the postage to any descendants who may be interested.

Mr. DOUGLAS WEXHAM, 31 Shearwater Road, Lincoln LN6 0UZ, has studied the family of **Wiltshire** (and variants) in Essex, with links in Sunderland, and has a pedigree. Contact him direct if you are interested.

Please remember to enclose a self addressed envelope or International Reply Coupon, when requesting information from any of our correspondents.

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members, whose names do not appear in the Member's Interest column, have joined since the deadline for publication of the last N.D.F.H.S. Journal. They can of course send their interests and queries to Phil Thirkell for inclusion in future Journals at any time, if they want to. Welcome to all our new members.

5618 Mrs. A.L. HEPBURN, 23 Cedar Drive, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 2JQ. **5619 Miss J.C.E. MITCHELL**, 45 The Moorlands, Gilesgate, Durham City DH1 2LB. **5620 Mr. M. MASTERMAN**, 17 Boynton Road, East Cowton, Northallerton, North Yorkshire DL7 0EA. **5623 Mrs. K.A. HUTTON**, 2 Mount Terrace, Rothbury, Northumberland NE65 7QX. **5626 Mr. S.M. BAGNALL**, 27 Squires Leaze, Thornbury, Bristol BS12 1TB. **5627 Miss J.I. MATTHEWS**, 39 Bodiam Way, Eynesbury, St. Neots, Cambridgeshire PE19 2RL. **5628 Mrs. A.E.S. BAKER**, "Woodlands", 18 Carrwood Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5DL. **5630 Mrs. E. YOUNG**, 1 Outwood Walk, Horsforth, Leeds LS18 4JG. **5633 Miss L. APPLETON**, 46 Durham Road, Lanchester, County Durham DH7 0LR. **5634 Mrs. P. WILMOT**, 14 Cullands Grove Court, 114 Aldermans Hill, Palmer Green, London N13 4PT. **5636 Mrs. A. PARKIN**, "Almar", Garleigh Road, Rothbury, Morpeth, Northumberland NE65 7RB. **5638 Mrs. H. PARK**, 79 Oakfield Road, Lobley Hill, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear NE11 0AD. **5640 Mrs. M. BELL**, 343 Kenton Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3XG. **5641 Mrs. E.P. SHAW**, 25 The Green, High Shincliffe, Durham DL1 2UB. **5642 Mr. D.M. CONLON**, 10 Tees Crescent, Spennymoor, County Durham DL15 6QU. **5644 Mr. H.W. SIMPSON**, 7 Moyleen Rise, Marlow, Buckinghamshire SL7 2DP. **5645 Mrs. H.M. PEARSON**, The Chapel Manor, Brownney, County Durham DH7 8HU. **5646 Miss G. RAMSAY**, 35 Rickleton Village Centre, Washington, Tyne and Wear NE38 9ET. **5647 Mrs. L.E. EVELEIGH**, 20 Stone Hill, Two Mile Ash, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire MK8 8LR. **5649 Mr. D. LEGG**, c/o Derwentside College, Park Road, Consett, County Durham DH8 5EE. **5654 & 5655 Mr. G. & Mrs. D. MOORE**, 6 Mayfair Gardens, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE34 6LZ. **5656 Mrs. T.W. DUNN**, 942 East 5550 South Street, Ogden, Utah 84405, U.S.A. **5657 Mr. G.T. PAWLIK**, 9439 Sun Isle Drive N.E., St. Petersburg, Florida 33702, U.S.A. **5659 Mrs. W. STARMAN**, 13210 Frame Court, Poway, California 9264, U.S.A. **5660 Mr. S.S. SHORT**, P.O. Box 3878, Vereeniging 1930, South Africa. **5661 & 5662 Mrs. E. & Mr. S. FREARSON**, 7 Riverside Drive, Wormit, Newport on Tay, Fife DD6 8LR. **5665 Mr. J.D. MASON**, 266 Portland Street, Southport, Merseyside PR8 6LX. **5667 Mr. D.C. FITTIS**, 7 Victoria Avenue, Whitefield, Bury, Greater Manchester M45 6BZ. **5669 Mrs. M.E. NORMAN**, 130 Oak Road, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 3RF. **5670 Mrs. K. FRANCIS**, 34 Furlong Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire SL8 5AA. **5671 Mrs. N.C. SUMMERBELL**, 23 Vale View, Burnhope, County Durham DH7 0EA. **5675 Mrs. G. PETERSON**, 6216-92B Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6B 0V9, Canada. **5684 & 5685 Mr. H. & Mrs. C. PATTISON**, 25 Thorne Road, Eldene, Swindon, Wiltshire SN3 6DL. **5686 Mr. R.P. WILSON**, 50 Welwyn Close, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear NE38 8TE. **5687 W. METCALF**, 1 Grampian Grove, West Boldon, Tyne and Wear NE36 0NJ. **5688 Mrs. W.F. HUNTER**, 16 Cambridge Road, R.D.11, Irwin, PA 15642, U.S.A. **5689 Mr. J.H. HEPPELWHITE**, 29 Seaton Close, Greenmeadow, Swindon, Wiltshire SN2 3QD. **5690 Mrs. R. OLIVER**, 8 Briarhill, Hilda Park, Chester-le-Street, County Durham DH2 2LL. **5691 Miss K.J. GETTINGS**, 74 Rushford Street, Longsight, Manchester M12 4NT. **5692 Mrs. E. CARLSON**, 251 Sims Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia V8Z 1K4, Canada. **5693 Mr. D.C. HEWISON**, 18 Lismore Grove, Buxton, Derbyshire SK17 9AW. **5694 Mr. W.M. STOBART**, Honeyhurst, Oast View, Horsmonden, Tonbridge, Kent TN12 8LE. **5695 Mr. R. HODGESON**, 20 Boettcher Street, Whyalla Stuart, South Australia 5608, Australia. **5696 Mr. R.C. ROBERTSON**, Ashtree, Station Road, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex CO16 0HF. **5697 Mrs. D.M. POLLARD**, 99 Embankment Grove, Chelsea, Victoria 3196, Australia. **5698 Mrs. A. MONROE-TILTON**, 3810 Crow Valley Drive, Missouri City, Texas 77459, U.S.A. **5699 & 5700 Mr. T.W. & Mrs. G. RICHARDSON**, 10 Walsingham Way, Billericay, Essex CM12 0YE. **5701 Ms J. STOREY**, 9 Atkinson Road, Fulwell, Sunderland SR6 9AR. **5702 Mrs. P.M. DEANE**, 183 Long Lane, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire RG3 6YW. **5703 Mrs. B. CROMPTON**, "Bramblewick", Holly Lane, Stainton, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS8 9AQ. **5704 Mr. J.A. TELFER**, 31 Denewell Avenue, High Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne NE7 7YA. **5705 & 5706 Mrs. P. & Mr. A. COOK**, 60 Cleadon Meadows, Cleadon Village, Tyne and Wear SR6 7PJ. **5707 Mr. G.W. WINTER**, 15 Victoria House, Church Street, Leeds LS5 3EF. **5708 Mr. R.J.C. MARSHALL**, 2 Great Easton Road, Caldecott, Leicestershire LE16 8RP. **5709 Mr. J. VANDEPEEAR**, 18 Cherry Tree Avenue, New Earswick, York YO3 4AR. **5710 Mr. K.I. STOUT**, 10 Metcalf Crescent, Murton, Seaham, County Durham SR7 9HG. **5711 Mr. F. THOMPSON**, 128 Plessey Road, Blyth, Northumberland NE24 3JD. **5712 Mrs. M.G. BERRY**, 5 Coastal Road, Hest Bank, Lancaster LA2 6HB. **5714 Mr. R. REES**, 49 Deepdale Road, Marden Estate, North Shields, Tyne and Wear NE30 3AN. **5715 Mrs. V. WATERS**, 19 Acomb Avenue, Hadrian Park, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear NE28 9XY. **5716 Mr. A. SCOTT**, 24 York Street, Pelaw, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear NE10 0QL. **5717 Mr. R. DODDS**, 62 Cressida Avenue, Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand. **5719 Mrs. C.E. ROUTLEDGE**, 16804-98 Avenue NW, Edmonton, Alberta T5P 0H1, Canada. **5720 Mr. I.R. STEWART**, 1 Bailey Way, Hetton-le-Hole, Houghton-le-Spring, Tyne and Wear DH5 0HB. **5721 Mr. N.W. RICHARDSON**, 12 Banbury Way, South Beach Estate, Blyth, Northumberland NE24 3TY. **5722 Mr. W.R. GREENACRE**, 75 Raleigh Road, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2DN. **5723 Mrs. J.L. BEARDSALL**, Elowen House, Trewassick, Newquay, Cornwall TR8 4JR. **5724 Mr. D. APPLETON**, 9 Paradise Crescent, Easington Colliery, Peterlee, County Durham SR8 3HB. **5725 Mrs. M.B. ROBSON**, Bouthwaite Grange, Ramsgill, Pateley Bridge, North Yorkshire HG3 5RW. **5726 & 5727 Mrs. I.A. & Mr. M. VEALE**, 11 Forest Avenue, Forest Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne NE12 9AH. **5728 Mr. D. FORSTER**, 106/86 Church Street, Grovedale, near Geelong, Victoria 3216, Australia. **5730 Mr. D.K. WELLS**, The Mount, Commonside, Crowle, near Scunthorpe, South Humberside DN17 4EY. **5731 Mrs. S.M. GOODALL**, 4 Newhaven Place, Redcliffe Bay, Portishead, Bristol BS20 8EG. **5732 Mrs. E. QUITTENDEN**, 7 Portsdown Street, Salisbury, Queensland 4107, Australia.