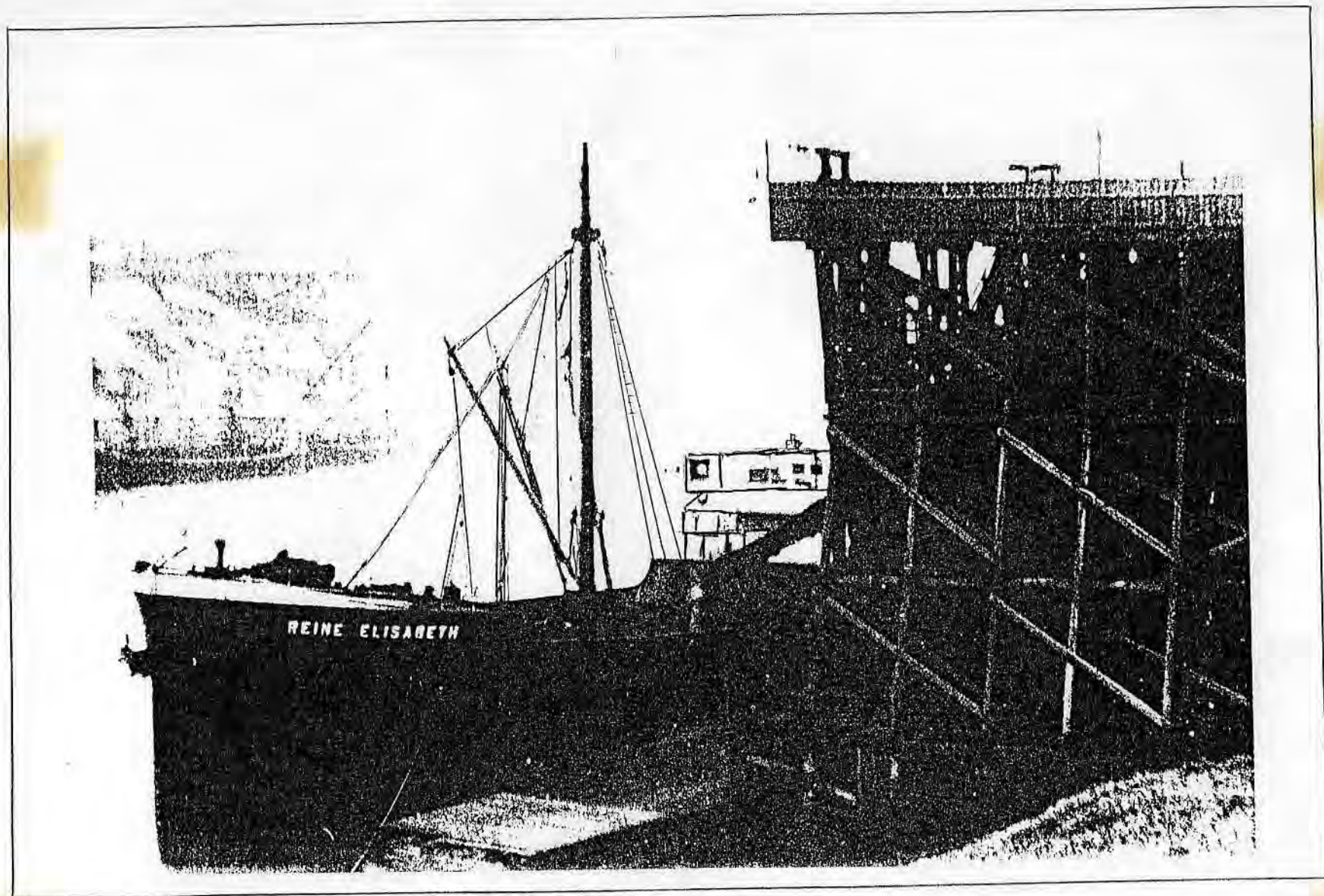




AERIAL VIEW OF NORTHERN PART OF FELLING TOWNSHIP TAKEN ABOUT 1950. LOWER FOREGROUND IS WALKER, THEN THE RIVER TYNE. AT HEWORTH SHORE, LEFT IS INTERNATIONAL PAINTS. TOP CENTRE "THE LAIRIES" AND LOW FELLING. CENTRE RIGHT IS FELLING SHORE AND FRIAR'S GOOSE. THE RIVER BANK IS OBVIOUSLY ALMOST DERELICT.



FELLING DROPS. THE LAST COAL STAITH AT FELLING SHORE C.1830 TO C.1920.

Old Gateshead No. 306

By Clarence

FELLING MILLIONAIRESS LIVED WHERE SILVER BIRCHES NOW GROW.

NEST House Estate is now covered by many council houses, but the land towards the Tyne is marked by mountains of chemical refuse and long stretches of broken wall.

I can remember this part of Felling in earlier days when an old house still preserving much of its former dignity, overlooked the river.

Nest House at Friar's Goose, Felling, was once the home of Eastons, a wealthy coal mining family, and when I walked recently to the hill top and looked down on to the waters of the Tyne and its many industries, I began to think of the days when the banks here were green and wooded.

SILVER BIRCHES

Looking at the remains of the house, the ivy covered foundations, colourful weeds, and young silver birches which now grow where footsteps trod, I was inclined to play with the lines of Goldsmith:

"Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The 'Easton's' modest mansion rose".

Nature along this particular stretch of the Tyne has reclaimed much of its own; many houses on Felling Shore have been demolished, leaving but a few firms carrying on their trade.

A few cottages remain, however, and the sound of children's voices mingled with the wind as I retraced my steps and made for Sunderland Road.

FAMILY BELONGED TO "GRAND ALLIES"

NEST House in the late 1700's would present a picturesque sight, surrounded

by wide stretches of open land.

The Easton family were members of the "Grand Allies", and, as Welford writes, "The noblemen and gentlemen who formed this alliance, regulated the vend of their collieries, bought up wayleaves on both sides of the Tyne, so that new collieries might not be opened out to compete with them, and in this way gained thorough control of the London coal market".

The owners amassed fortunes through the hard-handed sons of toil who had to labour in these early days for a mere pittance in order to exist.

Our great-grandparents, however, were products of the times and conformed generally to the class of society to which they belonged.

If the Eastons, like their friends, made a fortune, they were bountiful to all charitable schemes intended to help those in need. To the hospitals they were exceptionally liberal.

LIVED TO 96

It was into this way of life Emily Matilda Easton was born at Nest House on November 16, 1818. She lived to the grand old of 96, a long and useful life during which time she was the founder or benefactor of all kinds of institutions which would have as their purpose the relief of suffering, spiritual education of the mind, and the advancement of science.

Richardson, in his "Local Records", tells us that on May 27, 1842, "The winning of coal at Oakwellgate Colliery, Gateshead, by the Messrs. Easton, was celebrated by the ringing of the church bells".

The Church of England would feel exuberant at any success of the Eastons, for this coal-mining family seldom refused any plea from the Christian church.

Miss Emily Easton was a close friend of Canon Lloyd, Vicar and subsequently Bishop of Newcastle, and gave to St. Nicholas' large sums which were used for a screen, a new organ in the Lady Chapel, new oak work and general restoration.

It was Bishop Lloyd who suggested the need for a new church in Gateshead. Without hesitation Miss Easton gave £50,000 and St. Chad's Church came to give spiritual guidance and comfort to the people of Bensham.

SHE WAS A TYNESIDE MILLIONAIRESS

ON the death of her father Miss Easton came into possession of collieries at Hebburn and Wallsend and when her brother, John, died, large interests in Bedlington Colliery. She also inherited Layton Manor, in Yorkshire.

Miss Easton, however, preferred Tyneside where she had many friends. She lived most of her life at Nest House where she died, December 25, 1913.

Local residents were not fully aware of her good works and munificence until her obituary and will were published. It was then disclosed that the occupant of the lonely house looking down up

on the Tyne died a millionaire.

Miss Emily Easton left £1,079,780 gross with net personality £986,803. In addition to family bequests she left large sums to church and hospital.

Among her lesser gifts were £10,000 to Durham University College of Medicine, £2000 Home for Destitute Crippled Children, £2,000 Gateshead Children's Hospital, £2,000 Boys' Refuge, £2,000 Royal Victoria School for the Blind, £2,000 Mission to Deaf and Dumb, £1,000 Northern Counties Orphan Institute, £2,000 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, £2,000 Society for the Protection of Animals.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL

These are but a few of her benefactions. She also gave £5,000 to Armstrong (now King's) College which was used for the establishment of a hostel for women students.

Felling residents shook their heads in wonderment when they heard her gardener had been left £3,000, the coachman and groom each £1,000, and the other servants all handsome annuities.

EMILY MATILDA EASTON.

JMH.
F.L.H.S.

Return again to times before,
And happy days at Felling Shore,
Salmon fishing; the mystery ships;
Sculler boats making endless trips.
But like many an old friend and neighbour of worth,
Old Felling Shore lies under earth.

(LAURENCE WILSON)



MEMORIAL TABLETS TO THE EASTONS OF NEST HOUSE IN HOLY CROSS CHURCH, RYTON. THOMAS EASTON WAS BORN IN RYTON. A CLEVER MINING ENGINEER AND COLLIERY VIEWER HE DESIGNED AND BUILT THE FAMOUS FRIARS GOOSE COLLIERY PUMPING ENGINE. Q.V. THE EASTONS AMASSED A HUGE FORTUNE FROM COAL, RAILWAYS, ENGINEERING AND PROPERTY DURING THE 19TH CENTURY.

Felling 41¹⁴
Shore.

PHOTO
K HEWITT



STONE BOUNDARY WALL (WESTERN END) OF NEST HOUSE
AT FELLING SHORE. ROAD IN FOREGROUND IS NEW.

PHOTO
1979



PHOTO.
K HEWITT

REMAINS OF BOUNDARY WALLS OF NEST HOUSE, SHOWING RISE
OF GOOSE BANK ON TOP OF WHICH THE HOUSE STOOD.

1979.

OF WEST HOUSE, FRIARS GOOSE

Miss. Emily Matilda Easton of West House which overlooked the River Tyne and stood at the top of the Bank known as Goose Bank between the Village of Friars Goose and Welling Shore was born on the 16th November 1818, and resided at West House all her life, apart from a few of her latter years when she spent part of her time at Layton Manor situated some 14 miles from Darlington. This Residence had been left to her by her brother John Easton. She had large interests in The Bedlington Colliery also left by John Easton and The Wallsend and Hebburn Collieries left to her by her father. During her lifetime she devoted a sum of about £100,000 to Church purposes mainly for the restoration of old Churches in which she took an interest. She was an old friend of Canon Lloyd, Vicar and subsequently Bishop of Newcastle, and at the time of the restoration of St. Nicholas Cathedral gave a large sum of money to be devoted to the interior work of the building. This money was expended on a Rood Screen, oak work and the providing of an organ in the Lady Chapel. Acting on his advice Miss. Easton built and endowed at a cost of £50,000 the Church of St. Chad, Bamsam which was dedicated on the 29th September 1903 by the then Bishop of Durham, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, and she had also a great deal to do with the restoration of St. Cuthbert's Church Newcastle some years prior to 1913. As a memorial to Bishop Lloyd Miss. Easton placed a beautiful stained glass window in St. Chad's Church Bamsam. She also assisted in restoring Hutton Magna Church at Richmond, Yorkshire, which she attended during her visits to Layton. Hutton Magna being three miles from West Layton saw Miss. Easton driving to Church in her horse drawn carriage. West Layton Manor is occupied today, but part of the residence now consists of flats. Following an appeal for the restoration of Hutton Magna Church which had fallen into a shocking state, the chancel being roofless, and the nave alone being in a reasonable state of repair there were two donations of £100 (a donation of £100 at that date 1877 would be equivalent of £2000 in 1978 the Centenary of the present Church) one being from John Easton of West Layton Hall. The East and South Windows in the chancel are of three lights, and are stained glass memorials to John Easton and his sister Emma Easton respectively. The former depicts the Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension, while the latter the Family at Bethany. The elaborate reredos constructed mainly of Caen stone, with inlays of marble in the Gothic style was designed by the Architect R.J. Johnson of Messrs. Austin, Johnson and Ricks of Newcastle and erected in 1885 by Miss. Emily Easton as a memorial to her sister Emma. The fine two manual organ, encased in solid oak and built by Harrison and Harrison of Durham, was a further generous gift of Miss. Easton in 1890 to replace the first American organ. One of the lady's best known charitable gifts however, was the founding of what was known as the "Easton Benefactions". This she established about 1910 for the benefit of the daughters and widows of professional men, and at the time of her death (25th December 1913) there were thirtytwo beneficiaries receiving quarterly the interest on a sum of £30,000, which she devoted to the object. The Trustees of this Benefaction were:- Lord Northbourne, Henry. C. Embleton (her nephew), the Rev. Dr. James Steel, Vicar of Heworth, Mr. A. M. Rose, the Rev. Robert Trotter and Dr. Frederick Page. Miss. Easton gave money towards the erection of Church Schools at Wallsend and Hebburn, and Mission Rooms at Walker. Another of Miss. Easton's charitable acts was the building and endowing of twelve homes of rest for aged miners who had worked in the Bedlington Colliery. These Homes were erected in 1906 at a cost of £15,000, and she endowed them with weekly sums of about 10s 6d, with free light and coals. The cottages are still occupied by retired Miners who worked at The Bedlington Coal Co, and the present Trustees are The Rev. C. Scott, Vicar of St. John's Church, Bedlington Station as Chairman, together with Mr. J. Wiffen of Seaton Sluice, and Mrs. Emily Surtees of Bedlington who is the Secretary and Treasurer. The 10s 6d per week, free light and coals have been discontinued due to increasing costs in the maintenance of the properties which must cause some concern to the Trustees as the money invested by Miss. Easton only limits

income, earning the same amount of interest today in 1980 as was the case in the year 1906. Many Tenants complete a lot of repairs themselves such as installing new sink units and in one or two instances new fire places. Nevertheless the occupiers still receive coals being required to defray the leadage cost of £20 per year, they also benefit from free Television Licences. New Parish Church Hall, Heworth - Foundation Stone Laid July 13th 1912- When opened by The Rev. Dr. James Steel on the 10th of December 1912, he stated, that, the building has started its career of utility clear of debt, is a matter that may excite surprise, for Churches of all denominations are not afraid of incurring financial responsibilities to further the work they have to do. In this case it is an open secret that the success which has attended the financial debt of the scheme is largely due to the generosity of a venerable lady, who, notwithstanding the weight of ninety years still continues to take a keen and lively interest in the interest of church affairs in the Parish. Miss. Easton has ever been a cheerful giver, and it is pleasing to know she is well enough to devote personal attention to the needs and welfare of the Parish which has known her for so many years. The Hall which cost nearly £1500 was built on the same site as the old School Building erected in 1815 - and built of stone from a neighbouring quarry. The Contractor was Wm. Foster of Pelaw - Architect Mr. Charles S. Errington A.R.I.B.A. of Newcastle. It is probable that the Pews, Pulpit, Rood Screen etc., were gifts of Miss. Easton's unrecorded generosity to The Church of The Blessed Mary, Heworth. Dr. James Steel the then Vicar was an Honorary Doctor of Divinity of Aberdeen University. He married a daughter of Sven the Owner of the Shipyard on The Tyne. During her last twenty years Miss. Easton had removed financial obstacles in the way of young men studying for the Church Ministry who wished to go to Oxford or Cambridge. This work she carried out very quietly, but she was seldom appealed to in vain. Miss. Easton died at her residence Nest House, on Christmas Day 25th December 1913, and was interred on Monday 29th December 1913 at Ryton Village Churchyard which had been the family burial place for many generations. The Family vault is inscribed with the following details :-

Thomas Father of All	died 18th December 1835 - 60 Years
Barbara Wife of Thomas	died 9th July 1861 - 83 Years
Thomas Eldest Son	died 26th October 1882 - 81 Years
John Second Son	died 14th August 1880 - 77 Years
Isabella Daughter	died 27th August 1830 - 24 Years
Emma Daughter	died 14th March 1884 - 68 Years
Emily Matilda Youngest Daughter and last of The Family of Thomas Easton	died 25th December 1913 - 95 Years

" REQUIES CANT IN PLACE "

The Vicar of Newcastle, Canon Gough, preaching at St. Nicholas Cathedral on Sunday morning 28th December 1913, devoted a large part of his sermon to a tribute to the life and work of the late Miss. Emily Easton including the following, " She was a true Northumbrian in the widest sense of the term. She spent the greater part of the year on the banks of the Tyne, and when for a few months she would occupy the Yorkshire house which she inherited, she would speak of the return to her Tyneside residence as " going home ". Possessed of great wealth she used it with lavish hand, never for display, but sparingly for her own advantage or even comfort, keeping up two very modest establishments, and spending a large balance of a great income doing good. Some of her works are necessarily conspicuous - never intentionally so. It was on Christmas Day she passed away. The flowers on our altar that morning were of her sending. Her Greetings were sent out as usual by her direction to many friends, careful to the last that nothing should be left undone. "

The Newspapers reported that every token of lamentation surrounded the funeral of Miss. Emily Matilda Easton of Nest House, Gateshead and Layton Manor, Yorkshire. Snow covered the ground, but otherwise the weather was bright and genial, and the attendance at Nest House, at St. Chad's Church, Bensham, and at Ryton (for the interment) were very large and representative. Her former tenants of Gateshead and district were present at the Church

service, with few exceptions. Others present in the congregation and in the gathering around Nest House recalled Miss Easton's philanthropies amongst the aged miners. Bells were tolled at the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, at St. Cuthbert's, Newcastle, at Hutton Magna, Yorkshire, at St. Chad's, Bensham and elsewhere, and there was a large attendance of robed clergy, for Miss Easton was munificent in support of The Church of England. An open car conveyed the coffin. It was of unpolished oak, with brass furnishings. Upon the breastplate was inscribed under a cross: "Emily Matilda Easton. Born 16 Nov. 1818., died 25th Dec. 1913., R.I.P." Upon the coffin were floral crosses from members of the family. In a carriage behind were conveyed many other floral emblems. Thirtysix carriages conveyed the chief mourners. At the door of the beautiful St. Chad's Church, Miss Easton's own gift to Bensham, the funeral procession was met by the choir and clergy, and the coffin was deposited upon trestles in the chancel, with three candles on either side, and the cross borne at the head, the cross bearer facing the altar. The Church was full. The Rev. H.C. Windley, the first Vicar of St. Chad's read the opening sentences, Archdeacon Henderson read the lesson, 1 Corinthians. XV. 20 (But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept)., and the Vicar of St. Chad's, the Rev. H.W. Ellwood read the prayers preceding the "Nunc Dimittis" - "Lord, now lettest thou thy Servant depart in peace: according to thy word" - which was sung as a recessional. The organist, Mr. W. Walker, had played Grieg's "Death of Asa" and "I know that my Redeemer Liveth", as the congregation gathered, and Chopin's "March Funebre" as they left the Church. The hymns were "The King of Love my Shepherd is" and "The Church's One Foundation". Also amongst the robed clergy were:- Canon Gough (Vicar of Newcastle), the Rev. W.A. Garland, the Rev. W.A. Prideaux, the Bishop's Chaplain the Rev. A.G. Wardroper, Canon G.C. Carr, the Rev. Dr. W.E. Nowell, the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. W.H. Anning, the Rev. C.E. Osborne (Rector of Wallsend, the Rev. A.W.M. Closs (Hutton Magna), the Rev. E.B. Hicks, the Rev. T.H.A. Morris (St. Alban's, Heworth, the Rev. A.H. Harding, the Rev. R.C. George, the Rev. E. Adamson, the Rev. R. Trotter, the Rev. C.E. Whiting, and the Rev. G.R. Taylor. Also representing St. Chad's were the two church wardens Mr. J.H. Stone and Mr. T. Walker, also Messrs. J.R. Maddison, W. Lingwood, F.G. Riddell and E. Johnson (Sidesmen). The Principal mourners included:- Mr. Thomas Embleton, nephew; Mr. Henry Embleton, nephew; Miss Embleton, niece; Miss Parker, companion to Miss Easton for many years; Lord Northbourne, Sir. Walter Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Sheriff Mount, Mr. A.B. Plummer, the Rev. J.E. Parry, Rector of St. James's, Gateshead; the Rev. R.C. George, Vicar of Coniscliffe; Councillor A.J. Robinson, the Rev. J. Harris, Gateshead. Misses Adamson, Gateshead; Messrs. J.H. Stone and T. Walton, Church wardens of St. Chad's; Messrs. J. Groves, J.R. Maddison, W. Lingwood and G. Walker-Bridge, sidesmen of St. Chad's; a number of tenants and old servants of Miss Easton, including Mr. Joseph Wilkinson (steward); Mr. Robson of Nest House. Others present either at the Church or graveside were:- Mr. and Mrs. A.M. Rose, Newcastle; Miss Walker, Mrs. Hicks, Gosforth; Miss Hindmarsh, Layton Manor; Miss. E.A. Liddle, Newcastle; Mrs. Wilkinson, Felling; Miss Noble, Gateshead; Mr. J.H. Richardson, Newcastle; Mr. J.C. Weeks, Ryton, Captain Cuthbert Page (representing Professor Page, Newcastle; Mr. John Havelock, Newcastle; Mr. Brodrick Dale, Stocksfield; Mr. Jim Clark, Haltwhistle; Mr. Arthur Mundle, Newcastle; Mr. Richard Weeks, Bedlington, Mr. William Rose, Newcastle; Mr. H.P. Rose, Newcastle; Mr. Robert Close and Mr. Victor Close, Hutton Magna. Mr. W.T. Bolam, Newcastle; Mr. G. Baker, Bedlington; Mr. J.G. Dewar, representing the "Easton Benefactions"; Mr. E. Green, Forcett Aldbrough, Darlington; Mr. J. Milner, Layton Manor; Mr. Marshall Hardy, Layton Manor; Mr. J. Powell Gilling, Richmond, Yorkshire; Mr. W. Carr, Gateshead; Mr. Black, Felling Farm. Mr. William Britton, Greystones; Mrs. Garth, Darlington; Mr. William Green, Hutton Magna, Mr. Leo, Reid, Newcastle. Mr. Henry Robson Junr; Mr. Robert Mills, Mr. Isaac Hudson, Mr. Robert Hodgson, Nest House. From Layton there were also present Mr. Robert Green; Mr. Thomas Summerbell, Mr. William Hardy, and Miss Sophia Hardy, Mr. John Garth, Mr. R. Kidd, Mr. R.F. Kidd, Mr. F.W. Parker, Mr. William White, Mr. Charles Dobinson, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. G.W. Marwood, Mr. Thomas Chilton, Mr. W. Coates, Mr. Arthur Bryson, Mr. Blair, Mr. G. Petler, Mr. David Hodgson, Mr. R. Johnson and Mr. W. Wardle. The Rev. J.G. Farrow of Flaxton, near York, and the Rev. T.W. Hanson, Ryton; Messrs. W.E. Scott and R.S. Anderson of the Wallsend and

Superintendent of the Boys Refuge, Newcastle; Mr. J. Fairley Jun; representing Mr. James Fairley, Mr. C. Archbold, Ryton, and Mr. J. M. Clarke, Halthwaite; Mr. John C. Rogerson and Mr. Charles E. Payne, representing the Newcastle Church Institute.

The Clergy who travelled from Gateshead to Ryton were the Revs. W. S. Wardrop, R. B. Hicks, C. Osborne, A. F. Harding, G. C. Carr, H. Adamson, W. Nowell, R. Trotter, and Father Windley.

The Service at Ryton Churchyard was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Steel, of Neworth, and the Rev. A. W. B. Close, Vicar of Hutton Magna, in which Miss Easton's Yorkshire Estate was attested.

Miss Easton left estate of the gross amount of £1,079,780 13s 3d on which nett pecuniary was sworn at £946,000 19s 11d.

The twentytwo bequests amounting to £50,500 left to religious and charitable institutions were as follows:-

The Church of England Institute, Newcastle	£ 3,500
The University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle	 10,000
The Armstrong College	 5,000
The Cathedral Nursing Society, Newcastle	 2,000
The Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays for the Newcastle and District Branch.	 2,000
The Home for Destitute Crippled Children, Gosforth	 2,000
The National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children for the Newcastle Branch	 2,000
The Northumberland Society for the Protection of Animals	 2,000
The Queen Victoria Clergy Fund	 2,000
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts	 2,000
The Additional Curates' Society	 2,000
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for Clergymen and Widows and Children of Clergymen in Ripon Diocese	 1,000
Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows and Orphans and of Necessitous Clergymen in the Diocese of Newcastle	 1,000
Northumbrian Counties Orphan Institution	 1,000
Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye	 1,000
Newcastle and Northumberland Sanatorium, Barrasford	 1,000
Northumberland and Durham Mission to the Deaf and Dumb	 2,000
Royal Victoria School for the Blind, Benwell, Newcastle	 2,000
Children's Hospital, Gateshead	 2,000
Royal Victoria Infirmary, conditionally upon St. Luke's Chapel being opened for the exclusive purpose of services of the Church of England before or within 12 months after Miss Easton's death	 2,000
Boys' Refuge, Pandon House, Newcastle	 2,000
Epsom College, Epsom	 1,000

To friends and servants she made the following bequests:-

£7,500 and wearing apparel to her companion, Edith Parker.

£3,000 to her gardener, Jonathan Milner.

£3,000 and a house, 10 Elmfield Road, Gosforth, and land adjoining, and all property in Providence Place, Felling, to her agent, Joseph Wilkinson.

£1,000 to Marshall Hardy.

£100 each to William Hardy and Sophia Hardy.

£1,000 each to her coachman, Henry Robson and her groom Robert Mills.

Annuities of £52 each to her housekeeper, Rachel Hindmarsh, if serving, her game-keeper, George Pettit, her servant, John Robay; annuities of £25 each to her servant Elizabeth Morrison, and her dressmaker Elizabeth Muller, and £1 18s 0d per week to George Hardy.

One year's wages to each indoor or outdoor servant (except J. Milner, Marshall Hardy, Henry Robson, Robert Mills and J. Wilkinson) in her

service at her decease, and each such servant (except the above five and Rachel Hindmarsh, George Fether, Elizabeth Morrison, and Elizabeth Miller) is to receive £10 for each complete year's service.

All her shares in the Bedlington Coal Company and the Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Company to her nephews, Henry Cawood Embleton and Thomas William Embleton. £5,000 to Alexander Morrison Rhodes, solicitor.

£1,000 each to the Rev. James Steel, the Rev. Robert Trotter, and the Rev. Alfred Miller Potts.

£3,000 each to the executors, Henry Cawood Embleton, Frederick Page, John George Weeks, and Thomas Bowden.

£500 to the executor, Broderick Dale of Apperley Dene, Stocksfield, Northumberland, Banker.

£100 each to Baily Adamson, Eleanor Adamson, Katherine Adamson, and Beatrice Adamson.

£500 to Archibald Victor Closs.

£1,000 each to Clare, Dorothy and Cuthbert, children of Dr. F. Page.

£500 to Bessie, sister of Dr. Page.

£500 each to the Rev. Robert Hague, of Stanwich, and his wife Norah.

£1,500 upon trust for Ellen Firth for life, with remainder to Mary Emma Weiss for life, with ultimate remainder to the Emily M. Easton Benefaction., and if any duty is payable in respect of her recent gift of £10,000 in augmentation of the said Easton Benefaction, it is to be paid from her estate.

£2,000 to the Rev. Arthur Wilfred Mills Close and his wife Frances, equally.

£1,000 to Nora Elizabeth Closs.

£1,000 to the Rev. Robert Tilbury.

£1,000 to Louisa Plums, of Salisbury.

£1,000 to Dr. Frederick William Walker, and £1,000 to his sister Mary.

£1,000 to the Rev. William Denton Keelas, Vicar of Benwell, and jewelled chalice and crucifix presented to her by Bishop Lloyd, and a further £500 to be applied in his discretion on assisting the education of deserving and necessitous students intending to take holy orders in the Church of England.

£1,000 to the Rev. Reginald Cecil George.

£1,000 to Arthur Muddle.

£1,000 to the Rev. John Farrow.

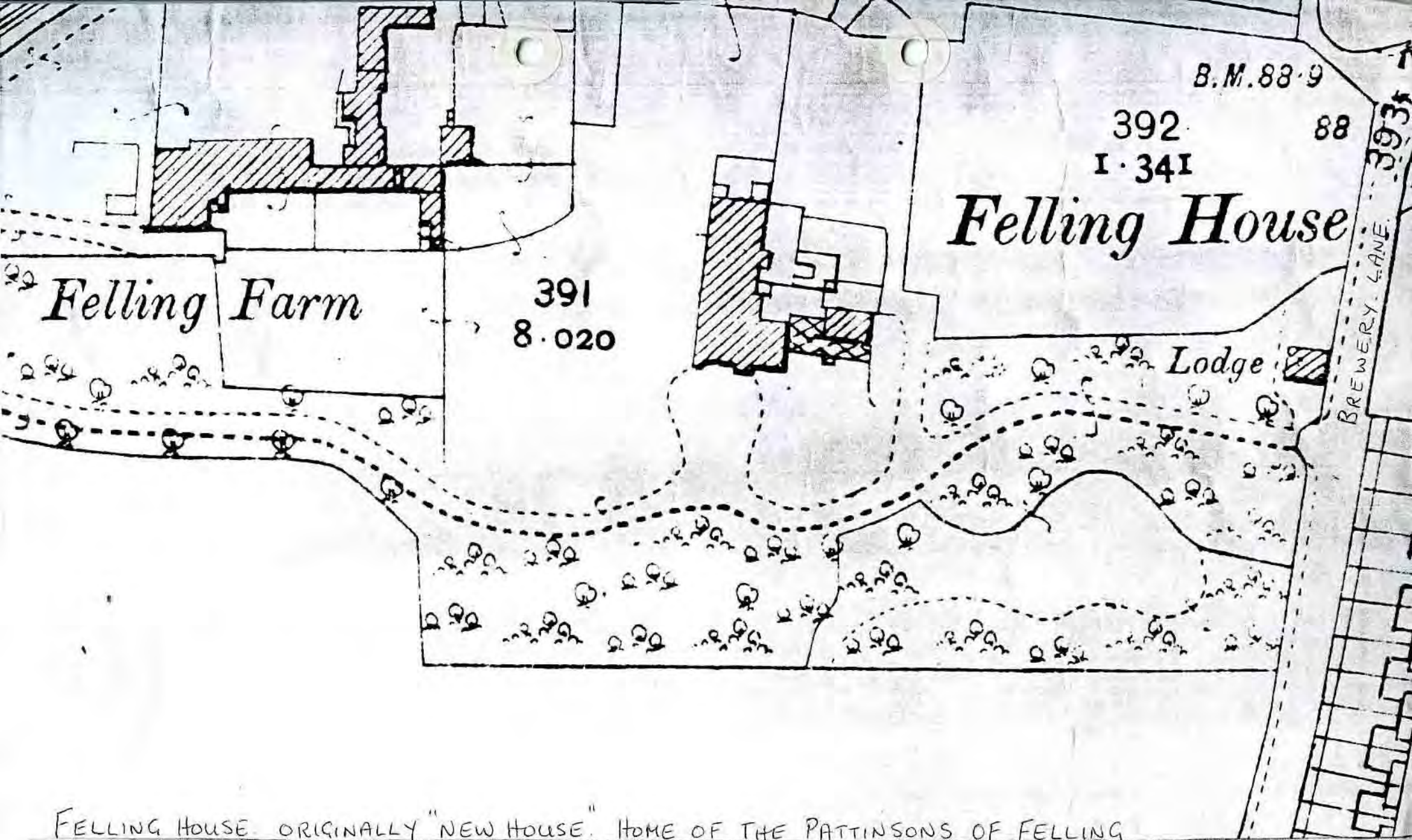
£1,000 to the Rev. Charles Edwin Whitney,

Subject to numerous other bequests, she left the residue of her property to her two nephews, Henry Cawood Embleton (of Mathley near Leeds, Yorkshire, surveyor and mining engineer) and Thomas William Embleton, and her two nieces Emily Maud Embleton and Louisa Gertrude Embleton, equally, Duties on the property amounted to £210,000.

Mr. Henry Cawood Embleton, of Nest House, Friars Goose, died in February 1933 after only a few days illness, he too was a millionaire.

It is interesting to note the condition under which £2,000 was left to the Royal Victoria Infirmary. The legacy was contingent on St. Luke's Chapel being opened for the exclusive purpose of services of the Church of England before or, within 12 months of Miss. Easton's death. As a matter of fact the unhappy dispute between the majority of the Governors and those who upheld the Church's position was at an end, St. Luke's Chapel having been re-opened for the services of the Church of England some months previously. (The writer, a firm supporter of Unity is pleased to note that today the Chapel is inter-denominational being served by Chaplains of The Church of England, Roman Catholic and Free Church.)

Miss. Easton's bequest to The Armstrong College of £5,000. - A report stated that by a happy conjuncture of circumstances the bequest to Armstrong College of the late Miss. Easton will be applied in such a way as to provide a fitting memorial to a lady whose unostentatious charity extending over a lifetime should not be forgotten amongst us. The need for a hostel for women students has long been felt in the College, and under pressure of the Board of Education, its provision had grown urgent. It was a perplexing question, for the finances of the College are strained to the utmost point to keep pace with existing demands upon them. Miss. Easton's benefaction was announced at the very moment when the enterprise could no longer be shelved, and the fitness of the purpose to which it is intended to devote the greater part of the legacy, the erection of a hostel for women students, which at the same time will perpetuate the name of the benefactress, will immediately commend itself to everybody.



FELLING HOUSE. ORIGINALLY "NEW HOUSE". HOME OF THE PATTINSONS OF FELLING
CHEMICAL WORKS 1857 UNTIL DEMOLISHED AS TENEMENTS BY FELLING U.D.C. IN 1935.

Easton Hall - The bequest expended on a hostel for women students in the Training Department, Eskdale Terrace, Jesmond was opened in 1914. The number of matriculated students at the College at the time was over 600 with about ten percent having names which indicated overseas origin.

St.Chad's Church - "It was reported on the 29th September 1903 that, 'The consecration today of St.Chad's Church at Gateshead, marks another important stage in the era of church extension in the borough inaugurated by the late Bishop Lightfoot. Gateshead had begun to grow at a very rapid rate in the days of that excellent prelate, and since his time the pace had quickened. The church has kept apace with the town's growth in the matter of new places of worship. There have been added St.Columba's and St.Aidan's, most excellent buildings set down right in the heart of crowded districts, and now there comes St.Chad's, the most beautiful edifice of all. It is a remarkable fabric, and, for architectural beauty, it has been voted by some capable judges to be the finest church in the four northern counties. It is good that these centres of spiritual need should be placed in the midst of the work for which they are raised, but so beautiful is St.Chad's that it seems a pity that it should be hidden amidst a wilderness of commonplace Gateshead bricks and mortar." Erected in stone, of the early perpendicular style, the building now looks like a miniature cathedral, though it suffers much from its squalid surroundings. There is a fine east window, and a large amount of fine carving, while the altar vessels are magnificent specimens of the silversmith's art. Gateshead and the North owe this fine building to the generosity of Miss.Easton of Felling, who originally gave £10,000 anonymously, and then increased her gift.

A further statement read - "It is planted right in the heart of a working class district of "flats" such as the builders of Newcastle and Gateshead used to delight in - and is the sole architectural feature that breaks away from the distressing monotony of two-storied dwellings which now cover a hill-side at Bensham, where, up to very few years ago, the plough and the reaper were at their work in their respective seasons."

Memorial at a Gateshead Church - In memory of the late Miss.Emily Easton, founder of St.Chad's Church, Gateshead, the organ has been reconstructed and enlarged at the expense of her relations (Nieces and Nephews), and as a token of their gratitude for the late founder's benefactions, the members of the Church gave two standard candle-sticks for the sanctuary. The organ had a beautiful tone and great power, and was dedicated on Wednesday evening 15th September 1915 at 7.30 p.m. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev.E.W.Ellwood M.A. Vicar of the Church. Dr.C.C.Palmer, Mus.Doc, the organist of Canterbury Cathedral gave an organ recital. The collection was in aid of Red Cross and Ambulance work.

A beautiful stained-glass window to the Memory of Miss.Emily Matilda Easton the founder of the Church, depicting The Ascension of our Lord, the gift of Miss.Easton's nephews and nieces was unveiled and dedicated by the Rev.Dr.Steel, Vicar of Heworth. It was designed and executed by Mr.Leonard Walker, of London.

A Lectern Bible of the Old and New Testament can be seen at The Church of the Blessed Mary, Heworth and bears the following inscription:-

"Presented by Mr. & Mrs.J.Wilkinson - Christmas 1917. To the Glory of God in Memory of Emily.M.Easton of Nest House, Felling."

Mr.Joseph Wilkinson was Miss.Easton's agent and was bequeathed £3000 and a house No.10 Elmfield Road, Gosforth, and land adjoining, and all property in Providence Place, Felling.

4121

The Vicar of Newcastle (Canon Gough) described Miss. Easton as a typical Northumbrian Churchwoman. Influenced in early life by the great Dr. Hook, of Leeds, in Tractarian days, she imbibed that hardy spirit or revived Churchmanship which revered the Sacraments, acknowledged cheerfully the Church's discipline, kept its feasts and festivals, and set itself to live the Christian life through its abundant means of grace. This was no ephemeral or sickly plant, but strong, sturdy and abiding. From it Miss. Easton never swerved, and it was never better expressed than in her consistent life. He did not think that he had ever come across a life so wholly spent in doing good over such a wide area, itself so simple, so retiring, yet so conspicuously honest and sincere. I do not like to say she will be missed - though of course, that is true, she has left so much behind her that is permanent, and will last from generation to generation. And, then there are all those nameless ones, of her help to whom the world knows nothing, who will love and honour her while life lasts, and beyond it. At the age of 96, with increasing infirmities, who can wish to hold her back from her blessed rest. Or, may we not rather think of her as active still in some ministry of love in the further life beyond, once more united in an eternal friendship with those, like Bishop Wilberforce and Bishop Lloyd, with whom she co-operated for God's Glory here?.

R.K. Mc. Adams.
31.10.80

Sources - Newspaper Cuttings Gateshead Central Library.
A History of The Church of Hutton Magna, North Yorkshire in the Diocese of Ripon-Compiled by J. Merryne Watson.
Mrs. M. Lewis - Hutton Magna.
Mrs. Emily Surtees - Bedlington.
History of Newcastle University.
By E.M. Bettenson.

Iv the teet that's been dune by the men iv the North;
 An' pitmen an' ploughmen an' others will suno
 Teyk up the cudgels an' de what we've dune,
 Till at last they will find thit wor men's gittin' strang,
 An' they'll hev to put reet what they knaw te be rang.
 We want nowt but justice, we seek fur what's fare,
 Thit we i' law meykin shud hev a bit share;
 And tho' they may mock us, an' tell us wor free,
 We'll fight fur wor reets till the day that we de.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Choppington.

Gateshead.

Easton v Easton tried at Durham
 Assizes 2:12:1837. Reported in the
 Gateshead Observer 10:3:1838.

Question of the legitimacy of Thomas
 Easton son of Thomas who died intestate
 1835 leaving 3 sons & 3 daughters.

Alleged Gretna Green Marriage.

At Gateshead on Tuesday last, [2nd July 1811] Mr
 George Ewbank of Durham, pocket book, manu-
 facturer, to Miss Ann Colking, daughter of Mr
 Jonathan Colking, of Gateshead, hat-manufacturer
 Marriages. The Lynn Mercury. Tuesday July 7, 1811.

Oxberry

Notes & Comments

1920-35

Friday, February 14th, 1930.

Local Notes

Mr Henry Cawood Embleton.

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. Henry Cawood Embleton, of Nest House, Friars Goose. Mr. Embleton had been ill only a few days, from Monday to Friday of last week, and the news that he had passed away came as a great surprise. His residence amongst us during the past sixteen years had made for him many friends. No worthy object failed to receive his support, and, but for his benevolence, Felling Flower Show would have ceased to exist many years before it did. There are many acts of kindness which might be recorded, besides the activities of a busy and useful life, but we prefer to give our readers the particulars of Mr. Embleton's career as seen by those who had greater opportunities of knowing him.

* * *

Nest House.

It is not often we are called upon to record the death of a millionaire in this district, and the death of Mr. Embleton will be the second within memory. The other, of course, was his aunt, Miss Emily Matilda Easton, who died at Nest House in 1913. Nest House stands at the top of the bank, known as the Goose Bank, between the little village of Friars Goose and Felling Shore, and overlooks the river. The Easton family occupied this house for nearly one hundred years. Miss Easton was a baby in arms when she came to dwell amongst us, and although she had another residence known as Layton Manor in Yorkshire, she preferred to spend the greater part of each year here, and every Christmas and New Year found her at her Tyneside home. She died at the venerable age of 96 years.

* * *

Richard Redin, social condition separated the pl were born at become the coal the other its b Richard is the s mayne, and Fell the older gene reminded of the Redmayne fam days when the c Christ Church, l crated sixty-thi owes its existe of the brothers Marriner Redma son. And in m in their support School and Institu tlemen showed t workmen they e ren, by providin culture and recre in the task of i who have their labour of their li

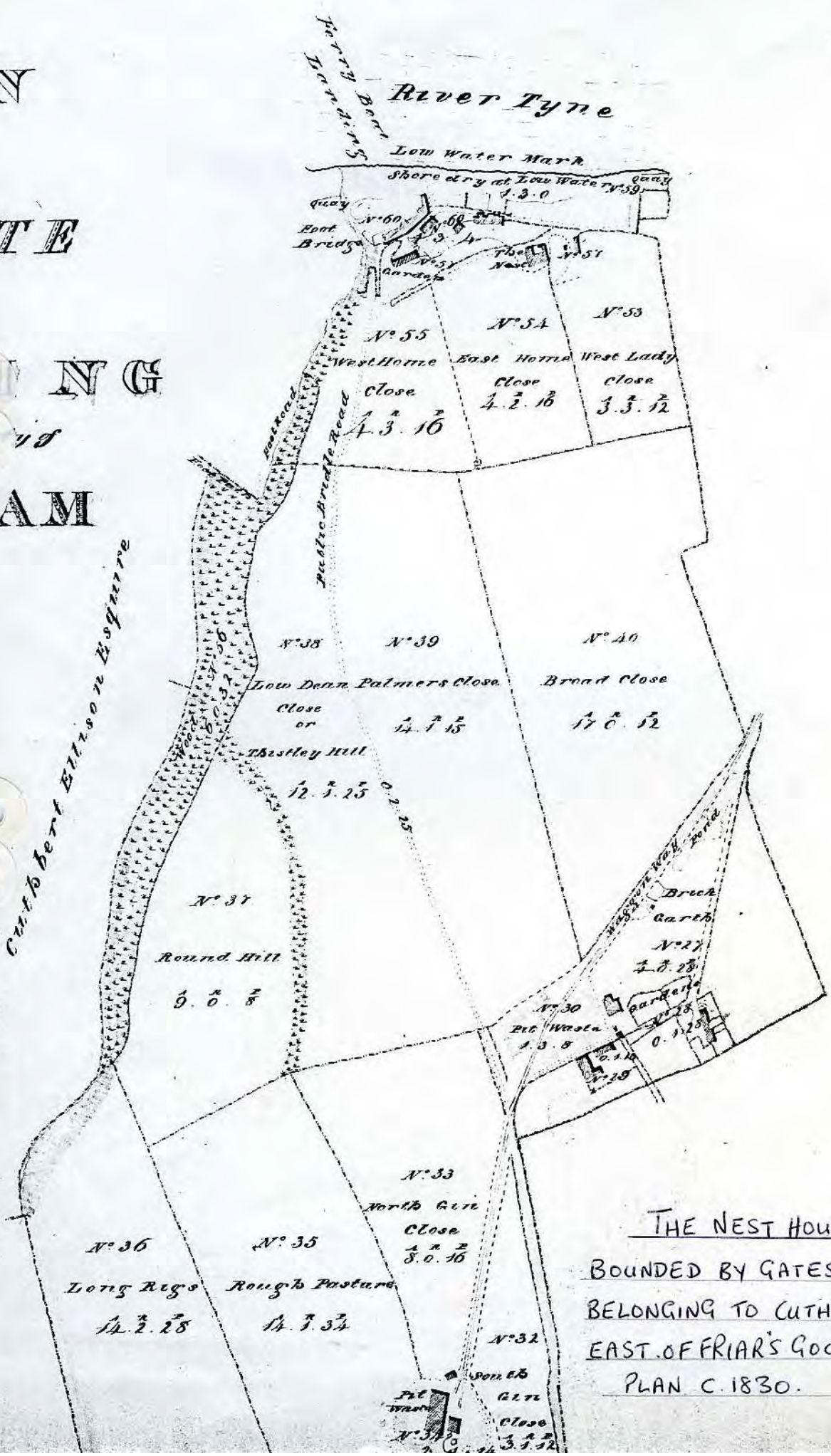
been inherited by listened to his phrased narrativ the coal mining difficult to recog in his remarks w to measures or peace and progr bettered the cond in it.

Looking Back

Most of us ha toric sense in us past life of the d appreciate a pict the place we kno former days, and years draws up description of th his boyhood, he attention for the has frequently be but set to work as of what our expe our way throug narrow the spl commonplace th with, there is no has sufficient ma interesting book be certain that old man or woma records are lost t the future would have been promp reading the pe Felling industrie Thompson wrote of the "Local A like his carries m factories that has of them flouris Iron and Chemic name by which it had some scores its rolling mills w turning out angle I remember it.

W
ATE
NG
ID
LAM

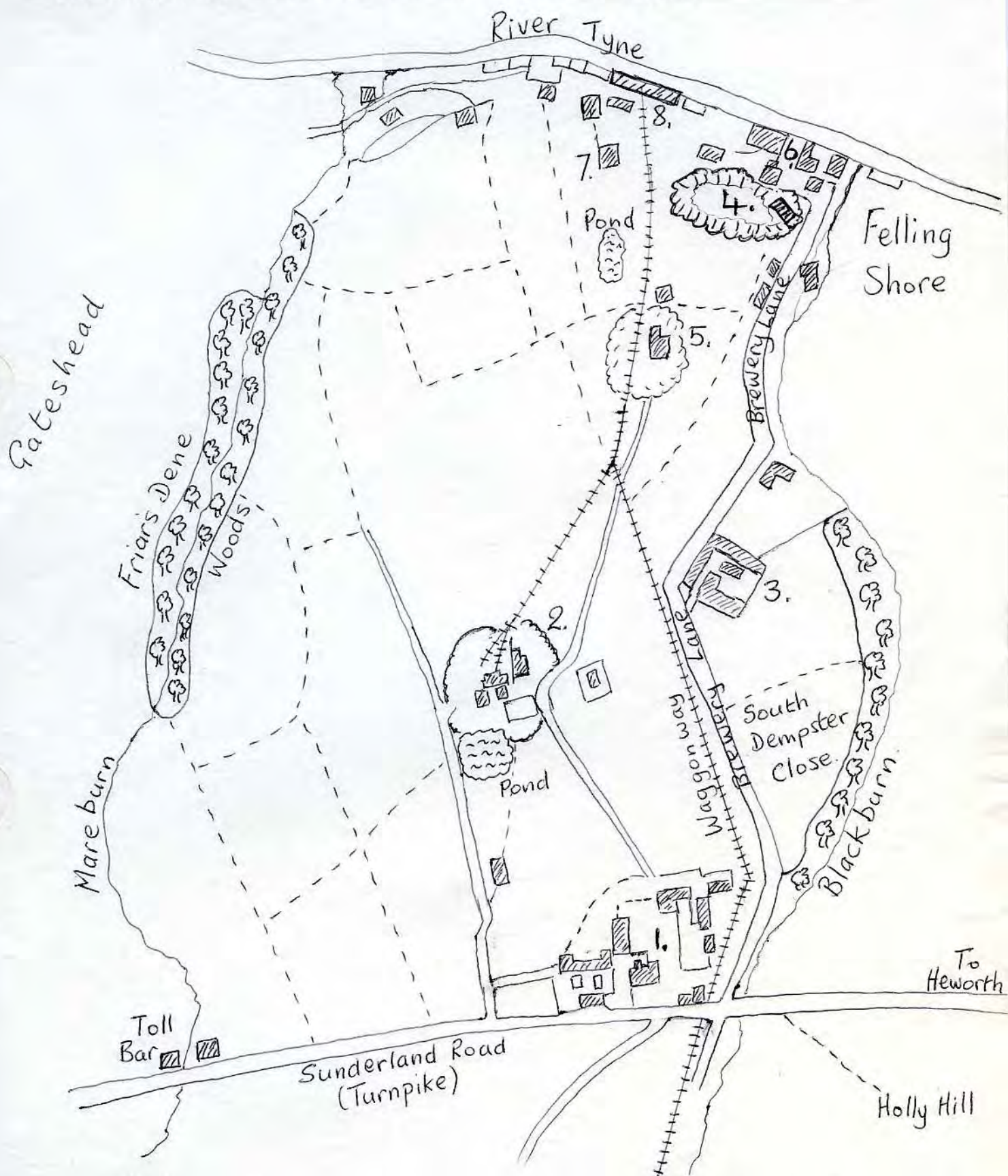
Estate
Cuthbert Ellison Esquire



THE NEST HOUSE ESTATE.
BOUNDED BY GATESHEAD PARK
BELONGING TO CUTHBERT ELLISON
EAST OF FRIAR'S GOOSE WOODS.
PLAN C. 1830.

PART OF FELLING ESTATE, 1809.

SHOWING LOCATION OF JOHN HUMBLE'S BREWERY AND
MALTING HOUSE AND WHALE-OIL BOILING YARD.



1. Felling Hall and Grounds.
2. Felling Colliery. (Brandling Main.)
3. Brewery and Malt house
4. Ballast Hills.

5. Old Pit and Brickyard.
6. Whale Oil yard and Warehouse.
7. Copperas Works.
8. Felling Colliery Staith.

This works, styled John Lee and Company, was founded in 1833, the other partners being Hugh Lee Pattinson and George Burnett. Growth was rapid but sustained: originally the site covered 11 acres, in 1846 15 acres and in 1848 over 17 acres. An evaluation in 1840 revealed that the lead for the chambers alone had cost nearly £1500, lead being 17/- per cwt. at that date. Hugh Lee Pattinson reckoned that the capital tied up in the whole works amounted to at least £25,700, a very considerable sum for those days.

In addition to the usual furnaces, chambers, towers and sheds, the building included a cooperage where the barrels for soda and bleaching powder were made, a sawpit, a joiner's shop, a blacksmith's and a plumber's shop. The works laboratory cost only £160.13.0 to build and fit out. John Glover started as a plumber and acquired skill in chemistry under the personal supervision of Pattinson.

Sulphuric acid was made in four lead chambers, each 182 feet long and 20 feet high. Platinum retorts were used to concentrate and cool the acid - these are probably the same retorts used by Doubleday and Easterby at Bill Quay. The retorts are not mentioned in a survey made in 1848, so perhaps they were sold to another firm.

Salt used in the first stages of manufacture was conveyed in half chauldron wagons on "a railway from the quay to the works, partly underground or in a tunnel arched with brick and having at the works a stationary engine with engine house, by which the wagons of materials are brought to or taken from the works. The railway on reaching the manufactories is carried in various directions on strong gears over the several buildings constituting the manufactory, depositing the materials where they are required".

The chimney of the decomposing house (in which salt and acid was heated to form saltcake) was 230 feet in height. Fumes from this chimney, despite expensive condensing processes, damaged the local countryside and the firm was frequently prosecuted. A regular plaintiff was Mr. Easton of Nest House. Mr. Easton kept records of dates and times when downward movements of cloud and vapour could be seen issuing from neighbouring chimneys. "May 17th 1838, between 6 and 7 o'clock at night the vapour from Allen & Co's works again struck the wheatfield. Mr. Pattinson's attention was drawn to it and he admitted it would cause damage..." It was not easy for Thomas Easton to obtain witnesses for the prosecution. One such reluctant witness was George Hornsby: "Mr. Lee and some of his workmen purchase milk etc. from George who keeps a cow, so that he is unwilling to speak out! I have however impressed on him the necessity of telling truly all he has observed."

Within the factory area stood five cottages of two rooms each for workmen, and two four-roomed houses for the foremen. There was also a public house of six rooms on the side nearest the river. The houses and the factory were lit by gas made on the site.

A complete iron works on the site was capable of producing 140 tons of iron weekly. The firm made their own bricks to maintain buildings and frequently sold surplus output of bricks.

In 1855 a mortgage of £18,000 was used to expand the buildings. Some of the Heworth Chemical Works land was bought in the same year.

The mid-century rise of the paper trade provided the firm with a market for excess chlorine to bleach the newly introduced esparto grass. The firm later produced calcium sulphate as a filler for paper.

The works closed in October 1886, putting 1,400 men out of work. In the same year the Felling Local Board had to request the Medical Officer to report on the serious nuisance from Lee's factory owing to the melting of old lead which was going on at that place - even in its dying days was the factory dogged by the anti-pollutionists.

(Source: Newcastle University, "The Old Tyneside Chemical Trade")



HUGH LEE PATTINSON.
(1796-1858)

Yours truly
H. L. Pattinson

The eminent metallurgist and chemist from Alston, who
founded FELLING CHEMICAL WORKS with his uncle John Lee,
in 1833. He died at Felling House in 1858.



Yelling Chemical Works School and Institute in Brewery Lane. Also known as "Lee's Clock School". No longer in use as a school. Became St. John the Baptist R.C. School after Yelling Chemical Works closed.

Felling

Shore,

NEST COTTAGE

4/30

LOW FELLING



ST. PATRICK'S, FELLING SHORE.

1ST R.C. CHURCH OPENED 1842



Robber's Corner, Gateshead.



Felling Chemical Works Schools.

Telling Chemical Works School.

4/31
From a Circular dated
August 1845 in John
Orberry's Collection.

" The education of his children is the first and most important duty of the father of a family. Upon his attention to this, will, in great measure, depend their future welfare; whether they are to grow up useful and happy members of society, and a blessing to their parents; or whether on the contrary, they may lead a life of blind indifference to social duties, too often ending in their becoming criminals, and being punished by the laws of their country for offences, of which a proper training would have shown them both the folly, and the fatal consequences.

The man who enjoys reading does not feel the want of the dangerous excitement of drinking and dissipation, too often resorted to for want of occupation. The calm pleasure of study is open to every man who can read, affording as much satisfaction to the poor man in his cottage as to the rich man in his library.

For the girls also, education is necessary; they are to become wives and mothers, and on them will depend the bringing up of the future generation.

Deeply convinced of the importance of early education, and the welfare of their working people, the proprietors of this manufactory have established nearby, schools which are now ready to receive the children.

A Master and Mistress have been selected with much care. It is not intended to teach more than the elements of education, namely, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. At the same time, the teachers will endeavour to instill into the minds of the pupils, good moral principles, and make their lessons impart useful knowledge.

The Scriptures, especially the New Testament, will be regularly used in the school, but care will be taken to refrain from inculcating any particular form of religious doctrine or creed, as it is admitted that every man has the right to rear his children in the faith he himself holds.

It is by no means the intention to compel the attendance of the children of their work-people, if they prefer to send them to other places of instruction. They wish it understood, however, that it is their desire that every man's child should have some education, and they will in future make it a condition of employing a workman, that he sends his children to this or another school.

The payment will be one penny per week for each child.

attending. They will be provided with books and other requisites by the Proprietors.

It is hoped that these Schools will answer the purpose for which they are designed, both in training the children to usefulness and happiness, and in assisting the good understanding, and mutual goodwill, which it is the wish of the proprietors should exist between their work-people, themselves, and others.

The Works Schools will be opened on Monday, 11th of August, (1845). The Master and Mistress will attend on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday previous, for the purpose of receiving the names of pupils, and for explaining to their parents the system to be pursued. "

Hugh Lee-Pattinson and Partners.

Proprietors.

Jelling Chemical Works.

A Master and Mistress have been selected with much care, and it is hoped that the system about to be pursued will, when fully tried, have the approbation and support of those for whose benefit it was designed. It is not intended to teach more than the elements of education: namely, reading writing and arithmetic: at the same time the teachers will endeavour to instill into the minds of the pupils good moral principles, and make their lessons the means of giving useful knowledge.

The Scriptures, especially the New Testament, will be regularly used in the schools, but care will be taken to abstain from inculcating any particular form of religious doctrine or creed, as it is admitted that every man has the right to bring up his children in the faith he himself holds in matters of religion.

It is expected that the parent will require the regular attendance of their children at their own place of worship on every Sunday. It is by no means the intention to compel the attendance of the children of their work-people if they prefer to send them to other places of instruction. They wish it understood, however, that it is their desire that every man's child should have some education, and that they will in future make it a condition in employing a workman, that he sends his children to some school or other. The payment will be 1d. per week for each child attending: they will be provided with books and other requisites by the proprietors. It is hoped that these schools will answer the ends for which they were designed, both in training the children to usefulness and happiness, and in assisting to maintain the good understanding and mutual good-will, which it is the anxious desire of the proprietors of these works, should exist between their work-people and themselves. The schools will be opened on Monday the 11 August (1845.) The Master and Mistress will attend on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday previous, for the purpose of receiving the names of pupils, and explaining to their parents the system to be pursued...

Hugh Lee-Pattinson & Partners -- etc.

Health Act 1875 "enlarging this District. Browhall Lane Chapel registered for the solemnization of MARRIAGES (Feb. 18. 1873, 690) Also St Patrick's Chapel (Dec. 1. 1848, 4384), and Zion, Low Telling (Jan. 21. 1862, 338), and the Registration for Public Worship of the United Methodist Free Church, Browhall Lane, cancelled (May 8. 1863, 2475)

ARTHUR HUGHES

10 A BIRTHDAY PICNIC: PORTRAITS OF THE CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ANNE PATTINSON OF FELLING, NEAR GATESHEAD, *signed, arched top*
39 by 50in; 99 by 127cm

Exhibited: Royal Academy, 1867, No. 418

Collection: Executed for the family and thence by descent.

The scene is in Fellingwood and depicts the fifth birthday party of Norman Percy Pattinson. From left to right the children are Hugh, Norman (the birthday boy), Ethel, Victoria, Margaret, Edith Anne and Walter.

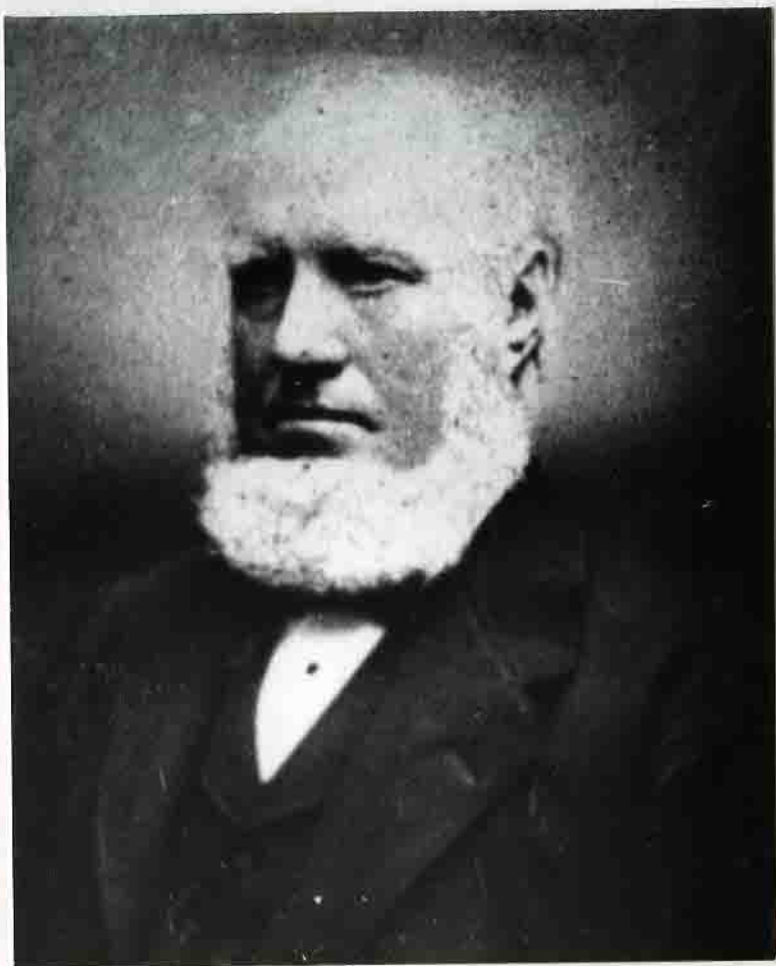
'A Birthday Picnic' is an excellent example of Arthur Hughes' highly personalised form of Pre-Raphaelite portraiture. Painted in the second half of the 1860's, some years after the minutely detailed studies of romantic stress represented by the Tate Gallery's 'April Love' and Birmingham City Museum's 'The Long Engagement', he was now principally concerned with quiet domestic scenes, subject pictures within landscapes, and portraiture.

Hughes' skilful record of childhood and youth, which can only be matched by Millais among the Pre-Raphaelite artists, is demonstrated in this beautiful family. Although located within his favourite woodland, Hughes' delight in the colours and textures of Nature does not divert attention from the charming group. The work represents much more than an example of Hughes' commercial portraiture: the especially sensitive paintwork in the heads, and the subtlety of decorative rendering of the fabrics is characteristic of the loving care which he applied to studies of his friends and benevolent patrons. In these respects it is comparable with 'Mrs Leathart and Three Children' (R.A. 1865, No. 311), and 'Mrs Trist and Son' (1863), both of which were shown at the 1971 Arthur Hughes Exhibition.

In 'A Birthday Picnic' Arthur Hughes combines fluent technical powers of pictorial description with his characteristic sympathetic observation of the family, in a work which attracts interest and admiration.



FROM
SUNDAY
EXPRESS
MAGAZINE
1988.



WILLIAM WATSON PATTINSON J.P.
OWNER OF FELLING CHEMICAL WORKS
AFTER HUGH LEE PATTINSON.



FELLING CHEMICAL WORKS AT FELLING SHORE
1833-1886.



◀ A Birthday Picnic: painting of the children of William and Anne Pattison of Felling, by Arthur Hughes (1832-1915). A popular illustrator of children's books and magazines, Hughes was noted as a benevolent observer of children and family life, and here he depicts the occasion of Norman Percy Pattison's fifth birthday. When it was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1867, the reviewer of the Athenaeum said, "How tenderly he can read the faces of fair children, how beautifully he can paint them."

RIGHT - A PICNIC IN FELLING WOODS IN
1867 FOR THE BIRTHDAY OF NORMAN PERCY
PATTINSON, WILLIAM'S SON.

4/37
THIS PAINTING BY
PRE-RAPHAELITE ARTIST
ARTHUR HUGHES BROUGHT
£20,000 AT AUCTION.
NORMAN PERCY
PATTINSON IS LIKELY
TO BE THE CHILD AT
THE RIGHT HAND OF
THE SEATED YOUNG
WOMAN.

NORMAN PERCY PATTINSON BECAME THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR IN GATESHEAD.

Levensall Avenue

Low Fell

Oct 20th 05

Rev S. H. Greenway

Dear Sir

I thank you for your
letter of 4th inst and have
pleasure in forwarding you
Cheque for Five Pounds for
Restoration fund of Telling
Church

I am Yours Sincerely
N. Percy Pattinson

Write to

Hugh Lee Pattinson & Windsor Green:
Newcastle ~~London~~

J. B. Pattinson, Ironstone & Mining Co
Barnsley

Chas. Pattinson, Ryton

Lewis Pattinson, Denewood W.

Percy Pattinson, Brough Lanes
Holehouse, Clayton Rd

W. H. Bainbridge, Market St. Newcastle

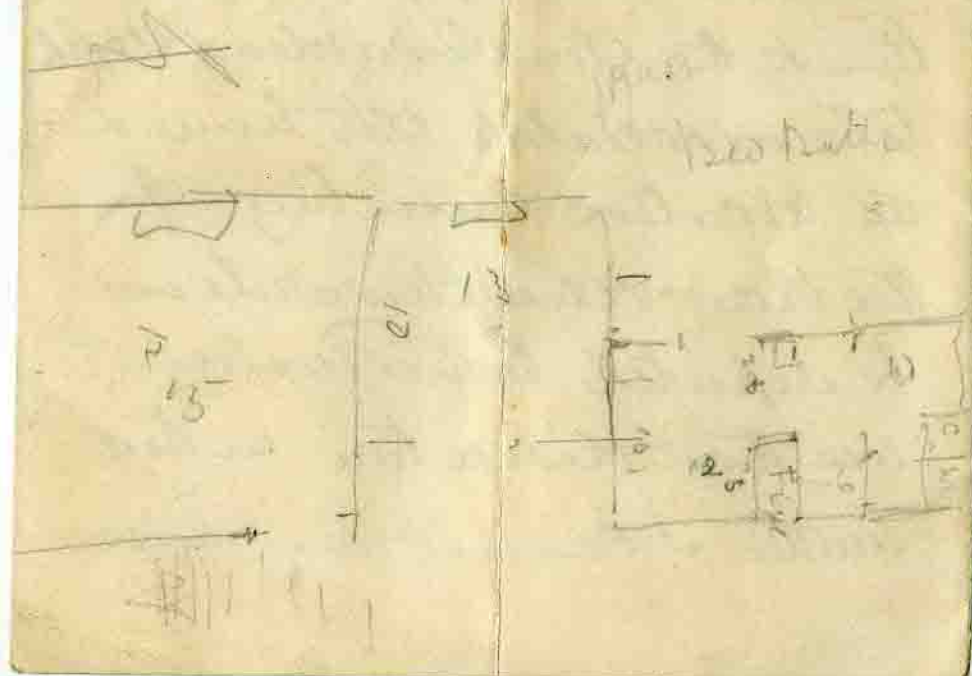
~~Col. H. W. Swan, Jesmond Lane~~

✓ Sir Andrew Noble, KCB, Denhouse

✓ Mr. Tweedy, Kelsa House, Mc
Denhouse Rd, Jesmond Mc

without seeing that temperate
kept again, and I trust you
will accept my sincerest
apologies for my carelessness
Please excuse me at haste

Yours truly
Joseph W. Pattinson





K HEWITT

ARCHED EXIT FROM FELLING CHEMICAL WORKS. UNDERGROUND OR
TUNNEL RAILWAY FROM WORKS TO QUAY. CONSTRUCTED C.1843.
PROBABLY LINED WITH THEIR OWN BRICKS.



CHOSE UP OF TUNNEL EXIT ARCH ABOVE.

1977

PHOTOS - K. HEWITT



NEST HOUSE AT GOOSE BANK. FELLING SHORE. LOOKING N.W. TO
TYNE AND ST PETERS. LEFT, BEYOND HOUSE IS FRIARS GOOSE SLIPWAY.
COPY OF ORIGINAL PHOTO BY K. HEWITT. DATE OF PHOTO NOT KNOWN. C 1900?



NOBLE AND
LUND

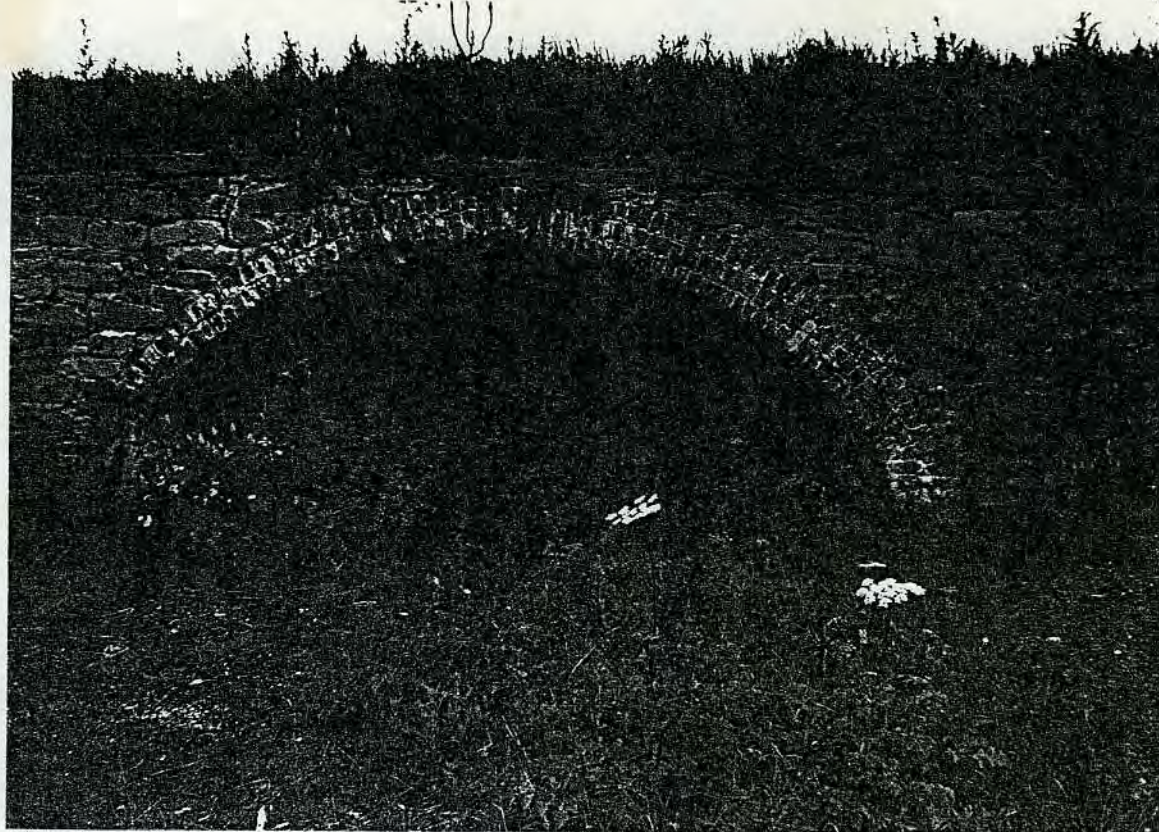
This tunnel would almost certainly belong to the Yelling Chemical Works period (Lee - Pattinsons) before 1886, when N. & L. took over.

REMAINS OF UNDERGROUND TUNNEL FOUND (1994) IN
NOBLE AND LUNDS WORKS WHEN EXCAVATING TO INSTALL HEAVY
MACHINERY.

from
Manning
O'Connor
of N. & L.



BRICK ROOF OF TUNNEL WITH BUILT UP BLOCK TO CLOSE IT.



K HEWITT

FELLING CHEMICAL WORKS' UNDERGROUND RAILWAY LED TO THE COMPANY QUAY.

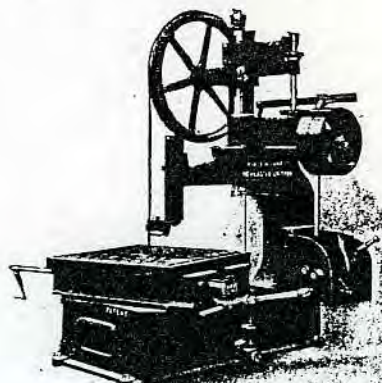
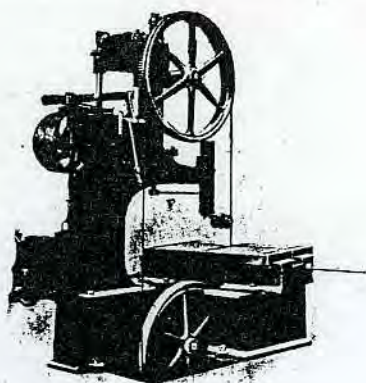
REVIEW OF COMMERCE.

Noble & Lund, Limited,

Engineers, Machine Tool Makers and Iron Founders,
Felling-upon-Tyne.

Telephones: Gateshead 23, Felling 7. Telegrams: "Lathes," Felling.
Bankers: Lloyds, Ltd.

AMONG the leading firms who have contributed during the last thirty years to the importance of the Tyne district as an engineering centre, a noteworthy and prominently representative position has been held for a long period by Messrs. Noble and Lund, Ltd., Engineers, Machine Tool Makers and Iron Founders, Felling-upon-Tyne. The business, which in the course of years has become one of the foremost undertakings of the kind, was established in the year 1886 by Mr. Harry Noble in conjunction with Mr. Pearson Lund,



Patent Band Sawing Machine for Cutting Iron and Steel, Cold.
Over 2,000 of these Machines have been supplied to all parts of the world.

NOBLE AND LUND BOUGHT FELLING CHEMICAL WORKS' FOUNDRY IN 1886.

FROM LECTURE ON GLASS MAKING.

SAND + SODA + LIMESTONE = GLASS
 (FLINT) (POTASH) (RED LEAD)

Source of raw materials: sand and limestone came in as ballast
 soda and potash as kelp (Scotland)
 coal, red lead and fireclay were local

Wood-based economy: House building
 Ship building
 Domestic fuel
 Fuel for smelting
 forging
 brewing
 soap-boiling
 potteries
 glass making
 salt boiling
 alum making
 Charcoal for smelting
 gunpowder

1615 Edict against use of wood as fuel in glasshouses; trade migrated to coal areas.

Types of glass: crown, plate, broad, bottle and flint

MAJOR GLASSHOUSES ON TYNESIDE

Ouseburn

Mansell 1619 (window glass
 Henzell & for London)
 Tyzack 1679
 Ridley 1758

Close

Dagnia 1684 (glass bottles)
 Williams 1731
 Airey & Cookson 1763 (Beilby glasses)

Lemington

Northernumberland Glass Co. 1787
 Lamb 1833
 Sowerby 1898 (these are all the
 Frazer 1906 same works)
 GEC 1906

South Shields

Dagnia 1707
 Cookson 1728
 Shortridge 1796
 Swinburne early 19thC
 Moore c1870

Gateshead

Sowerby 1760 (after 1850 made only pressed glass)
 Price 1785 (Pipewellgate)
 Davidson 1868 (pressed glass on Teams)

FELLING SHORE



TOP - REMAINS OF A
STAIR TO JETTY.

BELOW - REMAINS OF
CHIMNEY BASE OF
FELLING CHEMICAL
WORKS. BRICKS ARE
IMPRINTED 'PATTINSON'
BECAUSE THEY MADE
THEIR OWN BRICKS.

PHOTO 1975 K HEWITT



PHOTO 1977 K. HEWITT

K HEWITT

FELLING
SHORE

OFF
BATH LANE



EARLY 18TH CENTURY WOODEN WATERMAIN MADE FROM HOLLOWED
TREETRUNKS (POSSIBLY ALDER). FOUND MAY 1975 WHEN HENRY
COLBECK (OILS) LTD OF GREEN LANE DUG OUT GROUND TO
EXTEND THEIR PREMISES.

ABOVE - BORED TRUNK AT BOLE END.

BELOW - TAPERED END TO FIT WIDER BORE AND JOIN
LENGTHS TOGETHER.



THIS WOODEN WATER PIPE MAY HAVE BEEN LAID ALONGSIDE THE
WOODEN RAILED BRANDUNG COLLIERY'S WAGGONWAY, AS IT IS ON THE
WAGGONWAY'S ROUTE AND THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF WOODEN "RAILS"
BESIDE PIPE.

PHOTOS - K. HEWITT

Roman Catholic Chapel, Felling, ^{and premises}

3

The premises consist of a Chapel about 60 feet in length by ^{newly} 30 in breadth & 20 feet in height:— It is fitted up with numerous seats, Altar & other fixtures, which, in case of a sale, are intended to be removed:— The walls are what are termed rubble walls, but not well built and appear cracked in several places, whether from Imperfection ⁱⁿ the Building, or the working of the coal below ~~the~~ I could not ascertain:— The windows are good but in case of altering the Building into a shop, they would have to be taken out & others substituted:— The ^{roof is good} ~~Roof~~ of the Chapel, is a cottage of one large & one small room on the ground floor with a large loft above:— Mrs. Powerhead, who takes care of the Chapel occupies the principal part, the smaller room being used as a vestry by the Rev. Mr. Kelly:— There is a want of Out Buildings— these two Buildings are situate in a yard, containing in the whole & including the site of the Buildings, three roads & three perches: but to which there is not a water factory road.

The full value, in my opinion of the Chapel, (after the whole of the seats & fittings near the Altar are removed, & the shop & ground is ^{possible} three hundred and eighty pounds. supposing a sufficient ^{possible} toll will be made to the same.

Thomas Bell

14th Sept. 1851.

Felling Chapel

£ s d

Ground say 0.. 2.. 30 at 300 £ per acre — 206.. 5.. —
 (Hage of 2 Rooms & Loft, say 5 £ per Ann^{ty} at 16 Years purchase — 80.. — — —
 Estimated Value of the Chapel Building, after the seats & other fittings are removed — 93.. 15.. —

380.. —

(B)

The Rev. Mr. Kelly states the Building, including the seats &c. cost two hundred pounds.

may be well to remain that the ground is three roads three perches — the Chapel. 60 feet in length 30 ^{or 40} feet broad & 20 feet high.

Believe me to remain
 Dear Sir,
 Most respectfully

Thos Bell Esq.

James John Kelly

4/11/5

FELLING SHORE.

"At the Felling Shore on Monday (June 27: 1842), whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr Thomas Fawcett, of Hylton, aged 58, father; few men ever descended to the grave more respected by all who knew him."

Gateshead Observer July 2. 1842

FELLING.

"A Catholic chapel with school adjoining, will shortly be erected at Felling."

Gateshead Observer 30th Jan 1841

The first R.C. Church, finished in 1843 - between Felling Colliery and its staithes.



PRESERVED REMAINS OF FRIAR'S GOOSE COLLIERY ENGINE HOUSE. SEE THIS EASTON OF NEST HOUSE & FRIAR'S GOOSE PUMPING ENGINE.



VIEWED FROM SOUTH. NOTE "TANK" ON RIGHT ie. CHEMICAL WASTE
PHOTOS K. HEWITT



FRANK COOSE BURNING ENGINE

COPIED FROM THOS. HAIR'S "SKETCHES
OF THE COAL MINES IN NORTHUMBERLAND
AND DURHAM". 1844.

LIST OF COAL STAITHS

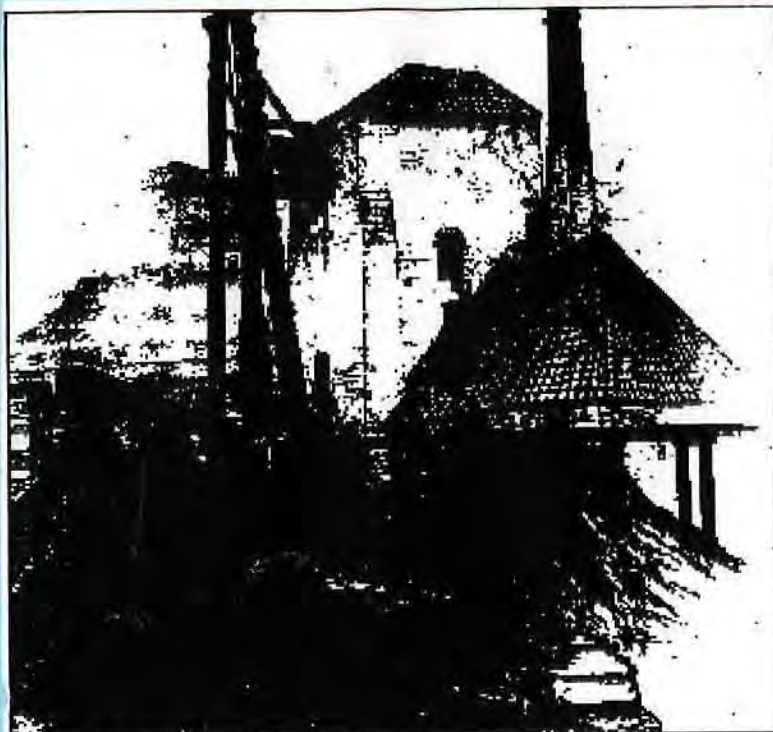
ON THE DURHAM SIDE OF THE RIVER SHEWING THE
DEPTH OF WATER AT EACH, AND THE DISTANCE
FROM THE COLLIERY TO THE STAITH.

Reference	Distance from Colliery. Miles.	Name of Staith.	High Water.		Low Water.	
			Feet	Ins	Feet	Ins
a		Townley Staith.....	.	.	.	.
b		Blaydon Staith.....	.	.	.	.
c	6	Garesfield Staith.....	.	.	.	.
d		Mickley Staith.....	.	.	.	.
e		The Brandling Junction Railway Staith..	20	0	7	0
f	1/4	Oakwellgate Colliery Staith.....	22	0	9	0
g	1/2	Tyne Main Staith.....	21	6	8	6
h	3/4	Felling Staith.....	18	6	6	6
i	2	Sheriff Hill Staith.....	19	6	1	6
k	1	Pelaw Main Staith.....	23	0	3	6
l	2 1/4	Heworth Staith.....	25	0	11	6
m	4 1/2	Eighton Moor or Team Staith.....	25	0	11	6
n	3 1/2	Stormont Main Staith.....	19	0	6	0
o	7 1/2	Urpeth Staith.....	19	0	6	0
p	3/4	Hebburn Staith.....	21	0	1	0
q	5	Springwell Colliery Staith.....	26	0	13	0
r	1/4	Jarrow Staith.....	23	0	10	0
s		Brandlings Staith (for Collieries at various distanc)	32	0	18	0
t		Brandling Junction Railway..... (do).....	29	0	15	0
v		Pontop and S ^r Shields Railway Drops (do).....	29	0	15	0

These Staiths are
above the high water
stage of the
River.

DETAIL FROM JOHN BELL'S CHART OF WAGGONWAYS,
STAITHS ETC. ON R. TYNE. PUB. FORDYCE. 1846.

THOSE UNDERLINED IN RED WERE WITHIN
HEWORTH TOWNSHIP OR PASSED THROUGH
IT.



FRIARS GOOSE pumping engine

Ghd Post.

Bloody Battle of Friars Goose after pit owners evict miners

THE OTHER day, taking a short cut to Newcastle, I came across a name on a board, 'Friars Goose' and what I took to be a castle ruin. It was a ghostly place.

As I stood there I imagined I could here soldiers' voices calling from the past, but my romantic illusions were shattered when I found out it wasn't a castle at all but a coal mine, and the ruin that of a pumping station.

This one is deeply embedded in history. One of the first of its kind, the engines it housed were the most powerful on the Tyne.

It was built to draw water off the coal seams of the surrounding Tyne Main Colliery.

The shaft was about 55 fathoms deep with three sets of pumps capable of emptying 1,444,800 gallons a day into the Tyne.

Without them the miners would not have been able to work below ground. Indeed on occasions when the pumps broke down some miners who were not quick enough to evacuate the mine were drowned.

By JOHANNA BERENS

In the old days small boys were employed just to watch that the arms of the pump did not stop, if this should happen then it was the child's job to warn the miners.

Things started to change drastically in the 1800's. Miners were getting very dissatisfied with the way they and their children employed down the mine were being treated.

A number of them, seeing unions succeed in other areas, decided to take action.

Blacklegs

In 1831 unionist Thomas Hepburn, buried in Heworth Cemetary, struggled to get the miners to listen to him. Gradually he won them over but many were afraid to join as their houses were tied cottages.

In 1832 things came to a head when the owners brought in miners who were guaranteed non-union members. To this day they are known as Blacklegs, as the miners

Christened them.

When owners brought in police and bailiffs to evict the families, the outcome was particularly violent.

The miners, ordered to keep the peace or go to prison, were tormented by police and blackleg miners who incited the men.

The whole affair suddenly exploded into an uncontrollable riot. There was loss of life, and many unjust arrests including women and children. The whole affair was known as the "Battle of Friars Goose." However in 1841 the first union was at last formed.

In November the same year, fire broke out at the mine. It started at the screens next to the Friars Goose engines threatening to destroy all the machinery.

So fierce was it, the flames could be seen for many miles. Fortunately after two or three days, the fire was brought under control.

The damage was estimated at about £800 and to this day the bricks of the ruined pumphouse are black with soot.



J.M.H.

RUBBING OF A HEADSTONE IN ST. MARY'S HEWORTH, OLD CHURCHYARD.



Now you riotous Rascals this certainly will make you submit, have you not been told through the Newspapers that the Houses you lived in were the property of your Employers and that they have a right to do with their own what they like, so take up your Bed and walk

How! what da ye want us me man! am only poor Tommy Elliott, ah was deen nout it ah wasint.

A never mind that, you seem to be an easy Customer, so you are my prisoner.

Stop! Stop! do not fire peace will be restored without it

The Union for ever! hurraa!

THE PITMENS EJECTION, OR THE BATTLE OF FRIARS' COUSE.

at several of the collieries. On the above day (Tuesday), a sanguinary attack, was made upon the advanced party of forty-five lead miners (whom the owners had engaged), while on their way to Tyne main and Friars' Goose collieries, situated on the south side of the river Tyne, about two miles east of Newcastle. So violent was the assault, and so deadly the means resorted to, that two of the poor fellows were nearly killed, and the remainder were pelted with stones, and otherwise maltreated while at Gateshead. Measures were then taken to preserve the peace; special constables were sworn in on the Wednesday, and on the day following, the work of ejection was commenced at Friars' Goose, the pitman having kept possession of their houses a fortnight longer than the stipulated time. Scarcely, however, had the proceedings begun, when several hundreds of pitmen, &c., commenced a furious assault with stones and other missiles, and the ejecting party were obliged to seek safety in flight. In the afternoon, on the information of the outrage reaching Archibald Reed, esq., mayor of Newcastle, an additional number of constables were sworn, who, at eight o'clock on Friday morning, provided with firearms and cutlasses, proceeded under the direction of Mr. Thomas Forsyth, the town-marshal, but without the aid of the military, to finish the work of ejection. On reaching Friars' Goose, a great number of pitmen were assembled, in whose presence, Mr. Forsyth delivered to his men two rounds of cartridge, containing swan shot, with strict orders not to fire till commanded. He then advanced, and the pitmen gave three cheers in defiance. Mr. Forsyth exhorted the pitmen to commit no breach of the peace, but they lent a deaf ear to his advice, and were reinforced every moment with fresh arrivals. The police in the mean time proceeded in the execution of their duty, and having entered the house of a pitman named Thomas Carr, his wife obstinately refused to go out, and was carried to the door by two men on a chair. She seized the hat of a policeman, flourished it over her head, and cheered on the mob; Carr then came forward, and begged that his furniture might be carted away to Gateshead. This request was complied with, and John Lough, sergeant at mace, with a small party of assistants, were deputed to guard the two carts. They were speedily met by upwards of 100 pitmen from the Felling, who attacked the guard, and wounded three of the men. Soon after, another body of the people attacked the premises appointed as a guard-house, overpowered the sentry, and carried off the guns. The noise and shouting brought Mr. Forsyth to the spot; he drew his cutlass and endeavoured to make his way through the immense masses of men that interposed between himself and the police.

He was twice knocked down, and at length with great difficulty reached his companions, who were most unhappily stationed in a narrow lane, which was overlooked by a hill on each side, on which the pitmen stood, and threw brick bats, stones, &c., at them. The constables thus pressed, and considering their lives in danger, fired amongst the crowd, then making a rush, got out of their unfortunate position, and gained a rising ground to the east, near to Mr. Easton the viewer's house. Some of the pitmen fired at them as they retreated. Five or six of the pitmen were wounded, one of them severely. Mr. Forsyth was wounded in the head and leg rather severely with stones; one of the special constables was also severely cut about the head. The police, from the place of their retreat, sent off two men express to Newcastle, for the military, the pitmen suspecting their object, obstructed their passage as much as possible. About twelve o'clock, one of these messengers galloped through Newcastle, on his way to the barracks without a hat, and exhibiting a cut in his face, and had one of his ribs broken from the injuries he had received. The soldiers proceeded without delay to Friar's Goose, attended by the mayor of Newcastle, and the rev. Mr. Collinson, rector of Gateshead. No further disturbances had taken place, and by the time of their arrival, the men had in a great measure dispersed. The police proceeded to search all the houses in the neighbourhood, and apprehended upwards of forty persons on a charge of being concerned in these outrages. These, with others, who were apprehended on the Saturday, were lodged in the gaol of Newcastle, and on the Monday, upwards of twenty, including three women, were committed for trial at the next Durham assizes, and were sent off to the county gaol under an escort of cavalry. The remainder were either bound over to keep the peace, or discharged.—*Local Papers.*

THE AFFRAY AT FRIAR'S GOOSE COLLIERY

MAY 1832.

RICHARDSON'S LOCAL HISTORIANS' TABLE

BOOK. VOL. 4.

FEWER than 20 years ago, Friar's Goose, Gateshead, was a thriving area on the banks of the Tyne, boasting a 100-year-old shipyard which employed more than 400 men.

The shipyard, one of the smallest on the river, competed with yards building massive cargo ships but was in its own way successful.

In the eight-year period in the 1950's, T. Mitchison's yard built almost 60 boats — mostly tugs and trawlers.

It took years to build the yard up but only a fraction of that time to destroy it. For late in 1963, the yard's holding company folded. It meant the end for Mitchison's.

The receiver moved in and the contents of the yard were sold to pay creditors.

Years went by and the land the yard once stood on became a virtual rubbish tip. The 400ft slipway became an eyesore. No one took much interest in Friar's Goose except one man, Len Druce, a keen amateur boatman.

He pictured Friar's Goose in years to come. A magnificent boating marina and water sports centre—the best on the North-East coast — somewhere to put Gateshead on the tourist map.

"I looked at many sites up and down the Tyne," said Len, of Benton Hall Walk, Newcastle. "Friar's Goose was ideal for what I had imagined."

Eventually other boat owners came round to Len's way of thinking and what was once a dream is fast becoming a reality. For by the summer of 1973, Friar's Goose will be a name known by boatmen throughout the country.

Cooking up a new life for Friar's Goose

In consultation with Gateshead Corporation who are backing the plan, the Friar's Goose Boatclub of which Mr. Druce is chairman, are helping provide a much needed home for Tyne boatmen.

At present, the site—in the Gateshead East Riverside Park—is being cleared but by Easter, the first moorings 30-ft. out into the river will be in place.

Shipbuilding is also coming back to Friar's Goose. A small Northumberland firm of shipbuilders is moving its business on to the marina site. A ship's chandlers will be moving on to the site and it is hoped, a restaurant. "This will be a fantastic development," said Mr. Druce.

"It's no good us going ahead with the plan if we are only going to produce a third-rate marina. We think this will be a magnificent marina."

"It's a scheme I have been dreaming of for a long, long time," he said. Initially, the marina will provide 80 moorings for small boats but within two years, this number is expected to have doubled.

Moorings on the Tyne have caused amateur boatmen many problems over the years. People sailing up the North-East coast are warned not to enter the Tyne because there are no moorings for them.

Eventually it is hoped that the marina will attract other water sports including canoeing and rowing.

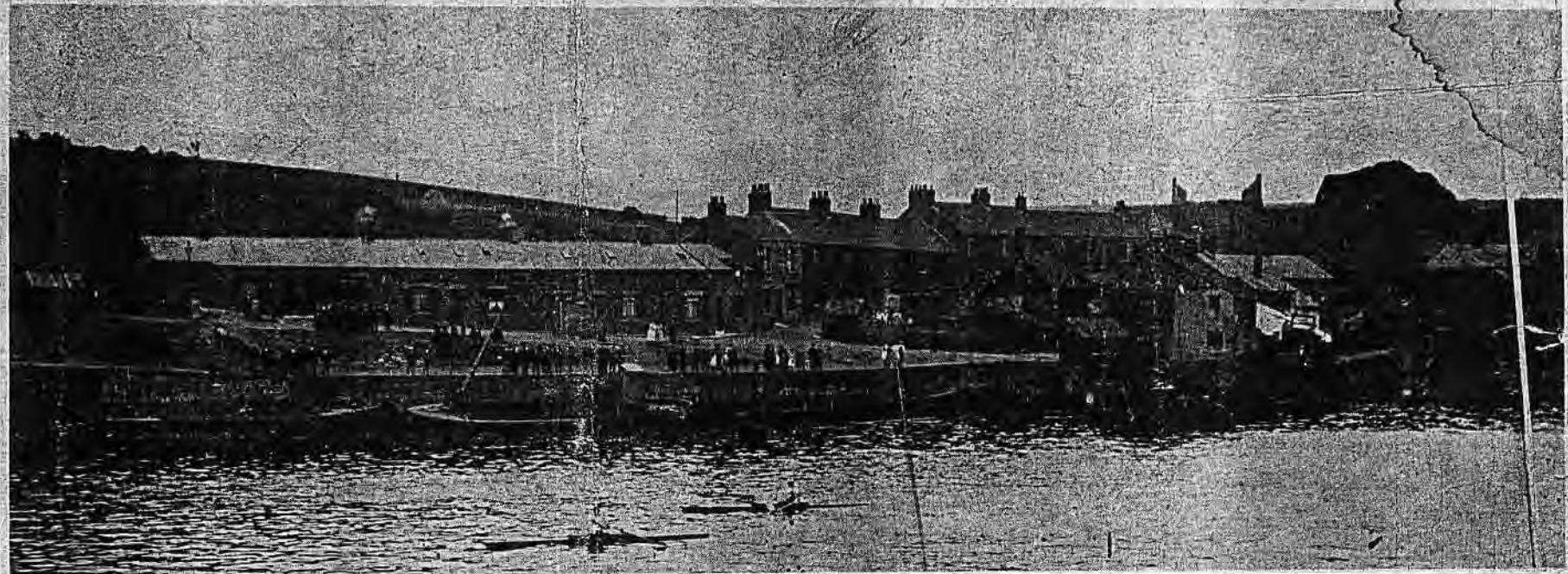
Gateshead Corporation is ploughing about £50,000 into the scheme. By the end of February it will have spent £20,000 on providing an access road to Friar's Goose.

The corporation has given the boatclub a grant of £2,500 and an extended loan for the same amount. At present the club is waiting to hear if it has won a further £5,000 grant from the Sports' Council.

Even though there are no boats moored at Friar's Goose at the moment the scheme is already a winner. More than 70 boat owners have already joined the club and all the time, more and more boatmen are showing an interest in the marina.

Ian Key
1972

If you can go back 50 years you will know this was Friars Goose



When boat racing was a popular sport

Boat racing a popular sport

IN those days boat racing was a popular sport on the Tyne and this picture was taken from the Newcastle side of the river while a race was in progress.

The building on the right beside the river is the Friar's Goose Slipway. This was a small shipbuilding yard which up to about 10 years ago was run by Mitchisons.

When he was 16 Mr. Young saved children from drowning in the river near this point.

Caustic ooze fear at riverside

MARCH 96

CAUSTIC liquid seeping from land once occupied by a chemical site is causing fears for parents and pet owners.

A blue-grey substance which causes blisters and skin irritation has been oozing out of land between Gateshead Stadium and the Friars Goose riverside site. Gateshead Council began a programme of works to make the land safe early this year after tests on the land and reports of a 'rotten eggs' smell last summer. But local parents are worried about safety and one mother-of-two, who doesn't want to be named, is considering legal action after the horse she grazes on the land was struck by a mystery illness.

Frothing

"The horse was frothing at the mouth and falling over. We got the vet out but they don't know what's the matter. We're waiting for the test results to see if its toxic," she said.

By Lisa Gledhill

She also says her two children aged five and seven have complained of skin irritation after playing on the land and that her sister suffered blisters after touching a blue substance which welled up in her garden.

"My boyfriend took a sample of it and we had it analysed. The results say that it's a mix of caustic soda and sulphur. There's patches of it all over that land," she said.

The land was occupied during the last century by German-owned chemical firm

Christian Alhusen. This closed in the late 1920s and the land was an industrial site until the 1950s.

The Friars Goose land was incorporated into the East Gateshead Riverside Park in the 1960s but the poor waste disposal methods of 40 years ago are now causing headaches for the council.

A spokeswoman for the council said: "We are aware of the ground condition problems as a result of previous activities on this site, ie the old chemical works.

"Work is under way at Friars Goose as a



★ FEAR—the riverside site which has prompted worries

way of addressing these problems. It is hoped that we will secure funding from the Department of the Environment and English Partnerships to continue this work and ensure the site is reclaimed."

Contamination

Council workers have been spreading a thick cap of clay over the affected site to seal the contamination in and stop it spreading to surrounding land or the river Tyne.

This is expected to take about 18 months, after which the area will be landscaped.

FRIAR'S GOOSE CHIMNEY

From "Heslops Local Advertiser. March 1947. (Not verbatim)

This landmark of Tyneside was the tallest chimney among many which adorned the banks of the River.

It was built by the Quaker owner of the Friar's Goose Chemical Works, on the Gateshead-Jelling boundary, a man named Anthony Clapham. (Also called by the workers, "Anty" Clapham.)

It stood 263 feet high, 69 feet more than the tower of St. Nicholas Cathedral, and was 27 feet in diameter at the bottom, tapering to a 7 foot diameter at the top.

Its computed weight was 2,000 tons and more than 500,000 bricks were used in its construction.

The builder's name was Livingstone, and he was commended for his skill, in that the chimney, when completed, deviated from the perpendicular by a mere $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

It was claimed, about 1850, that it was the highest chimney in England, but whether truly or not, is not known. Certainly a chimney in Glasgow, (Tennants) claimed to be the tallest at that time, at 270 feet.

In July 1883 a great party was held inside the chimney at which great quantities of food and drink were consumed. A local poet (unknown) has left these lines on the chimney: -

"Anty Clapham the Quaker has filled all the folk with surprise,
for he's tately built a long chimla within a few feet of the skies.

Both sides of the Tyne I remember were

covered with bonny green fields,

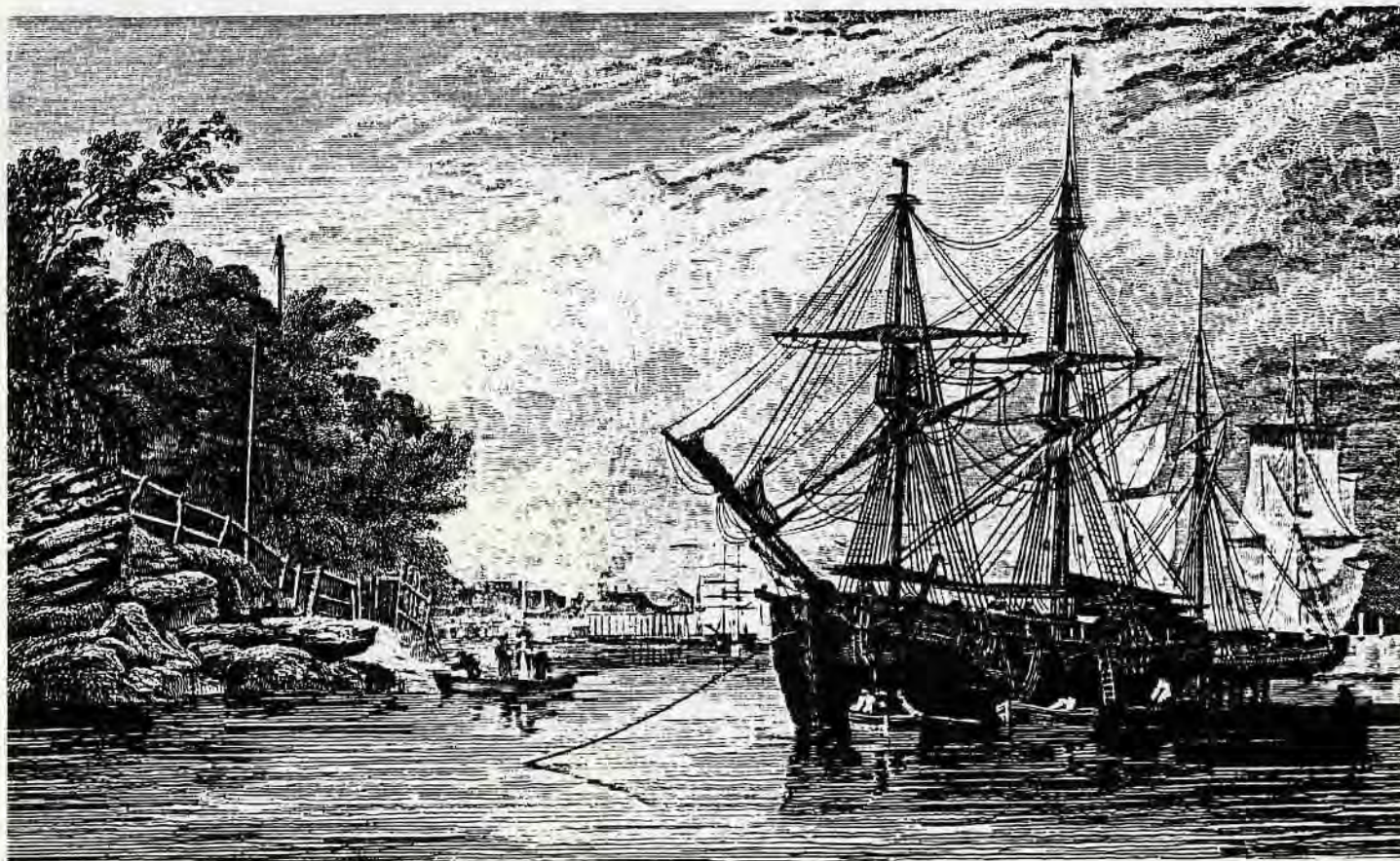
But now theres nowt but furnisshes down from
Newcastle to Shiels.

And what with their sulphur and brimstone,
their vapour, their smoke and their steam,

The grass is all gone, and the farmers can
nowther get butter or cream."

(The original was in very strong dialect).

JMH



19

FELLING BOAT LANDING BY J.W. CARMICHAEL ABOUT 1830

(SEE OVER.)

Felling Boat Landing



HE two lady passengers and child in the rowing boat who have just risen from their seats to land on Felling Shore have almost certainly been brought by the boatman from St. Anthony's on the opposite side of the river. Either, one supposes, they were making for Felling village half-a-mile inland or Heworth which was somewhat farther away. The landing strip, bordered on one side by jutting rocks and on the other by rough fencing, is overshadowed by trees behind which appears the faint outline of a house chimney. The two poles with ropes and pulleys, half hidden by the trees, may be the masts of boats moored in small inlets.

Looking upstream we see first the Felling Drops with a few coal trucks which have come by waggon-way to the jetty from the colliery on the outskirts of the village. The cluster of houses and factories behind are the village of Friar's Goose, while the hills in the far distance must be the slopes of Byker Hill, since we are looking north-west, across the bend of the river channel to the left on the far side of Friar's Goose.

The chief charm of the picture is its serenity. The day is hot and still. It is probably midsummer. The sun high up in the western sky shines through masses of lazy cloud. One of the ladies in the boat is wearing a light summer dress. Most of the seamen have doffed their jackets (but not their hats). Though full tide there is hardly a ripple on the water. The sails of the two vessels in mid-channel barely catch a light south-easterly breeze. The largest and fullest rigged of the four two-masted ships in the picture, with its attendant boats, lies at anchor near the landing.

Return again to times before,
And happy days at Felling Shore,
Salmon fishing; the mystery ships;
Sculler boats making endless trips.
But like many an old friend and neighbour of worth,
Old Felling Shore lies under earth.

(LURANOL WILSON)

One would hardly expect from the thoroughly rural surroundings of this drawing of ships and river, in spite of the hint of factory chimneys in the middle distance, that in 1830 Friar's Goose and Felling like Heworth, Bill Quay, St. Anthony's and Walker, had become centres of a thriving chemical industry, barely a generation old, which was to remain one of the leading industries on the Tyne until iron shipbuilding and marine engineering undermined it in the 1860's and 70's. At Felling, for example, as early as 1815, copperas was manufactured; at Heworth, coal tar and sal ammoniac; at Bill Quay, sulphuric acid, and so on. All the villages and townships mentioned lay within a half-mile radius of St. Anthony's.

More important than chemicals was coal, as the 'drops' indicate. Coal was first won at Felling colliery, which belonged to Charles Brandling, in 1779. In 1812 there was a terrible pit explosion, in which 91 men and boys lost their lives. The disaster was all the worse because the pit had been considered safe. The visible effects of the explosion at the time were so frightening and the tragedy in terms of human life so overwhelming that in the following year a society was formed at Sunderland for the prevention of accidents. The society sought the help of Sir Humphrey Davy, who in 1816 (simultaneously with George Stephenson) invented the safety lamp, or 'geordie' as the pitmen affectionately called it. Barely a dozen years later Carmichael drew this picture.

— "Pebbles" on the "Shore." —

[BY JAMES ANDREWS.]

"Fond memory brings the light of other days around me."—Tom Moore.

The Felling Shore! Most people would never imagine, to look at the place, that anything interesting could be said about it, but I will try to arouse some interest anent it. The place wherein one has spent his childhood has somewhat of romance, when looked back upon after fifty odd years. A very quaint place, indeed, was the "Shore" in those days. One of my earliest recollections was being nearly drowned in the river opposite Peacock's quay, whereon was dumped the rubbish from Gallon's paper mill. A very sad catastrophe occurred at this mill about a year afterwards, when I was eight. The boilers burst during the early hours of one morning, and huge pieces of metal, together with bricks, tiles, and timber were hurled some distance in the district. Several men were scalded to death, among them a Mr. Abbott, and his eldest son, who lived in the house next to Mr. William Simpson, one time councillor.

Opposite Peacock's quay was the Ship Inn, kept by old Mrs. Scott, who poured brandy down my throat, when I was rescued from the river. Then Mr. Carmichael was landlord; later succeeded by Mr. Jack Cunningham of Bisley fame. At the corner of Albert Street was a butcher's shop occupied by Mr. Tom Iveson and Son; later by Mr. Scott, whose daughter became the second wife of Mr. William Cutter, manager in the grocery and provision department of the Co-operative Stores, opposite. I knew all the employees there very well, because I was very often in the place when a boy,—my father was employed there. The committee room above these stores was used as a Wesleyan Chapel by old Mr. Wm. Wade of Heworth Lane. Further along this street was Smith's Chapel in what was called Stokoe's Square, named after Mr. Stokoe, who had a shop at the opposite side, on the corner of the foot of Stoney Bank,

leading up to Simpson's Buildings, and thence to the Stoney Lonnen (lane).

Down this "lonnen" came, daily, Mr. Anthony Pearson's rollies laden with grindstones to the quay, where Mr. John Newton was manager. This quay was west of the paper-mill near the road leading to the "Upshore" and Friar's Goose. Opposite to this quay was Mr. Jos. Lightfoot's grocer's shop, and a few yards further on, his father's inn—the "Anchor," which reminds me of a ditty:—"If you want a glass of gin, Go to Lightfoot's Anchor Inn—Hoop-la! hoop-la! hoop-la, lay." Another was "If you want a glass of beer, What's the use of standing here—Hoop-la, etc., and "If you want a good cigar, Go to Clemitson's where they are—Hoop-la, etc." I believe these ditties were parodies on music hall ballads of the period—about 1879-80.

Still continuing upshore, I come to old Mr. Miller's grocery shop—he attended Smith's Chapel, and his eldest daughter served behind the counter in Mr. Thompson's draper shop, close to the railway bridge, near, or opposite to, the old station in Felling. Next shop was Mr. Joe Scott's, whose wife was Mr. Wm. Simpson's sister. Then comes Mr. Snowball's public house. His son William was drowned in the river, when a boy.

We now come to two streets, one straight ahead to the ferry, the other turning left uphill towards the "Goose." Opposite the junction of these two streets was Lee's quay, covered and roofed in. In those days the former street was a slum and usually had a vile odour; beyond it and nearer to the ferry, on the left, lived Mr. Lane, who sold shrimps and winkles. At the top of the other street, on the left corner was Betty Duggan's little grocery shop; on the other side, Wiltshire's inn.

Turning abruptly left, one would come up by the waggon-way to the "Hole-in-the-wall," where lived two schoolmates—
OF MINE.

FURTHER
ARTICLE
ON REVERSE



"Pebbles" on the "Shore."

[BY JAMES ANDREWS.]

— policeman lived.

[Continued from last month.]

What glorious fun we had when the snow lay thick on the ground. Out came our sledges, and the Stoney Bank was just the place to career down, and then the impetus sent the sledge up Welsh's lesser bank, across the road to the foot of the Clarty Stairs. Sometimes we started just above the "Old Barn" in Stoneygate Lane, but had to make an abrupt turn to the left on to the bank, which often resulted in a "cowp" (upset). Over the road was a nice little shop, with sweets, ginger snaps, sly-cake, and "scranshum," kept by Mrs. Raistrick, and later by Mrs. Moore. Behind lived John and Matt Tulip, schoolmates of mine, also Johnny Gibbon. Davy Phillips, and Bob Young lived further up, near to Imeary's back gate. Some little distance up the by-path was Imeary's pond, where unwanted cats and dogs found a watery grave. Not far off were the tile-sheds, where Jasper Richardson lived. Behind these were the clay-fields, and beyond, to the left, by the lane, was the old high well, with its cool, clear water. In the well one day three boys and I dipped our faces with eyes wide open, several times, because we believed it would strengthen our eyes—faith like a child. In front, over the hollow, were two houses on a sort of mound, occupied by Mr. Bell and Mr. Robson. Some people used to come to this well for water, generally with two pails, which were carried on a hoop or square frame between the handles, whilst the carrier walked inside the hoop. Once there was a shortage of water in the Shore, and water-carts came round selling the precious fluid at a "penny a pail," but scores of people walked the long distance to the High Well.

At the bank side or dyke of the Clayfield in the Stoneygate Lane was an old relic of a tree, which we called the "Old Grandfather." Down the side of the old trunk was a hollow in which we little boys half believed we would find money—more faith! All the way up this lane, on the right hand side, was a hideous wall built of "tank"—refuse from the chemicals. The fields were free to play in, and the grass was almost wiry. I have heard it said that the fumes from the factories were detrimental to growth, and farmers had been bought out to save legal trouble over damaged crops. How far this was true I am in doubt; but, all the same, we had the benefit of the doubt. In the Clayfield both men and women were employed. The latter we nicknamed "Clay-dollies," and a rhyme anent them was—"Clay-dolly! clay-dolly! clap your clay, a tanner a week, a penny a day." They usually wore hoods on their heads, and had clogs on their feet instead of boots. These two articles of wear figured very much in those days, for many girls wore both, and boys found their clogs a great asset for sliding. In winter the children of the poor were given clogs by the School Authority. Mr. Peter Cash was the "clogger" in Gosforth Street, Felling, at that period, and a saying then was "Who's your shoemaker—Cash, the clogger—eh?"

Near the shore end of Stoneygate Lane, on the bend, stood an old barn, and round the corner, on much lower ground, were several old houses; the end one, near the lane, had the only tenant. On the left side stood a new row of houses ending at the top of Stoneybank in one of which houses the

On the right hand side of Simpson's buildings was a large spacious yard, in which lived several tenants—a very select place—called Smith's Yard, and some of the families were Buchanan, Robson, Rennison, and Smith. The first-named family I knew very well when I was quite a young boy, for the son Jim and I often played together. Both of his parents were very nice. Mr. Thomas Buchanan was a most genial gentleman, whilst the mother was ever so kind-hearted. I have never forgotten them. I trust both are still to the fore and keeping well.

Every old-timer remembers that "grand old man" of Felling Shore who was "gaffer" in the Paper Mill, also the school manager at Lee's. What a great speaker he was, and was in great demand almost everywhere. No prize-giving at school was complete without old Mr. Edward Smith. His son, Mr. John Edward, was a most enthusiastic revivalist, for he, many times, during winter, took singers round the Shore, and with hymns, prayers and speeches urged people to come to the evening meetings.

I should mention here that Mr. Thomas Buchanan had ownership in the steamboat "Heather Bell," which plied on the river when I was a boy. Also Mr. Reed and Mr. Cook had the "Sea-Flower," and Tom Reed, the son, used to "draw" their boat, and Jim, likewise, theirs, when they got a chance in school. Mention of these steam-boats reminds me of a rhyme about two others—"Percy" and "Judy":—"The Percy and the Judy ran a race to Shields: The Percy beat the Judy, and broke her paddle-wheels."

Yes, what a busy river the Tyne was in those far-off days! I wonder if the steam ferryboats run yet? I remember the names of some of them—Marie Loftus, John Underwood, London, Lady, and Louisa Crawshaw. One or more of these boats were used for "Smith's Trip" to Tynemouth every summer. Opposite the Shore landing I used to watch the blasting operations when the railway was being made on the high bank on the other side of the Tyne.

Harking back again to Imeary's factory, a very sad accident happened there: Mr. Sheldrake fell into the acid pan, and was so badly burnt that he died later. I knew his son David well. The manager was Mr. Mellon, who lived in the big hall in Heworth, near the tunnel. Mr. John Smith was a clerk in the office at Imeary's before he went to a similar post at Heworth Colliery. He was quite a Solomon for wisdom when I knew him. I hope he is still going strong. Another boy I knew well was John Hunter, whom we usually called "Sass." Though of a rather small size at school he had plenty of grit, for, if annoyed by a bigger boy, he would go for him, jumping up to get his blow in. Usually "Sass" was a nice, friendly, good-hearted boy.

At the foot of Stoneybank lived a very old man named Ralph Todd, over eighty, and just a few yards further up lived his nephew—his namesake. The latter had a daughter, Annie, who became a teacher in the Felling School.

* Meynell (To be continued).

Felling B.W.T.A.U. Social.

The Felling Branch of the B.W.T.A.U. held a social evening on Jan. 13th, in the Wesleyan Guild Room. There was a good attendance of members. Mrs. Cobblestone



FELLING SHORE

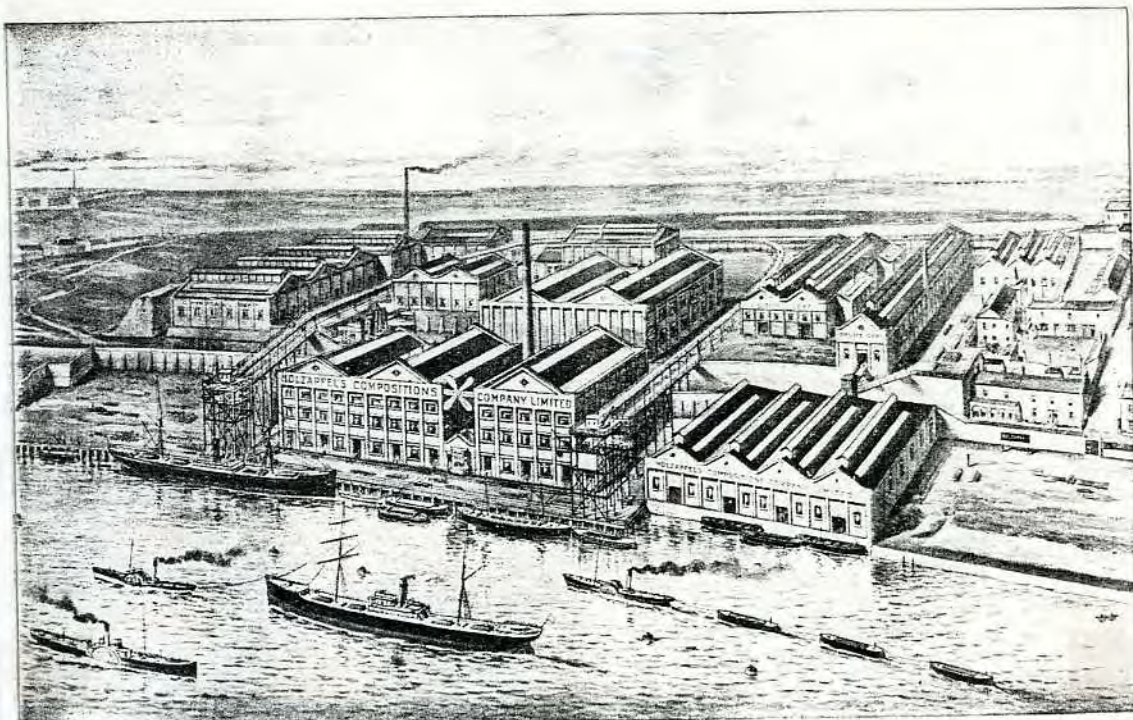
THREE VIEWS OF
FELLING SHORE
ALL ABOUT 1910.

Tyne Street



Bottom of
Brewery
Lane

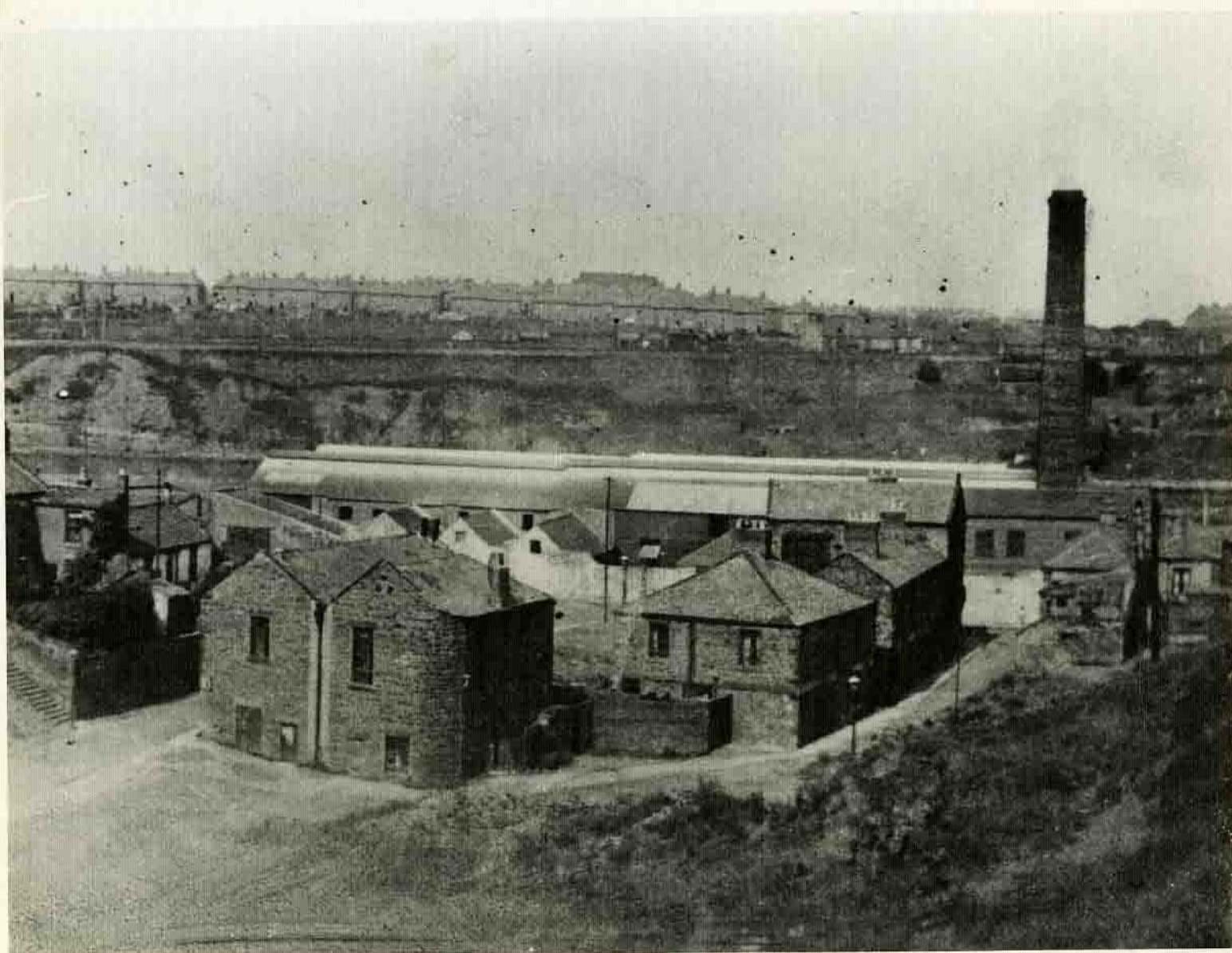
VIEW OF WORKS : FELLING-ON-TYNE.



HOLZAPPELL'S PAINT AND COMPOSITION WORKS, FOOT OF STONEYGATE LANE, ONCE
IMEARY'S CHEMICAL WORKS. IN 1904 BECAME INTERNATIONAL PAINTS.
(EARLY 19TH C. HEWORTH ALKALI. JOHN ALLEN) FROM OXBERRY PAPERS.



DRAWING BY JAMES ANDREWS IN HESLOP'S LOCAL ADVERTISER DEC. 11TH 1931.
CLAY FIELDS IN STONEYGATE SUPPLIED BRICKWORKS AND TILE-SHEDS IN
STONEYGATE LANE, HEWORTH SHORE AND FELLING SHORE



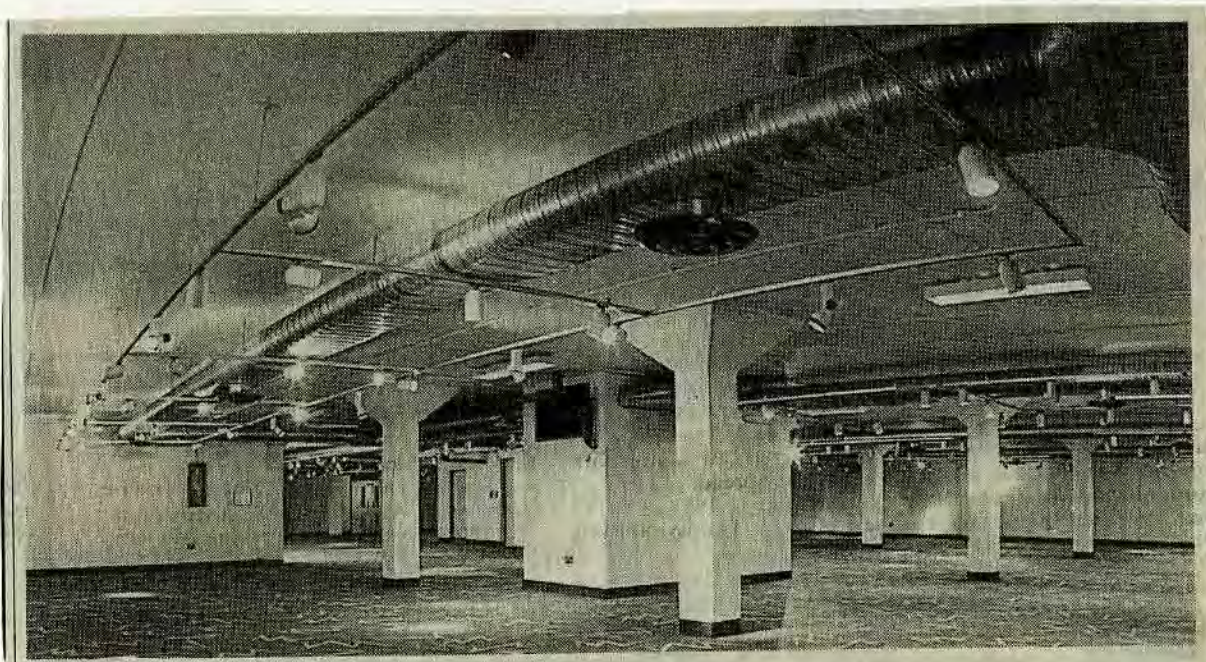
BOTTOM LEFT
"THE CLARTY
STAIRS"

PHOTO
K HEWITT
1972

PALLONS MILL

FELLING SHORE

FELLING SHORE PAPER MILL. 19THC. LONGEST OWNER THOS. GALLON
BECAME FELLING ZINC OXIDE WORKS. C1910.



■ Design Works at Felling offers high-tech accommodation for exhibitions — there is a total of 12,500 sq ft on the first floor exhibition area

NEW-STYLE INDUSTRIAL PROJECT IN BRANDLING
ST / WILLIAM ST. LOW FELLING (SUCCESSFUL)

NICE JOURNAL 1991

Notes on Felling Shore.

I547. October.

The Bellman of Newcastle was paid one groat "for going round about the town two times for the charging of the commons to send downe the rever for helping to git up the shippe that is sonke at the Hawke's Nest upon the Fellin Shore."

Newcastle Common Council.

I629. June.

A lease is granted from the Mayor and Burgesses of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Matthew Chapman, merchant, for thirty years, at a rent of one shilling a year, to hold 500 lineal yards of ground at Felling Shore, between high and low water mark. Bounded on the east by the grounds of the Hayning, and on the west by the grounds of Felling Dean.

I630s.

Gold and silver refining on a small scale was at this time carried on at Felling Shore, where the cinders from gold and silver furnaces abroad, were imported and carefully re-refined to reclaim any of the precious metals. Even at that time also, there were grindstones on quays along the shore, and the building of boats took place there. Later, the refinement of whale-oil was a profitable industry at Felling Shore.

Newcastle Chronicle .

I792. February.

In the Newcastle Advertiser:

"Now building for sale - at Fellon Shore, the hull of a ship, burthen nineteen keels of coals, of an easy draught of water, and well adapted to the coal or Baltic trades; and which will be ready to launch in two months. For further particulars apply to Charles Stuart, Shipbuilder, Fellon Shore.

Charles Stuart was resident in Crow Hall about this time, but in 1794 he was the subject of a notice in the Newcastle Courant concerning his possible bankruptcy, and inviting offers for his shipyard.

I806. December.

In the Newcastle Chronicle:

For sale - "all these premises at Felling Shore....held under lease from C.J. Brandling Esq.(eleven years unexpired), consisting of a neat dwelling house, a commodious shipyard, with a hauling up slip, two cranes, a steamer, a smithshop, two large offices, a working shade, with loft, together with three cottages for workmen. The ground east of the inclosed yard, being upwards of two hundred feet in length, adjoining the river, is well suited for commercial purposes. Apply to Alex. Doeg, on the premises."

I803. December.

"About 5o'clock onthe morning of December 20th, a fire broke out in the Tyne Steam-engine Paper Mill at Felling Shore, belonging to Messrs. Hawks and Co. Within a very short time the fire had entirely consumed the stock, machinery, and buildings."

Sykes Local Records.

J.M. Hewitt.

1991

Notes on Felling Shore.

Early Coal Pits.

At the end of the 17th century (1696), a coal pit near the Green Lane to Felling Shore was worked by a man named Owen. At the shore was a wooden coal staith, to which at the outset, coals were led in horse-drawn wains. In 1710, the annual vend of this pit was 9,000 chalders, roughly 23,000 tons.

In 1725 the owner was John Wilkinson who erected new staithes at the shore, possibly reached by wooden railed waggonway. The vend in that year was 10,000 chalders.

By 1753, Charles Brandling of Felling Hall was the owner and this pit became the Brandling Main in 1779 when the High Main Seam was won and worked for the next thirty years. On the 21st October 1810, this pit was worked out and closed, along with its partner, the Venter Pit to the east near Brewery Lane. A brick yard was left in production of bricks from colliery shale.

In 1811, a new shaft was sunk to reach the Low Main Seam, to the south beside the Sunderland Turnpike road, with a new upcast shaft beside Split Crow Lane, these being the John and William Pits, respectively.

1831. November.

"As George Lowerson, a boy about four years of age, was playing near his father's house at Felling Shore, the covering of an old pit, unknown to any person thereabouts, sank in, taking the boy down into the depths, where he was drowned in water at the bottom. The tragedy occurred on the 17th, his body not being recovered until the 21st. The following day an inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death."

A cutting among Tate, Brown & Co's Papers.

A Poor Keelman. 1813.

When the clerk^{*} of Heworth Chapel was collecting the Easter offerings at Felling Shore last week, he went into the house of Robert Arnick, a poor keelman out of employ. On seeing the extreme distress of the family, he not only forgave the man his dues, but presented him with a few shillings to buy bread and other necessary food for the children, of whom he saw three in great discomfort. The good clerk then advised the man or his wife to apply at the next meeting of the Overseers at Heworth Chapel, for relief.

What a striking contrast does this act make with the conduct of some clergymen and their minions, who, where some persons were unable to pay their dues, have not hesitated to take articles in place thereof, even basic foods like tea, sugar, or any other they could find of sufficient value to cover these "Christian" taxes.

The Tyne Mercury. June 29th 1813.

1835. November.

On Saturday at 5-00pm, a fire started in the Papermill of Mr. Thomas Lightfoot at Felling Shore. The Express fire engine came from Newcastle, but the fire was too rapid and the building was speedily consumed. There were, however, reports that the fire engine was sent back while on its way to Heworth!

Richardson's Local Historian's Tablebook.

* The clerk was the Reverend John Hodgson.

Notes on Felling Shore.

I827. Parson & Whyte Directory.

The above neat but not wholly accurate guide to the district, describes Felling Shore as a village with quays about two miles east of Newcastle. "Here is a Methodist and an Independent chapel; the former was built in 1805, and the latter in 1808. Along the shore are a number of quays., a flourishing trade in grindstones, and a greenland yard where whale oil is refined."

It gives the following businesses, trades and crafts; though there will be others left out.

Cuthbert Ayre - Hairdresser. George Bell - Cooper, greeland yard.
Edward Bilton - Grindstone Merchant. William Caley - Copperas Agent, Felling Cottage. Mary Clement - Shopkeeper.
John Drummond - Grindstone Merchant. Thomas Emmerson - Victualler, Unicorn Inn. Robson Fiddler - Grocer. William Forster - Pilot & Publican, Wherry Inn. Grace & Co's Coal Staith.
George Haggerston - Painter and Waterproof Leather Maker.
William Hopper - Grocer and Baker. Edmund Hudson - Shopkeeper.
George Johnson - Grindstone Agent. Mrs. Bridget Kell.
George Huntly - Shipbuilder. Emmerson Lee - Whitesmith.
William Losh & Co., Gateshead Park Colliery.
William Nicholson - Joiner & Cabinet Maker.
George Noble - Victualler, Beehive Inn.
Rowland Richardson - Victualler, Ship Inn.
William Rowntree - Maltster and Corn Miller.
Ridley & Co. - Greenland Yard.
William Salter - Paper Maker.
Joseph Scott - Butcher.
Robert Stephenson - Grindstone Merchant.
John Strong - Vessel Owner.
John Todd - Agent for Drummond and Bilton.
Robert Vickerman - Excise Officer.
William Whitehead - Grindstone merchant.
Joseph Wood - Potter and Grocer.

I837. December.

On the 9th of this month, a boy of about five years named Kirkup, slipped unnoticed into Mr. Gallon's paper manufactory at the Felling Shore, and it would seem, climbed upon one of the wheels. The weight of the boy, it is supposed, set the machinery in motion, and the child most unfortunately had both his legs wrenched off! It is not certain if he can survive.

The paper mill in Tyne Street worked until the 20th century, and eventually became Felling Zinc Oxide Works. The factory stood until the late 1960s.

J.M. HEWITT.

1991