

WARDLEY,

Follonsby

GINGLING GATE.

RUBBINGS FROM TOMBSTONES IN HEWORTH OLD CHURCHYARD WHERE MANY PLACE NAMES ARE
RECORDED ON EPITAPHS.

J.M.H.

Rubbings from gravestones in

Heworth churchyard

WARDLEY

WARDLEY

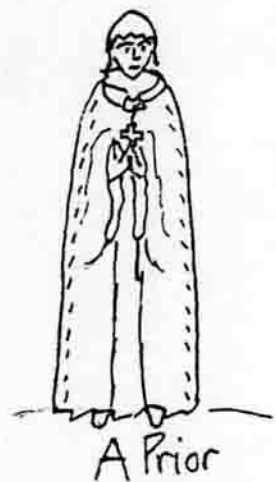
Follonsby

J. A. C. Galshead
x
J. P. S. x

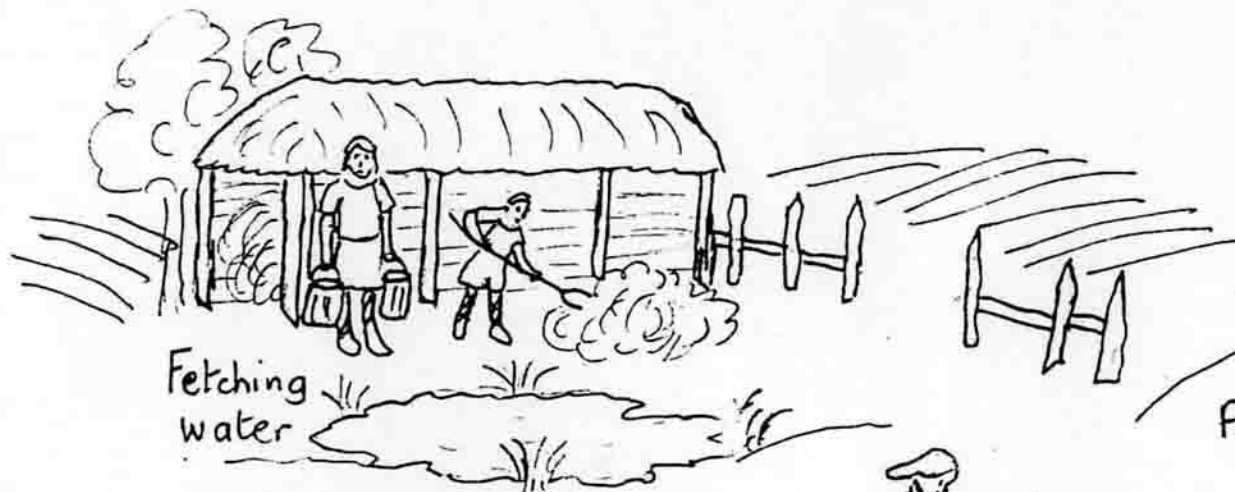
Remains of site of Manor of Wardley
Wardley South Farm in background. (right).

J. A. C. Galshead
x
J. P. S. x

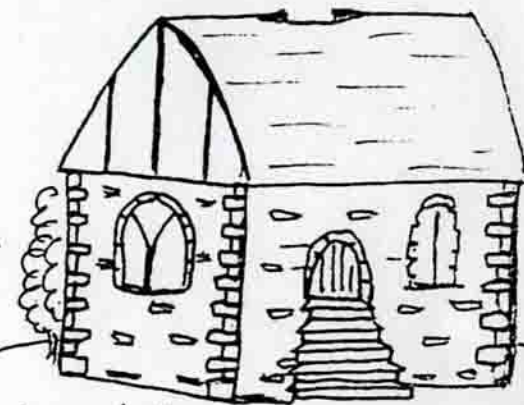
Site of Wardley Manor. Moat and fishponds
on Southern edge.



A Prior



Fetching water



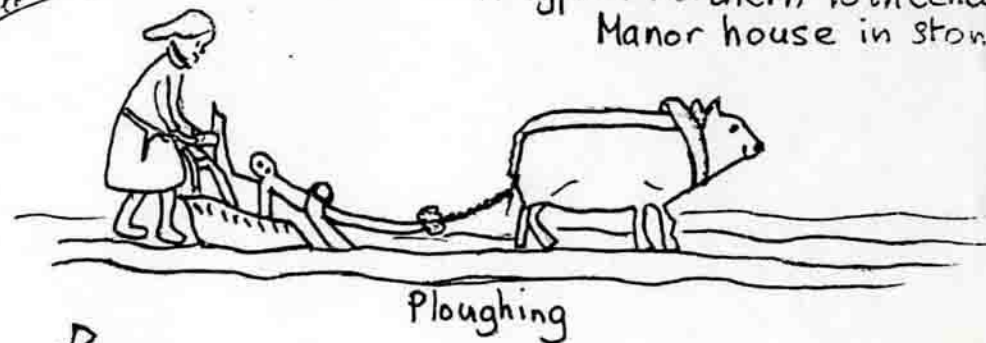
A typical Northern 13th Century Manor house in stone.



Sowing Seed



A haycart



Ploughing



The woodcutter

LIFE ON A MEDIEVAL MANOR.

WARDLEY 9
JINGLING GATE

Wardley box 3 11/5
JAG x
JAG x



PHOTO
K HEWITT

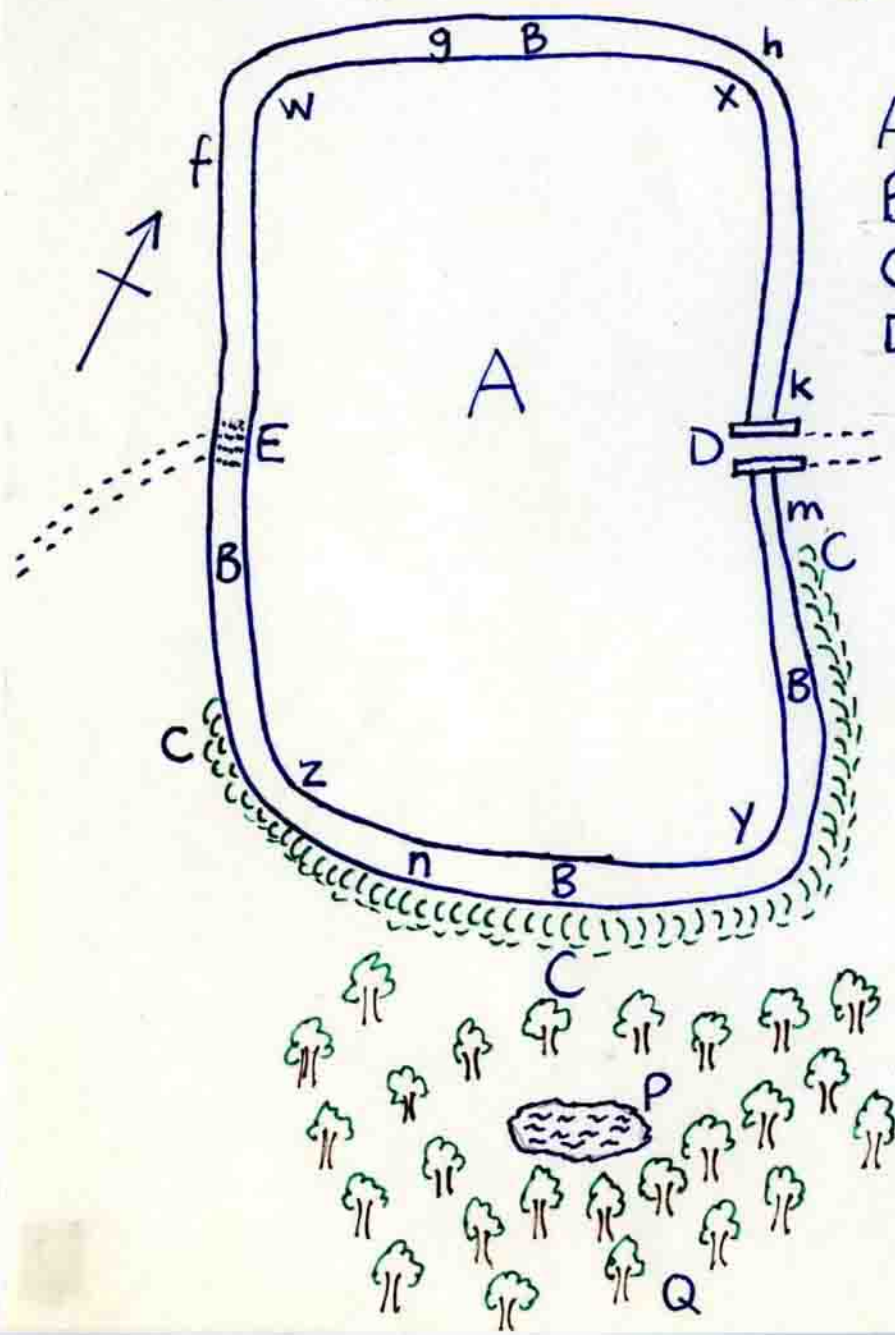
SOUTHERN EDGE OF SITE OF MEDIEVAL MANOR OF WARDLEY. WATER STILL LIES WHERE THE MANOR FISH PONDS WERE. NOTE LINE OF WAGGONS BKGRND

JAG x
JAG x



HEWORTH GOLF CLUB - ONCE PART OF MEDIEVAL MANOR OF FOLLONISBY. EVIDENCE OF RIDGE AND FURROW BEYOND FENCE - STRIP FIELDS? PHOTO 1989. K.H.

Plan of the site of Wardley Manor in 1815
drawn by the Rev. John Hodgson.



- A - Area within ditches 6 acres.
- B - ditches.
- C - mound of earth outside ditches.
- D - bridge crosses ditch.
- E - ditch filled in to carry a road.

Breadth of ditch at:

f 11 feet

9 13 4

h $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet

K 9 "

m 8 11

n 13 "

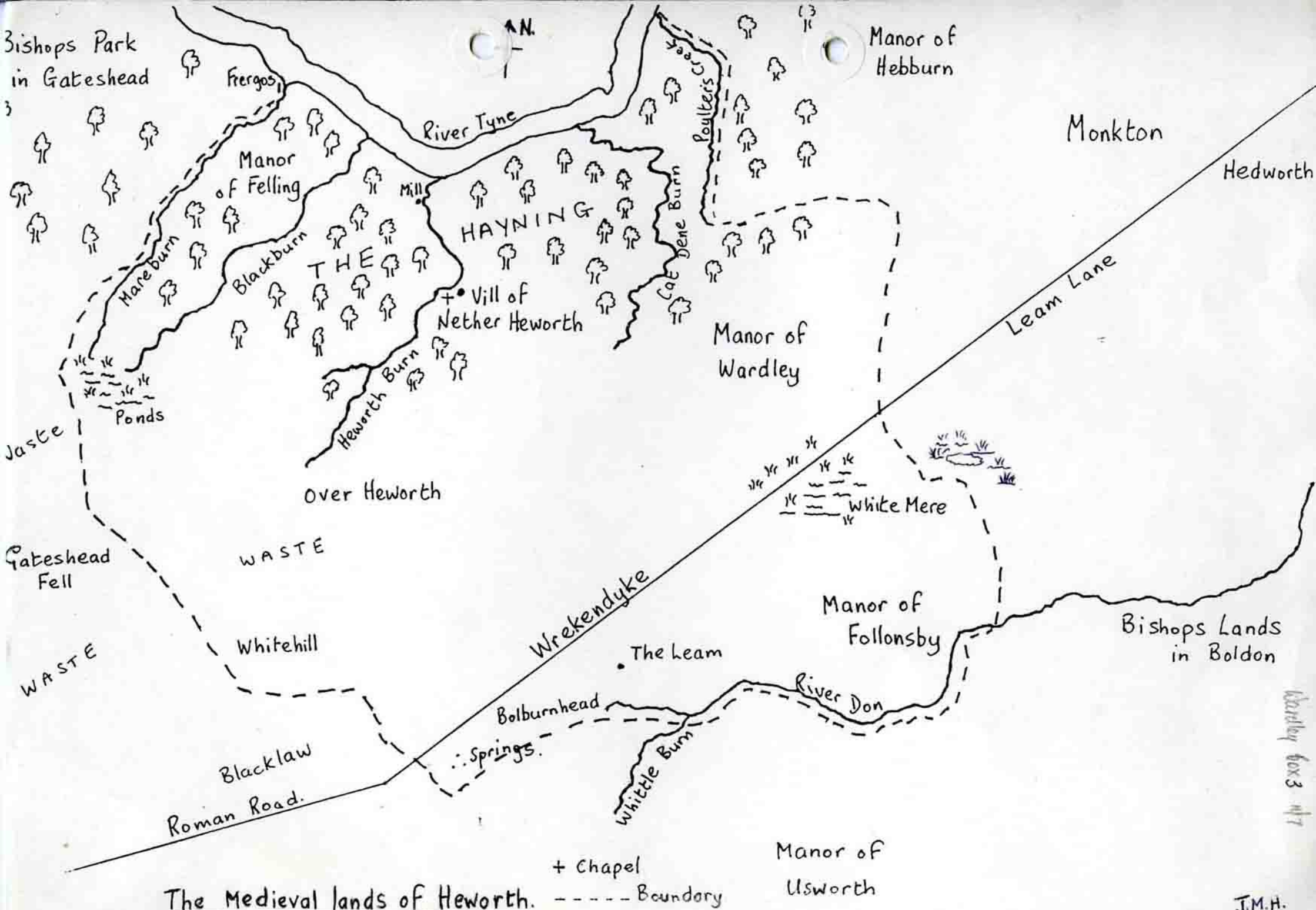
Depth of ditch at $h - b$ feet

W to X = 149 feet

$$x \text{ to } y = 211 \text{ "}$$
$$Y \text{ to } Z = 143 \text{ "}$$
$$Z_{to W} = 197''$$

P - fish pond

Q - Woods



The Medieval lands of Heworth.

Geo Crofton

RUBBING OF GRAVESTONE IN NORTH-EAST ANGLE OF HEWORTH CHURCH

LATE OF FOLLONBY.

DIED 1ST OF AUGUST 1760.

AGED 63 YEARS.

ALSO SIX OF HIS CHILDREN
LIE BURIED HERE: VIZ:-

NICHOLAS, RALPH, JANE

GEORGE, JOHN. WILLIAM.

ALSO ISABEL, WIFE OF ABOVE

DIED 9TH APRIL 1772

AGED 68 YEARS.

D+C. Estates.

Rough sketch / plan of townships (sic) of
Monkton, Hedworth & Wardley 1723.

Shown: -

Lingey House

Washington Waggonway. - with "Pond to wash
Waggons" (roughly where
Kirkwood Gdns & Broadlands
meet)

Scots House on Boldon Common.

Laverick Hall.

White Mere Pool House (where Pub is)

Cross and Boundary Stone. (See over page)

South Wardley Farm

Wardley Hall Farm (John & George Robinson. lessees)

Thistley House Farm

Cowpath Farm. (written "COWPER")

Additions were entered later: -

Hebburn Fell Allotments - divided & inclosed 1777 (off
road between Bill Quay Bridge, Thistley House & Hebburn
Tech.)

"Bridle Road to Sunderland - 6 miles" i.e. from
Tingling Gate via Fellowsby Lane.

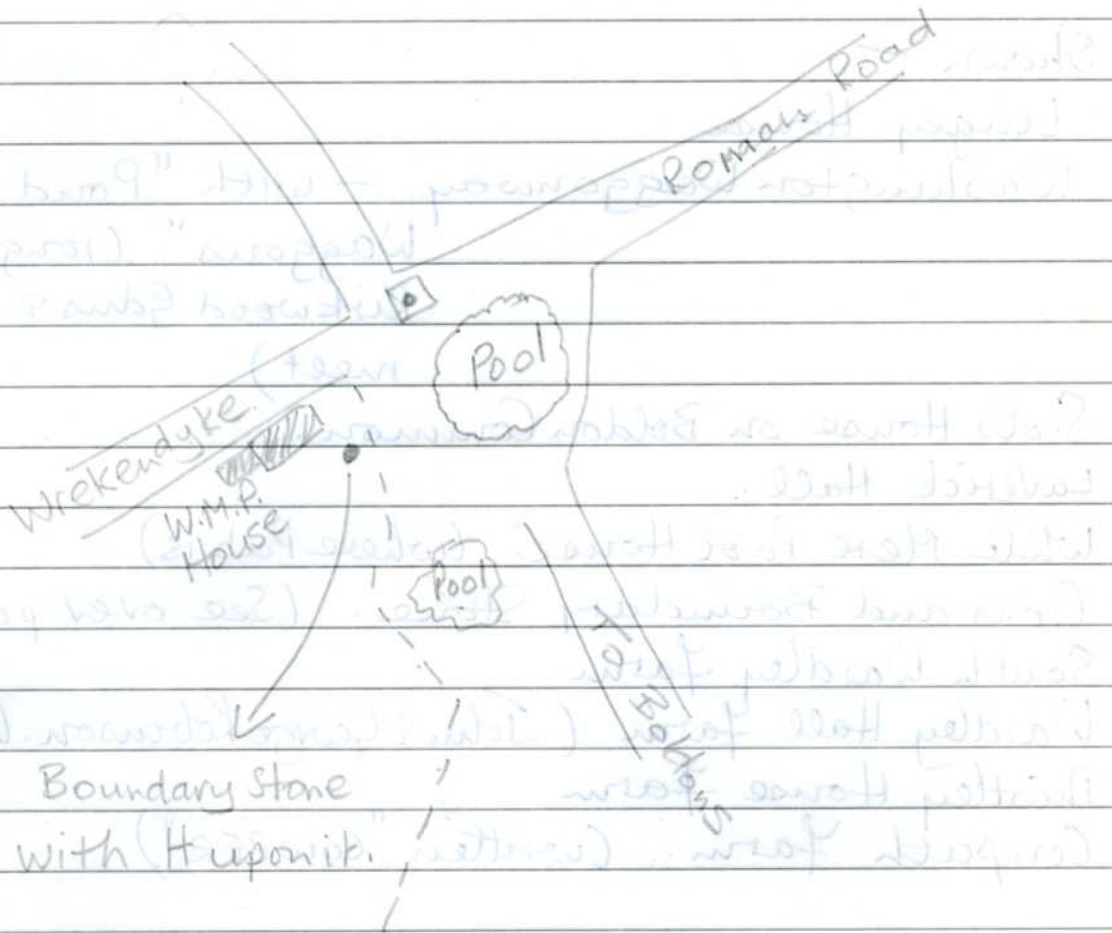
General Ellison - Lessee from Cowper Farm across
Turnpike and on to Tingling Gate. i.e. all
Wardley Park Estate and Ellen Wilkinson Estate.

(Quality very poor and not allowed to photocopy).

J.M.H.

1723 plan

Boundary Markers. W.M.P.



NO. 1 SHAF. T.

Rowes
H. & L.

Woodcroft
&
H. & L.

Woodcroft
&
H. & L.

Woodcroft
&
H. & L.

Woodcroft
&
H. & L.



FOLLONSBY COLLIERY



J Bee G wkes head
X

J BGS X

LOCO NO. 9

FOLLONSBY

COLLIERY

J Bee G X J BGS X



LOCO NO. 19

BRANCH END

FOLLONSBY



J Bee G X

J BGS X

LOCOS 9 AND 23

AT FOLLONSBY

WITH SPINKY JEFFERSON

Jpgs 1

WARDLEY Box 2 11/102
J. Bee Gateshead X



The junction of the Follonsby branch at Wardley, with colour light signal and disused water tank, on 29th April 1966
(Author)

Jpgs 1 J. Bee Gx



Awaiting scrap at Follonsby Colliery in 1946 — No. 8, No. 7 and No. 5
(collection L.G. Charlton)



Wardley marshalling yard, looking north from the top of the separation plant, about 1950
(courtesy NCB)

J Ace Gx J Box



COAL SEPARATION PLANT (SCREENS)

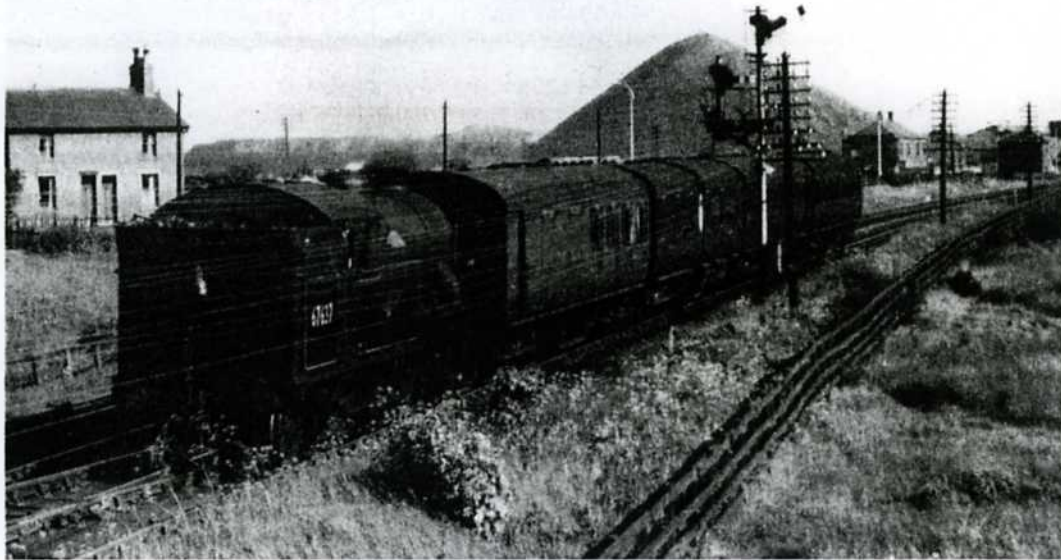
(collection T. L. Lodge)

✓ All Gateshead

✓ Pgs X

WARDLEY Box 2 11/104

Two No 21
Flower Railway
Houses



The Fell
Behind The
W.M.P.

The first trains from York and London travelled over a route we would think strange. The trains did not pass through Durham City and Birtley but travelled through Shincliffe and Washington to a bleak place near Boldon Colliery called Brockley Whins. The trains then came into Gateshead through Felling on the old Brandling Junction Railway. In 1850 a new line was opened to passenger trains from Washington through Wardley and Pelaw cutting out the extra ride to Brockley Whins. Because the line from Shincliffe to Washington and Pelaw was the early route to the south, railwaymen still call it 'the old main line'. It lost its passenger service many years ago but main line passenger trains still use the line when the present main line through the Team Valley is closed for repairs. The picture on this page shows a tank engine passing Wardley with a passenger train from Washington in 1952.

FOLLONSBY

*The yard of the former Wardley No.1 Colliery (Follonsby) looking north in January 1975, with the new wagon shop left of centre and wooden wagons awaiting preservation *
(R. Mason)*

wooden 10-ton wagons, 327 13-ton wagons (three had been scrapped), 334 14-ton wagons (one scrapped), 188 21-ton wagons, twelve "bogies", one loco coal wagon, one van, the "Reel Wagon" and the two Kibblesworth "Drift Bogies". Representatives from each type of wooden wagon were selected to be included in the Tyne & Wear County Council's preservation scheme, while six others were purchased by the Stephenson & Hawthorn Locomotive Trust (see Appendix E). The remaining 544 10-ton hopper wagons were assembled in the yards at Wardley and Follonsby and cut up during the summer of 1975.

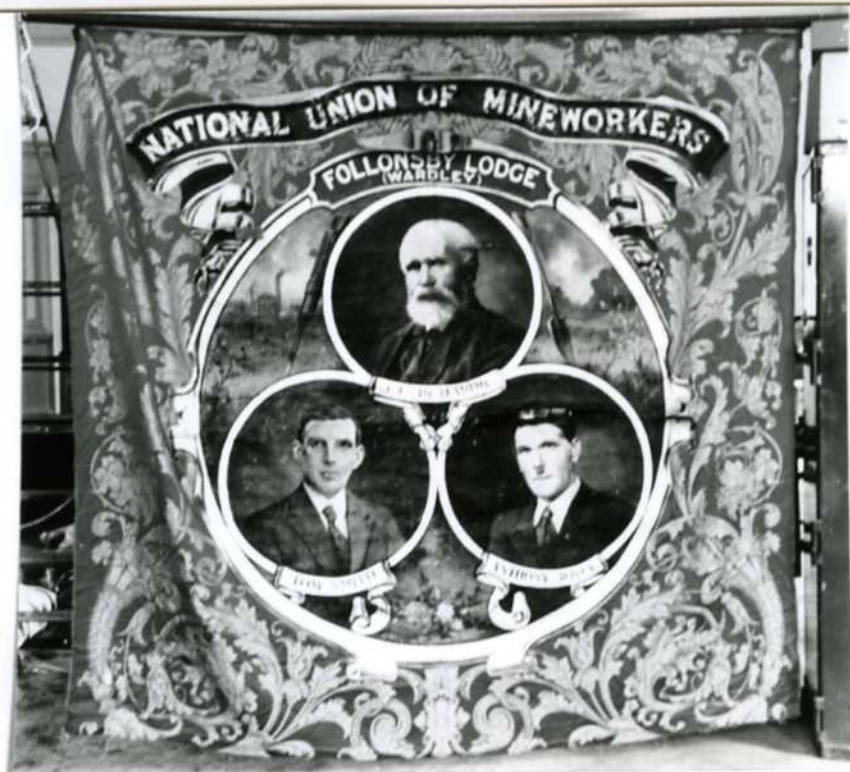
The end of working from Kibblesworth also meant the end for the Springwell Wagon Shop, for it was situated on a section of line no longer required. So the Railway took over some of the former colliery workshops at Follonsby and adjacent to them built a new shop large enough to handle two wagons on a single road. This came into operation with a staff of six in November 1974, whereupon the Springwell Shop was closed, although it was later to be included in the Tyne & Wear preservation plan (see Chapter 7). With so many steel wagons left, the Wardley Wagon Shop, as it is termed, will have no shortage of work, and the Railway's long tradition will be continued.

* So far as I know, the wooden waggons never were "preserved".

JMH.



FOLLONSBY PIT. (WARDLEY NO 2.) 1912-1974. PHOTO: G. STRIDIRON.



FOLLONSBY LODGE BANNER WITH PORTRAITS OF KEIR HARDIE
AND LOCAL POLITICAL FIGURES TOM SMITH AND ANTHONY JOYCE.

WARDLEY.



J. H. G. X
J. H. G. X

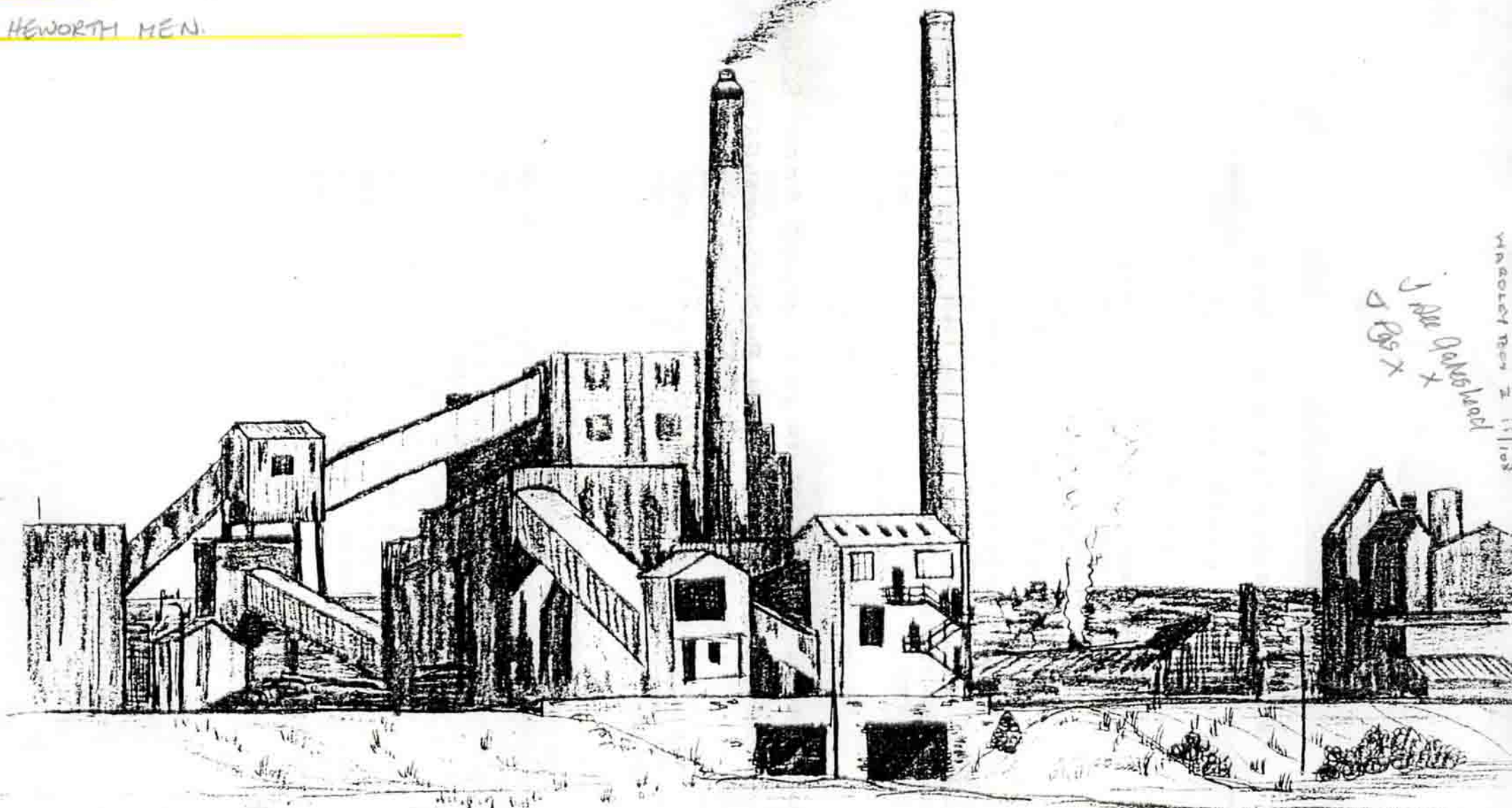
PHOTO 1990. BANNER FRONT.



WARDLEY Oct 2 11/1907

J. H. G. X
J. H. G. X

PHOTO 1990 BANNER REVERSE



WAGGON RENT \$11.00
J. H. BARNES
D. FOSX

MONKTON COKE WORKS
ROB PRIME DEC 86

CLOSED AFTER CONSERVATIVE GOVT ANNOUNCED RT CLOSURES 1992

MONKTON

13

The imminent closure of Monkton Coke Works, just announced by British Coal, will please many people who have protested for years about its pollution of their atmosphere. It is a hideous landmark, and only the loss of 200 jobs there lessens the pleasure of its eventual disappearance.

But to be fair to British Coal, they were right when they said that in 1937, when the plant opened, and for long afterwards, there were open fields all round it and scarcely any population to be affected by it. The main reason for its siting there, more than 50 years ago however, was the close proximity of several big collieries - Boldon, Hebburn, Wardley, Springwell and High Heworth, and the Pontop-Jarrow mineral railway.

Monkton, an Anglo-Saxon name, meaning, as you might guess, 'the homestead of the monks', was part of the lands given to the monastery of Jarrow St Paul, by Ecgfrith, King of Northumbria, in the 7th century, and was reputed to have been the birthplace of the Venerable Bede (though some prefer Monkwearmouth). In the middle ages the monks farmed the manor lands of Monkton from their grange, or monastery farm, as they did in the nearby manors of Hedworth, Wardley, Hebburn and Heworth.

After the closure of Jarrow Monastery in 1539, the Dean and Chapter of Durham leased Monkton to various landlords, but the powerful Ellisons of Hebburn purchased much of its freehold in the early 18th century, to add to their manors of Hebburn and Wardley.

The historian Eneas McKenzie wrote in 1834, "Bede's Well still exists in Monkton, and is reputed as a bath for the recovery of infirm and diseased children. Formly, a large concourse of people resorted to the sacred spot on Midsummer-Eve, to celebrate with music, dancing and other rural sports, but these merry customs have long been discontinued" (!!)

Benefactions mentioned in Jarrow Church records include:
 1747: William Brunton left £20 for the Poor of Monkton and Hedworth, the interest to be distributed on St Thomas Day.
 1785 - The Will of Richard Walker left £60 to the poor, directing the churchwardens to dispose of the yearly interest as follows: " Among the Poor attending the Sacrament at Jarrow Church on Christmas and Easter Days, the sum of 5 shillings and 2s 6d on each of the said days amongst the Poor attending Heworth Chapel, and to apply the remainder of such interest towards educating poor widows' children within the constabulary of Monkton"
 Joan Hewitt

GROUPINE
MAGAZINE

THISTLEY

HOUSE.

RUBBING FROM 'TONE' FAMILY TOMBSTONE IN HEWORTH OLD CHURCHYARD

WARDLEY Box 2 11/110

J. Lee Gateshead X

JPGs X



A VULCAN BOMBER AT HYLTON AIRFIELD JUST OVER THE
BOUNDARY FROM FOLLONSBY. LATE 1970'S.

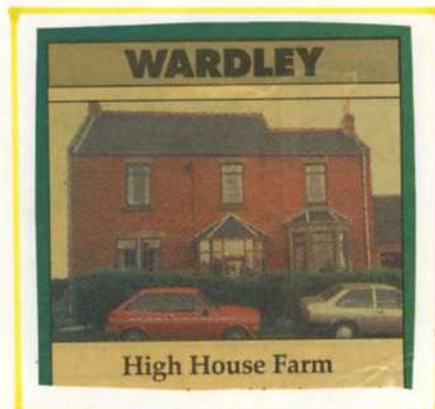
J. Lee G X
JPGs X



The steadings of South Follonsby farm.



USWORTH HALL. IN 1882 MR ALFRED PALMER CAME
HERE FROM WARDLEY HALL.




High House Farm Cottage

- Stone built cottage
- Three bedroomed
- Oil fired central heating
- Workshops
- Garage
- Land to the side & rear
- Double glazing
- Viewing essential

(0191) 4878898

Offers over £200,000

ADVERT
2002

FROM SALE ADVERT 1994 PRICE £155,000.
"WITH LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM, KITCHENS,
UTILITY, FOUR LARGE BEDROOMS, BATHROOM,
DOUBLE GARAGE, CENTRAL HEATING, WITH
SURROUNDING LAND IN PRODUCTIVE USE."

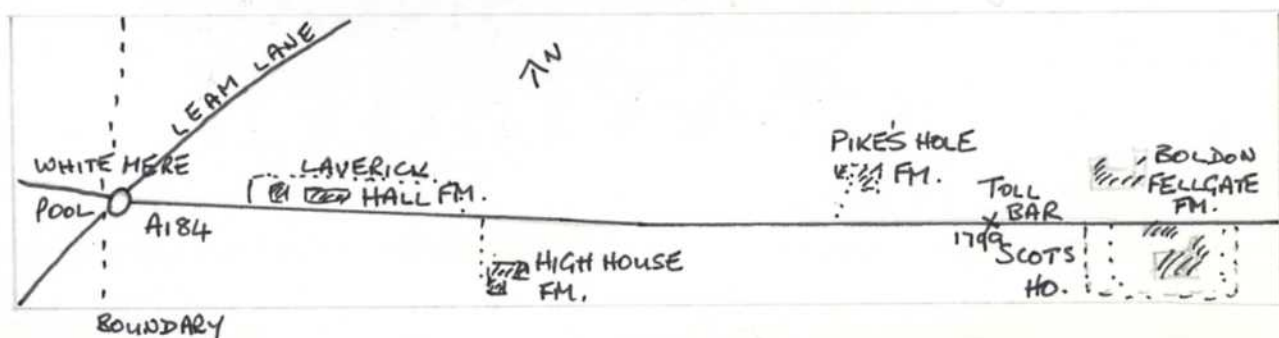
See Crates head
X
95 X



LAVERICK HALL. 1996. PHOTO G. STRIDIRON. FRONT VIEW.



LAVERICK HALL. 1996. PHOTO G. STRIDIRON. REAR VIEW.



HALL

Laverick Hall on the road to West Boldon from White Horse Pool was on the Heworth - Boldon Parish Boundary opposite Sits House Toll-Bar.



SCOT'S HOUSE ON BOLDON ROAD. 1996. PHOTO. G. STRIDIRON.



SCOT'S HOUSE ON BOLDON ROAD. 1996. PHOTO. G. STRIDIRON.



See
Pateshead X

SCOT'S HOUSE. BOLDON FELL. LOOKING FROM HOUSE DOWN DRIVE TO THE LODGE. 1996. PHOTO. G. STRIDIRON.

FROM PEVSNER'S "BUILDINGS OF COUNTY DURHAM": -

"SCOT'S HOUSE - $1\frac{1}{2}$ MILES WEST OF BOLDON. A DISTINGUISHED BUILDING, ITS FRONT OF 1798, (RAINWATER HEAD). ASHLAR, FIVE BAYS WIDE, TWO STOREYS, WITH AN OPEN THREE-BAY PEDIMENT AND A SIMILAR PEDIMENT ON TUSCAN COLUMNS FOR PORCH.

INSIDE SOME NEO-CLASSICAL PLASTERWORK IN ROOM TO R. OF ENTRANCE, ON CHIMNEY-PIECES, STAIRCASE AND IN ONE ROOM WITH REMAINS ALSO OF TROMPÉ L'OEIL* PAINTED OAK PANELLING.

AT THE BACK FAR-PROJECTING WINGS, PROBABLY OLDER IN THEIR STRUCTURE THAN THE EARLY 18TH C. STABLES TO THE WEST. THESE, WITH A TALLER PEDIMENTED CENTRE AND FLANKING WINGS, HAVE PLASTERED SURROUNDS TO THE LOFT OPENINGS.

THERE ARE REMAINS OF A WATER-GARDEN NORTH OF THE HOUSE.

A GATE-HOUSE OF THE LATE 19TH C., À LA CHARLECOTE, FACES THE ROAD."

* TROMPÉ L'OEIL - DECORATION GIVING AN EFFECT WHICH IS THREE-DIMENSIONAL. LITERALLY 'DECEPTION OF THE EYE'.

SCOT'S HOUSE WAS THE RESIDENCE OF HUGH LEE PATTINSON, OWNER OF FELLING CHEMICAL WORKS, FOR A PERIOD ROUGHLY BETWEEN 1834 AND HIS DEATH IN 1858.

**Stunning:**

The east wing of Scots House, a well-restored Grade II Listed building in West Boldon, set within acres of beautiful grounds.

Historic home full of period features

THE east wing of a Grade II Listed property is available for sale. Dating from the 17th Century, Scots House, in West Boldon, is a period home set within several acres of grounds including paddocks, stables, gardens and a lake.

Despite its rural location, the property is close to Sunderland and Newcastle.

The wing is a spacious character home which has been sympathetically restored. There is a large reception hall with high

dream homes

vaulted ceiling and galleried landing, leading to a drawing room with French windows.

The lounge has a marble period fireplace, cornicing and French windows to the conservatory.

There is a well-fitted kitchen/dining

room, study, utility room and sauna with shower room.

Upstairs there are four double bedrooms, three with en-suite facilities, and a large family bathroom.

Access is via remote controlled gates at the Lodge House or a sweeping tree lined drive passing a paddock, copse and lake. The East Wing, Scots House, is for sale from J W Wood, Chester-le-Street, with offers in the region of £395,000, tel (0191) 388-7245.

HOUSE PRICES IN WARDLEY IN 2003.

NEW**WARDLEY** Follingsby Drive

Spacious detached house which rarely become available onto the open market. With double glazing and gas central heating comprises: two spacious reception rooms, quality refitted maple style kitchen, ground floor wc, four bedrooms and bathroom/wc. Garage, car port and pleasant garden.

£172,500**WARDLEY** Kirkwood Gardens

A three bedroom semi detached house with tastefully presented accommodation. With gas central heating comprises: dining room with open access to kitchen, lounge with patio doors opening onto rear garden. First floor: modern bathroom/wc and three bedrooms. Externally there are gardens to the front and rear.

Offers in excess of £99,950**WARDLEY****Thornley Avenue**

We are delighted to offer for sale this semi detached house in this residential and popular estate, the accommodation comprises: entrance hallway, lounge with double doors leading to the separate dining room, breakfasting kitchen, rear lobby, door to garage, first floor landing, three bedrooms and bathroom/wc. There are gardens to front with driveway to the side and enclosed to the rear. Viewing essential to appreciate.

Low Fell 0191 4876850 Offers in excess of £115,000

**WARDLEY** Penshaw View**Manor Gardens****WARDLEY**

Price Guide...£120,000

NEW**WARDLEY** Parklands

An opportunity to acquire a three bedroom detached house with many features including double glazing, gas central heating and alarm system. Comprising: entrance hall, downstairs wc, lounge, conservatory and kitchen. First floor: three bedrooms and bathroom/wc. Gardens and garage. Viewing is essential.

Offers in excess of £154,950**WARDLEY****Meadowbrook Drive****£156,000/offers**

- Detached Bungalow
- Two bedrooms
- Lounge
- Kitchen/dining room
- Bathroom/wc
- Utility room
- Single garage
- Gas central heating
- Double glazing
- Cavity wall insulation
- Gardens front and rear
- Internal inspection advised

WARDLEY

Pleasantly situated on this residential estate this semi detached bungalow is well presented and comprises entrance lobby, lounge/dining room, kitchen, rear lobby, two bedrooms and bathroom/wc. There are gardens to the front and driveway to the side of the property with gates leading up to the single garage and rear garden, viewing essential to appreciate.

**Sherburn Way**

Low Fell (0191) 4876850 Offers in excess of £110,000

**WARDLEY** Ferndown Court

Within a desirable location we are delighted to offer for sale a well presented detached bungalow offering affordable accommodation. Features include double glazing and gas central heating and comprises entrance hallway, lounge, spacious kitchen with breakfasting room, bathroom/wc, and two bedrooms. Gardens and garage. Viewing is essential

£155,000

WARDLEY

NEW



Prestwick Drive

Three bedroom semi detached house on this popular estate, briefly comprising of entrance porch, hallway, lounge, dining area, kitchen with wall and base units, three bedrooms and bathroom/wc with electric shower. Outside there are gardens to the front and rear and attached garage. Viewing is highly recommended.

Offers in the region of £159,950

WARDLEY Seaton Close

NEW



- Link Detached house
- Three bedrooms
- Gas central heating
- Double glazing
- Gardens
- Garage

£170,000



WARDLEY Whitemere Gardens

A spacious three bedroom semi detached house situated in a popular part of Wardley. With gas central heating, double glazing and alarm comprises: entrance hall, lounge, kitchen and downstairs wc. First floor: three bedrooms and bathroom/wc. Gardens to the front and rear and driveway parking.

Offers in excess of £69,950

WARDLEY



DUNKELD CLOSE

- End Link House • 3 Bedrooms
- Lounge • Double Glazing

Ref: 526/485/862

£112,950

LOW FELL 0191 4825553

WARDLEY Kenmore Close



- Detached property
- 4 bedrooms
- 2 reception rooms
- Gas central heating
- Double glazing
- En suite shower room
- Garage
- Ground floor wc
- Gardens

£184,950

WARDLEY



Montrose Drive

An excellent opportunity to purchase a delightful two bedroom semi detached bungalow in the ever popular area of Wardley. The area offers good road links to the A19, A1 and is in close proximity to local amenities and schools. The bungalow is situated in a peaceful cul-de-sac and comprises of: attractive gardens to the front and rear, single alarmed garage, recent fitted kitchen with breakfast area and separate utility, two bedrooms, a lounge which overlooks the front garden and a bathroom with shower. We feel this is an ideal opportunity for an elderly couple to retire to in relaxing comfort so please view quickly to avoid disappointment.

0191 4878898

Offers in the region of £139,000

OLD SUNDERLAND ROAD

Ellison House

- Sought after location
- Private detached property
- Five bedrooms
- Large living area
- Double garage
- Patio to rear

Offers around £255,000

0191 4878898

KEIR HARDIE AVENUE WARDLEY

offers over £115,000



Upgraded three bedroom semi on large plot with no further chain involved. Further benefits includes two reception rooms, combi ch, upvc double glazing and conservatory, recently fitted kitchen and bathroom. Viewing essential.

WARDLEY

- Semi detached house
- Three bedrooms
- Lounge/dining room
- Kitchen
- Bathroom/wc
- Gas central heating system
- Upvc double glazing
- Gardens front & rear
- Single garage
- Internal viewing recommended

Stanton Close

Offers over £125,000

Bradbury Close

WARDLEY



Price Guide.....£89,950

HOME LIFE...Superb modern two bedroomed property located in a quiet cul de sac on this popular estate. Appreciate the contemporary kitchen, living room which leads on to an attractive conservatory, two well proportioned bedrooms and a modern family bathroom. Externally the property benefits from front and rear gardens and off street parking.

■ WARDLEY ■

■ Carnoustie Court ■

Rare to the market!!! Modern purpose built ground floor flat overlooking common green to the front. This nicely presented home with own direct access, own gardens and a brick built garage in block. Gas centrally heated complemented by upvc double glazing, comprising: entrance lobby, impressive living room with feature fireplace, open aspect to both the front and rear, inner hallway, superb kitchen totally refitted in recent years with latest style cabinets with complementary part ceramic tiled walls and built in oven, hob and extractor, two bedrooms with built in furniture, bathroom/wc with white suite. Outside there is a brick built garage, small rear garden and front garden.

Offers around **£84,950**

NEW



WARDLEY PARK

- Detached house
- Three bedrooms
- Lounge
- Dining room
- Kitchen
- Utility area
- Bathroom/wc
- Gas central heating
- Gardens front and rear
- Double glazing
- Detached garage

Rosemount Avenue

Offers over **£149,950**

■ WARDLEY ■

NEW



■ Lansbury Gardens ■

WARDLEY

- Detached bungalow
- 2 bedrooms
- Lounge
- Dining room
- Kitchen
- Conservatory
- Bathroom/wc
- Gas central heating
- Double glazing
- Gardens front and rear
- Garage

Slaley Close

£179,950

NEW



■ Lindrick Court ■

Two bedroom bungalow, briefly comprising of: hallway, lounge with feature fire surround, kitchen with fitted wall and base units, utility room, two bedrooms (one with fitted wardrobes) and bathroom/wc with electric shower. Outside there are gardens to the front and rear and driveway. Benefits from gas central heating and double glazing. Viewing is highly recommended.

Offers in region of **£145,000**

WARDLEY

- Well presented detached house
- Five bedrooms
- Lounge/dining room
- Breakfasting kitchen
- Conservatory
- Bathroom/wc
- Gardens front & rear
- Gas central heating
- Double glazing
- Single garage
- Internal inspection highly recommended

Whalton Close

£189,950

NEW

WARDLEY
Bowburn Close

£139,950

WARDLEY
Wardley Drive

WARDLEY

- Three bedroom mid link
- Lounge
- Dining room
- Kitchen
- Bathroom
- Gas central heating
- Gardens
- Garage in block
- Viewing highly recommended

Thropton Close

£97,950



J. McQuinn 1972

London Box 3 11/12

THISTLEY HOUSE FARM. PHOTO 1972 BY K. HEWITT. TYPICAL EARLY 19TH C. IN THIS AREA. DEMOL. 1974

Thistley House Farm.

Wardley Box 2 11/20

Information from Mr. Walter Marsh - (1975)
St. Cuthberts Drive.

A relative of Mr. George Gallon, who was from Sheriff Hill before Thistley Ho.

Had one daughter Leah Gallon.

" two sons Walter and William.

William joined Royal Navy, & married the daughter of the Italian Consul in Hong-Kong. where the family visited them several times by long sea voyages.

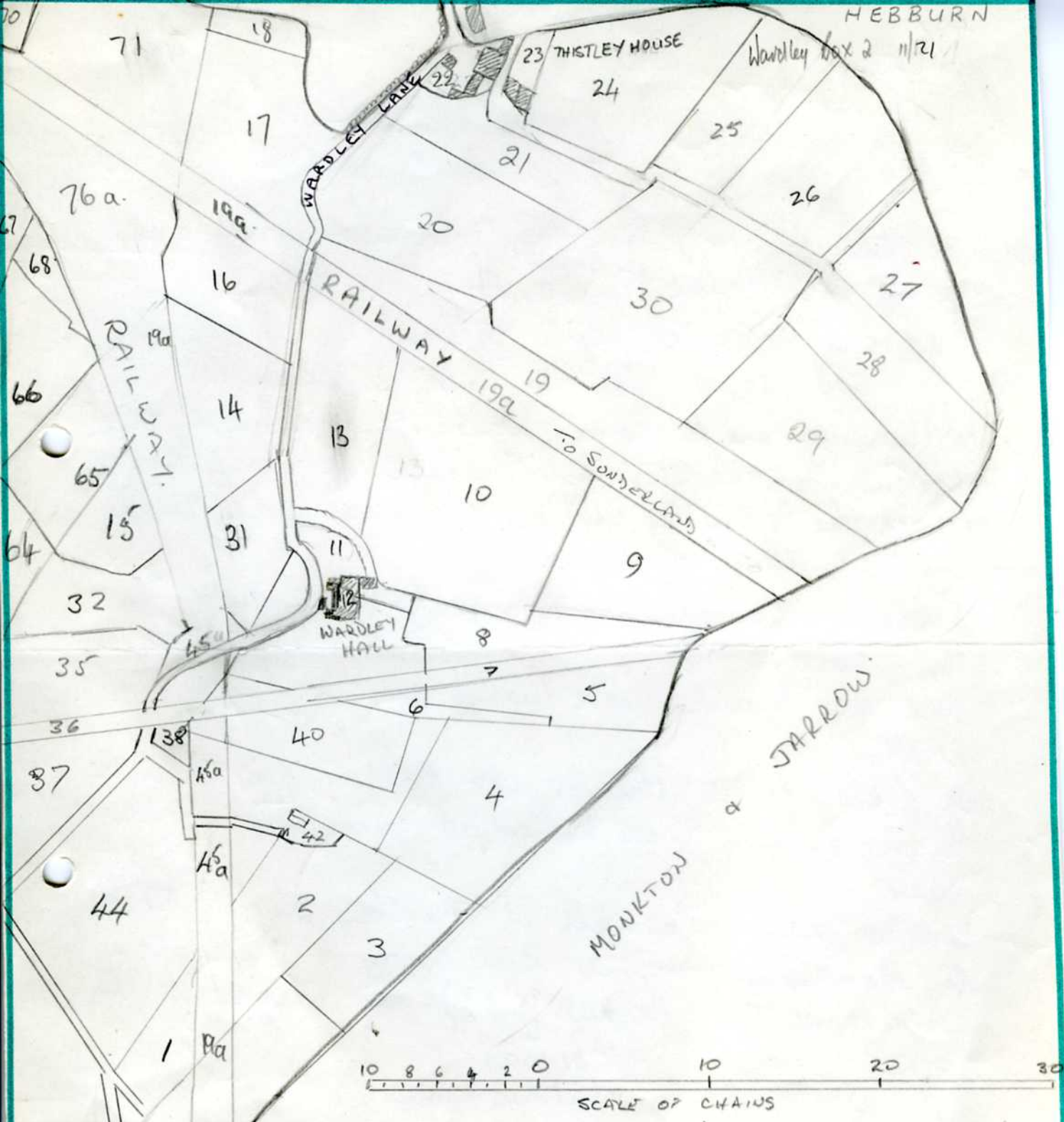
Their mother i.e. Mrs George Gallon died in Hong Kong.

All the family were living on the farm in 1911.

He (i.e. Mr Marsh) thinks Wm Gallon, by then a ship's Captain was killed at sea in the Great War.

Walter Gallon farmed at Thistley and retired to Richmond Avenue Bill Quay & then to Woodbine Tce. Pelaw. (?) He was alive in 1973.

or was
that his sister?



PLAN OF THE DISTRICT OF
HEWORTH. D9C

Signed Josh Townsend 1844

LINGY HOUSE

THISTLEY

HOUSE

RUBBINGS FROM TOMB-STONES IN HEWORTH OLD CHURCHYARD

Wardley/Red Barns

Creating a Country Park

Gateshead Council has prepared a draft strategy to create a country park here. The proposals are shown on the plan on the back of this leaflet.



We want to improve this part of our countryside for people and wildlife. The country park would consist of woodlands, wetlands and wildflower meadows, linked by a network of paths providing access for all. We recognise the importance of this area of countryside, because of its position close to the communities of Wardley, Hebburn and Bill Quay.

However, it owes its existence as open land partly to its history of brick shale, clay extraction and coal mining. What we are left with is a mixture – some parts, like Pelaw Quarry Pond, are now restored, while other areas remain in poor condition. The whole area lacks any real identity and suffers from the all too familiar problems of fly tipping and vandalism.



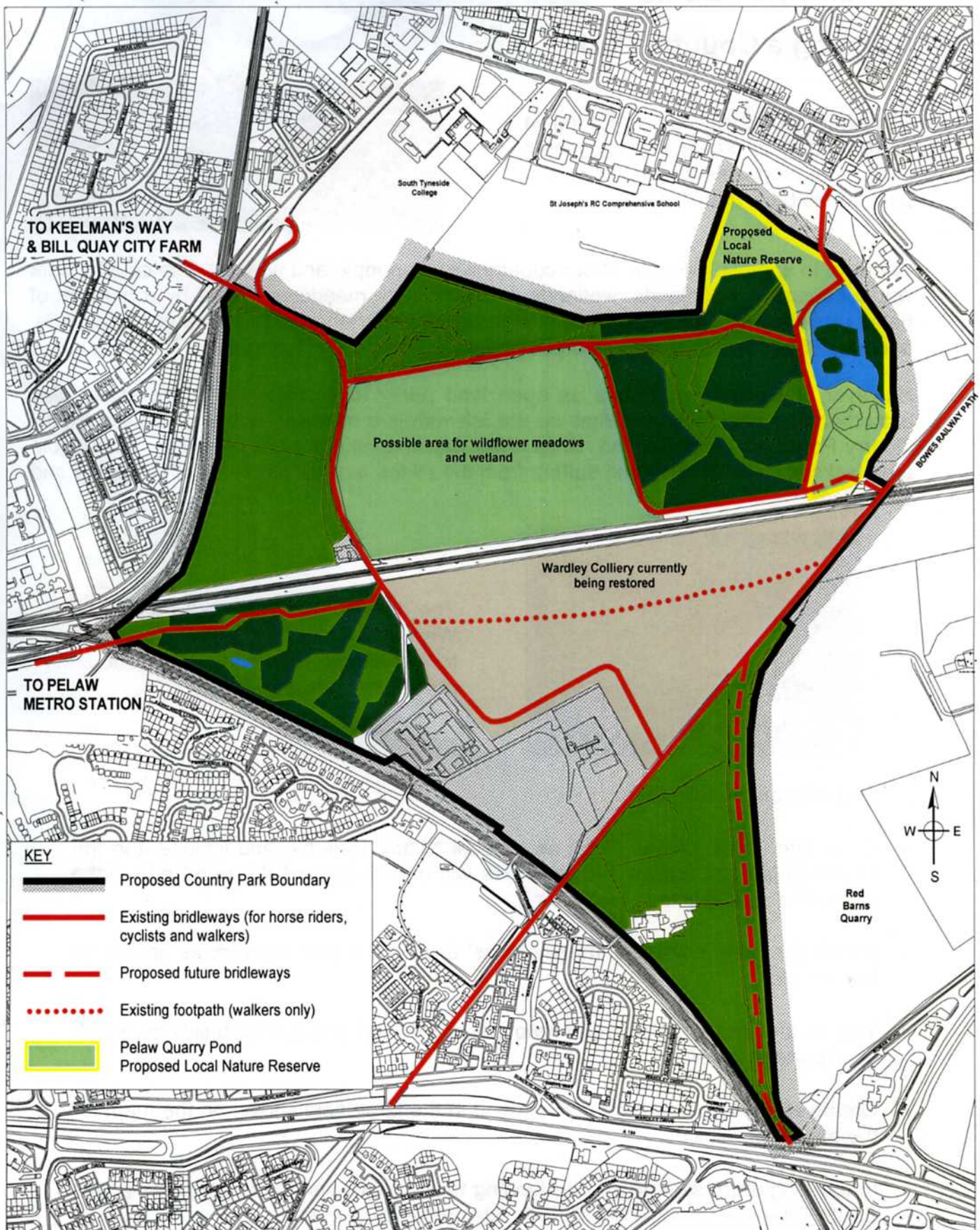
The draft strategy sets out our priorities. We hope it will also serve as a funding tool to attract the money needed to carry out some of the work.

Our priorities are as follows:

- Designate Pelaw Quarry Pond as a Local Nature Reserve and include it in the Council's Next to Nature Project. This will help to protect the pond and make more money available to look after it.
- Install signs and complete 'missing links' to create a path network as shown on the site plan.
- Tidy up the area and remove or renovate dilapidated and derelict buildings, which spoil parts of the site.
- Create wildflower meadows and wetland in the large field shown on the map, for the benefit of wildlife.
- In the long term, seek to secure funding for a ranger on site, in partnership with South Tyneside Council, to help to tackle problems of misuse.
- Agree a name for the country park, to give the area an identity and enable signs to be put up.

This is a long-term project – to achieve the big improvements we want to see will take time and require funds, which in some cases have not yet been raised.

WARDLEY Box 3 11/15



KEY

- Proposed Country Park Boundary
- Existing bridlevays (for horse riders, cyclists and walkers)
- Proposed future bridlevays
- Existing footpath (walkers only)
- Pelaw Quarry Pond
Proposed Local Nature Reserve

Gateshead Council
www.gateshead.gov.uk

Development and Enterprise
Gateshead Council, Civic Centre,
Regent Street Gateshead NE8 1HH
Tel. 0191 433 3000
Fax. 0191 478 3491

TITLE

WARDLEY / RED BARNES PROPOSED COUNTRY PARK

Scale

1:8500

Date

October 2002

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WARDLEY

Wardley box 3 1/16

J (see Galshead X
JRS X

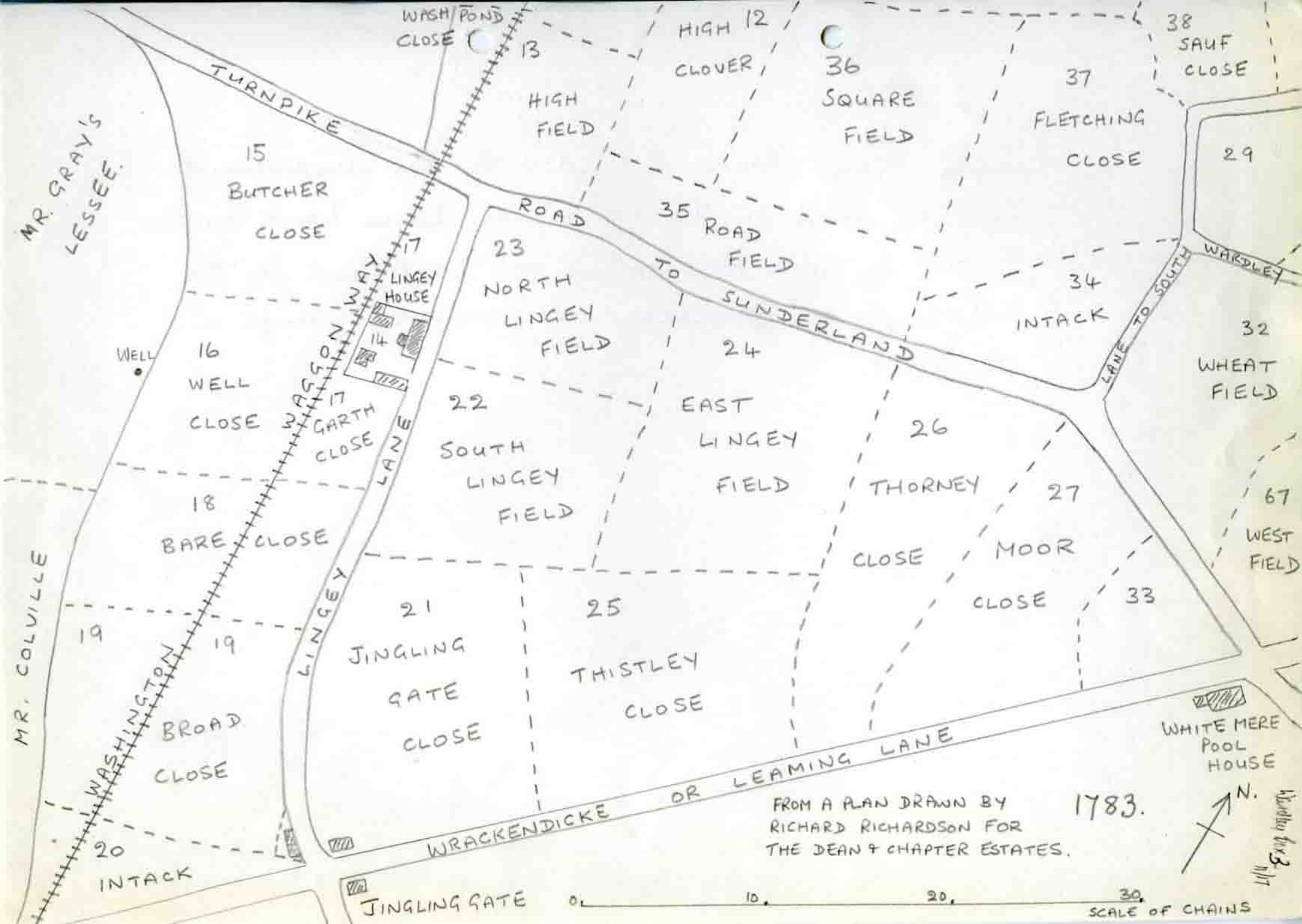


LINGEY LANE IN THE SEVERE WINTER OF 1947. LOOKING SOUTH TO WASHINGTON 'F' PIT HEAP (A CONICAL MOUND CENTRE HORIZON). HEWORTH GOLF CLUB-HOUSE ON LEFT BACKGROUND AT GINGLING GATE CROSS-ROADS. BEYOND 5 TELEGRAPH POLES IS THE LEVEL CROSSING CARRYING BOWES RAILWAY (PONTOP TO JARROW LINE) FROM THE LEAM AND SPRINGWELL. TREES PLANTED C. 1920 WHEN THE LANE WAS RE-LAID BY FELLING U.D. COUNCIL. PHOTO-MR. GEO. HESP.

J (see Galshead X
JRS X



LINGEY HOUSE - LAST HOUSE OF LINGEY HOUSE FARM. A MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD BELONGING TO THE MANOR OF WARDLEY. CEASED FARMING IN 1960'S WHEN FELLING U.D.C. BUILT LEAM LANE ESTATE. LAST FARMER, CHARLES GILHESPIE.



Lingey House Farm

Wardley box 3 11/19

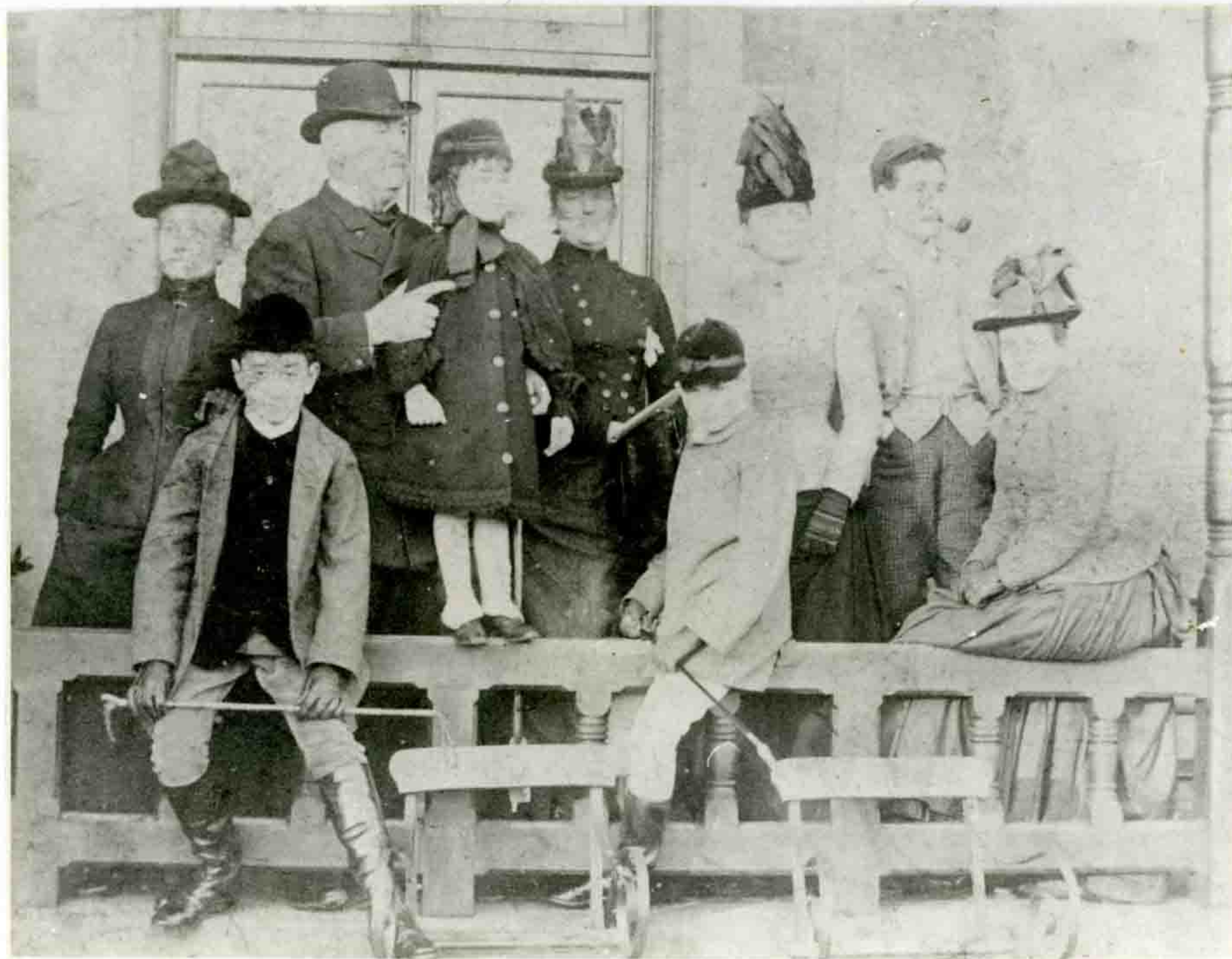
General Ellison - Second Farm.
Henry French - Subtenant.

	<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>VALUE PER ACRE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
14 Homestall				£16. 15s 0d
15 Butcher Close	Grass	16 +	20s.	
16 Well Close	Oats	8 +	17s	£7 4s 6d
17 Garth Close	Grass	3 +	20s	£3 15s 0d
18 Base Close	Fallow	10 +	16s	£8 8s 0d
19 Broad Close	Grass	14 +	8s	£5 12s 0d
20 Inlack	Grass	5 +	8s	£2 2s 0d
21 Lingling Gate Close	Grass	17 +	7s	£5 14s 0d
22 South Lingey Field	Wheat	13 +	18s	£11 14s 0d
23 North Lingey Close	Grass	10 +	18s	£9 4s 6d
24 East Lingey Field	Wheat	15 +	18s	£13 10s 0d
25 Thistley Close	Grass	15 +	5s	£3 15s 0d
26 Thorny Close	Wheat	15 +	18s	£13 10s 0d
27 Moor Close	Oats	11 -	18s	£9 18s 0d
33	More than 150			£106 12s 0d

LINGEY HOUSE FARM - VALUATION OF CROPS FOR RENTAL
AND TITHES. FOR DEAN AND CHAPTER
OF DURHAM. 1783.

FIELD NUMBER 33 HAD NO NAME AND WAS NOT ASSESSED.

WARDLEY



Major Palmer
+ family
Wardley Hall 11/10

PHOTO.
K. HEWITT

MAJOR ALFRED SEPTIMUS PALMER AND HIS FAMILY AT HOME AT WARDLEY HALL.

WARDLEY

Wardley box 3 11/21
J Pgs X



J Dec Cakeshead XX
J Pgs X

POST CARD OF 1956. ELLEN WILKINSON ESTATE. F.U.D.C.

PHOTO 1991
K HEWITT



WARDLEY METHODIST CHURCH. THORNE AVE. REPLACED COLLIERY CHAPEL



Wardley
Garestead
X

WARDLEY HALL, (NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH WARDLEY MANOR HALL)
ALSO KNOWN AS "PALMERS HALL" ON "PALMER'S BANK". BUILT C.
1873. BECAME THE BRITISH LEGION CLUB IN 1955 WITH MUCH
SUBSEQUENT ALTERATION.

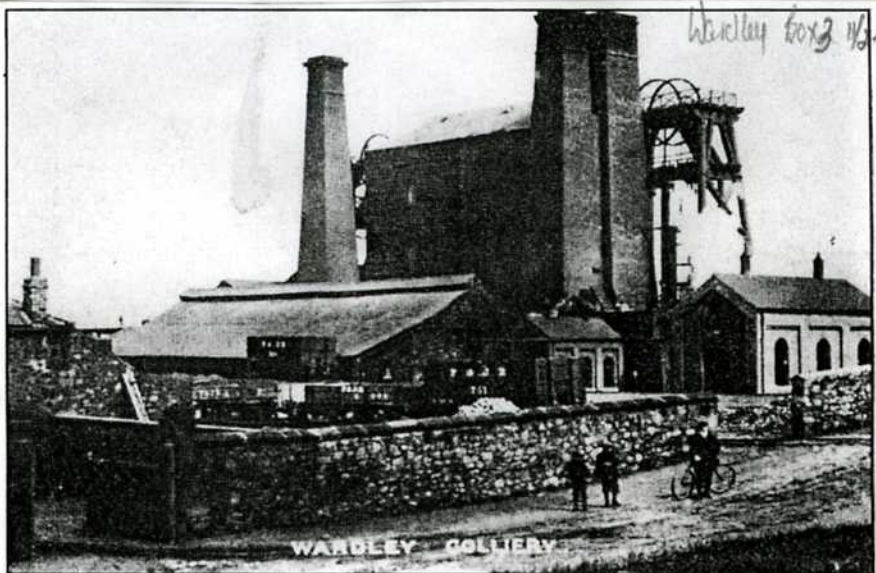
Wardley G X
X



VIEW TO THE SOUTH FROM NO. 13 PALMER GARDENS, ACROSS
SUNDERLAND ROAD BEFORE THE FELLING BY-PASS WAS
BUILT. FELLING U.D. COUNCIL PUT UP A LARGE ESTATE
OF COUNCIL HOUSES HERE IN THE 1930S-50'S.

WARDLEY
COLLIERY.
TWO POPULAR
PUBS.
c. 1930.

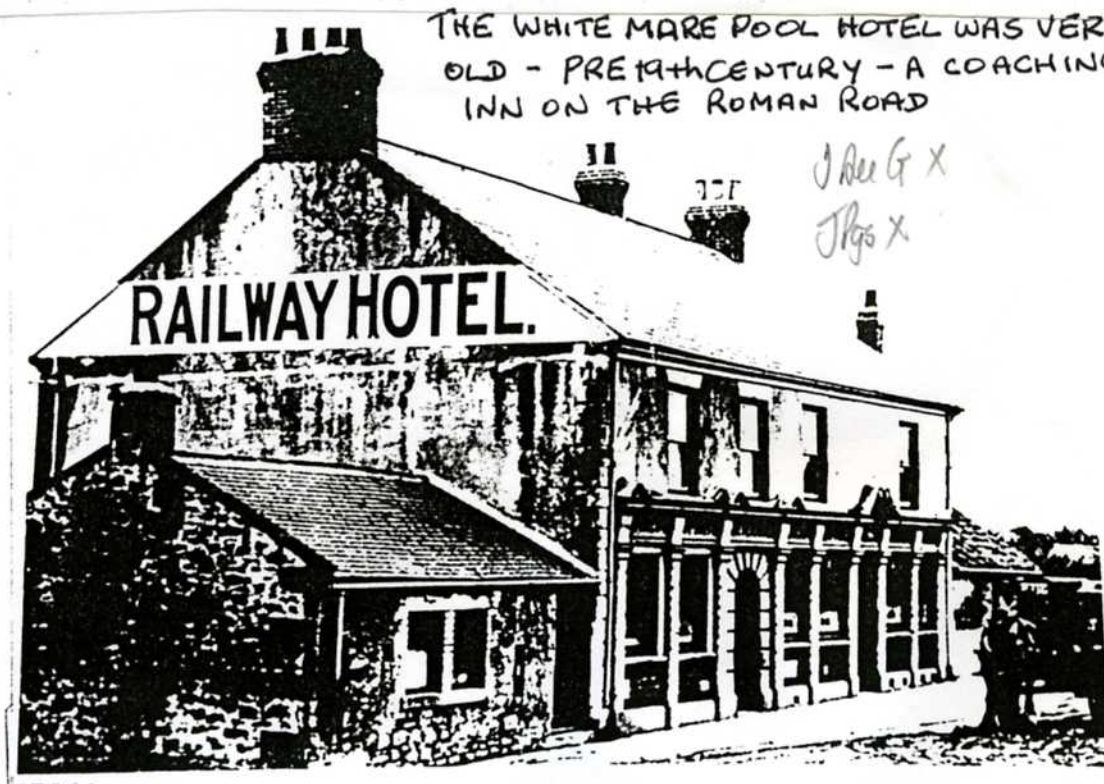
J Ace Gateshead X
J Pgs. X



Wardley colliery circa 1930



J Ace G X
J Pgs.



J Ace G X
J Pgs X

The Railway Hotel with its Temperance Bar on the left. It was demolished about 1968 when Felling By-Pass was built through Wardley.

Wardley Box 3 11/24

June 30th.

Launch of "John Bowes" ~~September~~ 1852

"An iron screw-steamer, the John Bowes, constructed by Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, at Tarrow, and the first vessel of that description, which had been built for the London coal trade, was launched in the presence of a numerous and influential concourse of spectators. At the conclusion of the ceremony, about three hundred ladies and gentlemen partook of an elegant luncheon, provided by the builders.

C. Palmer Esq. presided, supported by the Mayors of Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields and Gateshead, and several principal merchants of the district. The whole proceedings concluded with a Ball, which was led off by the Mayoress of Newcastle, and Mr. C. Palmer.

The John Bowes was of 465 tons register, was calculated to carry thirty keels of coals, and to make thirty trips per annum between Newcastle and London. She was ballasted in water, under a recent patent of Dr. White of Newcastle.

On July 29th the vessel sailed from the Tyne with her first cargo of coals, arrived in the Thames on the 31st, and completed her return voyage to the north on the 3rd of August."

from The Historical Register of Remarkable Events
by John Latimer pub. 1857.

Sir Charles Mark Palmer.

[By JOHN OXBERRY.] 14/12/1906

I was reared in an atmosphere of political disquietude, and one of my earliest recollections of public events is the excitement caused by the General Election of November, 1868, when Mr., afterwards Sir George Elliot first became a member of Parliament for the Northern Division of the County of Durham, and when Mr., afterwards Sir Charles Mark Palmer tried to win his way into the House of Commons as the representative of the folks of Shields and failed in the attempt.

The franchise was then a very restricted one and few working men had votes. We often place a false value on things we long for and see very little prospect of attaining. Forty years ago men marched in their thousands for miles with banners flying and bands playing, to demand the right to vote, a right that thousands of their sons, nowadays, will not go to the trouble of walking a hundred yards to exercise. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised at this, as it affords us merely one more illustration of the well known experience that realization often disillusiones us and is seldom equal to the anticipations we have cherished.

Before the next election for North Durham five years were to elapse. In the meantime events had occurred which made the election of February, 1874, a still more exciting and passionate struggle than that of 1868. Messrs. Palmer and Bell championed the one side and Messrs. Eliot and Pemberton the other. I need not refer to it here, nor to the petition and trial and unseating of the victors, and the second election which followed, further than to say that the election of February, 1874, saw the commencement of Sir Charles Mark Palmer's association with the district of Felling, an association that has happily existed since without intermission, and that at a little later period, as we all know, became still closer when the colliery at Felling, which the Brandlings had begun, passed into the hands of a celebrated firm of coal owners known as John Bowes and Partners, but whose presiding genius, from the formation of the company in 1845, has been Sir Charles Mark Palmer.

Nearly thirty-three years of political, industrial, and we may add family connection with the parish of Heworth, give the inhabitants many reasons to regard with interest the career of Sir Charles, and justify us in devoting a little of our time to a consideration of the achievements of one of the greatest of our north-country captains of industry. Samuel Smiles in his "Self Help" told the story of how men had won fame and fortune by their own efforts, how men had risen from the humblest position to the highest by their own unremitting endeavours. Sir Charles had not so lowly an origin as the most of Mr. Smiles's heroes, but he is not therefore, less deserving of a prominent place in the roll of those men who have benefitted the world by their enterprising labours.

At the beginning of last century the Tyne possessed a fleet of Greenland whalers, manned by seamen whose hardiness and skill won wide recognition. One of the most famous whaling vessels of that period was the "Cove of Cork," a Sunderland built ship, owned, and for many years commanded by Captain George Palmer, whose fourth son was christened Charles Mark and is the subject of our sketch. Captain Palmer's seventh son, Alfred Septimus, became a mining engineer and his name and presence are even more familiar to Felling and Wardley people than that of his older and more celebrated brother.



Charles Palmer

Built the first
steam collier

CHARLES MARK PALMER was a remarkable man. He created industries and even a town with ruthless efficiency.

In 1845 he joined John Bowes and became manager and part owner of a small coal mine near Gateshead. A few years later North-East coal hit a slump.

Palmer found the solution. Ignoring the ridicule of cynics he proceeded to plan and build a screw-driven, iron-built steam collier at the tiny Tyneside hamlet of Jarrow.

It was a resounding success. Jarrow began to expand.

But Palmer had not finished. During the Crimean War he built his first warship and started the British armour plating industry in the process.

He built up a complete construction

process, producing everything he needed from iron to copper and glass. Just 20 years after the launching of his first collier, he was employing 10,000 men.

In 1886 he was created a baronet for his services to his country. Charles Palmer died in London in 1907 at the ripe old age of 84. He must have been a satisfied man.

INFORMATION ABOUT WARDLEY AND FOLLONSBY PITS

Interviews with Lewis Hall: He was at Follonsby when the last car of coal was drawn on Thursday 8th. August 1974. its number was 703 which went to the surface at 11.30am. The last shaft deputy was Billy Miller. It then closed as a coal drawing shaft. After salvage, the pit closed about 3 weeks later. The 1260 was the Beumont Seam and the pumping station was in the Low main. Tom Carney was killed in the Low Main Seam when he was crushed by a fall of stone. John Bone died when he walked back into a seam where they were shot firing. Sam Knapper was caught when the wedge on a pit prop flew out and hit him on the lower part of his body and it killed him. His was a marvellous funeral with four black horses with plums on their heads and a traditional hurse with the colliery band in attendance. A lad called Smith who was the manager's son got killed by a fall of stone and a pit pony was trapped on top of him. The men at Wardley used to go down No. 2 (1260) shaft, there were two deck level's in the cage each holding 20 men. No. 3 shaft was the "smokey shaf" for ventilating the mine and also used as an emergency shaft with a cage that held 10 men at a time. The last man to operate No 3 shaft was Joe Tindal. Jimmy Stridiron was on the weighbridge. The tubs were 27 cwt emty and 2½ ton of coal was put into them. 80 tubs an hour would be weighed. In later years Wardley only worked the Maudline Seam. The 1480 Brockley Seam was a disappointment to the management. It was not safe and was eventually abandoned. The water ponds behind Wardley pit was used for supplying water to the fireholes (the boilers) for the steam driven cage before they were changed. The last coal to come out of Follonsby was from Usworth. All the tubs were left down the pit. There were about 6 loco's an 500 cars left below. We would bring out 80 tubs an hour in the 2 cages, each having 2 tubs in them. It took 45 seconds to get the cage to bank, beneath us was 36 ft. to the sump. Jack Brown was the last horsekeeper. When I started there in the early 50's there were about 8 ponies but they stopped using them about 1957/8. one was called Nelson - it only had one eye. On the day the last tub was sent up that part of the pit was flooded two feet deep.

Gateshead Post 24th May 1973

£7,000 Clean up of St. Mary's Church (with photo)

5th May 1973 St. Mary's 150 years celebration
(with photo of Rev. Lewis)

Also on page 3 church history

3/97 X

WARDLEY

Wardley 6x3 11/24

3 Ave Greenstead X



THE WHITE MARE POOL INN, A VERY OLD INN (OLDER THAN THIS BUILDING)
STOOD NEAR THE CROSSROADS OF LEAM LANE AND THE SUNDERLAND -
NEWCASTLE TURNPIKE. A SMITHY ONCE STOOD IN THE YARD, RIGHT.

3 Ave GX

JR GX



■ Tee off for a treat: The Green pub, home to Greens Restaurant, in Wardley.

"THE GREEN" (SO CALLED BECAUSE IT OVERLOOKS HEWORTH GOLF
COURSE) HAS REPLACED THE OLD WHITE MARE POOL INN.

John Cokerhead X

JRgs X

Wardley Box 3 n/so WARDLEY



Junction of Trunk Road A.184 and Road 1055 at White Mare Pool. - The new road from Trunk Road A.1 will link with these roads at a roundabout.

1953.

EARLY PLANS FOR PROPOSED FELLING-BY-PASS. (DURHAM C.C.) THIS JUNCTION PICTURED WAS KNOWN AS 'POOL BRIDGE' FIRST MADE 1799 TO CARRY SUNDERLAND TO NEWCASTLE TURNPIKE OVER MARSHES.



John Cokerhead X
JRgs X

The Railway Inn.

WHITE MARE POOL

Newcastle Chronicle March 21st 1867.

White Mare Pool.

"To be let by Proposal, and entered upon at May next, all that capital and well-accustomed Inn, at the White Mare Pool, now in the occupation of Mr. Brack Shorter, situated at the Turnpike Road from Newcastle to Sunderland, and nearly at equal distance from each place, on which road there is an improving trade, by the increase of Stage-Coaches, etc.

The tenant if required, may be accommodated with two fields, containing from 8 to 10 acres; and a Blacksmiths and Cartwrights Shop and forge may also be attached.

* Proposals will be received by Mr. W^m. Hodson at Follonsby."

N.B. * Proposals means tenders.

When Mr. Mitchell was landlord of the White Mare Pool Inn, the Smithy adjoining, (or rather, alongside) became a Transport Café between (roughly) 1946 and 1952. A mug of tea and a fried egg sandwich was 6d.

Wile Mitchell his son was one of our friends at Heworth St Mary's.

The Airport that Never Was

On September 14, 1930, Felling Urban District Council met to consider the feasibility of a plan to build an airport at White Mare Pool. Not just any tuppence ha'penny airfield, but an INTERNATIONAL airport to serve the whole North East.

The Air Ministry started it, persuading the already depressed Northern region (after the General Strike of 1926, it was seething with discontent too), to take a giant leap forward into future prosperity through air travel.

Several sites were mulled over in 1929 and White Mare Pool won, wholeheartedly supported by the councils of Felling, Washington, Boldon, Jarrow and South Shields, and given guarded approval by Gateshead, Sunderland and Newcastle.

The chosen spot was that triangle of land between Leam Lane, Follonsby Lane and the Leamside Loop Railway Line, over 200 acres, holding two farms and Heworth Golf Course.

The Felling councillors must have felt a bit jittery when they looked at all the implications, such as dispossessing two farmers and the golfers, building new roads, including a super highway to serve the airport, and lead on to a proposed new Pelaw High Level Bridge to cross the Tyne to Walker.

There were other problems - the land was subject to mining subsidence, it was marshy, and nearby in a circle, the pit-head gear of Follonsby, Usworth and Springwell collieries stuck up like sore thumbs - not aircraft friendly!

The development costs were daunting to poor town councils, at least 25,000 initially but much more to follow. One aircraft hangar would cost 3,000 and a passenger terminal the same.

But it didn't matter in the end. Sunderland withdrew first, announcing that it preferred to promote Usworth airfield as its future town airport. (Usworth was a left-over from the Great War which survived until Nissan arrived).

Newcastle went next. A Captain Irving, as its spokesman, announced that business-men who wished to fly, lived in Gosforth and would not care to travel first to White Mare Pool, and he added, that in any case, the "atmosphere there is always thick, the last thing you want for an airport."

Durham County Council tried to bully them all into line, but in vain. The wrangling over the project went on until 1939, when the outbreak of war put paid to the scheme at last.

But two legacies remain from the White Mare Pool plan. The north-eastern councils got together again after the 1939 - 1945 war and did succeed in launching a partnership owned airport at Woolsington in the late 1950's, which became Newcastle International Airport and has been a profit maker for those councils - Gateshead included.

And when Felling Council built Fisherwell Road in Pelaw, the road was made very wide, in case it should still be needed as the approach road to the Pelaw High Level Bridge.

Joan Hewitt

JPGs X

WHITE HARE POOL

Wardley box 2 11/12

Felling to Page 8.

White Gateshead
XX



POOL BRIDGE, DATING FROM TIME OF SUNDERLAND TO
NEWCASTLE TURNpike (1799), BUILT TO TAKE ROAD OVER
MARSHES (WHITE HARE) HERE AT ITS END c1959 FOR BUILDING
OF THE FELLING BY-PASS A184.



THE ROAD AT POOL BRIDGE (LEFT TOP) BEFORE BY-PASS
WAS BUILT BUT PREPARATIONS ALREADY UNDERWAY.
LOOKING TOWARDS WARDLEY.

JAG x

JAG
Grateshead
x

WHITE HARE POOL
Wardley Box 2 11/36



DEMOLITION OF POOL BRIDGE C1959-60 TO REPLACE IT
WITH CONCRETE FLY-OVER FOR A184 OVER LEAM LAKE.

JAG x JAG x



CONSTRUCTION OF FLY-OVER UNDERWAY C1960. LOOKING
TOWARDS FOLLONSBY WITH FOLLONSBY TERRACE ON LEFT.

WARDLEY VILLAGE.

Its Past, Present—and Future.

Newcastle
Ev. Chronicle — 4:1:1912

Closing of the Colliery.

(From a Correspondent.)

The village of Wardley Colliery, half a mile south-east of Pelaw, between the Shields and Sunderland turnpikes, after an existence in obscurity for half a century, has, by force of circumstances, been thrust into an unenviable notoriety. It owes its existence to the opening of the colliery there at the period mentioned, and has grown up round it depending wholly upon it for the employment of its inhabitants, and now that the fortnight's notice has expired regarding its closing—the motive power shut off and the ponies brought to bank—the villagers just feel as if the bottom had dropped out of the universe. There are fully 400 families of them, or rather were, for since last Saturday many houses have been emptied and the occupants scattered to new employment, and in search of it. Of the great majority still remaining, some are hoping against hope that the mine will be re-opened again after a short time, and others are looking to the opening of the new shaft at Fallonsby, in the same district, by the same owners, Bowes and Partners, but at best that cannot be in the near future.

The visitor to Wardley finds it a depressing place, under the circumstances, and it is a matter of thankfulness that it has never been a great trading centre, the people being mostly dependent on business premises in the neighbouring communities of Bill Quay and Pelaw, where, from the point of view of employment, the inhabitants, unlike those of Wardley, have not got all their eggs in one basket. The local pessimist is prophesying the extinction of Wardley as a community after its half century of existence, but one hesitates to subscribe to that, knowing the demand for dwelling houses in any district within easy, or for the matter of that, uneasy reach, of the growing mining population.

If the local pessimist is wrong about the ending of Wardley, he is also most certainly wrong about its beginning, for the antiquarian knows that it has a history reaching well back into the centuries. In the chronicles of Simeon of Durham, A.D. 995, we find that at Waredclaw, or Weredclaw, the corpse of St. Cuthbert became immovable, and the wandering monks were directed to its resting place at Durham. Hodgson, the historian, supports this claim, and argues out the matter in "Aich Eliauae," vol. vi., page 112: "Here in 1258 was a summer residence of the Priors of Durham, an old religious house, where, in 1313, according to Sutees, William de Tanfield, Prior of Durham, retired. It stood on a site of about 6 acres, and part of it enclosed by a deep fosse with an earthen mound on the outer side that measured about 145 feet on the N. side, 211 feet on the S., 143 feet on the West, and 197 feet on the E. The ditch varied from 9 to 13 feet in breadth, and was 6 feet deep, filled up to admit a road from west to east. In 1820 there were traces of the Fish Ponds on the S. side and of the garden in the N.E. corner." Hodgson confirms this, and gives a plan as an engraving. Hutchinson, writing in the previous century, mentions the site and concludes it to be the remains of the moat or wall surrounding a manor house in former times.

The Scots are said to have destroyed the Prior's House in one of their raids, and on its site was built the Manor House of Wardley, near the old village of Wardley, which we find on 17th and 18th century maps, but which, like so many of the old agricultural centres, disappeared or was merged in the new mining centre of the 19th century. Here resided the Brandling family, as also at the old hall adjoining Felling Station, just recently taken down. Here also in 1700 —

of registration with the local sessions, and referred to a meeting place for the descendants of the followers of the ejected Presbyterian vicar in 1662 from the parent church at Jarrow, Francis Batty. We find the same congregation again in 1729 in "Evan's Lists of Dissenting Chapels" as at Heworth in the same parish, with Alexander Creighton, M.A., a graduate of Glasgow, as their minister; traces of them later in another part of the parish at the beginning of the 19th century, developing into what has been since 1830 the Independent Church at Felling, and again revived a few years ago as the Pelaw Presbyterian Church.

The Lord Rutherford mentioned in the licence is an interesting man. We find from the "Scottish Peerage" that he was one of the Rutherfords of Hunthill, N.B., the head of the house. He had evidently lived not wisely but too well, made over the estates to another branch of the family, and settled in England. We find him at the old Manor House at Wardley in 1700, and at Ashington Hall in 1730, with burial registers of members of his family in the parish registers of Bothal, Morpeth, and Elsdon. He was a Presbyterian himself, and a patron of the cause wherever he resided, hence the licence at Wardley. At the present Wardley Hall on the Sunderland turnpike are traces of the old moat.

There are some interesting things about the parish church also. It is at Heworth, and was, until 1821, a chapel of Jarrow. "Almost as ancient as the church there" it has been several times rebuilt. A coin of the Saxon King Egfrid was found in the churchyard. In Cromwell's time the stone altar was thrown out of the east window. In the "Life of Ambrose Barnes" we find: "Ordered by the Rector and the Twenty-Four that the little Bell now in the Belfry of Gateshead be presented to Rob. Ellison, Esq., for the use of Heworth Chapel (where it still remains) in lieu of arrears for the Blue Quarry Spring."

In the churchyard is the remarkable tombstone of a remarkable man—the Rev. Richard Dawes, M.A.—Grecian Dawes, the author of "Miscellanea Critica," and a sometime master (1738-50) of the Newcastle Grammar School. He was born at North Shields, and, after being pensioned, settled in a cottage at Heworth Shore, where he died. Like more than one of his successors, he had a quarrel with his governors the Corporation, and took revenge upon them by teaching the boys, often with ludicrous results, to translate the Latin "Asinus" as "Alderman." His book was issued in five editions between 1745 and 1827, but never translated into English from the original Latin. His tombstone, just within the gates opening on the Shields turnpike, is a huge slab of unadorned freestone, lying level with the ground, with an inscription on a brass tablet. Just across the way is the old vicarage, where, as local tradition has it, both Dawes and Thackeray have stretched their legs under the hospitable mahogany of a former vicar.

The "Hope of Wardley".

One of the members of Felling Local History Society, Mr. Gordon Stridiron, has found this gem of social history when researching in Wardley. It appears in a regular news-sheet of The Independent Order of Rechabites in 1907, along with a report about a treat for the "Hope of Wardley" juvenile Rechabites of the "Thomas Hall Tent", who had been on a summer excursion to Roker.

About 120 children accompanied by 30 or so adults went by train to Monkwearmouth, (from Pelaw Station I would guess), and then to the sea-front by tramcar, where they spent a whole day, well looked after by Superintendents, Robinson, Reay, Kelly and Hearne.

All well and good, but much more intriguing is the charming vignette which appeared with the report of the day trip. A Band of Hope Alphabet to be learned for recitation by the children so sweetly depicted in a half circle, all ready to chant together.

However amusing it seems to us, for them it was a very serious piece of work. They were doing their bit to slay the 'Demon Drink'. They had signed the Pledge and wore the blue rosette. They would grow up to be total abstainers from alcohol, - teetotallers. We have forgotten what despair and degradation was wrought in Victorian England by the drunkards - 'Oh father, dear father, when will you come home, the clock in the steeple chimes One'... Out of the misery was born the Temperance Movement. The brewers and publicans were made to toe some lines, licensing laws passed, non-alcoholic drinks promoted and non-alcoholic hotels opened.

The greatest success of all was winning over the children through the joys of membership of the Band of Hope in every corner of the land. I consider this Alphabet song to be a splendid piece of propaganda - to do what it was meant to - indoctrinate children.

Happy Christmas!

Joan Hewitt.

Q P R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

A Band of Hope Alphabet.

A Recitation for Junior Members.

<p>E is for Earnest, we all ought to be, F is for Fetters from which we are Free; G is for Gin, that horrible stuff, H is for Health—we look Healthy enough! I is for Inn, which on Sundays should close, J is for Jail, where the poor drunkard goes; K is for Kind, which we all try to be, L is for Love, always Lovely to see. M is for Misery, caused by strong drink, N is our Nation, which Needs Now to Think; O is for Opium, that poisons the brain,</p>	<p>A is for Ale, which makes people ill, B is for Beer and the doctor's Big Bill; C is for Cider, that no one should make, D is strong Drink, which we never will take. P is our Pledge from all ill to abstain. Q is for Questions we ask when we think, R is for Reasons why no one should drink; S is for Sober and Safe and Secure, T for Teetotal, the best thing, we're sure. U Useful our Pledge is to you and to me, V Virtue is better than Vice you'll agree W for Water, far better than Wine, X to eXcel, our Pledge you should sign. Y is for Youth, the best time to begin, Z is for Zeal, that our Cause we may win.</p>
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Now our Alphabet's finished,
 We know you will think:
 We are Band of Hope children,
 And HATE all strong drink

A. L. W.

A SHORT HISTORY OF WARDLEY COLLIERY

It was on the 17th. June 1871 that Wardley Colliery commenced to draw coal but it has a far older history going further back than the early 13th. century and the ancient Manor House of Wardley which was built by Prior Hugh de Darlington and occupied as a summer retreat by the monks of Jarrow.

In 995, it is supposed by some, that Wardley is where the corpse of St. Cuthbert became immovable and the wondering monks received the revelation that directed them to Durham. When the ecclesiastics fled Durham in 1069 with the body of St. Cuthbert they again visited the area on the way to Lindisfarne.

During the early 1300's the Scotts destroyed the Prior House and on the site was built the Manor House of Wardley which was enclosed by a deep fosse with an earthen mound on the outer side. On the six acre site were fish ponds and gardens.

The Brandling family came into possession of the Manor by 1530. Mrs. Ursula Brandling, who died on Sept. 9th. 1593, bequeathed to her son Richard "various impliments of husbandry, corn etc at Wardley." By 1660 Robert Ellison (the family are remembered by Gateshead's Ellison Street where Tesco's now stands) owned the Manor. By 1730. Cuthbert Ellison held the Manor which was divided into five farms; Thisley House, Ling House, Cowper Lane, South Wardley and Wardley Manor House Farm. The older generation of Wardley people today would know them as belonging to Gallon, Gillesbie and Amos. The last tenant of Manor House Farm was Nick Bambling, although by then it had long since ceased to be a farm as had Cowper Lane Farm at Felaw.

A Scotsman, Lord Rutherford, resided as a tenant of Wardley Manor House in 1700 where it was set apart as a "desenting meeting house" for the followers of the rejected Presbyterian vicar Frances Batty of Jarrow.

On a 1723 Dean and Chapter Estate map, a wooden waggonway is shown. It brought coal from Washington pits to Bill Quay staiths. It travelled north from Jingling Gate and passed behind Lingey Farm house (Gillesbie's) and crossed the Sunderland Turnpike Road where Priestley Gardens is today and had stood the Washington Waggonway House for the gatekeeper. It then crossed over where Kirkwood Gardens now stands and onto Station Road and down to Bill Quay staiths.

The great land and pit owners known as "The Grand Allies" in 1821 investigated the cost of building a railway from their colliery at Stanley to Jarrow n Tyne, passing through Wardley. George Stevenson's plan was accepted and the line opened on the 17th. January 1826. At Springwell the waggons were transferred to a self acting, gravity incline to Springwell Bank Foot at Jingling Gate. The next 4½ miles were worked by locomotives through Wardley to Jarrow.

This era saw the growth of the trade union movement and it was at Boldon Fell, the land behind Wardley's White Mare Pool, that ten's of thousands of miners with their banners came to hear Thomas Hepburn and others speak on

the 3rd March 1832 in defence of better working conditions. A similar mass meeting took place in 1844 and "The Fell" continued to facilitate such activity till the end of the century as a convenient assembly point for trade unionists from South Shields, Sunderland, Springwell and Gateshead.

The Brandling Railway to South Shields and Wearmouth was opened in 1839. For many years this must have been the most convenient, if not the only means of transport for Wardley people, especially when Pelaw Station was much further to the East than it is today and nearly in Wardley itself.

Felling Coal Company started sinking the shaft at Wardley in 1854 but it was abandoned two years later when they hit water. In the colliery accounts for 1855 the Sinkers Lodge was built at a cost of £28 1s 9d and Sinkers Row, what later became part of First Street, was built. The pit was completed by what had then become "John Bowes and Partners" and producing coal in June 1871. Alfred Septimus Palmer, was the manager and agent. His home "Wardley Hall" was built in 1874 and is now the British Legion Club

By the late 1870's, First, Second, Third Street, Reservoir Street and Quality Terrace were built on the North side of the Colliery, Waggonway Street, Sunderland Terrace and Pump Row on the South. Wardley Colliery Board School was opened in 1878 for the education of the growing number of local children.

News of a great disaster at Seaham Colliery in 1880 brought another miners demonstration on "The Fell". Joseph Hopper, remembered by Windy Nooks Joseph Hopper Homes, who at that time lived at 12 Palmers Row (which later became Third Street) and worked at Wardley Colliery, urged better ventilations and inspection of the mines and a resolution condemning night shift work as an "unnatural system" was passed.

As did other mining villages, Wardley built it's Primitive Methodist Chapel; next to the school in 1884 and was very popular among the pit folk, more so than the New Connection Methodist Chapel located in a house at 12 Second Street and which went on to build the Robert Clayton Memorial Chapel near the Miners Welfare Hall and was to become in later years St. Aiden's, an outreach of St. Mary's Church at Heworth.

Beside the pit bridge, over the Leamside railway line, stands a large brick building which has inscribed on a stoneplaque in its wall "Woodbine House 1888". It is remembered by Wardleyites as the Post Office and paper shop, which it was from 1911 till 1939. John Wraith, who's family for four generations have worked at Wardley Colliery Post Office, tells me it was originally built as a public house and it has since been discovered that it was indeed the short lived "Colliery Inn" who's Landlord in 1894 was William Gilchrist. Wardley's other pubs, the White Mare Pool, "The Green" pub and restaurant is now on the site, and the Railway Hotel were well known to later day ex pitmen.

Over 600 people attended when the Reverend Jas. Steel opened the two story Miners Hall and Reading Room in August 1889. The building was burned down in January 1938 and was rebuilt the following year as a single floored welfare hall and has only recently been completely demolished.

Morgan Robinson, the sinker and under-manager of Wardley pit for 17 years died in 1888 aged 73 years. He had been a pitman from a boy and saw the first ten ton of coal brought to the surface which rose to 1,200 tons a day. He and his wife were held in high regard by the colliery people who erected at High Usworth cemetery a headstone to his wife Ann with the inscription "This monument was erected by the workmen of Wardley Colliery and other friends as a token of their esteem for her, and also to record their great regard and sincere sympathy for her bereaved husband" The inscription say's of Morgan hat he was "For 17 years viewer of Wardley Colliery, much and deservedly respected".

In 1905 a deputation of miners attended a meeting of Felling U.D.C. to object to the conditions they lived in; smokey chimney's, insufficient accomodation and insanitary conditions. The threat of council closing orders by the local medical officer on the houses resulted in the owners (John Bowes and Partners) building a kitchen on the back of the homes in Vaggonway Street, leading the water tapes inside the houses and an improvement to roads and approached to the school.

It was at this time that Wardley Rovers Cycling Club had its headquarters at "Woodbine House", there was a cricket club with a wooden pavilion on the Wardley Lane ground and two football teams, Wardley Athletic and Wardley United. The Wardley branch of St. Johns Ambulance Association had a thriving uniform section, which was encouraged by the colliery management, and the Independant Order of Rachabites had an active childrens group called "The Hope of Wardley".

The sinking of nearby Follonsby Colliery started in 1908 and the pit was in operation by June 1912. Sadly, Wardley had closed on 30th December, stunning the local community which depended on it for a living. Luckily, many were to find work six months later at Follonsby which in later years became known as Wardley No.1 pit.

There is an inscription on the Methodist Chapel organ in Thorn Avenue which is a dedication to the 37 men....."of this Church and village who fell and served in the Great War 1914-1918". They included Richard Harker, Thomas Laing and George Dale, surnames which would be recognised around the Wardley area today.

About 1912, George Harvey arrived at Wardley from Pelton Fell and quickley became the checkweighman and union representative of the workmen. He was an ardent supporter of the 1917 Russian revolution and, I am told, upstairs in the Miners Hall the walls were decorated in classical revolutionary socialist murals. It was upon Harvey's and the Lodges suggestion in 1922 that May Day in the area would be celebrated with processions and meetings. A radical figure of the time, the communist M.P. for North Battersea, the Indian Shapurji Saklatvala, was invited to speak at one of their open air public meetings. It was at this time, along with a number of other mining communities in the area, that Wardley earned the nickname "Little Moscow".

Using scrap from a local shipyard and with what could be salvaged from the pit yard, an "Ivy Leaf Club" was built after the Great War by the "Wardley Branch of Discharged and Demobilised Soldiers and Sailors" beside the school and close to the reservoir. Shortly after it became the British

Legion. One of its founders was Llewellyn Green and he remained its secretary for over 25 years. The Legion moved to "Woodbine House" after the Post Office moved in 1939 and then again in 1955 to Wardley Hall (known locally as Palmers Hall).

The Co-operative store was opened in 1922 next to St. Aidens Chapel, its manager was Arthur Charlton. Prior to its arrival, Wardley had a fair number of "house shops" and wooden constructions such as Simpson's in Reservoir Street, Peter Bland's and a fish shop opposite the school, Tommy Moore's butchers shop, Halliday's chip shop and Arthur Jemma's were at the bottom of Waggonway Street. Ashman's fish and chip shop was opposite Pump Row behind Ellison's shop which Jimmy Ellison has built in 1911. Across the road near "The Pool" was Sally Youngs sweet shop.

Due to the lack of accommodation for large families it was decided to make big homes from the back to back houses in Second Street by knocking down the dividing wall. New accommodation was built in 1922 which was named West Crescent to temporarily rehouse the tenants while alterations took place. After this "The Crescent" was considered a place where the pit officials lived.

On the morning of January 5th 1938 a fire destroyed the Miners Welfare Hall and House. Only the furious barking of George and Jean Harvey's two dogs saved their lives. The building was gutted and all the Lodge books and the Lenin banner were lost. The banner was one of considerable distinction, unfurled in 1927 by A.J. Cook, the miners leader, and it bore the portraits of Lenin, Keir Hardie, James Connolly, A.J. Cook and George Harvey. In addition Mr. Harvey lost his life time collection of first edition books, antiques, fossils and what was considered the finest collection of books on the mining community in the North of England.

Follonsby Colliery closed in October 1938 and the miners leader George Harvey, his wife Jean, the goats and other pets, moved to a new home at Castle Street, Fatfield, where George found employment at Harraton Colliery. He died late one night in the pit office, a fitting end for a much respected man who had dedicated his life to the welfare of those who worked and lived in the mining community. He is remembered in Wardley by Harvey Crescent which runs between Thorn and Cripps Avenue.

Clearance Orders were proposed for much of Wardley in 1936. First, Second, Third and Reservoir Street and Sunderland Terrace, the odd numbers of Waggonway Street (Smokey Row) as well as the ten white cottages at the White Mare Pool were scheduled for demolition and most were gone by 1939. The majority of the residents were rehoused close by on new council estates.

At the beginning of World War Two Wardley and Follonsby Collieries were re-opened by the Washington Coal Company, although old Wardley pit's new lease of life must have been short lived as it is recorded as being opened again in 1947.

In 1956, the old Methodist Chapel closed and moved to Thorn Avenue and Waggonway Street, still with its dry ash middens, and Quality Terrace were demolished the following year. The Colliery Band, after having produced

many excellent performances under the conductorship of Tom Pickering and Newton Lisgo, was disbanded around 1961. After 81 years of educating the pit children, Wardley Colliery School taught its last class in 1968 and Wardley pit closed a year later, followed by Follonsby in 1974.

There are a few of Wardley's old building's which can still be seen. Wardley Hall (1874), now the British Legion Club, Woodbine House (1888), now converted into two flats and next to it is Lodge House (1939). Ellisons shop now stands as a pretty white house at the entrance to Wardley Lane.

Gordon Stridion
1996.

Talks 1. Interview with Bob Young, 52 High Lanes Bungalows, 2nd. August 95.

He was born in 1909 in Portland Street, Pelaw, but had lived in the White Mere Pool Cottages from a young boy.

"One of my teachers was Miss Cowen who taught me raffia (basket weaving). I used to catch a lift on the back of steam waggons going up Palmers Bank. One day Sgt. Mitchem was at the top of the bank and another at the bottom and we were caught, someone had been raiding the waggons as they slowly went up the bank and throwing the coal off and stealing it. Snowdens Cottage, which was opposite where the Black Bull stands now, was empty and completely destroyed when a tree fell on it. As a boy I remember going there with a man to chop the tree up for firewood. Bob (Bagnal) Bainbridge was a Banksman at the pit, his Mam had a fancy for Dr. Davies. She had a crimplin machine and always dressed smartly when he was there. Prouds Farm and the West Pastures were behind Follonsby Colliery. Some of the men in the Wardley Rovers Cycling Club were Billy Pringle, George Langstaff, Armstrong and Mr. Hunter who went to Australia and came back. My Uncle, Jack Harker, was Captain of the Club. Jimmy Nunn lived in Ivy Cottage at one time (other side of "The Pool") and next door was the blacksmiths shop and Jimmy would work the bellows when a lad. We lived at No.1 The Pool Cottages and my Uncle lived next door, Joe Raffle was at No.3, Mrs. Skimmings, Harry Hallidays (who was a poacher), Shorts and Byfields. Taylor Cowell was a Master Shifter. He would go in at night and tidy up everything ready for the next day shift. Wilkinson's probably had the fish shop before the Halliday's at the bottom of Waggonway Street. There was a Drydon in the Buffs, I was in it myself. We also raced pigeons from Scott's House, opposite Lawsons Farm back to the Pool bridge. The pit surveyor painted a white line on the road for us. We used the Railway Hotel as our meeting place, some of the men were John Gage, Davy Ball, Matt Noble, Ralph Botcherby and Dick Coulson. Uncle Jack Harker sent to Bristol at one time for 3 pigeons but one arrived dead. Mansie Noble was a special constable during the war and Herbert Ball was the pit cashier. About 1935/7 the pit manager came from Wallsend pit. Joe Elliot was manager when the pit closed in 1938, he was a Wardley man".

Interview Bob Young 20th. March 95.

"I started work at 14½ years old at Follonsby pit on the screens, 8½ hours a day, 48 hours a week for 14s. I was told Alfred Palmer came along on horse back one day and saw Uncle Bobby getting around using his hands (he had no legs and used to be taken to school in a "barra") and arranged for him to work in the lamp cabin at the pit, he was there 45 years. The Wardley womens football team raised £22 at one of their games for the 1935 strikers. My uncle, Dick Harker played for Harts Midlothian about 1907. During the Great War there was an army training ground up the Leam Road. When I was about 14 I remember three elephants coming up from South Shields and were kept overnight in a barn behind the Railway Hotel. They must have been on the way to a circus in Newcastle. At one time the Pool cottages came under Houghton-le-Spring. We had to go to Boldon if we were out of work or on strike and wanted relief. The area in front of the Pool used to be always full of "brakes". A lot of them came down from Peacocks stable at Wrekenton. There were 10 white cottages at the Pool, we were at No.1. All the horses knew where to come to when they got to the Pool, my Mam had a 3

gill bottle full of warm water and ginger for them when they were exhausted. The Fell used to belong to a man called Arthur Brundle. My brother Dick (he became manager of Carlisle United) and me learned to play football down at "Spuggies Bridge" near Fellgate Farm. I kept him going but I got kicked by a cow on Amos's farm in the knee when I was trying to milk it. I was never right after that. At the bottom of the street was a road that went to Liddle's farm, he turned out to be nasty. Charlie Gillesbie had the farm beside the Black Bull and his brother Billy had the one beside Follonby pit. Jack Gillesbie had another one down Sunderland Road. Scotts House used to have a field full of tents during the war. When Uncle Dick came back from playing football in Scotland he looked a real gentleman. About that time six Wardley and Newcastle lads would not sign for Newcastle, even the trainer Peter McWilliams went away to Middlesbrough. The six lads went onto form Crystal Palace football Club. The last time I saw my Uncle Dick he was marching up the Leam Road from the pub to the army training grounds at the top. At Gingling Gate there were people called Wilkin and Chambers. I married a Wardley girl called Short. The family were good cricketers, especially Ted and Bill. When I was on the screens at the pit at 14s a week, the coal hewers wage was 6s 6½p a day but they never made more than 8s a shift. Wardley was called "Little Moscow" and in the miners hall were big pictures of Russian's, Lenin and so on. At one time there was hellon about it, some didn't like it - too much Russian! At one time my Uncle Jack Harker was Chairman of the Lodge before Harvey and the others came in. The early football team was nick named the Wardley Bone Eaters, they were the Wardley Blue Star football team and Uncle Jack was the captain. Wardley had a crack cycling time and they all had Rover bikes and Uncle Jack was in that as well. He was Chairman of the Lodge when Wardley closed in 1911. He and the union lads were blacklisted and he had to move to Easington. At the back of Pump Row was an open stream from the golf field over the road. Old Edwards had a railway carriage in the allotments opposite Sunderland Terrace that he lived in. Me and Billy Short drew more coal in a day than anyone else there. That record will still be kept at Milburn House down on the Quayside. There was a time when Follonsby cage was damaged and the men had to come from the Baumont seam up 15 flights of ladders and walk a mile through the old pit. Billy Denny was a blacksmith at the pit. He was painting near the shaft one day and had to throw himself backover to get out the way of a tub but he broke his skull. I was finished at the pit in 1938 when 1200 men and boys were told they were out of work. Some of the seams were only 19 inches. If you were a fat bloke you had to get a change. It got that now you had to bend your banjo's (shovels) to get them in. All the soldiers used to come from Scotts House to Elijah Ashmans fish and chip shop behind Ellison's. Billy Brown who played for Middlesbrough for 18 years used to play football with me, he died up at Stanningtn some time back.. He married a girl called Ena Patterson who lived at the top of Waggonway Street. There was somebody called Wilkinson at "The Pool" at one time and they had a fish shop in an old army hut near Amos's farm. Jack Smith used to play for Wardley. His mam and dad used to be fruiterers down the High Street. When we lived in 14 Waggonway Street I used to go to Frances Brown's in First Street for piano lessons, she was only 14 but my teacher.. Her dad was an engine driver but died of meningitis. Mrs Wells came to Wardley school when she was 12 and had a sister. We saw them coming through the school gates, her dad was the new school caretaker (He was caretaker for 30 years and retired in 1948)."

THE NEW CONNECTION CHAPEL AND ST. AIDAN'S CHURCH

Methodism flourished among the 19th Century mining communities and Wardley was no exception with two Methodist denominations.

New Connection Methodists were in Wardley at it's inception in 1871. Thomas Hunter joined that year at 16 years of age when he lived at Wardley. The congregation grew as the streets of houses were build to accommodate the increasing population, as did it's need for chapel premises. By the late 1870's the pit manager and agent, Alfred Palmer, allowed 12 Second Street (then known as 12 Double Row West) to be used for this purpose. The Felling Gazette wrote on Nov. 26th 1880 that they ".....have lately been holding revival services which have been conducted for three weeks by a young lady named Miss Saddle of Dunston, a singing evangelist. The attendance has been large and the room hetherto used as a place of worship has been entirely inadequate to the demand made upon it. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Alfred S. Palmer requesting him to give them permission to make use of the upper rooms as a gallery, as the place occupied is the property of the firm and they have kindly allowed the society to use it as a chapel. Mr. Palmer agreed". The houses were back to back premises and it can be assumed that the partition wall between the two rows of houses was knocked down and the enlarged downstairs room used to seat the congregation.

In August 1880, Mr. Nicholas Greener officiated as chairman of a meeting held in the preaching room to a very large and appreciative audience to "revive the old Good Templar Lodge, and so far the efforts made by the friends of temperance bid fair to become successful". A few days earlier, at an evening meeting, officers were appointed for the Wardley "City of Refuge" Independent Order of Good Templars and the following officers were elected: Joseph Hopper, Sister M. Watson, M. Ferguson, M. Greener, J. Morton, W. Watson, Sister A. Watson, L. Welch and John Grey.

During a successful tea and entertainment concert at the chapel in December 1880, a presentation of a "cork" leg was made to an unfortunate Mr. J. Errington who had lost a limb. He said it was a great improvement on the ordinary wood "peg" as he had already had the opportunity to wear it for a few day's and that it was proving a faithful friend and thanked the people of Wardley for it. He added that "If he was never able to give a munificent gift, he would always be ready to do all in his power to further any object for the welfare of the inhabitants of Wardley". On New Year's Eve a supper was held at the chapel with a watch service afterwards.

They also had regular outing and in July 1888 they had a day trip to Tynemouth, leaving Bill Quay boat landing at 10 am.

By 1891 the chapel no longer used 12 Second Street, it had reverted back to a family home and was occupied by Joseph and Isabella Atkinson and their six children. Probably not much later than this the new chapel premises was built near the Miners Welfare Hall. It became known as the "tin chapel" as much of it was made of corrugated sheets. The back end of it was mainly brickwork and, although it chapel and church day's had long since ended, the building lasted until about the late 1960's.

Born at Windy Nook in 1834, Robert H. Clayton worked and lived at Wardley Colliery and was a regular attender at the chapel. He had become widely known and respected as a "bone-setter" in the area. He left the pits in 1877/8 to take it up as a profession. He also "...help to establish a timber trade business of considerable dimensions and had erected a good many houses at Windy Nook and elsewhere for working class tenants. His new home was in Durham Road, near Low Fell". He regularly treat Wardley's aged and permanently disabled miners and their wives to outings. In August 1907, 85 people were invited to a treat and the tickets were distributed by Mr. Thomas Hunter and Mr. Thomas Griffiths. The chapel was later to be known as the "Robert Clayton Memorial Chapel" in his memory.

In 1907 three of the smaller Methodist groups, Bible Christians, United Methodist Free Churches and the New Connection, came together as the United Methodist Church. Wardley's congregation joined the United Methodists.

Thomas Hunter died in October 1912 aged 57 years. He was born at South Shields but moved to Wardley in 1871. He was for 29 years a deputy overman at the pit. His death caused a vacancy at the U.M. Chapel where he held the position on society steward, Supt. of the Sunday School, choir master and organist.

At the anniversary service held in June 1915 at the Clayton Memorial Methodist Chapel, Mr. Robert West conducted the singing, whilst Mrs. Moore and Miss Smailes accompanied at the harmonium. Solo's were also rendered by Miss Hilton, Miss Moore, Mrs. West and Miss Glendinning. On the 22nd July Edith Glendinning who lived in Second Street passed away after a brief illness and the U.M. Chapel "...lost a sincere and devout worker. Floral tributes were from the Sunday School and friends Mr. and Mrs. Noble and family, Wardley Cricket Club, Mrs. Foster and family and many others.

Before 1919, the chapel had closed and the building had become St. Aidan's Mission under the guardianship of St. Mary's Church at Heworth and it's minister the Rev. C.L. Gwilliams. He also set up "Mission's" at Bill Quay (St. Oswalds) and High Heworth (St. Cuthberts).

In 1922, the curate in charge of Wardley and Bill Quay was the Rev. A. Friend of 7 Dene Gardens, Bill Quay, and the Churchwardens were Mr. Guy (who was the Colliery manager) of Manor House, Mr. Ed. Stout, 14 the Square (which was also known as Pump Row) and Mr. Mordue of Follonsby. Other St. Aidan stalwards were Mr. Charlton of The Square, Mr. Batchelor, 2 Quality Terrace, Mrs. Bland, 26 First Street, Mrs. Plews, 64 Reservoir Street, Mr. and Mrs. Stout, 14 The Square, Miss Wise, 8 Follonsby Terrace, Mrs. Wallace, 45 Reservoir Street, Mr. Potts, Laverick Hall Gardens, Mr. Nicholson, 32 Watermill Lane and Mr. Robert Wray Smith, D.C.M., 6 Quality Terrace. The church organist was Miss Ramshaw of 1 Richmond Terrace, Felling. Distributors of the church magazine were Mr. T. and Miss A. Barry, 37 Second Street and Mrs. Armstrong of 31 Waggonway Street.

Robert Wray Smith D.C.M. was born in Reservoir Street in 1876 and was a man of some distinction. His father, Thomas, had passed away when he was a young boy and was reputed to be the only man to fall 90 fathoms down the pit shaft into water and live to tell the tale. Few people in our district

appear to know that he was one of the founders of the Scout Movement. In 1916 Colonel R. S. Baden Powell wrote to Mr. Smith congratulating him on his military successes and thanking him for what he had done in the early days of the Scout Movement, when he had formed a troupe of boys with the title B.P. Guides. On another occasion he wrote "I am glad to think that when shut up in Mafeking, someone in England was thinking along the same lines as myself for the boys of England". That "someone" was Robert Wray Smith. When 9 or 10 years of age he was raised in Canada by his Uncle of the same name, the Rev. Robert Wray Smith, a Wesleyan Methodist preacher. He trained for the Methodist ministry himself but did not continue that career and returned home in 1896. After a short time in Woodskippers shipyard at Bill Quay he again in 1900 returned with a group of miners to the coal fields of Virginia, USA. He did not settle and came back to the ship yards. He had always wanted to be a doctor and began to study and practice First Aid. It's here he found his true vocation and he obtained all the certificates and distinctions St. Johns Ambulance Brigade could award him. When war was declared on July 4th. 1914 he volunteered his services and after 4 years had been promoted to company Sergeant-Major and was awarded medals for Distinguished Conduct in the Field and the Military Medal for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to wounded men while under fire. After the war he found employment in charge of the First Aid post established at Follonsby pit and lived at 1 West Crescent where he erected a large flag pole in the garden and flew the Union Jack on special occasions. He also represented the Wardley people as a Progressive between 1931-33 on Durham County Council.

In St. Aidan's latter years, it's only use was for meeting rooms for the Boy Scouts organised by Bobby Tennent, Ronnie Luke and other Wardley boys and the Girl Guides with Mrs. Moreham from Bevan Gardens.

The building was demolished about the late 1960's.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL

Primitive Methodism originated in Staffordshire in 1807/8 and spread rapidly, especially in Northern England among the poorer classes. In Wardley, services were performed before the building of the Chapel and Christmastide 1881 was observed by Wardley's Primitive Methodists with "a Saturday tea in the school room. Tables were presided over by Miss Lovely, Robson, Hoy's and Vasey. A Christmas sale raised £3 10s. There was also a midnight service "at which a very regrettable incident occurred. The congregation were startled by a smashing by one of the panes of glass and on Mr. Clayton, bone-setter, going to learn the causes, he was attacked by 2 unknown men who dealt with him rather severely. The ruffians got away".

An amiable relationship existed between the two Methodist denominations. On a Sunday afternoon in July 1882, teachers and children of the Primitive Methodist's and New Connection Sunday School's, numbering upward of 400, walked in procession through Wardley to Wardley Hall where they were entertained by Mrs. A. S. Palmer. They were conducted by Messers Mathew Short and A. Lamb.

A site for the new Primitive Methodist Chapel was chosen near Wardley Infant School and the foundation stone was laid one Monday afternoon in April 1884. At 1.30 pm, the members, friends and singers assembled at the colliery office and marched singing through the principle streets. A large number of people had assembled when they arrived at the place where the Chapel was to be built. The meeting chairman was the Rev. J. Taylor of South Shields. In the absence of Mrs. A. S. Palmer, the laying of the foundation stone was performed by Miss Curry of Usworth. Corner stones were laid by Miss Robinson and Mr. S. H. Hedley of Wardley and Mr. Coverdale of Felling. At the close of the ceremony a tea was held in a spacious marquee in the Board school yard at which a large number sat down. Tables were given by Messers Wraith, Soloman, Vasey, Robson, Short, Stephenson, Brown, Thompson, Greenwell, Askine and Edwards.

The opening service was held on a Saturday early in August 1884. It was a neat, well light building, accommodating 250 persons. In the evening a public meeting was held which raised £22 for the building fund.

Like other Chapels, regular outing's were arranged. In June 1888, a trip to South Shields took place, leaving Bill Quay boat landing at 9 am prompt.

During August and September 1907, Mr. Knott, the building contractor of Pelaw, did extensive alterations and renovations to the Chapel. Mrs. G. Harle of Wardley re-opened the building at the dedication service.

The Chapel at this time had a well attended "Married Peoples Choir". Some of its members were Mr. George Harle, Mrs. W. Winlow, Mrs. M. Brown, Mr. Thomas Davis and Mr. W. M. Winlow the conductor. The choir gave a service of song entitled "Old Davie" on Saturday, May 8th 1909 and afterwards had a "Faith Supper". The tables were attended by Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Short and Misses C. Baldry, M. A. Hardy, B. Barker and E. Stirling. The proceeds were in aid of Church funds. A cantata entitled "The Little old Lady who lived in a Shoe" was given in the Miners Hall on December 13th. Miss Elizabeth Ellison and Mrs. Charlotte Baldry were responsible for the production. Eliz. Ellison (Dame Durdan) sang "Someones Child" and Dora Bell "Give me a ticket to Heaven".

A "Woman's Own" was formed this year and at it's first anniversary on Saturday Nov. 25th 1910, an excellent tea was provided. In the afternoon solo's were given by Miss Baldry and Miss Robson and duets by Miss Shields and Mrs Burn, Mrs. Clough and Mrs. Davis and a reading by Mrs. Charlton.

At the meeting on August 28th, 1915, of the Juvenile District Council of the Independent Order of Rechabites held at Prince Consort Road Church, Gateshead,, the "Hope of Wardley" Juvenile tent won the Challenge Shield for the longest increase in 6 months, an increase of 128 members.

The Chapel organ was made by Nelson and Company of Durham and was originally operated by bellows. It commemorates Wardley's men who died in World War One. Affixed on a brass plaque is the inscription "To the Glory of God and in memory of the men of this Church and Village who fell and served in the Great War 1914-1918". Listed are the names of :

Frederick Knaggs

Thomas Brown

John Kennedy
Thomas Lowe
Thomas Laing
Joseph McGrowther
Robert Moore
John Knee
William Pace
Ernest Priest
John H. Ramsey
James Richardson
James B. Sheffer
Thomas Sheffer
Frederick Stanners
James Stavers
William Thompson
Edward Thompson
Thomas W. Wilson

Wilfred Boynes
Luke Chapman
John Carlow
Robert Clough
John Cowen
William Dunnett
John Dixon
David Davidson
George Plews
George Dale
Thomas Davidson
John Etherington
William Felton
Frank Foster
Joseph Foster
Robert Foster
Richard Harker
John H. Houldsworth

Another two smaller plaques acknowledge the work of Mrs J. Burn for services rendered and William Davis for 40 years devoted service as organist and choirmaster, October 1943.

Considerable damage was caused by fire to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson who lived behind the Chapel at 6 Reservoir Street on May 3rd 1930. The Chapel members decided to make a house to house collection in the village to help sustain the loss which raised £16 10s 0½d. Felling Male Voice Choir also gave a concert which brought the total to £20 13s 9½d for which the family expressed sincere thanks to all those who assisted in their distress.

In 7 weeks St. Oswalds Mission Hall, close to Davidson's Farm and adjoining Bill Quay school, was pulled down and built up again next to the Methodist Chapel at Wardley. All the work was voluntary. Deputies, waggonway men, shifters, hewers, putters, bricklayers, clerks, winding engineers, shipyard painters, night watchmen and retired men undertook the task. It was opened on October 15th 1932 and would comfortably seat 250 people. In the evening, musical items were given by the choir under the conductorship of Mr. William Davis and by the Wardley Male Voice Choir under the conductorship of W. F. Foster. The new Church Hall was bigger than the Chapel and was to be used as a Sunday School, for tea's, socials etc.

Some of the more active Chapel members immediately put the Hall to use. Tangles, an operetta, was performed there for 5 nights on Nov. 7-11th. The players were Mr. J. Wilkinson (King of Lollipopland), Mr. E. Barker (Prince Faithful), Miss Doris Brown (Princess Pansy), Miss N. Houldsworth (Dame Mouldy), Mr. G. Preston (Lord Humbug), other players were H. Taylor, J. Burn, F. Wilkinson, T. Michael, Miss M. Bell, Mr. G. Preston, Mr. J. Michael, and Mrs. F. Burn. There were well attended concerts performed, another was a production the following November 7th of the opera "Les Cloche de Corneville" (the Church of Corneville). Principle performers were Miss Doris Slowther, Tom Michael, Miss D. Brown and Harry Taylor.

One of the worlds biggest parishes in 1935 was Alice Springs in Australia. It's Methodist Minister was the Rev. Henry Griffiths who was formally a fireman at Wardley Colliery. Another great loss for the Chapel was the passing of Miss Jenny Barker after a brief illness in December 1937. Held in high regard, the service was filled to its utmost capacity.

The Chapel held it's 64th "Birthday Party" and social evening on April 10th 1948. At the concert, the choir rendered solo and choral items and then the youth club lads started with a couple of sketches on the theme of "Have a Go". The youth club performance came to an end with a marvellous performance display of ballet dancing by the Wardley "Corps de Ballett"! Over £28 was raised for Chapel funds.

By February 1950 the Wardley Chapel was looking for an alternative site. The Felling Clerk submitted a communication to the town council from the Rev. Albert Wilson and the Secretary of the Trustee's stating that they were "anxious to secure a site for the erection of a new Church premises within the present Wardley housing area or adjacent thereto so that Methodism might continue to serve the people of Wardley. The Church premises were now so remote from the people.....from a casual survey of the area it appeared that there was a vacant space near the bungalows (at Thorn Avenue) which might be possibly and usefully used".

The application was successful and the new Church held it's stone laying day on the 7th April 1956. Stones were laid by James Hapwood (York), David Stubbs (Jarrow) and Wardley's Edward Short. Hymns were sung and Lord Lawson of Beamish presided at the ceremony. The last service at the old Chapel was held on Sunday 2nd September, the Morning Service was conducted by Mr. J. White and the Evening Service by Mr. J. F. Fairless. Among the congregation were Ted Short and his son Emmerson, Jim Clark, Maggie Baldry, Grace and Billy Trotter. The new Chapel was opened on September 8th, 1956 by the Rev. J. W. Soulsby.

Newcastle Weekly Chronicle. Saturday March 14

Our Colliery Villages

LXVII - Wardley

It is possible - and on several accounts desirable - to get to Wardley without troubling the N.E. Railway, but if the rail route be adopted it will be necessary to observe extraordinary caution in passing from the Pelaw Station, to the colliery village. Expresses to and from Sunderland, Shields, and York, mineral or other trains to and from everywhere - not to mention occasional engines scampering up and down the several lines, apparently in training for a running match, cross and re-cross the pathway to the village at all hours of the day. Once over the network of iron, however, the road is tolerably good for pedestrians, and easy to find - for the good reason that there is no other thereabouts. Travellers by any of the lines mentioned would never guess that a great and populous village was so close to them, because the lines run in cuttings hereabouts. A walk of a few minutes reveals an extensive collection of pit rows of no very attractive exterior, and a huge double-shafted, double-engined, double-boilered and double-chimned pit heap.

Proceeding in the first place to the massive buildings of the colliery itself, we are struck with the evidence of recent extension, still in complete. Little more than a dozen years ago, when the pit was the property of Mr George Elliot, only the Bensham seam was worked, but since the pit passed into the hands of Messrs. John Bowes and Partners, the Hutton seam has been opened out, at a depth of two hundred and seventy-five fathoms. The excellence of the coal obtained for gas-making purposes has won for it a ready market and an incessant demand. The inexperienced stranger would hardly imagine this from a superficial glance at the tremendous hill of shining black diamonds projecting from the shaft of the Hutton seam. But closer inspection would show him that this brilliant mineral is not coal, but jet. Perhaps very little if any of it can be regarded as up to the Whitby standard, though some pieces presented a fracture as smooth and radiant as glass. It is fuel, and in these days of fuel-famine this rubbish sells at three half-crowns for a small cart. It burns, to be sure, but it leaves cinders as big as itself, and twice as hard. Of the really good coal, there is little enough to be seen, except while in transit from cage to waggon. If we might hazard a criticism, founded upon a comparison with other establishments belonging to the same distinguished firm, we should say that the platform on to which the coals are delivered on reaching bank is neither so large as it ought to be, nor so well arranged as it might be. But, alas, we have learned by humbling experience that there is some very sufficient, if not very obvious, justification for what strike us as faults in colliery management. Possibly this humbling experience may follow up when we come to the dwellings provided for the six hundred and thirty two people employed on this great pit.

The old main line of the North-Eastern Railway divides the village into two parts. Two bridges furnish communication between them; one purposely and exclusively - the other with a view to the accommodation of persons proceeding from the further village to the railway station, in the division nearest to the pit are to be found the nearest buildings - indeed, at least one long row is still incomplete. The row running parallel with the railway and facing it is apparently made up of substantial houses, but being build of unselected stone and roughly finished in the matter of plaster, it has a sordid appearance which would pass well enough for old age and decay. There is no spouting along the front, and this serious lack allows the rain, charged with abominable fumes from the Felling, to work its own not very sweet will on the outer coating of the fabric. It is not the venerable and poetic moss of pure dampness, but a base fungus of an over the face of the comparatively new building. Inquiring for the garden plots, so usual in country colliery groups, our attention was directed to the fine, far-stretching swamp between this row and the railway. This spacious area bears manifold traces of some

Railway
Row

Wardley Dec 11/53

disastrous bomb-sight explosion, or some natural convulsion in bygone ages. Partially fossilised cats, macerated dogs, cabbage stalks (both headless and heartless), bricks, stones, little puddles of mortar, and big eyesore ones filled with stagnant water, taken together, do not present a spectacle on which either peer or pitman could gaze with unmingled satisfaction and delight. Still the houses themselves are of a good sort, and having all necessary conveniences within a yard wall, and the yard being a fair size, it makes a visitor wonder much why proprietors capable of entertaining such large hearted designs for the comfort of their workpeople should be so remiss in carrying out those designs to a decent conclusion. Perhaps when they have finished the houses in course of erection they will give orders for the cleaning away of the unsightly rubbish which now disfigures their property, and devote also some much needed attention to one or two matters not generally in these days set down as secondary. For example, the lonnen between the two rows running parallel with the railway is so ruffed and lumbered that a passage for carts or for the "poor feet" of ordinary mortals is by no means so smoothed or so agreeable as it might be. In fact, these rows stand on ground which is so imperfectly drained that it would be pretty near the mark to describe it as undrained. Many of the houses are exceedingly damp, and even those concerning with no special complaint is heard look mouldy. But faulty as this part of the village undoubtedly is, we regret to say that it is a modified Paradise compared with the other half over the railway. As we pass along to this "dismal swamp" we notice a short row as neat and clean as school children on Easter Sunday. True, even this nice row-close to the pit an running east and west-has no garden ground, as it easily might have; but the houses look and are so good that we could only suppose that they were intended to be by and by. If such is the fact - if this little model row is indeed the standard the rest are to work up to, there is a precious lot of lea-way to make up, and it is high time South Wardley made a start in this direction. *Quality Row*

Soon after crossing the railway we find that we have to slide down a squashy bank to get to the level of the houses. Here are many pools of exceedingly doubtful contents; and of this be so at a period unexampled drought, we can readily believe that for a considerable distance those who have occasion to pass from the colliery to the house must often have to wade through two feet of water, and if the water were clean it would not so much matter, but this in the nature of twigs is impossible. Looking southwards along a side of the land which skirts the back of a cross-row, we observe a highly objectionable ditch. It is strange to say a positive boon to the people living in this row, they have neither back windows, back doors, nor a through ventilation of any kind. But the families living in the long rows-more than a hundred of them-are not so fortunate. They have an aggregation of troubles. Each house has its privy or rather each couple of houses has a pair of privies, with an ashpit for every for houses; but these are arranged midway between the two rows, and do not constitute a very edifying or refreshing substitute for gardens. Nor are as easily approached as such places ought to be, if cleanly and decent habits are to be fostered. Right athwart the approach runs an open saver inches wide, full of reeking filth, of the consistency of thick gruel or thin porridge. There is a theoretic outfall for this abomination at its eastern extremity, but practically there is seldom any outlet for the water, and its for the filthy sediment, it may be supposed that when a good rain fall happens it spreads all over the neighbourhood in readiness for such fermentation as bright sunshine can effect. Here again the dwellings are good, with only the serious drawback with having no back door, and no through ventilation. Until the sewer is rectified, however, it is perhaps a mercy that the putrid vapours cannot well get a free passage into every cranny of the dwellings on each side of it. Getting out of this long lane at its western termination, we bend our steps a short distance southward, as if intending to visit the White Mere Pool- an ancient village to white the Wardley ites are under the necessity of resorting when pressed

with a need of desire for immediate alcoholics refreshments, there being no institution for the dispensing of such refreshments in the colliery village proper. This is an excellent thing-at least it would be so if there were any water fit for drinking obtainable in the village. We are now going to visit the sole source of supply for the whole South of Wardley. It stands in the centre of a very spacious triangle bounded by Smoky Rows, -one of the two rows just alluded to, and two others of unequal lengths, one of which abuts on the high road to Sunderland.

This great unused area is a veritable waste, howling wilderness, of ever there was one. It is not much more lively, by reason of two of the rows having their backs turned upon it; nor is it made more pleasant or more healthy by the third row having its middens and pig styes scattered up and down. In the centre - in a gentle hollow, to admit of a thorough drainage of the pig- crays and midden- steads into it stands the village Well. It is big enough for a pit shaft; and it is said to be deep enough for anything in the mining way, except the Hutton seam. Across it are laid four big balks of wood, and on this scaffolding rests the pumping machinery. at which we observed a tiny maiden working painfully and with small results. The well is by no means covered in. There is on one side a great gap through which a small baby could scramble down to destruction, and bigger babies occasionally use it for the purpose that may be more easily imagined than described, using it, of cause, under an erroneous impression as to the objects of its existence. All things considered, it is absurd to complain- as some of the discontented ones did to us in no measured terms- that the water is dirty, yellow and full of sediment, and generally revolting. It would be a miracle if it were otherwise, but it will be a still greater miracle if something be not done, and that right speedily, to supply the pining children and sickly- looking parents of the village with water fit to drink and air fit to breathe. Some excuse may be allowed on the ground of the immense development that has manifestly taken place, but all this development ought to be regarded as a pledge that as soon as possible the place to which such large numbers of people have been brought to work shall be made as healthy and agreeable as the situation of ground admits.

At present, if any drinkable water is obtained, it is by sending here and there to the mouths of field drains; but water that has percolated through well manured soil is by no means sure of being free from ammonia. We observed a magnificent range of building on the rising ground, and thought it might be a fever hospital, or a small workhouse, or a sumptuous lunatic asylum, but on being told that it was intended as the new residence of the manager, we were greatly comforted, for we felt sure that this was the beginning of better days for Wardley. Masters first, of course, that's all fair enough, but the men come next.

There was a drill-shed near the pit and when we have mentioned this shed, we have exhausted the catalogue of the public institutions of Wardley. It is a eminently useful institution. It serves as a day-school - though it is eminently unsuitable for the purpose. It serves as a lecture and entertainment hall on week nights: and on Sundays it serves the turn of two or three sorts of Methodists. The bulk of the people are supposed to go to Heworth Church, a mile away; but it is doubtful whether many of them go more than three times in their lives, to be christened, to be married, and to be buried.

Since the above was in type our attention has been called to a report presented to the Heworth Local Board by its medical officer, Dr. Cresswell on the state of matters at Wardley. This document confirms every statement we have made in our account. The language of the faithful and outspoken doctor is stronger than any we have ventured to use. It appears that the Local Board have been addressed on the subject at least once before, but as one of them put it, "not wishing to carry matters with a high hand," the

Board have done next to nothing. Now they have written to the owners peremptorily ordering them to put the place into a sanitary state, within twenty eight days. If this be not done, the local authorities must, without further delay, put the village right and charge the owners with the expense.

J.Bowes collection cottage 3/1874

See also Heworth Local Board 3/1874

Gateshead Observer page 406 3/8/1872

Heworth Ratepayers Association

also 1/6/1878 Heworth Shore meeting. page 203

Newcastle Weekly Chronicle Heworth dispute 1872 (Oct 26)

Our Colliery Villages Heworth? 1874-75?

Felling - -

Springwell March 1874

Usworth, Washington, Thornley (militant)

Chopwell, Marsden, Rowlands Gill,



WARDLEY COLLIERY. C. 1950's. (NO 1. PIT)



WARDLEY BRIDGE AND QUALITY TERRACE (DEPUTIES' ROW). WARDLEY BRIDGE WAS OFTEN CALLED THE 'POLICE BRIDGE', AS THE VILLAGE POLICEMAN LIVED IN NO 1. QUALITY TCE. G. STRIDIRON.



ELLISON'S SHOP. WARDLEY. G. STRIDIRON.

195x J. 1966 G. 10



ELLISON'S SHOP ON RIGHT.

ELLISON'S GENERAL DEALER'S SHOP ON SUNDERLAND ROAD WARDLEY WAS BUILT AND OPENED IN 1911 BY JAMES ELLISON. HE DIED IN 1926 AGED 46 YRS WHEN TRYING TO INVENT A NEW GAS LAMP IN A GARAGE BEHIND THE SHOP, AND THE DEVICE EXPLODED, KILLING HIM.

HIS WIDOW CARRIED ON THE BUSINESS FOR MANY MORE YEARS AND BROUGHT UP THEIR DAUGHTER (NELLIE) WHO BECAME A FELLING TEACHER AND WIFE OF JACK SMITH HEAD TEACHER AT BILL QUAY SCHOOL AND A FELLING U.D. COUNCILLOR.

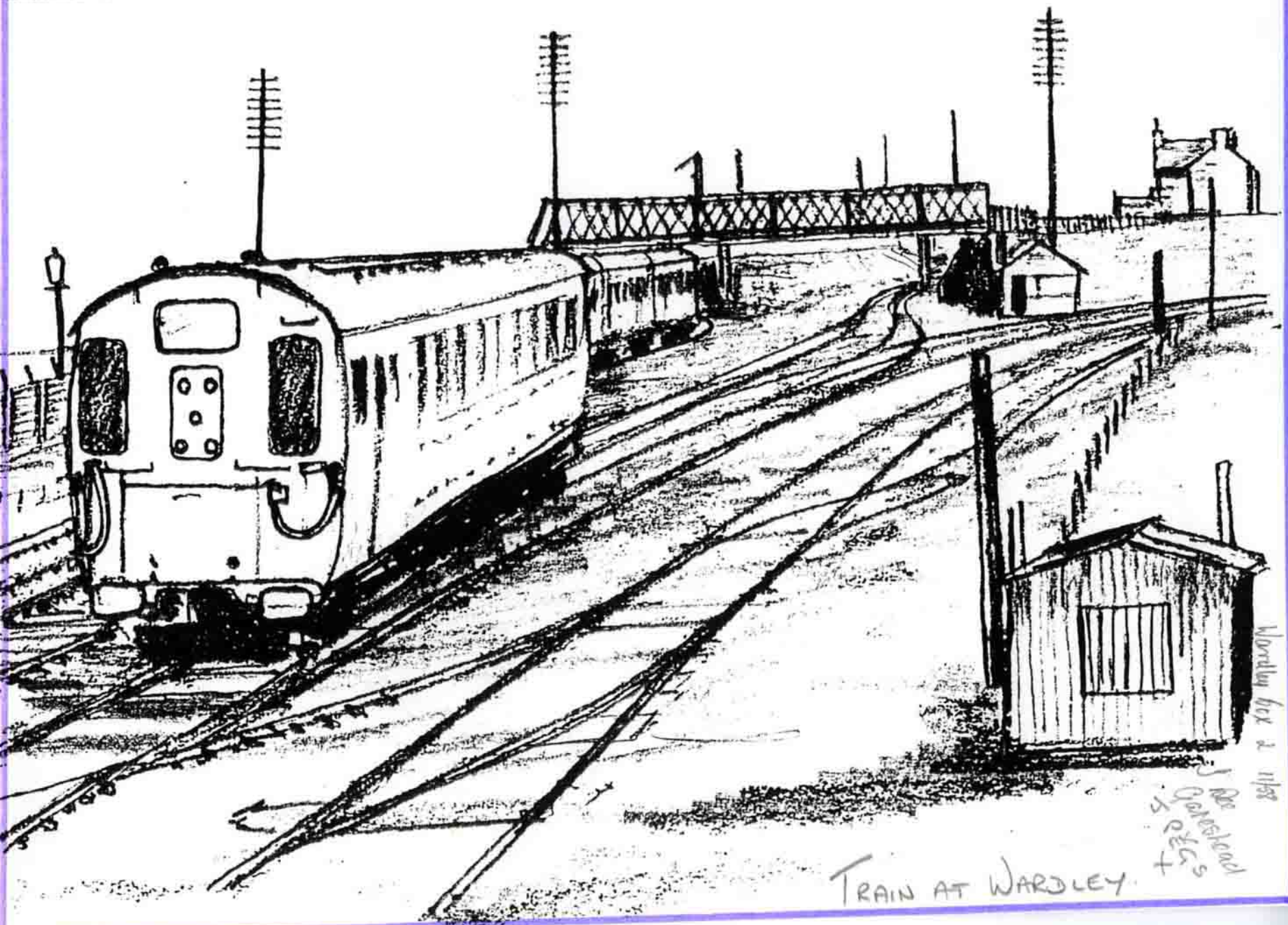
ORIGINALLY FROM SLALEY, NR HEXHAM, THE ELLISONS LIVED IN 20 STATION RD BILL QUAY BEFORE OPENING THE WARDLEY SHOP.

MRS ELLISON'S NAME SUSANNAH WAS ABOVE THE ENTRANCE FOR MANY YEARS. THE FAMILY MOVED TO HEWORTH ABOUT 1954. MRS NELLIE SMITH DIED IN 1995 AT HER HOME 17 SUNDERLAND ROAD VILLAS.

of the
Wardley
+
J. 1966 G. 10

Wardley box 2 11/57

WARDLEY



TRAIN AT WARDLEY.

Wardley box & 1188
Gateshead
5.5.55

WARDLEY
COLLIERY -
"MILITANT"

Banner
MADE IN 1927
UNFOLDED BY
A.J. Cook.

Cricket
Pavilion



J. PEE
7

at
Dorset
7

Monday Dec 2 11/59

PHOTO TAKEN IN WARDLEY MINERS WELFARE GROUND.

1935
Miners
Welfare
Ground

Mrs DOWD	George HARVEY	Herbert HARRISON	ANTONY JOYCE	NEO DAVID	TOM SMITH
Polly PICKERING	Arthur HARVEY	Lowell Green	Billy STANTON	(WITH CAP) JOHN SIMPSON	BILLY BOTCHERS
Mrs LEVAGE & son Billy	(Sec of Finance & Merchants Guild Wardley)	John LOCKYER	Billy LYNCH	MR FLEEKE	

LOCAL AND OTHER
SONGS, RECITATIONS,
AND CONUNDRUMS,

A
Local Tale, &c.

COMPOSED BY THE LATE
WILLIAM DUNBAR,
WARDLEY COLLIERY,
WHO DIED FEBRUARY 23, 1874, AGED 21 YEARS.



NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:
PRINTED BY STEVENSON AND DRYDEN, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH LANE.

1874.

Wardley Box 2 11/61

MR & MRS LESLIE STAWARD
69 WOODWYND
LEAM LANE ESTATE
GATESHEAD
TYNE & WEAR NE10 8RR
091 438 1995

4th. Feb. 1992.

Dear Joan,

Here is the book by William Dunbar
which I promised to send you. I am afraid
it is rather tatty but when you see the date
published you can understand why. I have had
it ready for you since I saw you, but am tempted
to read it instead of posting it to you. The
one about The Wardley band was quite significant
as I had two uncles & two cousins who played
in the band - one uncle was secretary for
many years, having joined the band as a boy
& was still secretary when it changed to
Keworth Bellery, Washington & eventually
the current Telling Silver Band.

Les & I wish you every success in your
research in our area.

Yours sincerely,

Leslie Staward

"THE WARDLEY BAND" BY WM. DUNBAR OF WARDLEY.
(WRITTEN TO BE SUNG AT A CONCERT IN AID OF WARDLEY COLLIERY BAND
JANUARY. 1874).

Aa fell asleep the tithes neet,
An' syun began a-dreamin'.
Aa thout, as plain as broad day-leet
Aall things just then wore seemin'.
Aa dreamt aboot such funny things,
Wey man, Aa dreamt that Aa had wings.
Aa thout that Aa cud easily flee
Te fortin countries ower the sea.
Noo, such a thing quite strange may seem,
But what de ye think? Aa had a dream
aboot the Wardley Band, man.

Aa dreamt that Aa was wakened up
one morn, wi' such a clatter'.
An' then I popped the window up
Te see what was the matter.
The bairns wor runnin' here and there,
They haddent time to comb thov hair.
They ran at such an awful rate
Bigguns o' little uns waddent wait.
Says Aa, "What's up? What's this aboot?"
A wife who spied me give a shoot —
"Howay! An' see the Band, man!"

Wi' hurry then, Aa dressed mesel',
At least, Aa put me claes on!
Me "blacks" were popped, the truth to tell,
An' so, I put me "greys" on.
Wi' spirits anythin' but dull,
Aa tramped away towards "The P'yul." (The Pool)
Ye see, Aa pitched upon that spot,
As bein' the likiest o' the lot.
An, just as Aa did thus surmise,
Withoot a doot, afore me eyes,
There stud, the Wardley Band, man.

They played 'The Keel Row' an' sum main,
An' then they formed a square, man.
An' then they struck up some grand air,
An' marched away from there, man.
But not afore they got a cheer!

An' not afore they had some beer!
 But still, they wernit drunk, ye knaa —
 They, ivory one cud give a blaa!
 An' though I got among the crood,
 An' got reet squeezed, Aa still felt prood,
 Te hear the Wardley Band, man.

Aa thowt the roads war ankle deep
 In nasty slush and clarts, man.
 But still, the music made us keep
 well up wov bits o' harts, man.
 Aa thowt the crowd that Aa then saw,
 Stretched from the Pit to Smokey Raw,
 An' ivory tune the band did play
 The folks aal shooted, "Hip - Hooray!"
 An' when they played at Palmer's hoose,
 Aa thowt the Gov'ner'd cooked thew goose
 When he hord the Wardley Band, man.

Aa'm sure that Mr. Clementson
 had dun his very best man,
 Te make the Band a forst-class one, (forst-Class)
 Aye, one te skand the test, man.
 Aa thowt they played as chivvov te,
 As onny other band cud de;
 But, dash me buttons, sumthin' queer,
 At once knocked all things oot o' gear,
 And just as things all wrang did seem,
 Aa wakened up and stopped me dream,
 About the Wardley Band, man.

Noo, Aa'm ganna tell ye sumthin' queer,
 So giv me yor attenshun.
 It's queer, tho' it's the truth, I'll swear
 What Aa'm noo gan to mention.
 So listen weel, and Aa'll stand back.

* This nut, ye varry syun will crack!
 If ye gan doon the Wardley Pit,
 Into the Maudlin Seam a bit,
 An' if you look hard at the Seam,
 Then just as Aa did in me dream,
 Ye'll see the Wardley Band, man.

* The last reference to the Wardley Band - last line - is the "nut to crack". He means there a band or layer of stone among the coal seams.

Wandley Colliery Post Office (Woodbine House) c 1926



Woodbine House was built in 1888, it was originally "The Colliery Inn". It became the Post Office c 1911 & left for its present premises in 1929. George Lowley, Postmaster, 63 Reservoir St (Kelly's Dir. 1886)

Jenny Grace
(Paper girl)

Mr. & Mrs. John Warrick

Wandley Colliery Co-operative Store built in 1922



Photo taken in 1937
at the coronation
of George VI

1st Manager Arthur Charlton, 1930 Jimmy Knox moved to Kirk Wavie Ave in early 1950's with Arthur Smith & then Billy Brass as Manager.

J PEGS X

Wardley Box 2 11/64 A

J Ace Galeshead
XX



WARDLEY SOUTH FARM, REAR OR NORTHERN SIDE OF FARM HOUSE. PART OF THE MEDIEVAL MANOR OF WARDLEY AND PROPERTY OF BRANDINGS THEN ELLISONS AS LORDS OF THE MANOR.

J Ace Galeshead
X

J Pgs XX



WARDLEY SOUTH FARM. SOUTHERN FRONT. ON EASTERN GABLE IS EVIDENCE OF A REBUILDING FROM OLDER SINGLE-STOREY 'COTTAGE' STYLE HOUSE. BRICK CHIMNEY LOOKS ODD. STILL IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION 1995 (MR ROBINSON). SITE IS WITHIN DESIGNATED GREAT NORTH FOREST AND TREE PLANTING HAS BEGUN.



1951





WARDLEY COLLIERY SCHOOL. A CLASS ABOUT 1910.
INFANTS OPENED 1878. JUNIORS OPENED 1893.

MORE GIRLS THAN BOYS!

PHOTO. K. HEWITT (A COPY)

J. Rae Crakeshead X

J. P. S. X

EVENING CHRONICLE



CLASSY KIDS: These bright young kids are members of a class of Wardley Colliery Council School, Felling, in 1928

Wardley Box 2 11/68

I see
Gateshead

X
JG?
X



GEORGE AMOS AND HIS SON JOHN WITH A CART (SOUTH WARDLEY FARM) AND YOUNG PARTICIPANTS IN A MAY DAY CARNIVAL, READY TO SET OFF FROM WHITE HARE POOL 1920'S?

June 15th 1922 "Gateshead Labour Party & Trades Council Monthly circular."

Upon the suggestion of Foulsonby Lodge, the Pelaw & District Labour Party organised a procession & demonstration for Monday May 1st. A band of comic costume enthusiasts headed by Foulsonby Band paraded Runc, Pelaw, Wardley & Bill Quay. This was the 1st attempt on the part of the workers in the district to celebrate May Day & as a result of the enthusiasm created a formation of an individual section of the Labour Party to cover Wardley, Pelaw & Bill Quay (Article by George Harvey)

Wardley Box 2 11/69

J Lee Gateshead

JBS X



GETTING READY FOR MAY DAY PARADE THROUGH COLLISRY. BACKGROUND IS
WHITE HARE POOL INN AND WHITE COTTAGES. GEORGE HARVEY AND
WARDLEY LODGE ORGANISED FIRST MAY DAY ACTIVITIES C.1923.
VERY LEFT-WING SOCIALIST ATTITUDES.

WARDLEY IN WAR-TIME.

Wardley box 2 11/76

J Dee
Grateshead
X
J Pgs X



SALLY YOUNG LEADING A CART LOAD OF HAY.
PROBABLY ON WARDLEY SOUTH FARM.

J Dee G X
J Pgs X



No.10 with train of empties from Jarrow passing Sunderland Road level crossing,
Wardley, on 22nd April 1939 (collection L.G. Charlton)

THE PONTOP-JARROW MINERAL RAILWAY. NOTE END OF
WEST CRESCENT, LEFT, AND WAGGONWAY STREET, RIGHT.

(g) radio - telephone

With the increasing amount of traffic being handled on the section between Springwell Bank Foot and Jarrow the N.C.B. decided in 1957 to equip all locomotives working from Springwell Bank Foot shed with radio-telephone apparatus. This enabled more flexibility in locomotive working and meant that locomotives could be made available quickly if, for instance, wagons loaded with a certain type of coal and stored in the marshalling yard at Wardley were needed urgently at Jarrow. As a result Pye apparatus was fitted to the engines, the receivers being placed in the cab and the battery and aerial being fixed to the front of the engine on the off-side. Operations were controlled from the weigh cabin between Wardley and Monkton. The apparatus proved very useful, but needed constant maintenance, until on some engines it failed to function. But with the arrival of the final batch of diesels in 1965 plans were put in hand to re-equip all the Springwell engines with new apparatus.

A similar scheme was not considered necessary for the locomotives at Marley Hill as the traffic movements were less complex and locomotive working was not required to be so flexible.

(h) locomotive working

In concluding this chapter, perhaps a few notes on locomotive working on the Railway during 1965 might be useful. At the western end four locomotives were out during the week. Of these Area No.28 was the regular locomotive on the run between Burnopfield Colliery and the large marshalling yard south of Marley Hill Colliery which was opened in 1963. The second of the shed's "Austerities", No.83, worked the section between the yard and the top of the Birkheads incline, and also carried out shunting at Blackburn Fell Drift and at the Birkheads Wagon Painting Shop, the latter only necessary about once a week. One of the four-coupled engines shunted Burnopfield Colliery, while at the marshalling yard and at Marley Hill Colliery either No.22 or No.23 (or the other four-coupled engine) was used. The locomotive roster for a typical week in December 1965 may be seen in Appendix C.

The more complicated working from Springwell Bank Foot may best be described by an account of an actual journey which can be regarded as typical. On 3rd December 1965 the author joined Sentinel diesel No.104 at Springwell Bank Foot. At 11.10am we set off with a load of 36 full wagons, of which the first six were carrying coal from Burnopfield Colliery destined for Jarrow and the remainder contained gas blend coal from Kibblesworth for treatment at Monkton Washery. The line rises very slightly after leaving the Bank Foot, but once the last wagon had passed over the Jangling Gate level crossing we stopped in order that the brakes on the first six wagons might be pinned down, as the gradient falls all the way from here to Jarrow. This job done, we continued on past the old Wardley landsale depot and over the Sunderland Road crossing until we reached the south end of the Wardley marshalling yard, where we stopped to detach the last thirty wagons. These were taken into the charge of the

wagon shunters at this end of the yard to be sorted by gravity into the various sidings. Meanwhile we went on to the water tower at the end of the Follonsby branch, where we stopped while the driver telephoned from the room in the base to the Wardley control room for instructions. (No.104 was one of the locomotives on which the radio-telephone was out of action.) The result of this conversation was that we were held while No.500 came out of the Follonsby branch destined for Jarrow with 31 full wagons. When No.500 had gone we went into the Follonsby sidings ourselves and attached our six to 28 more wagons. This done we too set out for Jarrow, passing No.503 shunting at the south end of Monkton Coke Ovens and No.504 parked at the north end. On arriving at the end of Monkton Siding, however, we found the signal against us, as No.500 was to be allowed to come up from Jarrow before we were to go down. Time was now the crucial factor. It was 11.50am, and at 12 noon the gates at the Albert Road crossing are closed to the Railway for fifteen minutes to allow the dinner-time rush hour road traffic to travel over unimpeded; longer periods are in force for the rush hours in the morning and evening. Here we were unlucky, as No.500 did not get away from Jarrow until after 12 noon. While we waited we looked at the old Monkton shaft, the top of which can still be seen a little to the west of the Railway at this point; it was sunk about 1923, but during the sinking a vast amount of water was encountered and so the shaft was abandoned.

At last No.500 appeared, and with her out of the way we were able to continue. On passing the old slag heap, now being quarried as hard core for new roads, we looked back down the train to see an all too familiar sight - a child from a house nearby hanging on the last wagon. Trespassing on the Railway has become worse since these particular houses were built, and some people have been taken to Court. At last we approached Albert Road crossing, with the former Jarrow landsale depot just to the south of it. Once the last wagon

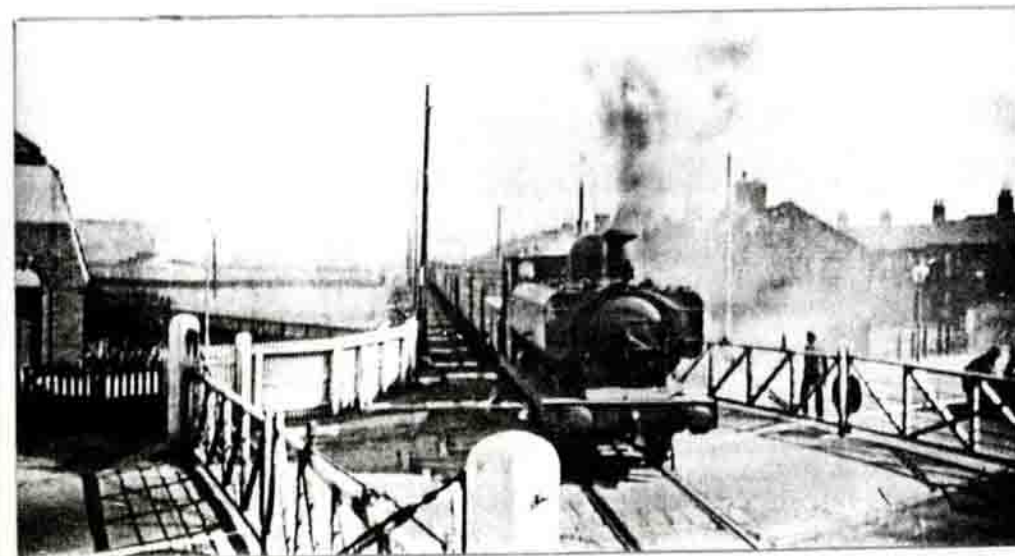


Fig.78 - No.10 NBL 16628/1905 passing over Wardley Crossing with a load of empties from Jarrow, July 1939.

J Bee Gatehead
X
J Pgs X

Wardley Box 2 11/72



*No.10 with train of empties from Jarrow passing Sunderland Road level crossing, Wardley, on 22nd April 1939
(collection L.G. Charlton)*

Wardley crossing at Sunderland Road on 22nd 1938 April just prior to the demolition of the odd numbers of Waggonway Street near the line. Bob Anderson, the gatekeeper, can be seen at work. The home of Robert Wray Smith, No. 1 West Crescent, who was the Scout Master, first aid man and councillor, can be seen with a flag pole in the garden.



Sunderland Road, Wardley Colliery. 4543

Jimmy Ellison is standing at the entrance of his shop which was built in 1911. The Ford "Model T" motor car was driven by his wife Susannah. At the gable end of Sunderland Terrace lived Elijah Ashman whose fish and chip shop was behind Ellison's. When a boy, Mr. Ellison lost an arm on the Pelaw Main waggonway and died in an explosion in his garage in 1926.

Children of the

Children of the
Coalfields

1936

A SQUARE of blackened soil with a few trickles of water here and there. A chapel in one corner. Two or three streets—named First, Second, Third Street—running aimlessly off in different directions. Some washing on a line doing its utmost to get dry without getting filthy again. This is a mining village.

Walk along the broken, muddy roads. As they get worse and you cross the railway line, jumping for the dry bits in between the puddles, you look out over a few muddy fields—or what will be fields when summer comes again. That is the countryside.

Back in the village you go into the houses. Most of them were built about sixty years ago. Many of them have no running water and no bathrooms. There are lavatories, of a sort, out in the yard. The men, if they were working, would be working in the pit. At present anything up to 70 per cent. of them are unemployed.

What is the name of the village? It

hardly matters.

village in
coalfields

In a place
is centres so
people there
hope for. The
are asking with
tolerable, but with

The school, to which
trudged unwillingly,
and amusement as

It is immensely
parents—who often go
selves—and of school
patience and ingenuity
that the children in such
lively and interested, and
and warm clothing as they
fourteen or fifteen boys in
it work in the mines.

8½ hours a day, out of which they
allowed 20 minutes for meal-times.



THE VISTA THAT OPENS

Not exactly gay when the whole family was
bad—but now... A typical "view" of a
mining village

THEM

and wages weren't too
of a North Country

Back lane between
Second and Third Street,
Wardley Colliery

THE WEEKLY PROBLEM—HOW TO MAKE ENDS MEET

The actual coal-getters draw the best pay—in this area it is... a shift.
They work mostly eleven... night. ... around
4s. 5d. a week. ... is little ...

Billy & Jens. Dinning & daughter Jenny

Are Gosheshead

X

Wardley

boy & 11/10

bottom of

Wagonway



GETTING HIS LAMP

At the age of fourteen the boy starts work. His pay for an 8½-hour day works out at about 12s. a week.

of fifteen are paid about 2s. 3d. a shift. Less deductions, their wages work out at about 12s. a week, increasing a few pence a day until they reach the age of twenty-one and are entitled to full pay.

In this country, though the school-leaving age will shortly be raised to fifteen thousands of boys of fourteen and fifteen at present work underground. This is not the case in a great many foreign countries. In France, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Peru, Poland, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Esthonia, Finland, Rumania and many states in the



PLAYGROUND FOR CHILDREN

There's not much room in the home where Mother's busy working—the street is their park and playing-field.

U.S., no boy of less than eighteen may be sent below ground. In another large group of countries, which includes Germany, Italy, Japan and one or two countries usually regarded as backward in social legislation the age limit is sixteen.

The pictures on these pages were taken by a special WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED cameraman living for several days in one of the mining areas of County Durham. They have a particular topical interest in view of the efforts now being made to secure an improvement in wages for the miners.



Nellie Ellison
Teacher

3 Red Baitboats
All to Dean

Nancy
Willens

Monday Nov 2 11/78
5 Pgs All in Ocean

29/1/36

JPGX J Ace Guleshead All to them



SUNDAY SCHOOL

All the children go to Sunday school. Sunday school is almost the only activity carried on on Sunday afternoons, when recreation grounds, Institutes and so on are all closed.

Wanderer Methodist Church.
Jenny Barker standing. died 18 yrs
of age. First middle girl Norma Holt.

29/1/36

HAROLD BOY 2/11/75
JPGX

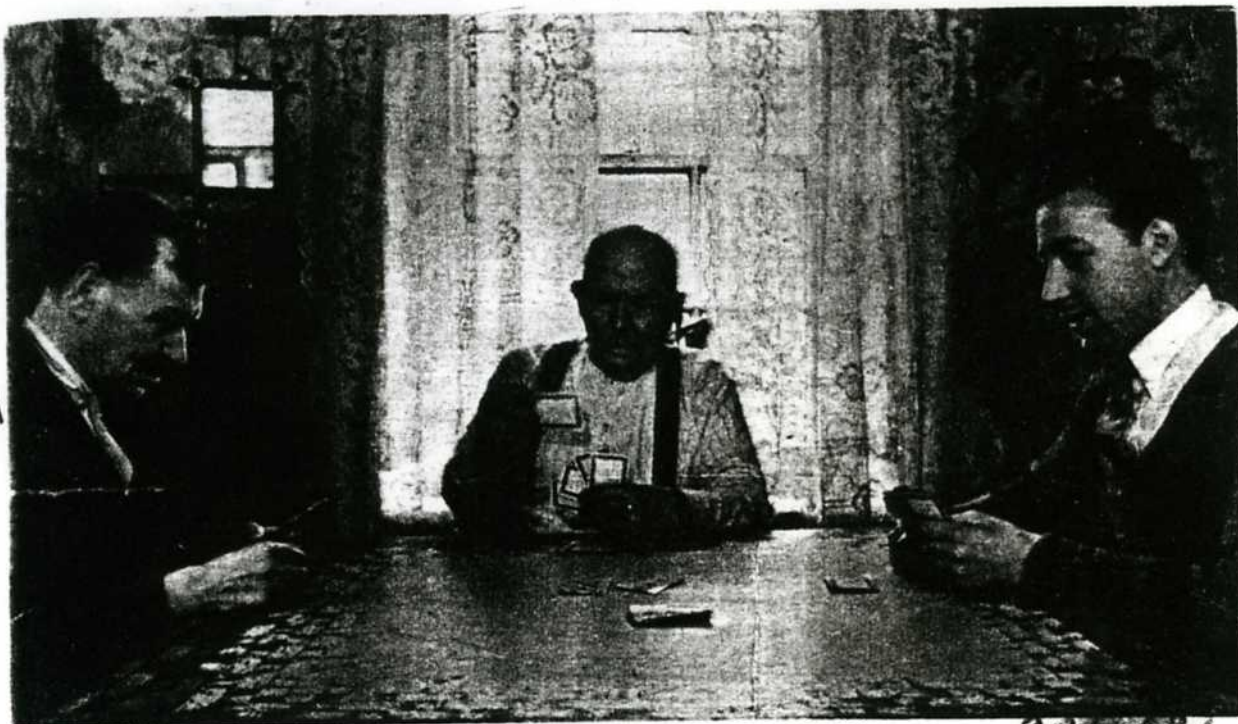


THEIR DANCE HALL

Dancing is very popular with the younger men and girls. Admittance is 3d. for girls or men. The profits are given to a Distress Fund.

Dance in Wanderer
Miners Welfare Hall (upstairs)

JPGX



THREE GENERATIONS AT WHIST

Whist is still a favourite game, and whist drives common. The older man at the head of the table did 64 years in the pit—from the age of 8 to 72. He is now 83. Playing with him are his son and grandson.

The Richardson family upstairs
in the Wanderer Miners Welfare Hall

"Jowsney
Fattie"
Richardson

"Richy"
Richardson

HARDNEY Box 2 / 11 / 76

I see Gates & Co. All to school. Evans Byfield Hutchings Knapper

Jags All to school.

Wardley
School

Grady's
Forsyth
(Teacher)

c1930



Greenell

Esie
Bellis

Jean
Knowl

Tom
Lisgo



Wardley
Coniery Band
Lingey Gals

Newton Lisgo Sm.,
Reservoir Street.



"Tichy"
Richardson



FEW LEFT

In the old days a miner was hardly complete without his whippet. Now there are few of them to be seen.

29/1/36

Wardley Boy 2 11/77
JP 89
All to Dean



WATCHING UNDER COVER

It was a cold day and they were glad of any shelter. The field was a stretch of soaking wet soil. Welfare schemes supported by most of the collieries have made it possible for many teams to acquire grounds of their own.

The Horses are Gosforth Tern, Pelton, and the Wardley men are watching their team.



● SPRING OUTING —

this picture of the Wardley Colliery Methodist Church Choir was taken in a trip to Scarborough in May 1937. It was sent in by Ida Temple, of Eastfields, Stanley, Co Durham. Send your old photos to Opinions now.

Nellie Fulton	Will Baker Harry Taylor	Mrs Wilkinson	Fodie Monkhouse	Jack Michael	Jenny Hurst	Joe Marsell	Nora West	John West
Albert Bell			Bob Bell	Margie Bell		Ida Taylor	Lizzie West	
	Gerry Taylor	Margie Bell	Fessie Wood	Minnie Gwell		Gerry Porter		
	Bobby Hutchinson	Billy Preston	George Hurst	Norton Lisgo Jnr.	Mr Wilkinson	John Barnes		
	Reuben Bell	Lawrence Jones	Derek West		Morris Taylor	Walter Wilkinson		

Driver
MOORE

Wardley
Wilkinson

29/1/36

J. Wee Gahlohead

All to Sean

It's all to Sean.

29/1/36



FRIDAY NIGHT

There was a time when miners were heavy drinkers. Now the pub is a meeting and talking-place as much as a drinking-place.

Wansley British Legion

(1919 Wooden construction)
Beside the school
Moved to "Woodbine House" in 1939.



VILLAGE CRIER

No bell, but a rattle—with it he rouses the people when there is any special news—which isn't often.

TOMMY CHISHOLM

Wansley Crier



"... THE OLD VILLAGE CHOIR"

Singing in the chapel—and they can sing, too. All forms of communal activity are very highly developed in mining villages. Working together has taught them how to amuse themselves together.

Primitive

Wansley Methodist Chapel

MAGGIE MAGGIE JIM MAGGIE
BELL BOLANDY CHICK HODSWORTH
Doris Mena GERTY
SANDRA COWELL SHIRT

RODIE JOHN FRED
MONKHOUSE BURNS WILKINSON

THE CHAPEL ORGAN
IS A MEMORIAL TO
THE WAR DEAD OF
THE GREAT WAR.

29/1/36

Miss Galshead
 All women
 Miss
 Fannie
 Clark
 (Teacher)
 Still alive
 AT Joyce Close
 Nov. 1995
 Taught at Wmody
 1928-33
 Went to
 Bill Galt
 School



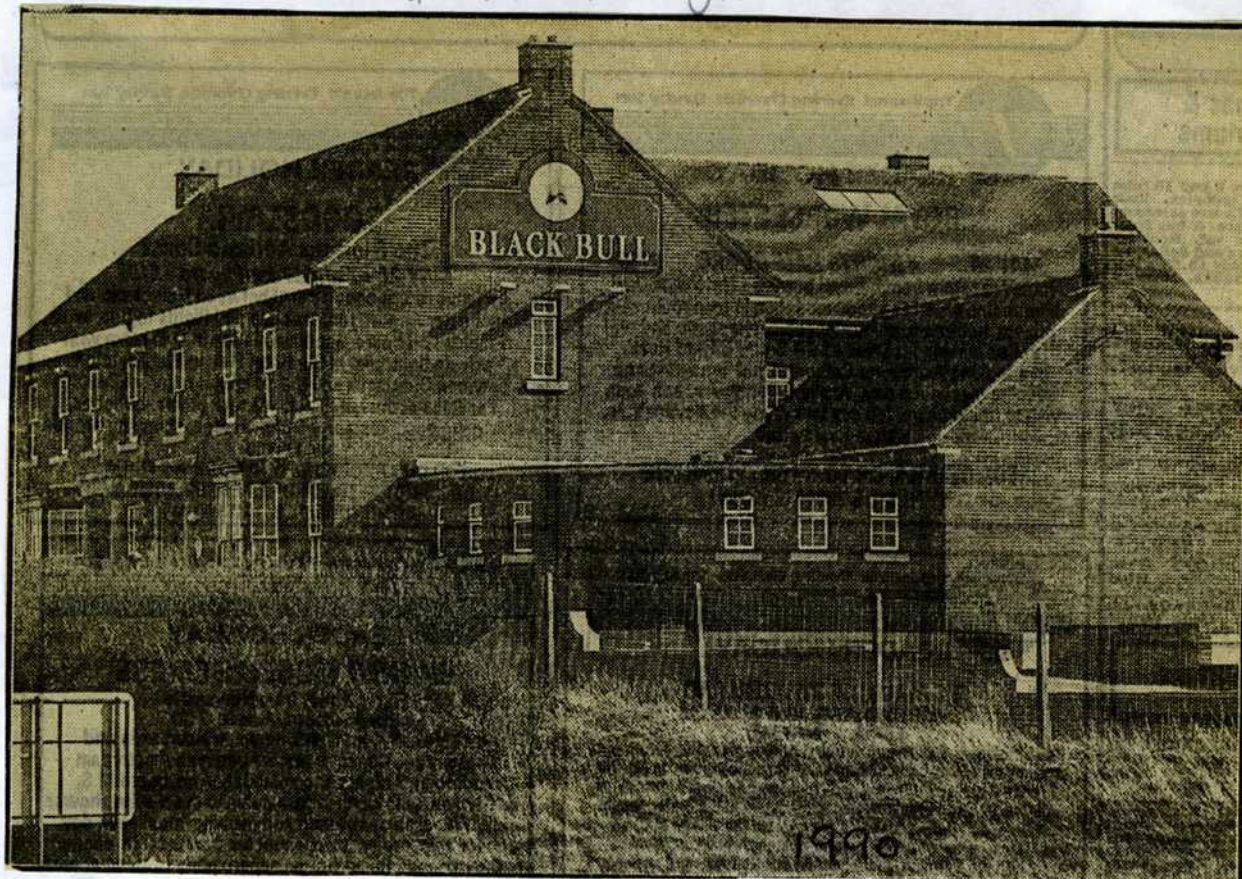
Wmody
 Colman
 School
 1930

Jonty Wilkins Marie Liddle Esie McNamee	Sadie Simpson Norma Aske Rita GAGE Stan Dwyer	Jean Iddleton GAGE Rita Henry John FERGUSON Norman Aske	Meben Peggy Wilmsham Emma Jobling John Warrick (Post Office)	Emily FERGUSON John Pickering Ben Reant	William Williams Tatters Miss Mathura Curran (Teacher)
--	--	---	---	--	---

(about 1938)
 38 Waggenway Street



Emma Jobling
 Bobby Jobling John Moralee



THOUSANDS of Tyneside commuters regularly pass the Black Bull at Wardley, which stands in an imposing position high above the Felling by-pass, but how many of them have ever actually called in to see what it offers?

Well, the Black Bull may have to look to its laurels, because on closer inspection a lot of things need looking at.

It is a big pub in every sense of the word. There are two enormous rooms on the ground floor, a bar and a lounge, with a first floor restaurant.

The menu included good old favourites such as steak and kidney pie (£2.25), toad in the hole (£1.95)

liver and onions (£1.75) and mince and onions at £1.75.

The steak and kidney pie, served with chips and carrots or peas, was a man-size plateful, but the beef curry was one of the blandest I have ever tasted - definitely in need of an extra shake or two of curry powder.

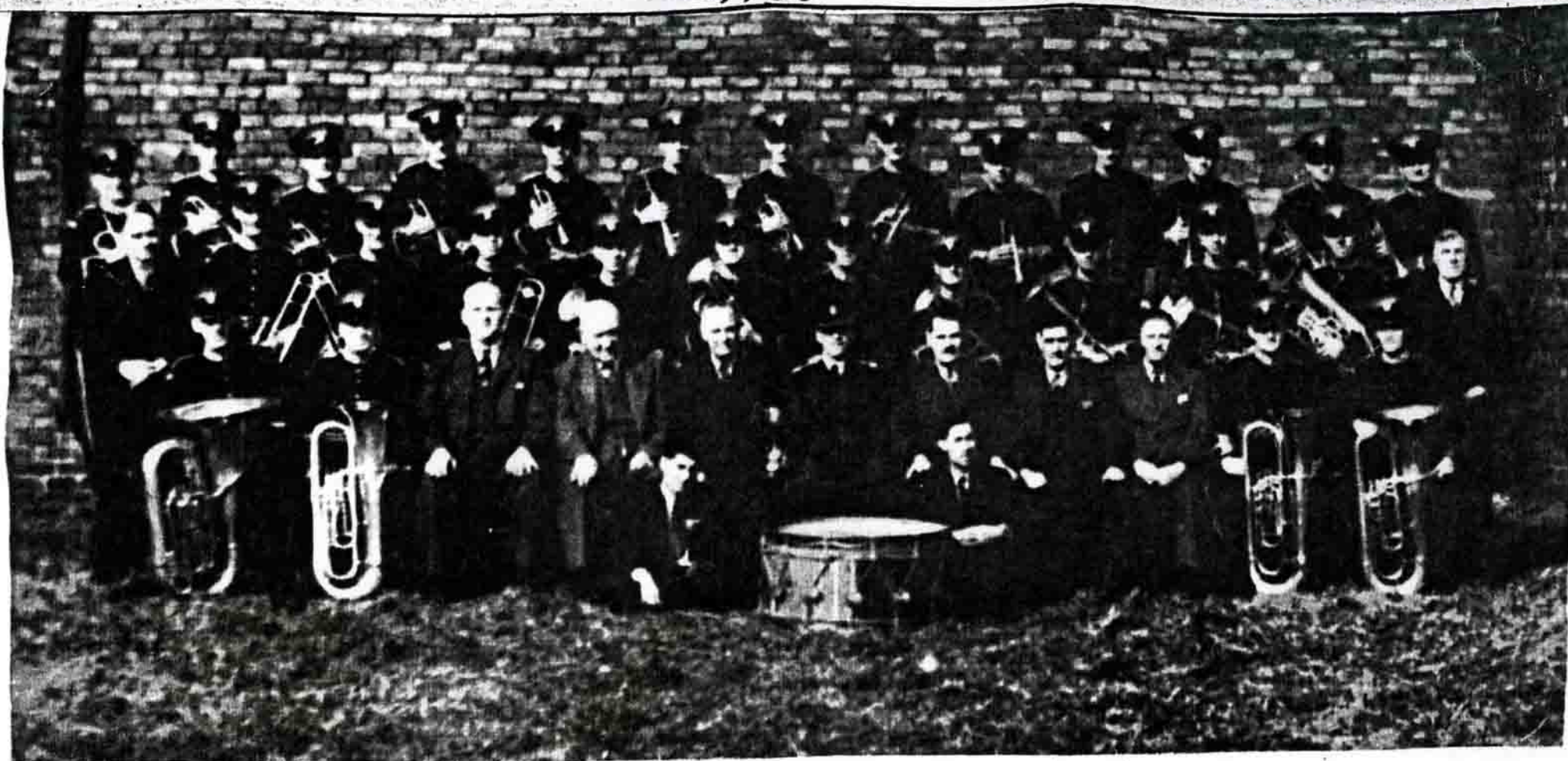
The bar staff, even though one of them tried to drown me with orange juice - an accident for which she apologised most profusely - were excellent, and went out of their way to make everyone welcome.

And similar can also be said for the meals staff, whose friendly approach made ordering a meal a pleasure.

The Black Bull obviously caters for a large number of local people from neighbouring estates, including Leam Lane and Wardley Park, and offers Newcastle Scotch at 96p a pint, Exhibition at 98p and lager over £1.

THE BLACK BULL ON THE CORNER OF LINGEY LANE
A TYPICAL "ROAD HOUSE" TYPE OF PUB. IT WAS A
RE-LOCATION BY NEWCASTLE BREWERIES OF AN OLD INN
ON THE LOW LANE NEAR HEWORTH SHORE, OF WHICH
THE LENNOX FAMILY WERE LONG LANDLORDS.

1950



A. CULLEN : E. LANGSTON : N. LISGO : M. FENWICK : S. ROBSON : W. MARTINDALE : T. LISGO : G. GAGE, G. REID : H. WHITTLE : T. STEARMAN : H. CUSACK : J. LAMB.
(Treasurer).

Mr. McCABE: W. COXON: H. WHITTLE: R. HUDSON: W. CARLAW: R. DINNING: J. FORD: J. ROBINSON: W. COOPER: W. CAVANAGH: R. B. SWAILES: Mr. HENDERSON
(Lodge Treasurer). (Lodge Chairman).

L. CUMMING : W. H. CUSACK : Mr. HARRISON : Mr. PRESTON : Mr. RUSHFORD : N. LISGO : Mr. LUDKIN : Mr. JOYCE : Mr. BUCKLEY : J. DIXON : R. CULLEN,
(Secretary). (Vice-President). (Vice-President). (President). (Conductor). (Vice-President). (Lodge Secretary). (Vice-President). (Chairman).
G. CUSACK. R. JOHNSON.

Photo taken at side of wagon 10-01 store

Dinheiro e 1961

9 Dec 1961 Jlgm x

2945646/Box 2 11/81

The 'Hope of Wardley'

One of the members of Felling Local History Society, Mr. Gordon Stridiron, has found this gem of social history when researching in Wardley. It appears in a regular new-sheet of The Independent Order of Rechabites in 1907, along with a report about a treat for the "Hope of Wardley" juvenile Rechabites of the "Thomas Hall Tent", who had been on a summer excursion to Roker.

About 120 children accompanied by 30 or so adults went by train to Monkwearmouth, (from Pelaw Station I would guess), and then to the sea-front by tramcar, where they spent a whole day, well looked after by Superintendents, Robinson, Reay, Kelly and Hearne.

All well and good, but much more intriguing is the charming vignette which appeared with the report of the day trip. A Band of Hope Alphabet to be learned for recitation by the children so sweetly depicted in a half circle, all ready to chant together.


However amusing it seems to us, for them it was

a very serious piece of work. They were doing their bit to slay the 'Demon Drink'. They had signed the Pledge and wore the blue rosette. They would grow up to be total abstainers from alcohol - teetotallers. We have forgotten what despair and degradation was wrought in Victorian England by the drunkards - 'Oh father, dear father, when will you come home, the clock in the steeple chimes One...' Out of the misery was born the Temperance Movement. The brewers and publicans were made to toe some lines, licensing laws passed, non-alcoholic drinks promoted and non-alcoholic hotels opened.

The greatest success of all was winning over the children through the joys of membership of the Band of Hope in every corner of the land. I consider this Alphabet song (below) to be a splendid piece of propaganda - to do what it was meant to - indoctrinate children.

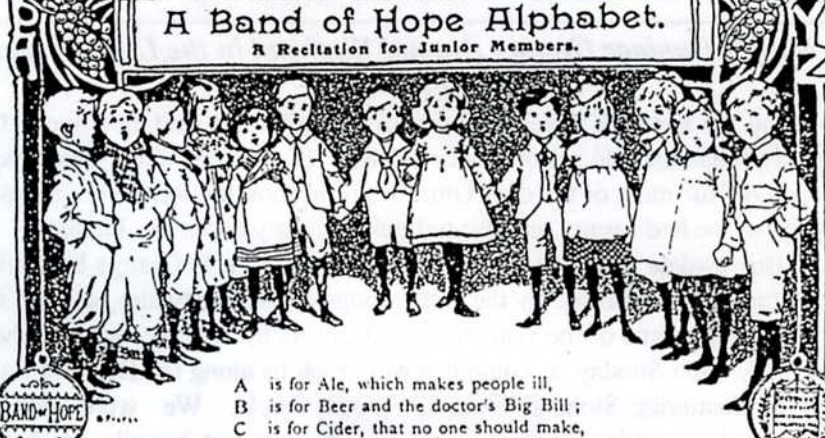
Happy Christmas!

Joan Hewitt.



A Band of Hope Alphabet.

A Recitation for Junior Members.



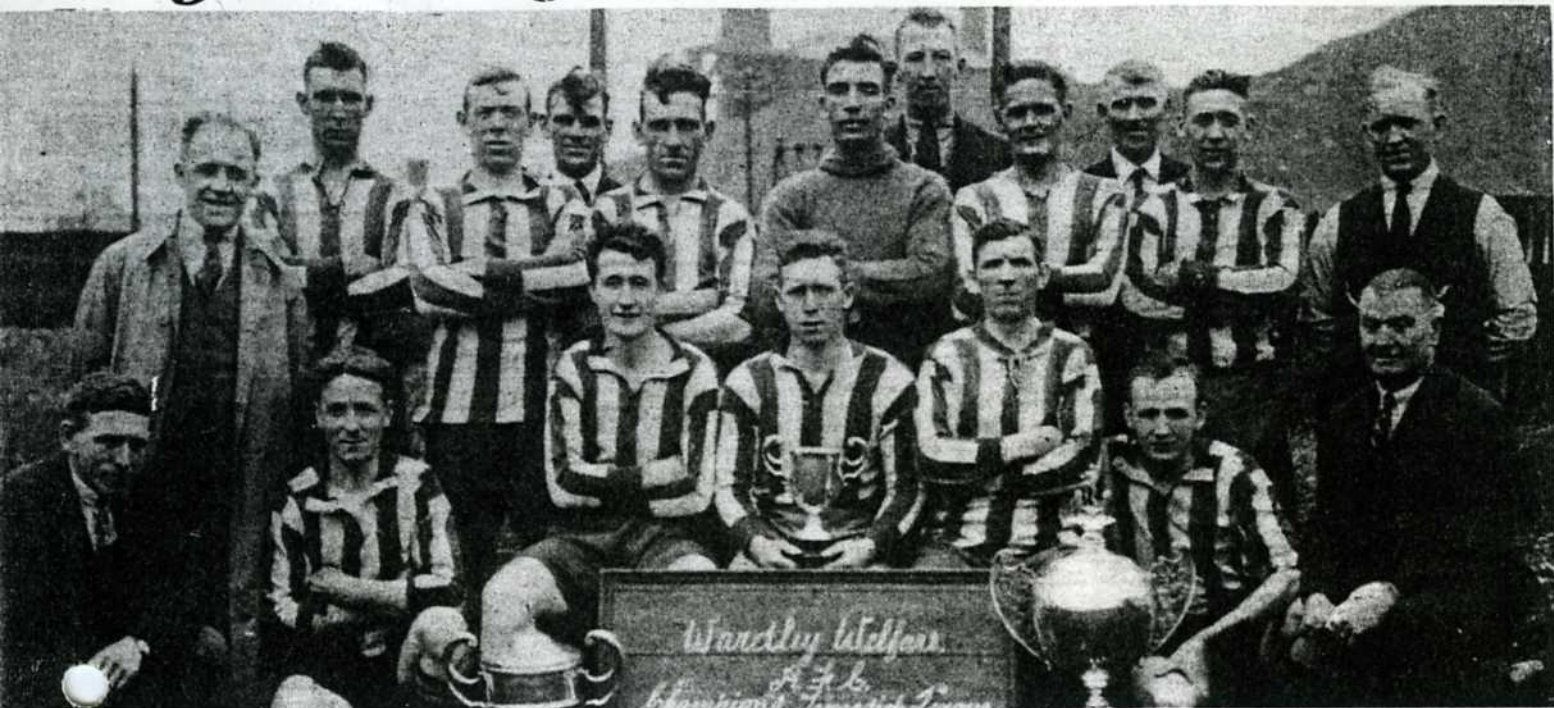
E is for Earnest, we all ought to be,
F is for Fetters from which we are Free ;
G is for Gin, that *horrible* stuff,
H is for Health—we look Healthy enough !
I is for Inn, which on Sundays should close,
J is for Jail, where the poor drunkard goes ;
K is for Kind, which we all try to be,
L is for Love, always Lovely to see.
M is for Misery, caused by strong drink,
N is our Nation, which Needs Now to Think ;
O is for Opium, that poisons the brain,

A is for Ale, which makes people ill,
B is for Beer and the doctor's Big Bill ;
C is for Cider, that no one should make,
D is strong Drink, which we never will take.
P is our Pledge from all ill to abstain.
Q is for Questions we ask when we think,
R is for Reasons why no one should drink ;
S is for Sober and Safe and Secure,
T for Teetotal, the best thing, we're sure
U Useful our Pledge is to you and to me,
V Virtue is better than Vice you'll agree
W for Water, far better than Wine,
X to eXcel, our Pledge you should sign,
Y is for Youth, the best time to begin,
Z is for Zeal, that our Cause we may win

Now our Alphabet's finished,
We know you will think :
We are Band of Hope children,
And HATE all strong drink

A. L. W.

Do you recognise Wardley players?



THIS old photograph of Wardley Colliery's football team was kindly loaned to me by Mr Joe Durham of The

Avenue, Felling.

The photograph was taken at the end of the 1932-33 season when the team had won every competition they entered.

The plaque in front of the players records the fact that

they were champions of the Tyneside League, winners of the Hebburn Aged Miners' Cup and the Heworth Nursing Cup.

Pictured on the left of the front row is Mr Roger Lambert,

the father of Mr Durham's wife, Winifred.

Mrs Durham said that her father was a keen cricketer but was also on the committee of the football club.

The only name the couple

could remember for the team was a player called John Holdsworth, but neither of them could pick him out.

Perhaps other people in the area can recognise some of the faces on the Wardley team.



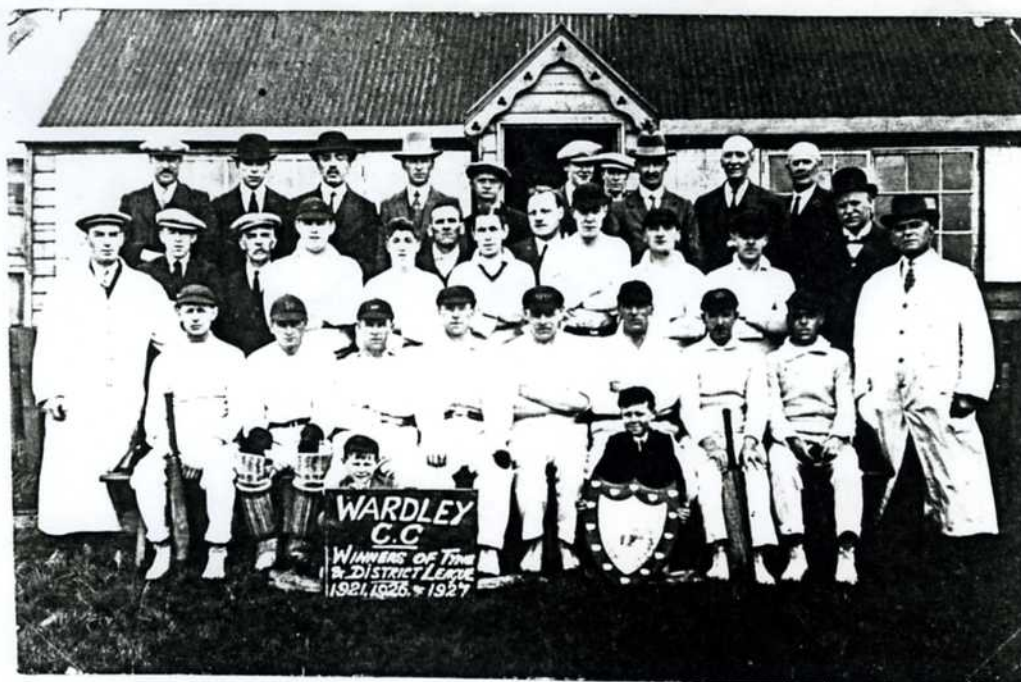
Sadie Simpson and cousin Freddie Seago outside Simpsons shop in Reservoir Street.



*Yours sincerely
Charlie.*

C. Brown. Bolton Wanderers F.C.

Lived in Reservoir Street
Brother Billy played for Middlesbrough.



No order

MR. CLENNEL, MR. ROBSON, MR. HUTCHINSON, JOE NOBLE & SON,
MR. WILKIN, MR. DIVON, MR. OLD & SON, MC. SELKELD, MR. TAYLOR & 2 SONS,
BENNY MANSELL, BENNY WELLS, TOMMY SIMPSON, BILLY GAGE, GEORGE HUNTER.

WARDLEY COLLIERY CRICKET CLUB

J Rec X JPgs X



c1948

			ETHEL WELLS	MR. O'VINGTON	MRS. NOBLE	MANSFIELD NOBLE	MRS. ILBERTON & SON BOYS		
			HARRY SIMPSON	GOWELL	DONALD SIMPSON				
MR. SALKELD	WILF MITCHELL	GEORGE HUNTER	BENNY WELLS	HARRY TAYLOR		BASIL ARNOLD	BILLY GAGE	JIMMY WILKIN	TED SHORT
			BOB LIDDLE	EDDIE CARR	FESTER DIXON	BOBBY CARR	BOB DUNN		
			ROBBIE WEST		KEN WELLS			IAN DIXON	

School caretaker
for 30 years

Taken in Felling Park.



STANDING

Jack
Smith
(Teacher)

Derek
Askew

NORMAN
Pearson
(MIA)

Kel
Simpson

John
Winder

George
O'Connor

Robert
Remy

George
Peter
Lewis (Teacher)

SITTING

Brian
Branch

Eric
Liddle

Robbie
West

Mr Foster (Head)
Jim
Carr

Dick
Bans

Jimmy
Liddle

Alex
Hannah

See backsheet
Vfgo X

Wardley P.S. 11/5



WARDLEY COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL KEIR HARDIE AVENUE 1971.
TEACHER ON LEFT MRS OLIVETHOMPSON DAUGHTER OF COUNCILLOR OLIVER
HENDERSON. ON RIGHT, HEAD TEACHER MRS CONNIE IRELAND, FORMERLY
ON STAFF OF HEWORTH COUNTY J.M.P.I. RETIRED 1981.

J Aec X J Pgs X



WARDLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL 1994. TEACHING STAFF.

J. DONOVAN. K. PEARCE G. TOMLINSON L. NEWTON.

T. MOSNO. SCARTER. A. FOSTER. A. ONICANT. J. RIBLEY. J. JAMES. SWATSON C. HUNTER.

I. MCALEER. A. WALSH. J. ANDERSON B. DIXON. M. HODGSON. D. PENN.
(HEAD)

WARDLEY COLLIERY BOARD SCHOOL

Wardley Colliery Board school was opened in 1878 for the education of the growing number of local children. Built of brick from the nearby Pelaw brickyards, it was a single story building with a caretakers house at the girls entrance. It was to accomodate up to 180 infants and cost c£1,800. The headmistress was Miss M. Mallon.

The local school board were determined that the children got their education and arduously carried out its duties. At the Gateshead County Court Petty Sessions in August 1880 a Wardley woman, Ann Murphy, appeared due to her daughter Mary Elizabeth attending school only 12 times out of a possible 128. She said she was a widow and kept the child at home to assist her. She was ordered to send the child to school. Thomas Courtley of Sinker's Row was also summonsed for the offence.

In the same year there was a public meeting of Wardley inhabitants "held at the old schoolroom" under the auspices of the Heworth Ratepayers Association where a "pleasing and entertaining concert was given". Is this evidence of a school prior to the Board School of 1878 ?

Some of the pupils who obtained prizes at the school in September 1882 remained in Wardley all their lives, as did their children until most of the pit village disappeared in 1939. In standard 1 was : Thomas Carlow, Margaret Greener, Sophia Starling, Alice Kerridge, Mary Dixon, and Annie Summerson. Six year old infants : Henry Barkass, Thomas Maddison, Jas. Ovington, Thomas Clayton, Elizabeth Alger, Elizabeth Muncaster, Sarah West, Ann Brown, Jane Edwards, Catherine Greener, Mary Baldry, Isabella Moralee. Five year old infants : Richard Greenwell, Robert West, Peter Donnelly, George Dowd, Annie Johnson, Mary Wilkin, Mary Clark, Ella Bland, Eleanor Young, Barbara Short. Four year olds : Thomas Pearson, Jas. Carlow, John Simpson, William Davis, Isabella Ovington.

A school inspection in October 1883 found the children to be "very backward in arithmetic but have done fairly well in reading and writing. The singing was too loud and the voices too harsh. The order deserves praise. A good merit grant, though not earned is recommended".

In 1899 at Bill Quay school were five pupil teachers who lived at Wardley. They were George Brown, 11 Third Street, Margaret J. Forrest, 31 Reservoir Street, Charlotte Knaggs, 9 Third Street, Sarah J. Corfield, Second Street and John Goodrum, 8 First Street. None of the five teaching staff at Wardley were local people. The Head Mistress was Barbara Brown, the others were Martha Butler, Eliza Doxie, Isabel Appleby and Emily Smith. One of the Managers of the school was Lionel Maddison of First Street, Wardley.

The pit heap was originally on the north side of the colliery in front of the school and in wet conditions the children would arrive in a messy state. A much needed wall was erected around the bottom of the pit heap facing the school by the pit owners in 1907 which kept back the accumulation of dirt which resulted after a heavy rainfall.

Due to overcrowding at Bill Quay, a Junior Department of standard 1, 11, 111, was added to the school in 1908 from plans prepared by Felling architect

Henry Miller at a cost of £2,567 9s. Mr. Miller's remuneration was 1½% of the total cost. At this year's annual prize giving Mr. Bell, a school manager, said " Every child should endeavour to attend school regularly, that he was pleased to learn from their teacher, Miss Swinburn, that their conduct was good, which was as important as good attendance. In the present age there was a tendency among children to be disrespectful to their parents. He would be very glad to see the children try to give the same obedience to the fathers and mothers as they give to their teachers. They would be better men and women for it".

The inspectors report of 1912 say's that the work of "both departments is well arranged and carefully supervised by the head mistress. The teaching is vigorous and the classes well managed. The attainments, with few exceptions, reached a creditable level. In the Infants Department the mechanical difficulties of reading have been successfully overcome and the children attack new and long words with confidence. Handwriting is good and the crayon drawings and plasticine modelling from nature considerably above average. Among the Juniors, the composition of the girls; the geography and Morris Dancing of Standard 111 and the writing, drawing and modelling, in paper and plasticine, in all the classes are worthy of praise. The observation classes are thoroughly prepared and suitably illustrated.

One of Bill Quay's teachers, Miss Donkin, was transferred to Wardley in September 1913. Her sister, Mrs. Taylor, was the caretaker and a widow. The family had originally owned South Wardley farm and eventually Mrs Taylor married George Amos who had also lost his partner and she returned to South Wardley Farm where she grew up.

A new caretaker arrived in 1918 who was to remain there for the next 30 years. He was Mr. Salkeld who had two daughters and came from Felling Shore.

G. Stridiron '96

WARDLEY : A Short School History

Wardley Colliery Board School was opened in 1878 for the education of the growing number of local children, it's headmistress was Miss. M. Mallon. Built of brick from the nearby Pelaw brickyards, it was a single story building with a caretakers house at the girls entrance. It was to accommodate up to 180 infants and cost c£1,800.

Before Gladstone's Liberal government passed the Education Act of 1870 most working class children were part of the labour force, either at work or within the family. It was now law for children to attend school and Heworth's local school board were determined that the children got their education and arduously carried out its duties. At the Gateshead County Court Petty Sessions in August 1880 a Wardley woman, Ann Murphy, appeared due to her daughter Mary Elizabeth attending school only 12 times out of a possible 128. She said she was a widow and kept the child at home to assist her. She was ordered to send the child to school. Thomas Courtley of Sinker's Row was also summonsed for the offence.

There is also evidence of a school prior to the Board school. In the same year there was a public meeting of Wardley inhabitants "held at the old schoolroom" under the auspicious of the Heworth Ratepayers Association where a "pleasing and entertaining concert was given".

In the older census records it was not unusual to find that no two children of a large family were born in the same pit village. Families didn't have much and if the pit closed, was on strike, or they wanted something better, it was easy to put everything they owned onto a horse and cart and move elsewhere. By the 1880's it was to people's advantage to settle in a community. The Education Act had been passed and schools were being built, a growing trade union movement was gaining strength to improve conditions for its members. "Reading Rooms", welfare halls and recreation grounds and chapel life in the pit villages was flourishing. Some of the pupils who obtained prizes at the school in September 1882 remained in Wardley all their lives, as did their children until most of the pit village disappeared in 1939. In standard 1 were : Thomas Carlow, Margaret Greener, Sophia Starling, Alice Kerridge, Mary Dixon, and Annie Summerson. Six year old infants : Henry Barkass, Thomas Maddison, Jas. Ovington, Thomas Clayton, Elizabeth Alger, Elizabeth Muncaster, Sarah West, Ann Brown, Jane Edwards, Catherine Greener, Mary Baldry, Isabella Moralee. Five year old infants : Richard Greenwell, Robert West, Peter Donnelly, George Dowd, Annie Johnson, Mary Wilkin, Mary Clark, Ella Bland, Eleanor Young, Barbara Short. Four year olds : Thomas Pearson, Jas. Carlow, John Simpson, William Davis, Isabella Ovington. Wardley's senior members would remember all these surnames.

A school inspection in October 1883 found the children to be "very backward in arithmetic but have done fairly well in reading and writing. The singing was too loud and the voices too harsh. The order deserves praise. A good merit grant, though not earned is recommended".

In 1899 at Bill Quay school were five pupil teachers who lived at Wardley. They were George Brown, 11 Third Street, Margaret J. Forrest, 31 Reservoir Street, Charlotte Knaggs, 9 Third Street, Sarah J. Corfield, Second Street

and John Goodrum, 8 First Street. None of the five teaching staff at Wardley school were local people. The Head Mistress was Barbara Brown, the others were Martha Butler, Eliza Doxie, Isabel Appleby and Emily Smith. One of the Managers of the school was Lionel Maddison of First Street, Wardley.

The pit heap was originally on the north side of the colliery in front of the school and in wet conditions the children would arrive in a dirty condition. After complaints to the pit owners, John Bowes and Partners, a much needed wall was erected in 1907 around the bottom of the pit heap facing the school which kept back the accumulation of dirt which resulted after a heavy rainfall. Felling Council also provided a footpath leading from Third Street to the school entrance which became known as "the ashfelt" among the children who would have been cleaner and more comfortable in their classrooms after the improvements.

During the national strike of 1926 the pit heap was removed by local workman and their families who riddled the heap for small coal to make "duff balls" which they used to sell as fuel or for use in their own homes. The children would help with this work and Nora Dixon, who was eight years of age at the time, remembers singing the ditty "Duff balls, duff balls, mak'in all the day, we'll hire a barra ta take 'em ta Jarra to pass the time away". It was discovered how dangerous it was to have pit heaps close to school buildings after the Aberfan disaster when many local school children died after the colliery waste tragically slide onto the school with disastrous consequences

Due to overcrowding at Bill Quay, a Junior Department of standard 1,11,111, was added to Wardley school in 1908 from plans prepared by Felling architect Henry Miller at a cost of £2,567 9s. Mr. Miller's remuneration was 1% of the total cost. At this year's annual prize giving Mr. Bell, a school manager, said "Every child should endeavour to attend school regularly, that he was pleased to learn from their teacher, Miss Swinburn, that their conduct was good, which was as important as good attendance. In the present age there was a tendency among children to be disrespectful to their parents. He would be very glad to see the children try to give the same obedience to the fathers and mothers as they give to their teachers. They would be better men and women for it".

Wardley Colliery closed on December 30th. 1911 and suffered a double blow when a national coal strike was called in February 1912. It was reported in the local press that "much distress is being felt in the district.....it is gratifying to know that the school children may be provided with a meal in which to start the day. The provision of meals at school is one of the modern safeguards for the protection of child life". John Taylor, who was in charge of the sinking operations at the new Follonby pit, also won the "respect and esteem of all those who came in contact with him" when he formed a fund for a soup kitchen to help unemployed Wardley workmen and their "poor bairns". In later years the Miners Welfare Hall would provide meals for the children of striking miners, a breakfast before school and a meal at dinner times.

The inspectors report of 1912 say's that the work of "both departments is well arranged and carefully supervised by the head mistress. The teaching is vigorous and the classes well managed. The attainments, with few

exceptions, reached a creditable level. In the Infants Department the mechanical difficulties of reading have been successfully overcome and the children attack new and long words with confidence. Handwriting is good and the crayon drawings and plasticine modelling from nature considerably above average. Among the Juniors, the composition of the girls; the geography and Morris Dancing of Standard 111 and the writing, drawing and modelling, in paper and plasticine, in all the classes are worthy of praise. The observation classes are thoroughly prepared and suitably illustrated.

One of Bill Quay's teachers, Miss Donkin, was transferred to Wardley in September 1913. Her sister, Mrs. Taylor, was the caretaker and a widow. The family had originally owned South Wardley farm and eventually Mrs Taylor married George Amos, who had also lost his partner, and she returned to live at South Wardley Farm where she grew up.

A new caretaker arrived in 1918 who was to remain there for the next 30 years. He was Mr. Salkeld who had two daughters and came from Felling Shore. At one time his duties included that of truant officer for the School Board.

Nellie Ellison, the daughter of Jimmy and Sussanah Ellison who had the shop at the corner of Wardley Lane and Sunderland Road (now a pretty white house) was educated at the colliery school and went on to teacher training and in 1926 taught at the school until 1937 when she married another local teacher, Jack Smith. In those days married women had to leave the profession and she had to leave her teaching career. Some of the other teachers at this time were Bella Forsyth, Florrie Clark, Miss Robson and Miss Thompson who's family had a butcher's shop at Felling. Due to many men joining the armed forces, married women were brought back into teaching during the Second World War when this rule was permanently changed and Nellie, along with many others, returned to teaching.

It was at this time that young Wardley footballers were building a successful football team at Bill Quay school. Some of those on the team were the Dryden brothers, Tommy Ions, Tom Pickering, Lewis Felton, Billy Wealans, B. Goldsworthy, B. Gray and Dick Young who went on to have a very successful professional football career with Sheffield United and Lincoln City and retired as manager of Carlisle United.

During the 1935 pit strike, when 1300 men and boys were given notice and the management implemented a grading system objected to by the union to re-employ 400 men, the school children were found to be rushing out of the school at home time to join the strikers and their wife's jeering and "tinpanning" a number of local blacklegs who were guarded by dozens of police constables on their way home from Follonsby pit. When this was discovered the children were kept at school until this daily event had passed.

When war broke out in September 1939 air raid shelters were built everywhere. Trenches and shelters were dug in front of Wardley school in October to accommodate 222 people at an estimated cost of £621 12s 0d. Luckily, they were never used and, as the drainage in them was never satisfactorily completed, they were always flooded and in bad condition.

During this time both the boy's and girls were completing their education at Wardley. The headmaster was Mr. R. Foster, who had previously been a teacher at Bill Quay. Around 1956, the school again reverted to Infants and Juniors only with the children who were over 11 years of age attending Bill Quay or Grammar school.

As most of Wardley Colliery was demolished by late 1939, the school and the chapel, which was the only other building left standing, were becoming isolated from the community which was moving onto new council estates. The Chapel was relocated to Thorn Avenue and a new Wardley Infants School was built at Kier Hardie Avenue on the Ellen Wilkinson Estate. It must have been of some concern to Miss Barepark, the first year infant's teacher, as every night she would say to the class "Goodnight children, go straight home and keep to the path" and the children would reply in unison "Goodnight Miss Barepark, we'll go straight home and keep to the path!".

The new infant school was opened on the 21st. December 1956 and it's head teacher was Miss Jenny Harland (retired in 1965 and Mrs Connie Ireland appointed). The Colliery school continued as a Junior's only school until 1968 when the new Junior School was opened next to the Infants. The headmaster was Joe Nelson (his mother was Maggie Mallory who had also been a teacher at Wardley, he passed away in early 1996), the pupils and the caretaker, John Forsyth, were transferred to the new building. The old colliery board school had taught the pit children for 81 years but was demolished shortly after it was vacated.

The new infant school opened a Nursery Unit in September 1979. It had been converted from a classroom and was staffed by Miss Jo-Anna Diaz (teacher), Miss Alisan Foster (Nursery Nurse) and Mrs. Jean Milburn (Nursery Assistant).

In 1981 the Infant and Junior schools were amalgamated with Brian Howard as Headmaster and Morris Robinson as Deputy. In January 1990 John Anderson became Head, Mrs. Anne Munro was Deputy Head. By 1994 the teaching staff consisted of Mr. Anderson (Head), Ian McAleer, Anne Walsh, Brian Dixon, Maureen Hodgson, David Penn, Alison Foster, Sylvia Carter, Terry Husnu, Ann Oliphant, Julie Ridley, June James, Sarah Watson, Carole Hunter, Judith Donovan, Kath Pearce, Gillian Tomlinson and Lesley Newton.

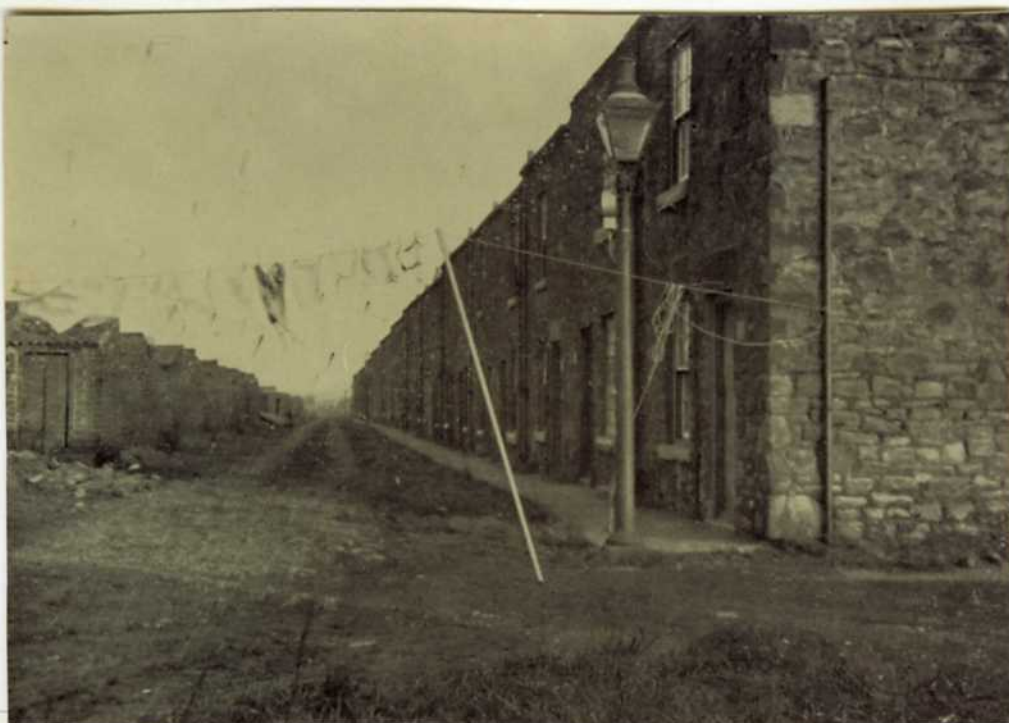
An attempt was made in April 1995 to take the school out of local council control and become a grant maintained school with control over it's own budget. Campaigner Trica Potts said: "The school will be able to manage its money by itself and will be able to cut out the middle man and cut out bureaucracy". A ballot was held by the parents of the 329 pupils, only 19 parents approved and the rest overwhelmingly rejected the idea. Earlier, a secret ballot among the staff voted 14 to 1 against the move. The school's chairman of governors, Councillor Bernard McWilliam, said he was delighted with the result "which shows that the majority of parents have faith in the local education authority and are happy that the school is being properly managed for the benefit of their children's education".

To protect the premises from vandalism and theft and make it safe and secure for children and staff, security gates, fences and doors were installed at the school in late 1995 at a cost of £10,000.

With the development of private housing estates ; South Wardley, the Broadlands Estate at Kirkwood Gardens and the Fishers Estate in the 1960's, overcrowding at Wardley and Lingey House School's had to be avoided and a third school was built in 1979. It was named White Mere Primary and located next to the old Pontop to Jarrow railway line at Gingling Gate. Its first intake were pupils transferred from Lingey House School. Since then hundreds of private homes have been built in front of the school on a Fairways Estate, bringing the number of pupils at the school to 222 with a staff of eight. After many years at Bill Quay Miss Nancy Simpson became its first Head Teacher. She was succeeded in September 1985 by James Dolan who had previously taught at Marley Hill. Other members of the staff in 1996 were Janet Stevenson, Irene Wandless, Lindsey Ramsey, Helen Roberts, David Skelbeck, Joanne Malley, Christine Gibson and Shelly Metcalf.

It was of concern to school Governor's and staff when a waste disposal incinerator was to be built by Northumbrian Environmental Management (NEM) at nearby Follonsby Lane. Over 18,000 people signed a petition opposing the development which, it was claimed, would be a health risk. By July 1995, the campaign had been successful and a safe and healthier environment was secured for local people and their children.

G.S., '96



WARDLEY
Box 2 11/94
J Ace Gates Lead
Xs
Jlgs XX

(even numbers)
WAGGONWAY STREET
WARDLEY COLLIERY
PHOTO - 1956. F.U.C.
COPIED K. HEWITT

J Ace Gx
Jlgs XX

Wardley Rovers
Cycling Club c1912
at Macclesfield

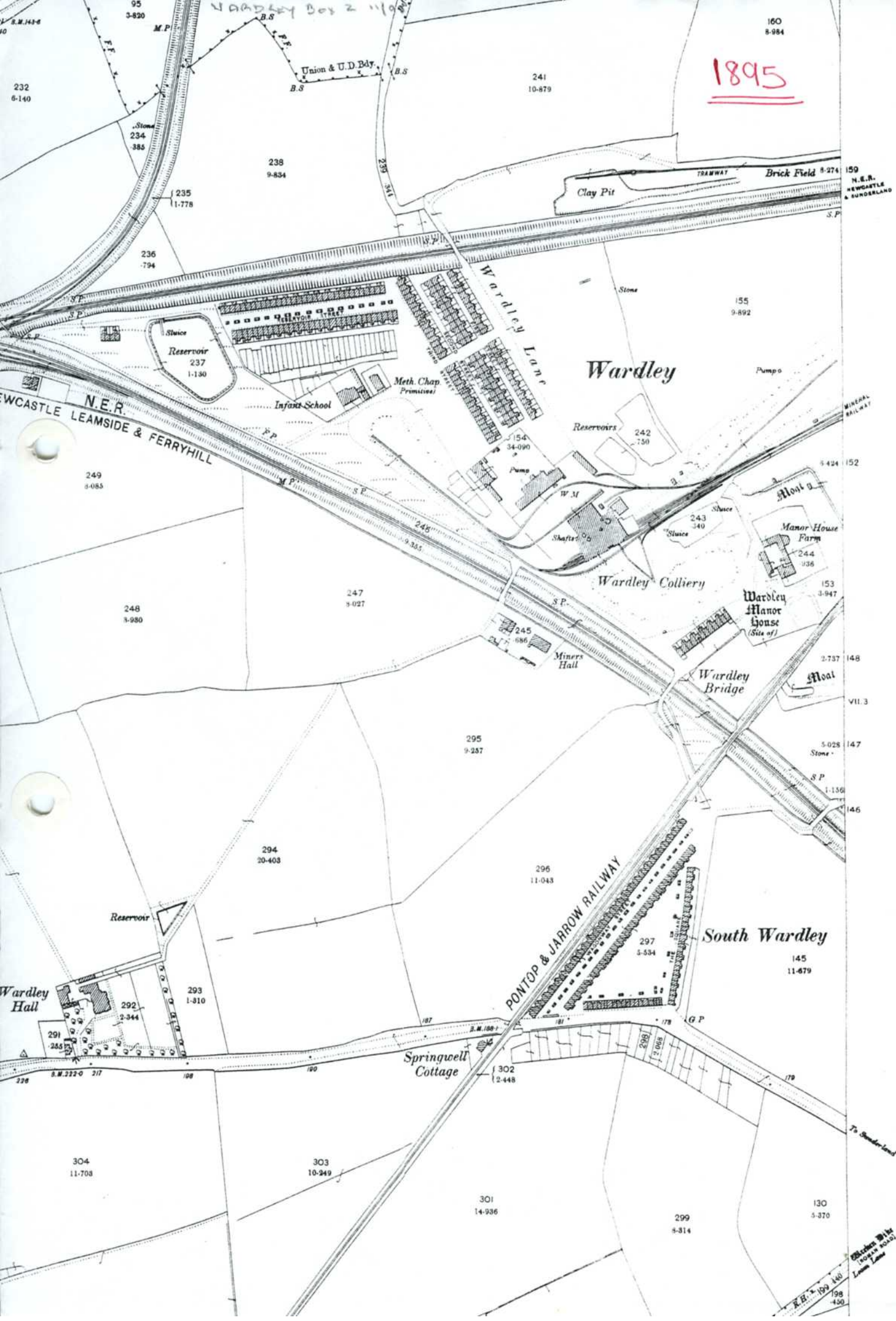
A GROUP OF WARDLEY
MINERS ON AN OUTING
EARLY YEARS OF 20TH C.
LOCATION UNKNOWN
ORIGINAL PHOTO FROM
MRS AUDREY O'CONNOR

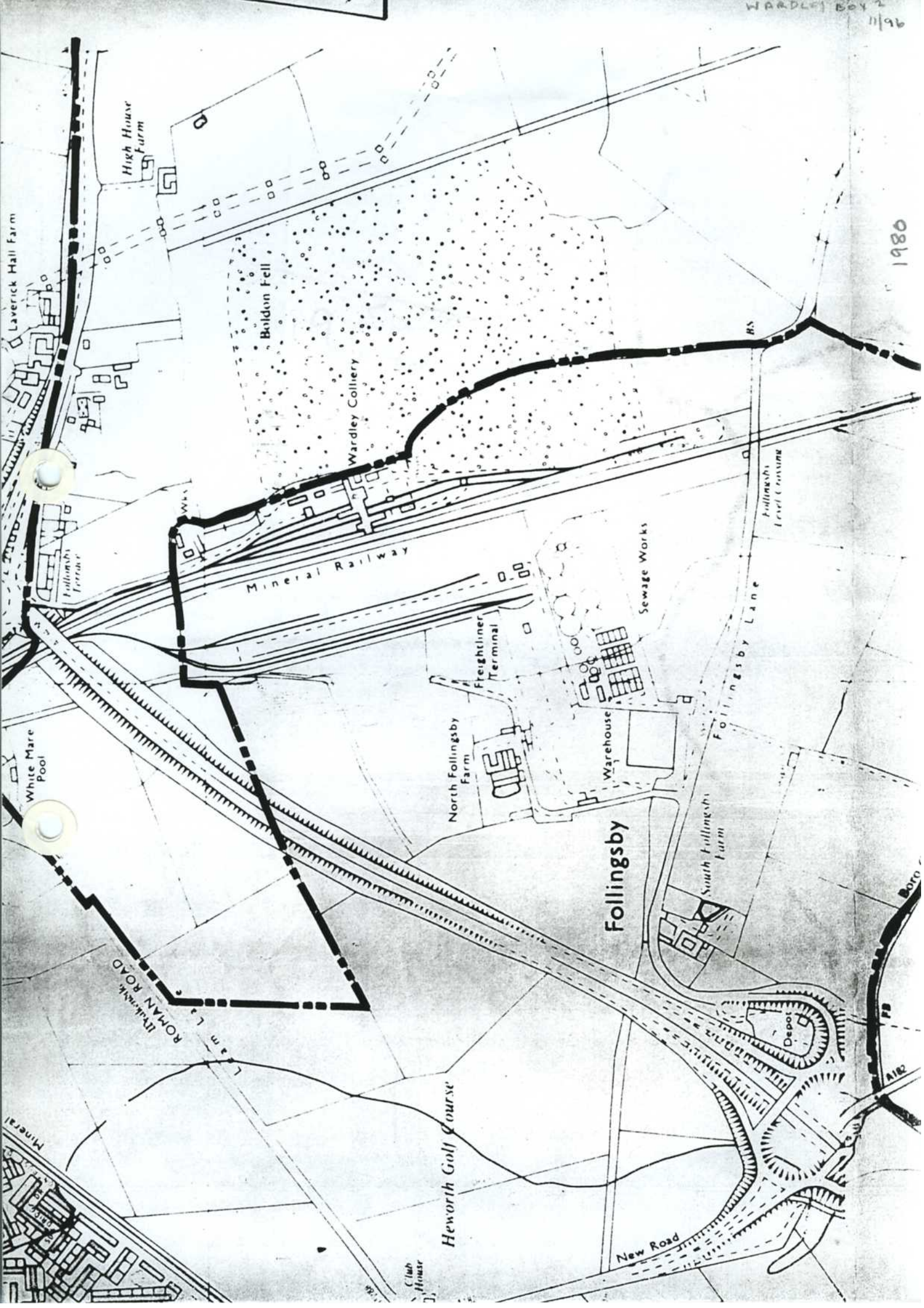


J Ace Gx Jlgs X
Mr. WONGSTAFF (Cycling
Ageist)
With hands on chest. To his
right JOHN YOUNG.

WARDLEY MINERS AND
WIVES, EARLY 20TH C.
LOCATION UNKNOWN
ORIGINAL PHOTO FROM
MRS AUDREY O'CONNOR.

Cycling Club members
with badge in hat or
lapels.





1980

WARDLEY BOY 2
11/96

<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Source</u>
Follingsby - by spelling		
Fayceby		Jackson
Folanceby		Jackson
Folanceby	1400	Mawer
Folanceby	1450	Mawer
Folansby		Jackson
Folansbye	1539	Mawer
Folasceby		Jackson
Folasceby	1220	Mawer
Folaunceby		Jackson
Folaunceby	1446	Mawer
Folaunceby	1539	Mawer
Folesceby	1180	Mawer
Folesceby	1343	Mawer
Folesteby		Jackson
Foletby		Jackson
Foletebi	1140	Mawer
Foletebi	1180	Ekwall
Foleteby	1180	Mawer
Foletesbi	1140	Mawer
Foethebi	1195	Ekwall
Foethebi	1335	Ekwall
Foethebi	1335	Mawer
Folingsby		
Follansby		Jackson
Follensbye	1580	Mawer
Folleteby		Jackson
Follingsby	1920	Mawer
Follingsby	1960	Ekwall
Follonsby	1916	Jackson

WADLEY Nov 2 1998

"Domesday_ A search for the Roots of England."

By Michael Woods BBC. 1986.

Ch. 9. Viking Impact. About the Danelaw.
pp. 134-136.

"Examination of "by" named places (suffix) in relation to the geology and soils of the landscape, demonstrates that many of the colonists came as settlers developing virgin land and establishing new settlements where there was no existing English village. It is likely that much of this settlement took place in the first wave of colonisation in the late 9th century.

Many of the "by" sites are close to main Roman roads and ancient trackways. This suggests the importance of lines of communication for settlement. They also tend to lie in valleys of tributaries and small streams whereas the older English villages lie on the main rivers. So for their settlement the Vikings opted for the unused land in secondary areas. In fact, a feature of the "by" village sites is that their founders tended to prefer sandy or gravelly lands."

THIS IS GOOD EVIDENCE FOR FOLLONSBY AS A NORSE SETTLEMENT.

The regular Danish word for a farm or village round a farm-stead was "by". This corresponds to the English "tun" or "ton", and just as "ton" is the commonest English ending, so "by" is the commonest Danish ending. This ending has become modern usage in the word bye-laws, which are the local laws of the town.

Other Danish place names are:

Thorpe- Another word for a farm, often a small one.

Thwaite- A clearing to make a meadow.

Garth- An enclosed place- a garden.

Dale- A river valley.

Fell- A hill.

Force- A waterfall.

Gill- A ravine or deep valley.

Holm- A flat-topped island.

Kirk- A church. Kirkby was often shortened to Kirby, and means the village with a church. e.g. Kirby Lonsdale means "the village with a church in the valley of the River Lune."

Danish and Norse settlers occupied that part of England known as the Danelaw, which includes Northumbria, Cumbria, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, the East Midlands, and East Anglia. It is easy to see where there were concentrations of Scandinavian settlers by looking at a map for place-names ending in the above suffixes.

J.M. HEWITT

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